



RCSI SURGICAL
AFFAIRS



CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SURGEONS RCSI 2018



PLEDGE

"I do solemnly and sincerely declare and promise that I will observe and be obedient to the Statutes, Bye-Laws and Ordinances of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and that I will to the utmost of my power, endeavour to promote the reputation, honour and dignity of the said College.

I promise to place the welfare of my patients above all else.

I promise to be respectful of my fellow healthcare professionals and will readily offer them my assistance and support. I further promise to continue to learn and teach and maintain my competence, for the benefit of my patients, trainees and the society in which I serve."

RCSI Fellows pledge 2016

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FOREWORD (TO RCSI GOOD SURGICAL PRACTICE 2004)

This 2004 version of Good Surgical Practice published by RCSI is based on a similar set of guidelines issued by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and sets standards for surgeons. The standards are intended to be reasonable, assessable and achievable by all competent surgeons and they complement those required of all doctors by the Medical Council.

Good Surgical Practice is primarily written for all surgeons. However, it is also presented for the benefit of patients. It is anticipated that the standards set out in the document may be used by surgeons to confirm their good practice and also by those who may have to make judgements about surgeons' performance. Good Surgical Practice may be used as a framework for providing evidence for appraisal and revalidation based on the criteria and standards in Good Medical Practice.

It is recognised that good surgical practice depends not only on the personal attributes of the surgeon but also on effective teamworking and adequate resources and time. All surgeons are responsible for the standards of clinical care they offer to patients and should bring to the attention of their employing authority any deficiencies in resources that impact on the safety of their patients.

It is acknowledged that a document of this kind may be seen as being either too prescriptive or ambiguous. It is for surgeons to reflect on their practice and work to the standards set out in this document.

RCSI 2004

FOREWORD

The ethical and professional obligations of all doctors are set out in the Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics (8th Edition) published by the Medical Council (2016) and available on their website.

Patients must be able to trust doctors with their lives and wellbeing. To justify that trust, doctors have a duty to maintain a good standard of practice and care and to show respect for human life.

In particular, as a doctor, you must make the care of your patient your first concern, treat every patient politely and considerately and respect patients' dignity and privacy. You must listen to patients and respect their views and give them information in a way they can understand. Patients have a right to be fully involved in decisions about their care and you must respect this right.

You should recognise the limits of your professional competence and update your professional knowledge and skills as required.

You must be honest and trustworthy and avoid abusing your position as a doctor. You must respect and protect confidential information.

You must ensure that your personal beliefs do not prejudice your patients' care.

You must act promptly to protect patients from risk if you have good reason to believe that you, or a colleague, may not be fit to practise.

You should work with colleagues in ways that best serve patients' interests.

In all these matters, you must never discriminate unfairly against your patients or colleagues and you must always be prepared to justify your actions to them.

This guide to professional practice for Surgeons has been prepared to assist surgeons in meeting these professional obligations in their everyday practice. It is also intended to provide guidance for how you should deal with situations where you feel your ability to meet your professional obligations is at risk.

This edition has been updated from the 2004 edition to reflect changes in legislation, changes in the Medical Council Guidelines and evolving surgical practice. In addition to Irish legislation, policies and guidelines, we have drawn

on publications by other Surgical Colleges including Good Surgical Practice (Royal College of Surgeons of England, 2014), and the Code of Conduct (Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, 2016). We have also drawn from the literature and international guidelines on ethical practice and have consulted widely within the surgical community to ensure that this guide is as useful and practical as possible

You should read this guide in conjunction with the Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics for Registered Medical Practitioner (8th edition, 2016); the HSE National Consent Policy (2014), and the National Policy on Open Disclosure (2013).

The commencement of the Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will have a significant impact on clinical practice specifically in relation to consent. While some of the implications of the provisions of the Act have been included in this guide, RCSI will provide additional guidance to surgeons on the implications of this Act when the commencement order is signed and the legislation comes into effect.

Surgical care is now being delivered in a very complex and rapidly changing environment. It is neither possible nor desirable to produce a “rule book” for practice that covers every situation. Rather we have set out to articulate a straight forward set of principles that each and every surgeon can use to inform their own practice. Inevitably, circumstances will change and, while we intend this guide to evolve over time, individual surgeons must also exercise their own informed professional judgement on how best to meet new challenges that frequently arise in clinical practice.

