PROGRAM A

This program designed to refine the observer’s skills in a urology subspecialty. The observers will be immersed, for 2 to 4 weeks, into the urology subspecialty of their choice.

SPECIFIC ACADEMIC DIDACTICS SUBSPECIALTY OPTIONS

A. Urology oncology
B. Calculus disease
C. Urology reconstruction
D. Uro-gynecology
E. Reproductive and sexual dysfunction
F. Pediatric urology
G. Research design, biostatistics, and evidence based medicine

A. UROLOGY ONCOLOGY

Sponsor/s:
Badrinath Konety, MD, MBA
Christopher Weight, MD
Christopher Warlick, MD, PhD
Michael Risk, MD, PhD
Philipp Dahm, MD

Observership Objective:

At the end of the observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The principles of epidemiology, etiology, natural history, pathology, screening/diagnosis, evaluation, and management of genito-urinary cancer.

Observer Objective:

After completion of the observership, the observer should be able to:

- Understand the importance of individualization of diagnostic evaluation for patients with cancer.
- Recognize the signs and symptoms associated with genito-urinary cancer, and recommend appropriate tests for further evaluation.
- Start a discussion about the therapeutic options available for management of genito-urinary cancer.

Suggested reading in preparation for this observership:

- AUA guidelines on urologic cancer
- EAU guidelines on urologic cancer
- Campbell’s urology oncology chapters
- AUA core curriculum oncology chapters
B.CALCULUS DISEASE

Sponsor/s:
- J. Kyle Anderson, MD
- Michael Borofsky, MD
- Alejandra Ordoñez, MD

Observership objective:
At the end of observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The principles of the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of calculus formation, and be able to diagnose and treat the conditions leading to stone formation.

- The various imaging modalities available for evaluation of renal or ureteral calculi, appreciate the factors involved in evaluating the acute stone episode and indications for intervention, and understand the principles and techniques of renal and ureteral stone management using extracorporeal, endoscopic and open surgical techniques.

Observer objective:
After completion of the observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The demographics and epidemiology of stone disease, including geographic, gender, racial, and age distribution.
- The physical chemistry of stone formation including supersaturation, crystal retention, and aggregation/agglomeration.
- The anatomical location of, inciting factors and sequence of events leading to stone formation.
- The pathophysiological abnormalities and environmental factors predisposing an individual to stone formation.
- Be aware of the diagnostic algorithms that allow identification of underlying pathophysiological abnormalities and recognition of environmental risk factors for stone formation.
- Know how to initiate medication and dietary intervention to prevent recurrent stone formation.
- The various imaging modalities available for evaluation of renal or ureteral calculi.
- Appreciate the key aspects of the history, physical examination, and laboratory studies of the patient presenting with an acute stone episode as well as the work-up and indications for admission and surgical intervention of patients presenting with urolithiasis.

Suggested reading for preparation of this observership:
- AUA guidelines on calculus disease
- EAU guidelines on calculus disease
- Campbell’s urology calculus disease chapters
- AUA core curriculum calculus disease chapters
C.UROLOGY RECONSTRUCTION

Sponsor:
Sean Elliott, MD, MS

Observership Objective:

At the end of this observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of urethral strictures.
- The patient factors and features of external and internal urinary diversion/reconstruction, and the diagnosis and management of complications of these procedures.
- The pathophysiology, clinical evaluation, medical and surgical management of adults with neurogenic bladder due to spinal cord injury or spina bifida.

Observer Objective:

Upon completion of the observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The demographics, epidemiology, and pathophysiology and diagnosis of urethral stricture in men.
- Know the appropriate nonsurgical and surgical options for treatment of urethral stricture.
- The differences in surgical options for urethral stricture.
- Be able to diagnose and manage the complications of urethral strictures surgery.
- The principles and indications of a urinary diversion
- The differences in procedures for urinary diversion.
- The bowel segment preparation used for urinary diversion.
- The clinical, physiological and radiological consequences of urinary diversions.
- The follow-up monitoring required.
- Be able to diagnose and manage the complications urinary diversions.

