

#### **Description of Service**

Alberta Health Services (AHS) Medical Staff who are specialists in Thoracic Surgery and have privileges in AHS facilities provide safe, high-quality care for patients across the Province. Thoracic Surgery is the specialty of surgery concerned with congenital and acquired diseases of the chest wall, mediastinum, lungs, trachea, pleura, esophagus, stomach and diaphragm.<sup>1</sup>

For a full list of clinical privileges, please refer to the attached Thoracic Surgery Clinical Privilege List on page 5.

#### **Zone Medical Staff Organization**

Zone	Department(s)	Section(s)
South	N/A	N/A
Calgary	Surgery	Thoracic Surgery
Central	N/A	N/A
Edmonton	Surgery	Thoracic Surgery
North	N/A	N/A

#### College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta (CPSA) Requirements

The CPSA grants practice permits but does not grant any additional practice approvals for specific procedures or specialties beyond those stated on the practice permit.

A practice permit from the CPSA does not guarantee that an individual will be granted for an AHS Medical Staff appointment or privileges. It is AHS's role and responsibility to screen and evaluate the qualifications of Practitioners in relation to the specific procedures and patient care services they will be providing at specific sites before granting an appointment and clinical privileges.

Physicians with expertise in a particular area of practice may require a CPSA approval process separate from the CPSA licensure and AHS privileging process for specific services. These services typically fall into the non-invasive diagnostics group. Please refer to the CPSA website for a list of practice areas requiring approval <a href="http://www.cpsa.ca/accreditation/physician-approvals/">http://www.cpsa.ca/accreditation/physician-approvals/</a>.

November 2020 Page 1 of 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada – Definition of Subspecialty of Thoracic Surgery (2010 rev 2018)

#### **Minimum Education and Training Requirements**

The "Minimum Education and Training Requirements" set out in the AHS List of Thoracic Surgery Clinical Privileges are as follows:

- 1. Appropriate licensure with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, AND
  - 2. Credentials satisfactory to the Zone Clinical Department Head (ZCDH), Zone Application Review Committee (ZARC) and/or the Chief Medical Officer (CMO), including:
    - Successful completion of a Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC) accredited residency program in Thoracic Surgery and fellowship in the RCPSC (FRCSC);

OR

o Equivalent combination of (international) education, training and experience satisfactory to the ZCDH, ZARC and CMO.

These are minimum requirements. The ZCDH, ZARC and the CMO may determine that additional education, training or experience is required. The ZCDH, ZARC and CMO may also determine that an individual has developed competency in a particular area, without having completed a fellowship in that area, through an equivalent combination of education, training and experience. In addition to the minimum requirements listed above, additional education, training, experience and certification may be required to be granted certain clinical privileges. These specifics are identified in the attached clinical privileges list.

#### Privileges Requiring Additional Education, Training and Experience

The list identifies privileges that require additional specialty training and documentation of evidence that the practitioner has received recognized postgraduate education, training or an appropriate level of experience to safely provide the service.

## Clinical Privilege List and Medical Staff Bylaws

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws state that the clinical privileges granted to a Practitioner define the diagnostic or therapeutic Procedures or other Patient care services a Practitioner is deemed competent to perform, the Facility (ies) and Zone(s) within which the Practitioner is eligible to provide care and services to Patients; and the specified AHS Programs and Professional services...that the Practitioner is eligible to access.<sup>2</sup>

No recommendation on Clinical Privileges is meant to prevent any licensed Practitioner from performing any medical procedure on any person in an emergency situation where failure to

November 2020 Page 2 of 8

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> AHS Medical Staff Bylaws 3.0.2

perform that procedure may result in death or serious injury or harm to the person.<sup>3</sup>

Nothing in this document or the attached Thoracic Surgery List of Clinical Privileges replaces the processes or requirements set out in the AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules. This document and its attachments are intended to supplement and more fully describe the application of the AHS Bylaws and Rules in the context of Thoracic Surgery Clinical Privileges.

The AHS Medical Staff Bylaws and Rules can be found on the AHS website at <a href="http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/7086.asp">http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/7086.asp</a>.

#### Interpretation of the Clinical Privilege List

The following list describes and reflects the categories/types of patient services included in the scope of Thoracic Surgery privileges available to members of the AHS Medical Staff with the necessary and required education, training, and experience. When granted, Thoracic Surgery privileges include the capability to perform the noted procedure using various techniques and approaches as appropriate for the patient, unless a specific technique or approach is specified. The Zone Clinical Department Head's recommendation regarding specifics of an individual's privileges and any associated techniques will be provided to ZARC and the CMO for their consideration.

The Medical Staff Rules define the minimum review period for the privilege list.<sup>4</sup>

### Sites of Clinical Privileges

A delineation of the sites of clinical activity is a required component of clinical privileges (AHS Medical Staff Bylaws, 3.2.1(c) and 3.2.7).

Clinical privileges will reflect the site (or sites) where the Physician physically provides the clinical services. A Physician privileged in the specialty may have clinical privileges at multiple sites if they travel to multiple sites to provide clinical services as approved by the ZCDH, ZARC, and/or the CMO. Privileges granted may only be exercised at the site(s) and/or setting(s) that have sufficient space, equipment, staffing, and other resources required to support the privilege.

	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	Site E
Privilege 1					
Privilege 2					
Privilege 3					
Privilege 4					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> AHS Medical Staff Rules 3.4.3(e)

November 2020 Page 3 of 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> AHS Medical Staff Rules, 3.4.3(f)(ii)).