We intend that this guide should be useful to all fellows of RCSI (regardless of their country of practice) but it is specifically focussed on surgeons in practice in Ireland. We recognise that there are different regulatory requirements between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and have tried to accommodate this issue where possible.

John Hyland FRCSI
President, RCSI
Dublin 2018



A blurred surgical team in an operating room, with surgical instruments laid out on a green drape in the foreground. The background shows surgeons in blue scrubs and masks, focused on their work. The overall scene is brightly lit, typical of a clinical setting.

1. GOOD CLINICAL CARE

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1.1 Providing a good standard of surgical practice and care

In meeting standards, a surgeon must provide good clinical care by:

1. ensuring that patients are treated according to the priority of their clinical need
2. communicating compassionately, clearly and effectively with patients or their appointed alternative decision maker and (with the patient's consent) with family members other supporters and, in the case of children, with their parent(s) or legal guardians
3. carrying out surgical procedures in a timely, safe and competent manner
4. providing elective care for patients with non-urgent conditions and carrying out procedures on them that lie within the range of your competence
5. ensuring patients are cared for in an appropriate and safe environment that provides for any special needs they may have
6. ensuring that adequate resources are available for safe patient care and mitigating risk by postponing planned procedures where resources are inadequate
7. ensure that you are aware when timely access to outpatient or inpatient care is compromised by lack of resources
8. escalating your concerns appropriately, through local channels initially, where you feel the safety of patients may be compromised by a lack of resources
9. ensuring patients receive satisfactory postoperative care and that relevant information is promptly recorded and shared with the caring team, the patient and their supporter(s)
10. ensuring that, on the discharge of a patient from hospital care, appropriate information is shared with the patient and/or their carer(s) and (with the patient's consent) that a record is also sent to the patient's General Practitioner, and other doctors or healthcare professionals involved in their care
11. ensuring that any instruction to withhold or withdraw treatment (for example, resuscitation, ventilation or dialysis) is;
 - a. taken in consultation with the patient, or an appointed alternative decision maker or is aligned with the patient's wishes as expressed in a valid advance healthcare directive
 - b. authorised by the appropriate senior clinician
 - c. appropriately recorded in the patient's clinical record as set out in the HSE National Consent policy
 - d. reviewed from time to time or when clinical circumstances change

12. accepting patients on referral from General Practitioners, consultant colleagues or as an emergency through the Emergency Department. If you agree to see a patient directly without referral, the patient should be informed that (with their consent), a report will be sent to their General Practitioner
13. consulting appropriately with other clinicians and transferring the care of the patient, when appropriate, to another colleague or unit where the required resources and skills are available.
14. ensuring that your care decisions are appropriately informed following discussion within a multidisciplinary team meeting where this is appropriate
15. ensuring that you are aware of current clinical guidelines in your field of practice. You should explain to patients the reasons for not following such guidance if an alternative course of clinical management is followed
16. discussing with patients or their appointed alternative decision maker alternative forms of treatment, including non-operative care, and recording the reasons for your decisions when providing care to children
17. you should provide treatment only if you have appropriate training and experience and are competent to do so
18. ensure parents or legal guardians and the child (to the level of their understanding) are fully informed while protecting the child's privacy.
19. where you believe that the safety of patients may be compromised by a lack of resources (delaying access to care or compromising the quality of care), escalating your concerns to the appropriate clinical director, the hospital Director of Safety and Risk and/or the Chief Executive of the hospital and you should keep a record of these communications.
20. having appropriately and responsibly escalated your specific concerns within the local governance structures, if you believe that the deficiencies have not been addressed, you may choose to raise your concerns outside the local governance structures.
21. when raising your concerns outside the clinical governance structure of the hospital, such as in the national (or social) media, you should do so responsibly and ensure at all times that the privacy of individual patients is protected

1.2 The treatment of emergencies

Emergency care is a major component of surgical practice, When on-call, you must:

1. accept responsibility for the assessment and continuing care of every emergency patient admitted under your name unless, or until, they are formally transferred to the care of another doctor
2. be available, either within the hospital or within a reasonable distance of the hospital, to give advice throughout the duty period
3. ensure you can respond promptly to a call to attend an emergency patient
4. ensure arrangements are made for the safe transfer to another unit of emergency patients when the complexity of the patient's condition is beyond your experience or the resources available for their proper care
5. delegate assessment or emergency surgical operations only when you are sure of the competence of those trainees and non-consultant hospital doctors to whom the patient's operative care will be delegated
6. ensure that on-call rotas are published in advance and that any alternative cover arrangements are explicit and clearly understood; and
7. ensure the formal handover of patients to an appropriate colleague following periods on duty.

