

September – November 2010

- 3 Months of surgical training in 5th year of residency
- Facilitated by Radboud UMC Nijmegen and Rijnstate hospital Arnhem
- Family (wife, three children 2-4-8 yrs)
- Impressive and instructive

Scope of this talk

Dutch regulations -> surgical training abroad

Experiences. What did I learn?

Necessary preparations

Malawi



- In between Tanzanya,
 Mozambique and
 Zambia
- British colony
- Independent since 1964
- English and Chichewa



- Very poor
- No minerals
- Little industry
- Tea, tobacco, sugar
- <2 USD/day for 90% Malawians

Crude figures

	MALAWI	NETHERLANDS
Surface area (km²)	118.000	45.000
Inhabitants	15.000.000	17.000.000
Life expectancy (yr)	50	>80
HIV	930.000 adults (11.9%)	25.000 (0.15%)
Orphans	500.000-1000.000	34.000
Annual income (\$/person)	328	45.000

RGS terms for specialist training abroad

- 1. It should have a well described goal that fits the training plan
- 2. The level of clinical training has to be similar of better than that in the Netherlands
- 3. The hospital should be qualified for specialist training and education
- 4. The registrar should be supervised on a regular basis
- 5. The registrar must be licensed to work as a doctor by the local authorities





Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital

- Affiliated with University of Malawi
- Many different specialties
- 1000 beds, 1200 patients
- Mortality 1%/day
- 30% patients HIV 'reactive'
- No emergency department for adults
- Emergency department for children: 100.000 admissions per year
- 359 PubMed hits past 5 years (13 Lance





Department of Surgery

- Nine surgeons (Malawian, American, German)
- 3 Clinical officers
- 4-6 Registrars
- 4-6 Interns
- Men's ward (50-70 patients)
- Women's ward (50 patients)
- Burns unit (20 patients)
- Pediatric ward (80 patients)
- Orthopedic ward (80 patients)

Prof. Borgstein and ...?



Operation theater



- 10 ORs over 4 departments
- Only 3 ORs available for general surgery and trauma in 2010
- 4 ICU beds, 2 with ventilators

Surgical pathology & procedures

- Impressive pathology; some locally advanced tumors, many acute abdomens, ultrasound available, no CT
- 124 surgical procedures
 - Inguinal hernias or hydroceles
 - Acute laparotomies (bowel strangulation, typhoid perforation, sigmoid volvulus)
 - Limb amputations
- 94 operations alone or under supervision
 - New bowel anastomosis techniques
 - New techniques for repair of inguinal hernias
 - Self-confidence

HIV and surgical risk reduction

- Several means to reduce the risks for health care personel
 - Wear protective glasses
 - Double gloves
 - Handing scalpels in a kidneybowl
 - Using diathermia instead of scalpels
- Rapid blood tests may be available
- Post-exposure prophylaxis







Family

- Me (surgical registrar)
- Laura (anesthesiologist)
- Michael (8 yrs)
- Susanna (4 yrs)
- Sarah (2 yrs)

Family matters

1. Medical

- Malaria prophylaxis
- Vaccination against hepatitis-A/B, rabies, typhus
- 2. Schooling for children
- 3. Local security
 - Housing should be arranged before arrival
 - Security guards may be necessary
 - Car is necessary

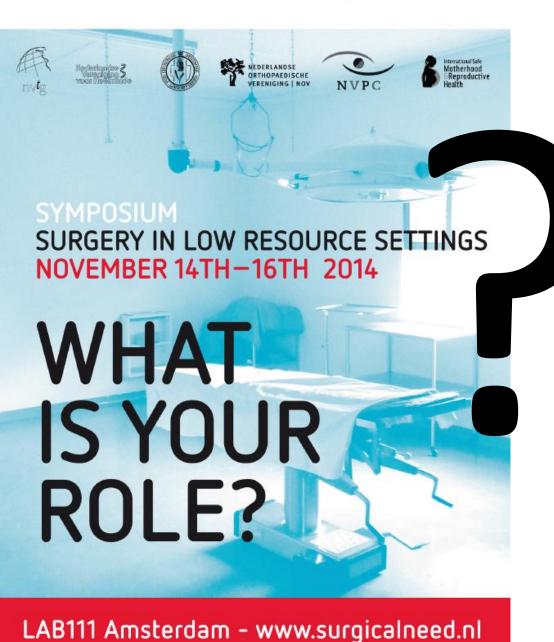
Conclusions & THM



- 1. Surgical training in a lowresource setting is possible, and will be a life experience not to be forgotten
- 2. The primary purpose should be to learn, not to teach the local doctors or clinical officers
- 3. Good preparation is essential, especially when taking one's family with you











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communication by design