Suggested reading for preparation of this observership:

- AUA guidelines on genito-urinary reconstruction and urinary diversion.
- EAU guidelines on genitor-urinary reconstruction and urinary diversion.
- Campbell’s urology genitor-urinary reconstruction and urinary diversion chapters.
- AUA core curriculum genitor-urinary reconstruction and urinary diversion chapters.

D.URO-GYNECOLOGY FEMALE UROLOGY

Sponsor/s:
Nissrine Nakib, MD
Cynthia Fok, MD
Observership Objective:

At the end of the observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of urinary incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, urinary fistulas in women.
- The anatomy and pathophysiology of voiding, and how to evaluate lower urinary tract dysfunction, including urodynamic testing and the indications, techniques, and interpretations of urodynamic studies.

Observer Objective:

Upon completion of observership, the observer will be able to understand:

- The demographics, epidemiology, and pathophysiology of common pelvic floor conditions in women.
- The anatomy of the lower urinary tract (LUT) and the pathophysiology of urinary storage and micturation.
- The diagnostic evaluation and how to interpret key diagnostic tests for common pelvic floor conditions in women.
- Define urodynamic testing and its role in the evaluation of lower urinary tract dysfunction.
- The various urodynamic tests, and indications, techniques, and interpretation of urodynamic studies.
- Know the appropriate nonsurgical and surgical options for treatment of common pelvic floor conditions in women.
- The possible complications associated with nonsurgical and surgical management of common pelvic floor conditions in women.

Suggested reading in preparation for the observership:

- AUA guidelines on uro-gynecology
- EAU guidelines on uro-gynecology
- Campbell's urology uro-gynecology chapters
- AUA core curriculum uro-gynecology chapters

E. ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND MALE INFERTILITY

Sponsor:
Joshua Bodie, MD

Observership objective:

At the end of observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The physiology, pathophysiology, evaluation, and medical and surgical treatment of male sexual dysfunction.
- The essential elements needed for an understanding of the physiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of male infertility.
Observer objective:

Upon completion of observership, the observer should be able understand:

- The physiology of normal erectile function, and pathophysiology, evaluation, and medical and surgical treatment of erectile dysfunction.
- The physiology of ejaculation, and pathophysiology, evaluation, and medical treatment of disorders of ejaculatory and orgasmic dysfunction.
- The physiology of the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis, and pathophysiology, evaluation, and medical treatment of hypogonadism.
- Evaluate the male of an infertile couple.
- Identify potential etiologies of male factor infertility.
- Perform appropriate diagnostic tests and procedures.
- Outline or initiate the treatment of the infertile male.
- Communicate and collaborate effectively with the female partner’s treating physician.

Suggested reading on preparation for the observership:

- AUA guidelines on erectile dysfunction and infertility
- EAU guidelines on erectile dysfunction and infertility
- Campbell’s urology erectile dysfunction and infertility chapters
- AUA core curriculum erectile dysfunction and infertility chapters

F. PEDIATRIC UROLOGY

Sponsor:
Jane Lewis, MD

Observership Objective:

At the end of observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- The principles of epidemiology, etiology, natural history, pathology, screening/diagnosis, evaluation, and management of pediatric genito-urinary diseases.

Observer Objective:

Upon completion of the observership, the observer should be able to:

- Understand the importance of individualization of diagnostic evaluation for patients with pediatric genito-urinary diseases
- Recognize the signs and symptoms associated with pediatric genito-urinary diseases, and recommend appropriate tests for further evaluation.
- Start a discussion about the therapeutic options available for management of pediatric genito-urinary diseases.
Suggested reading on preparation for the observership:

- AUA guidelines on pediatric genitor urinary diseases
- EAU guidelines on pediatric genitor urinary diseases
- Campbell’s urology pediatric genitor urinary diseases chapters
- AUA core curriculum pediatric genitor urinary diseases chapters

G. RESEARCH DESIGN, BIOSTATISTICS, AND EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE (at the Minneapolis VA Medical Center), every Friday.

Sponsor/s:
Kristin Chrouser, MD
Philipp Dahm, MD

Observership Objectives:

At the end of observership, the observer should be able to understand:

- When and how to use basic statistical tests
- Execute a literature search in Medline or pub med
- Critically assess the methods section (research design) of current journal articles
- Understand the basic steps in problem development and research design