In an emergency, unfamiliar operative procedures should be performed only if there is no clinical alternative, if there is no more experienced colleague available or if transfer to a specialist unit is considered a greater risk.

1.3 Organ and tissue transplantation

Surgeons undertaking organ or tissue transplantation must:

1. comply with current laws and ethical rules relating to the use of human tissue
2. ensure recipients are chosen solely based on medical suitability
3. fully inform recipients of hazards and likely outcome when seeking informed consent
4. fully inform living donors of risks and outcome to themselves and of the benefits and risks for the recipient. Living organ donation must never be acquired by coercion or for profit

5. obtain consent from an appointed decision maker
6. when using cadaver donors or other tissue, conform to current regulations regarding, for example certification of brain death.

1.4 Record keeping

As a surgeon, you must:

1. ensure all medical records are legible, complete, accurate and contemporaneous and have the patient's identification details on them
2. ensure that when members of the surgical team make case-note entries they are dated and legibly signed (and timed where the clinical condition is changing rapidly)
3. ensure that the record includes the name of the most senior surgeon seeing the patient at each visit
4. ensure that a record is made by a member of the surgical team of important events and communications with the patient or supporter (for example, prognosis or potential complication). Any change in the treatment plan should be recorded.
5. ensure that there are legible operative notes (typed if possible) for every operative procedure. The notes should accompany the patient into recovery and to the ward and should be in sufficient detail to enable continuity of care by another doctor. The notes should include:
 - » date and time
 - » elective/emergency procedure
 - » the names of the operating surgeon(s) and assistant(s)
 - » the operative procedure carried out
 - » the incision
 - » the operative diagnosis
 - » the operative findings
 - » any problems/complications
 - » any extra procedure performed and the reason why it was performed
 - » details of tissue removed, added or altered
 - » identification of any prosthesis used, including the serial numbers of prostheses and other implanted materials
 - » details of closure technique
 - » postoperative care instructions
 - » a signature

6. ensure that follow-up notes are sufficiently detailed to allow another doctor to assess the care of the patient at any time
7. ensure that the records you keep meet the requirements of the Data Protection Act (as amended 2003), that you are appropriately registered with the Data Protection Commissioner to hold records, particularly those relating to private patients, and that such records are securely stored in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
8. maintain patient confidentiality at all times, patient records, including photography, can only be provided to third parties, who are not involved in the patient's clinical care, with the patient's explicit consent. You should be vigilant in preventing inadvertent disclosure of confidential data during conversation in public places including on ward rounds, hospital corridors, canteen and coffee shops etc.
9. adhere to Medical Council guidelines and Data protection legislation when using personal mobile devices to share confidential patient data, including photographs and other images, between members of surgical teams. The devices used for communication and the data exchanged should be encrypted.

2. MAINTAINING COMPETENCE



2. MAINTAINING COMPETENCE

As a surgeon, you must ensure that you maintain your competence in all areas of practice. You should demonstrate this by:

1. enrolling in a Professional Competence Scheme. You can access the RCSI guidance on Maintaining Professional Competence on our website (<http://www.rcsi.ie/pcs>). If you are working in another jurisdiction, you must enrol in any mandatory scheme.
2. assessing your own professional development needs and identify activities to address any deficits and to ensure that you maintain your knowledge and skills
3. participating in relevant courses, conferences and other professional activities relevant to your scope of practice and the professional development needs you have determined
4. leading the development of, and participating in, quality improvement activities in your practice including multidisciplinary team meetings
5. participating in any national audit of clinical practice relevant to your scope of practice, examining your own outcomes and the outcomes of your unit compared to other similar surgeons and best practice elsewhere, identifying quality improvement opportunities and advocating responsibly for the implementation of these improvements
6. identifying other areas of your clinical activity that should be audited and advocating for the resources to establish reliable audit on a permanent basis
7. establishing and maintaining an up-to-date and valid professional portfolio as provided within your professional competence scheme or elsewhere
8. producing evidence that you are maintaining your competence when required to do so
9. seeking guidance from the Professional Competence Office in RCSI if you have difficulty understanding what you should do to maintain your own professional competence
10. discussing the issue with your clinical director or, if you are an NCHD, with your consultant supervisor if you have difficulty meeting your professional competence obligations

2.1 Open disclosure

Surgeons must be open and honest with patients, alternate decision makers and their supporters when adverse events occur during their care, report the event to the appropriate office in the Hospital and, if appropriate, ensure that the incident is adequately investigated. The National Policy on Open Disclosure provides clear guidance in these circumstances and has been endorsed by RCSI.

2.2 New surgical techniques

New techniques include:

1. a new operation you have developed yourself or in consultation with others
2. any major modifications to an established procedure
3. the introduction of a procedure not previously performed by you or in the Hospital
4. the use of a new medical device

When a new technique is to be used, the patient's interests must be considered paramount. Therefore, you must:

1. ensure that you have completed the training necessary (including certification where available) to undertake the procedure safely and that all necessary clinical facilities are available
2. discuss the technique with colleagues who have relevant specialist experience and/or the relevant specialist association if appropriate
3. discuss the technique with the Clinical Director and follow local protocols with regard to ethics committee approval or other clinical governance procedures
4. ensure that patients, their approved alternate decision makers and their supporters know that a technique is new when obtaining their consent and that all the established alternatives are fully explained prior to obtaining their consent to proceed
5. be open and transparent with the patient regarding the sources of funding for the development of any new technique especially where you have any financial interest in a technique or device
6. establish a process to audit outcomes and review this audit with a peer group

7. ensure that any new device complies with European standards and is certified by the competent body (for example, the Health Products Regulatory Authority in Ireland www.hpra.ie).

3. TEACHING, TRAINING AND SUPERVISING



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3.1 Medical students

A surgeon should:

1. explain to patients that they have the right to refuse to participate in student teaching and reassure patients that such a refusal will not prejudice their treatment in any way
2. ensure that students are introduced to patients
3. ensure that privacy and confidentiality are maintained and that students understand and respect this requirement
4. ensure that when a student is involved in specific examinations or procedures on patients under general anaesthesia, consent has been obtained giving the full extent of the student's involvement
5. communicate respectfully with students and refrain from dismissive or intimidating behaviour and inappropriate, offensive or pejorative language
6. not discriminate against, bully, or sexually harass a student under your supervision

3.2 Surgical trainees

Consultant surgeons must accept overall responsibility for any duties that are delegated to trainees or other doctor working under their supervision. You must be satisfied that any doctors working under your supervision are registered appropriately with the Medical Council.

A surgeon should:

1. participate in the education of students, trainees and other healthcare professionals
2. delegate duties and responsibilities only to those other doctors whom you know to be competent in the relevant area of practice (including obtaining informed consent from patients before surgery or other procedures)
3. provide guidance to trainees when more senior advice and assistance should be sought
4. be present throughout an operation until you are satisfied that the trainee is competent to carry out the procedure without immediate supervision
5. when on duty, be available to advise/assist the trainee at all times unless specific arrangements have been made for someone else to deputise
6. ensure that the trainee maintains an up-to-date portfolio that complies with the Data Protection Act that is accurate, legible and frequently updated

7. ensure that you are competent to train, assess and mentor trainees by attending appropriate training courses provided by RCSI or other appropriate agency
8. demonstrate that you are a competent trainer by keeping appropriate records of your training activities in your Professional Competence Portfolio
9. take reasonable steps to ensure that the trainee is fit to undertake their responsibilities particularly with reference to fatigue, ill health or the influence of alcohol or drugs
10. ensure that assessment of trainees is carried out regularly, thoroughly, honestly, openly and with courtesy. A satisfactory assessment should only be provided when it is justified and you should record deficiencies or areas of practice that require improvement when required to do so. You should complete all required assessments in the trainees eportfolio in a timely and complete fashion.
11. communicate respectfully with trainees and refrain from dismissive or intimidating behaviour and inappropriate, offensive or pejorative language
12. not discriminate against, bully, or sexually harass a trainee or other doctor under your supervision or any other healthcare professional