The table above indicates what privileges are available at which sites:

- Privilege 1 is available at all sites
- Privilege 2 is available at sites A, C,D and E
- Privilege 3 is available at sites A and C
- Privilege 4 is available at sites B, D and E

#### **Proctoring Requirements**

The Zone Clinical Department Head may determine that a period of proctoring is required in certain situations. Proctoring can be defined as follows:

"The term *proctor* is often used to mean observe, supervise, mentor, monitor, or directly assess...*proctoring* reflects a process by which an individual is reviewed and evaluated over time to ensure competence, and proctor identifies the person performing the assessment." *The Medical Staff Handbook, A Guide to Joint Commission Standards, Second Edition.* 

"Proctoring is a process of direct observation that allows for the focused evaluation of current physician competency in carrying out actual clinical care and takes both cognitive and procedural abilities into account. If the proctor observes potential or imminent patient harm during the proctoring process, it may be ethically appropriate for him or her to intervene." Proctoring and FPPE: Strategies for Verifying Physician Competence, Second Edition. Robert J. Marder, MD, CMSL, and Mark A. Smith, MD, MBA, CMSL.

November 2020 Page 4 of 8

## Clinical Privilege Lists

The	Thoracic Surgery Privileges		
Gei	General Privileges		
	Admitting (Admitting (Most Responsible Practitioner MRP), assessment, evaluating, consulting, diagnosing, treating)		
	Consulting (Non-Admitting (not MPR), assessment, evaluating, consulting, diagnosing, treating)		
	Surgical Assist (At the direction of the surgeon, provides aid in technical functions in the OR)		
	Clinical Associate (Assessment, evaluating, diagnosing, treating in collaboration with the Attending physician)		
Clir	Clinical Privileges		
Car	diac		
	Atrial resection		
	Great vessels - all forms with/without bypass p12860		
Che	Chest		
	Cervical rib resection		
	Chest biopsy		
	Claggett window		
	Exploration brachial plexus		
	First rib resection		
	Management of chest and neck trauma		
	Muscle flap		
	Resection +/ reconstruction		
	Thoracic outlet decompression		
	Thoracotomy		
Diaphragm			
	Diaphragm repair/plication		
End	Endoscopy		

November 2020 Page 5 of 8

	Brachytherapy	
	Bronchoscopy - flexible/rigid	
	Endobronchial ultrasound	
	Endoscopic ultrasound	
	Photodynamic therapy	
	Stent insertion - tracheal/bronchial/esophageal	
	Tumor debridement - endoscopic	
	Upper gi endoscopy - flexible/rigid	
	Mediastinoscopy	
	Thoracoscopy	
Esc	pphagus & stomach	
	Antireflux procedures - open/mis	
	Esophageal diverticulum resection - cervical/thoracic, open/mis	
	Esophagectomy procedures (includes partal, complete, reconstruction, all approaches)	
	Esophagogastrectomy	
	Esophagomyotomy - cervical/transthoracic/transabdominal/mis	
	Esophagostomy	
	Gastrectomy - partial/total	
	Gastrointestinal tube insertion (gastrostomy/jejunostomy)	
	Per-oral e	
	Repair of perforation - open/mis	
Lur	Lung	
	Bullectomy - open/mis	
	Biopsy - open/mis	
	Lung volume reduction surgery - open/mis	
	Segmentectomy/lobectomy/bilobectomy/wedge resection/ pneumonectomy - open/mis	
	Sleeve resection	
Me	Mediastinum	
	Anterior mediastinotomy	

November 2020 Page 6 of 8

	Biopsy mediastinal mass		
	Removal mediastinal mass		
	Thymectomy		
Mis	Miscellaneous		
	Lymph node biopsy - superficial/deep		
	Soft tissue resection		
	Sympathectomy - cervical,thoracic ,lumbar- open/mis		
Per	Pericardium		
	Pericardectomy - open/mis		
	Pericardial tap		
	Pericardial window - open/mis		
Ple	Pleura		
	Pleura biopsy - open/mis		
	Chest tube insertion		
	Decortication - open/mis		
	Insertion of materials into pleural space (streptokinase, talc)		
	Percutaneous drainage thoracentesis		
	Pleurectomy - open/mis		
	Pleurodesis - open/mis		
Tra	chea/bronchi		
	Resection, repair or reconstruction of trachea and/or bronchi		
	Tracheostomy		
	Extended Privileges: the below listed privileges require education, training and experience in addition to the successful completion of the Fellowship/Residency program.		
Clinical Privilege		Required additional education, training and experience	
	Procedural Sedation	Compliance with the AHS Procedural Sedation Policy (PS-21) and Procedure (PS-21-01). Demonstrated combination of education, training AND/OR experience in conscious sedation to satisfy the ZCDH.	
	Esophagealmotility Interpretation/24 Hours Ph	CPSA Standards and Approval	

November 2020 Page **7** of **8** 

Extended Privileges: the below listed privileges require education, training and experience in addition to the successful completion of the Fellowship/Residency program.		
Extrapleural Pneumonectomy	Successful completion of a Canadian or equivalent Thoracic Surgery fellowship training and demonstrated skill and/or demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience to satisfy the ZCDH specific to this procedure.	
Per-oral Endoscopic Myotomy	Successful completion of a Canadian or equivalent Thoracic Surgery fellowship training and additional training in Endoscopic Surgery and demonstrated skill and/or demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience to satisfy the ZCDH.	
Use of Fluoroscopy	Current Radiation Safety course	
Use of Laser	Successful completion of a Canadian or equivalent Thoracic Surgery fellowship training and additional training in Laser Thoracic Surgery and demonstrated skill and/or demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience to satisfy the ZCDH.	
Heart/Lung Transplantation (Procurement and Transplant)	Successful completion of a Canadian or equivalent Transplant Surgery fellowship training and demonstrated skill and/or demonstrated combination of education, training and/or experience to satisfy the ZCDH.	
Pulmonary Function Test Interpretation	CPSA Standards and Accreditation	

November 2020 Page 8 of 8