3.3 Locum/temporary surgeons

Consultant surgeons involved in the selection of locum or temporary consultant surgeons must ensure that the locum:

1. is fully conversant with the routines and practices of the surgical team
2. is familiar with, and takes part in, the audit processes of the unit
3. does not become isolated and knows from whom to seek advice on clinical or managerial matters.
4. is not required or expected to work outside their field of expertise.

Surgeons should not act as or be appointed as a locum/temporary Consultant Surgeon unless they are competent to do so and are on the Specialist Division of the Medical Register.

Locum/temporary surgeons must perform to the standards detailed in this document.

3.4 Responsibilities of surgical trainees or other doctors involved in surgical care

In addition to the requirements of all surgeons set out in this document, trainees must

1. act, at all times, within the limits of your competence and, when presented with situations outside your competence, make your trainers or clinical supervisors aware of the situation
2. ensure continuity of care for patients for whom you are responsible by formally handing over the patient's care to a responsible colleague at the end of your period of duty
3. be aware of the circumstances in which you are expected to seek advice and assistance from a more senior member of the team, understand the importance of seeking advice from someone with more experience, and know which consultant is on-call and seek advice or assistance when appropriate
4. be available according to a rota published in advance, provide reasonable notice of planned absences (leave, training courses, examinations) and ensure rosters are appropriately amended in advance
5. maintain all records relating to your training including an accurate contemporaneous logbook of all the procedures you undertake
6. maintain legible and up-to-date clinical records (including operation notes as described earlier in this document)
7. support and assist your colleagues, especially more junior trainees
8. be prepared to share concerns about possible shortcomings in professional performance that you perceive in those with whom you work, whether senior or junior to you
9. inform the responsible consultant before a patient is taken to theatre for a major surgical procedure
10. recognise when you are unfit to work through fatigue, illness or the influence of alcohol or drugs and excuse yourself from duty in those circumstances and seek appropriate professional help



4. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PATIENTS

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4.1 Consent

Consent is the giving of permission or agreement for an intervention, receipt or use of a service or participation in research following a process of communication in which the patient (or alternate decision maker) has received sufficient information to enable him/her to understand the nature, potential risks and benefits of the proposed intervention. This process involves a supportive dialogue between the surgeon and the patient and/or their approved alternate decision maker) and their supporters.

The law relating to consent is currently evolving in Ireland and clinicians need to be aware of these changes. While the law currently does not provide for a family member or other relative to give consent for a surgical procedure (even if they hold an enduring Power of Attorney), the **Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 (Ireland)** provides for a range of supports for decision making by adults who have difficulty in making decisions without help. The Act also provides a legal basis for Advance Healthcare Directives. The Act was signed into law on 30 December 2015 but the provisions of this act will not come into effect until the commencement order is signed by the Minister. Further guidance on the application of this legislation will be produced by RCSI when the commencement date has been determined.

Where a patient does not have capacity to consent, an application may be made to the High Court to have the patient made a **Ward of Court**. Where a patient who is already a ward of court requires surgery or other treatment, an application should be made to the Registrar and staff of the Office of Wards of Court to obtain consent for the procedure.

In addition, a surgeon should:

1. establish whether a patient has a close supporter whom they would like to be involved in the consent process as early as possible in the relationship and record this clearly on their notes
2. ensure that patients, including children, are given information about the treatment proposed, any alternatives and the main risks, side effects and complications prior to a final decision to operate. You should also explain the nature of and expected outcome from non-operative alternative treatments
3. provide time for patients and their supporter(s) to discuss the proposed procedure and provide an opportunity for the patient

- to make a fully informed and unhurried decision to agree to the treatment proposed and to indicate, where possible, by signing a consent form that they are willing to proceed. It may be helpful to provide written or online material to help patients and their supporters understand the condition and the proposed treatment, and record that this was provided
4. carefully consider any valid advance healthcare directive that the patient may have written and follow the patient's expressed wishes
 5. give the patient the opportunity to indicate any procedure they do not wish to be carried out and ensure that those wishes are respected
 6. make sure that the patient understands, and agrees to, the participation of students and other professionals in their operation and ensure their wishes are complied with as far as practicable
 7. ensure that the patients specifically consents to the creation of video, photographic, audio or other records made for purposes other than the patient's records (for example, teaching, research or public transmission)
 8. follow appropriate guidance for the retention of tissue
 9. ensure the operative site is clearly marked with the patient's involvement while they are awake and prior to pre-medication
 10. verify the operation to be undertaken by checking the consent form and, where possible, confirming this with the patient rather than relying solely on the printed operating list for the procedure being performed
 11. ensure that written consent and the notes include, when appropriate, the side to be operated on using the words 'left' or 'right' in full where appropriate
 12. ensure that digits on the hand or foot are named and/or numbered and similarly marked with the patient's involvement while they are awake and prior to pre-medication
 13. record all discussions about consent in the patient's records
 14. where a patient is unable to consent to a planned procedure, you should consider making an application to the courts to have them made a ward of court as family members and relatives may not consent on a patient's behalf *
 15. in an emergency, you should act in the best interest of the patient and provide appropriate urgent treatment and explain the proposed treatment to them and seek their assent. A second opinion may be useful where there is a difference of opinion between you and the next of kin.

You should not participate in live broadcasts of surgical procedures outside the operating theatre suite for educational purposes as part of scientific meetings, as part of the education of medical or other students, or for the general public. However, surgical procedures may be recorded and/or edited and subsequently used for these purposes, with the patient's consent.

You should familiarise yourself with the National Consent Policy and ensure that your practice complies with the provisions of that policy.

In complex cases, it may be useful to seek advice from professional colleagues, and/or your hospital's legal representatives before proceeding with invasive procedures.

4.2 Consent for transfusion

Surgeons must establish the views of their patients regarding their position in relation to transfusion as certain forms of transfusion may be unacceptable to the patient. You should respect those views and help patients avoid treatment which is inconsistent with their beliefs even when you believe that a successful clinical outcome is more likely with transfusion. You should seek advice from colleagues, consider referring patients where special arrangements (auto-transfusion, use of stored blood or cell saver equipment) is available. In the case of children, you should seek legal advice, as the courts may authorise transfusion in children when required despite parents' objections.

4.3 Maintaining trust

A surgeon should:

1. ensure your working arrangements allow adequate time to listen and properly communicate with patients and their supporter(s). Where the safety of patients is compromised by a lack of resources, you should appropriately escalate those concerns.
2. fully inform patients and their supporters of the plans and procedures for their treatment, the risks and anticipated outcomes and any untoward developments as they occur, or as soon as possible afterwards
3. support any request for a second opinion and give assistance in making the appropriate arrangements including the timely supply of written or electronic records

4. obtain the patient's verbal consent before carrying out any clinical examination
5. support a request by a patient for a third person to be present while they are undergoing a clinical examination
6. explain the purpose and nature of any intimate examination and observe local policies and guidelines relating to the conduct of such intimate examinations
7. be aware of cultural differences and sensitivities and respect them
8. contribute to patient surveys and respond to their findings

4.4 Communication

A surgeon should:

1. listen to and respect the views of patients, their views as expressed by an alternate decision maker* and the patient's supporters
2. listen to and respect the views of other members of the team involved in the patient's care
3. recognise and respect the varying needs of patients (or their alternate decision makers*) for information and explanation and maximise the patient's ability to make his or her own decisions by providing information in a manner that is accessible to the patient and supporting all practicable measures to facilitate the patient's understanding of the information and communication of his/her decision
4. insist that time be made available for a detailed explanation of the clinical problem and the treatment options
5. encourage patients to discuss the proposed treatment with their supporter(s)
6. fully inform the patient and his/her supporter of progress during treatment
7. explain any complications of treatment as they occur and explain the possible solutions
8. act immediately when patients have suffered harm, openly disclose what has happened and apologise when appropriate.

* Alternate decision makers (and Advance healthcare Directives) are provided for in the **Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 (Ireland)** but will have no legal standing until the commencement order for the Act is signed by the Minister.

4.5 Working with colleagues

Apart from exceptional circumstances, surgeons must always make formal arrangements for cover where they will be absent from practice. However, in such exceptional circumstances, surgeons must take responsibility for patients under the care of an absent colleague even if formal arrangements have not been put in place.

Ineffective team working must not be allowed to compromise patient care.

A Surgeon should:

1. work effectively and amicably with colleagues in multi-disciplinary teams, participate in multi-disciplinary team meetings, share decision making, develop common management protocols, where possible, and discuss patients' problems with colleagues.
2. continue to participate in the care of, and decisions concerning, your patients when they are in the intensive care unit or the high dependency unit
3. always respond to calls for help from trainees and others in the operating theatre and elsewhere as a matter of priority
4. ensure there is a formal handover of continuing care of patients to another colleague at the commencement of leave
5. ensure that, when acting as manager or director, your practice is subject to the same scrutiny as the practice of others
6. ensure they do not denigrate another doctor to the patient

5. PROBITY IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE



5. PROBITY IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Surgeons should adhere to all the principles set out in the Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics for Registered Medical Practitioner. In particular, when providing information to patients, a surgeon must:

1. avoid any material that is designed to promote your own expertise, either in general or in relation to a specific treatment or procedure
2. declare any commercial involvement that might cause a conflict of interest
3. not seek to enhance their own practice by actively denigrating or inhibiting the practice of another surgeon
4. not criticise a colleague in an untruthful, misleading or deceptive manner
5. ensure that the literature and any promotional material provided by the institution where you work does not make unreasonable claims
6. be careful in any interview in the media or on social media to avoid promoting your expertise or the performance of the institution
7. demonstrate honesty and objectivity when providing references for colleagues and team members
8. if providing medico-legal reports, you should remember your duty is to the Court, and you should follow the advice given in the Medical Council's Guidelines

5.1 Private practice

A surgeon working in private practice must:

1. make arrangements for the continuity of care of any inpatients when you will not be available
2. maintain the standard of record keeping (as listed elsewhere) and audit your surgical activity and outcomes
3. be honest in financial and commercial matters relating to work
 - » ensure that patients are made aware of the fees for their services and cost of any treatment by quoting, where possible, your professional fees in advance
 - » inform patients if any part of the fee goes to any other doctor
 - » not allow commercial incentives to influence treatment given to a patient
4. make clear to patients the limits of care available in the hospital where they will be treated (for example, the level of critical care provision provided and the level of resident medical cover)
5. if working solely in private practice, ensure that you undertake

meaningful assessment of your surgical activities which is peer reviewed

6. not commit to your private practice in a way that prevents you meeting your public ethical and contractual obligations
7. not use public staff or resources to aid your private practice unless specific arrangements have been agreed with management in advance.
8. ensure that claims made to insurers, the HSE and other providers are legal, honest and appropriate to the service provided

5.2 Research

Surgeons who undertake research should:

1. submit full protocols of proposed research to an appropriate research ethics committee before commencing the research and comply with all relevant legislation in this regard.
2. treat patients participating in research as partners
3. ensure that their research complies with the provisions of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki (www.wma.net)
4. fully inform research participants about aims, intentions, values, relevance, methods, hazards and discomforts and record this in their notes
5. fully inform patients in randomised trials about the procedures/ treatments being compared and their risks and benefits and record this in their notes
6. not offer incentives to patients, either financial or other, in such a way that they may influence a patient's decision to participate in the research
7. inform participants how their confidentiality will be respected and protected
8. accept that a patient may refuse to participate or withdraw during the programme, in which case their treatment must not be adversely influenced
9. seek guidance from a research ethics committee concerning the need for consent for the use of tissue removed during an operation for research purposes in addition to routine histopathology
10. seek permission to remove tissue beyond that excised diagnostically or therapeutically
11. acquire specific permission to use any removed tissue for commercial purposes, for example, to grow cell lines or for genetic research

12. fulfil the strict regulations of the appropriate legislation when obtaining permission to carry out research on animals
13. discourage the publication of research findings in non-scientific media before reporting them in reputable scientific journals or at meetings
14. disclose any financial interest in, for example, pharmaceutical companies or medical device manufacturers
15. ensure that anything regarding the project that may be published on the internet or elsewhere follows ethical principles
16. report any fraud that is detected or suspected to the local research ethics committee.

5.3. Advertising

Informing the public about medical procedures is important. There is a difference between information and advertising. The Medical Council Ethical Guidelines state what advertisement is permitted. In addition, surgeons should

1. ensure that all advertising of their services complies with Advertising Standards Authority of Ireland and IMC Guidelines. Information must be evidence based, factually accurate and not misleading.
2. ensure that unrealistic claims about surgical outcomes are avoided and information provided must be true and verifiable, does not make false claims and does not have the potential to raise unrealistic expectations.
3. not make false claims regarding their qualifications, experience and membership of professional bodies.
4. be personally responsible for the nature and content of all advertising relating to your services, including any advertising undertaken by a third party using their name.

The above includes all verbal and written statements on websites, electronic and other media



6. HEALTH

6. HEALTH

As a surgeon, you must not compromise the safety of patients or other healthcare professionals because of your ill health, fatigue or the effects of drugs or alcohol on your performance.

Surgical procedures place surgeons at particular risk of acquiring and transmitting blood-borne viruses which can cause serious communicable diseases such as hepatitis and HIV. You must take appropriate precautions and follow established guidelines when operating on high-risk patients.

All surgeons have a duty of care to their patients and you must seek appropriate professional help if you believe your performance may be impaired due to illness (including drug or alcohol dependency) and that you may place your patients at risk or otherwise fail to meet your professional responsibilities as outlined in this document.

Surgeons also have a duty of care to inform the appropriate authority if you know of a colleague who may have a serious illness which is liable to put patients at risk.

A close-up, high-angle photograph of a circular surgical light fixture. The fixture is composed of numerous small, circular LED light sources arranged in a grid pattern. A blue, textured surgical instrument handle is positioned in the lower-left quadrant, partially obscuring some of the lights. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting a clinical setting.

7. SURGICAL CARE IN SPECIAL SETTINGS

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7.1 Armed conflict

1. Ideally, only operate at the request of the patient. If the patient is incapable of giving consent, then you must act only in the patient's best interests
2. You must not discriminate between the protagonists and should treat on the basis of clinical need alone
3. Within the limitations of the circumstances, you should maintain the highest professional standards
4. Take personal precautions consistent with providing the highest level of care.

7.2 Low resource environments

Surgeons seeking to participate in healthcare provision in low income countries through the provision of surgical services should do so responsibly. You should do so with the intention of providing high quality care to individual patients.

In undertaking work of this nature, a surgeon should:

1. identify appropriate placements that match your skill set using existing programmes or agencies with experience in this area.
2. ensure that the service you can provide is responsive to local needs and that you do not undermine existing local surgical services. Ideally, repeat visits over years designed to support the local healthcare providers will ensure sustainability.
3. avoid using complex technology in rural settings to ensure sustainability
4. ensure that time is set aside to train these local healthcare providers. You should consider including other healthcare professionals in your group to facilitate this process.
5. ensure that surgical trainees accompanying such trips should be able to teach and train and be adequately supervised. The training of local health providers should take priority.
6. ensure that the outcomes following surgery are monitored
7. consider the financial impact on the host institution and ensure the reduction of this burden, in order to maintain sustainability
8. ensure that surgical initiatives work in conjunction with and in support of local and regional training programmes
9. ensure that you comply with all local legal requirements including those relating to registration and indemnity

10. never participate in mutilating operations
11. ensure any related research is undertaken to a high ethical standard, with the full awareness and agreement of the local and national communities and health agencies, and with local faculty involvement

Further guidance is available in Guidelines for Surgeons on Establishing Projects in Low-Income Countries (Grimes et al) which is endorsed by RCSI

7.3 Prisons

All of the provisions of this document apply when treating prisoners. You must not condone or contribute to inflicting physical or mental suffering whether deliberately, systematically or wantonly. You should report evidence of abuse and deliberate injuries to the appropriate authority. You should respect the patient's right to privacy.



8. REFERENCES



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