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قرار وزاري رقم (١٦٦) لسنة 2024 م
بشأن اعتماد نطاق عمل أطباء التجميل

وزير الصحة ووقاية المجتمع:

بعد الاطلاع:

- على القانون الاتحادي رقم (1) لسنة 1972 م بشأن اختصاصات وصلاحيات الوزراء وتعديلاته،
- وعلى القانون الاتحادي رقم (4) لسنة 2015 م في شأن المنشآت الصحية الخاصة ولائحته التنفيذية،
- وعلى القانون الاتحادي رقم (5) لسنة 2019 م في شأن تنظيم مزاوله مهنة الطب البشري ولائحته التنفيذية،
- وعلى القانون الاتحادي رقم (6) لسنة 2023 م بشأن مزاوله غير الأطباء والصيدالة لبعض المهن الصحية،
- وعلى المرسوم بقانون اتحادي رقم (4) لسنة 2016 م بشأن المسؤولية الطبية، ولائحته التنفيذية، وتعديلاته،
- وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (20) لسنة 2017 م باعتماد المعايير الموحدة لترخيص مزاولي المهن الصحية على مستوى الدولة وتعديلاته،
- وعلى قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (11) لسنة 2021 م في شأن الهيكل التنظيمي لوزارة الصحة ووقاية المجتمع.

وبناء على مقتضيات المصلحة العامة،،،

قرر ما يلي:

المادة (1): يعتمد نطاق عمل أطباء التجميل المرفق بهذا القرار.



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المادة (2): ينشر هذا القرار في الجريدة الرسمية ويعمل به اعتباراً من اليوم التالي لتاريخ نشره.

عبدالرحمن بن محمد العويس
وزير الصحة ووقاية المجتمع

صدر بتاريخ:

04/09/2024



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مرفق القرار الوزاري رقم (١٧٦) لسنة 2024 م
بشأن اعتماد نطاق عمل أطباء التجميل

PLASTIC SURGERY SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND BASIC COMPETENCIES



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DEFINITION:

Plastic surgery is a medical specialty that involves the alteration, restoration, or reconstruction of the human body. It focuses on improving a person's appearance and, in some cases, enhancing their functionality. Plastic surgery can be performed on various parts of the body, including the face, breasts, body contours, and extremities.

INTRODUCTION:

Plastic surgery can be broadly categorized into two types: reconstructive surgery and aesthetic (cosmetic) surgery;

1. **Reconstructive Surgery:** This type of surgery is performed to correct congenital abnormalities, developmental issues, traumatic injuries, or conditions caused by diseases or infections. Reconstructive procedures aim to restore function and improve the appearance of affected body parts. Examples of reconstructive surgeries include breast reconstruction after mastectomy, cleft palate repair, burn reconstruction, and hand surgery.
2. **Aesthetic (Cosmetic) Surgery:** Aesthetic surgery is performed to enhance or change a person's appearance, primarily for cosmetic reasons. These procedures are elective and are typically not medically necessary. Examples of cosmetic surgeries include breast augmentation, rhinoplasty (nose job), facelift, liposuction, and tummy tuck.

Plastic surgeons undergo specialized training and education to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge for performing these procedures. They assess patients' needs, discuss the potential risks and benefits of the surgery, and develop personalized treatment plans. Plastic surgery techniques continue to advance, and the field encompasses a wide



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range of surgical and non-surgical procedures to meet individual patients' goals and expectations.

KEY COMPETENCIES:

1. Practice within the scope of practice and expertise by applying the following;
 - 1.1. Commitment to patients' high-quality care.
 - 1.2. Competencies of Surgical Foundations
 - 1.3. Perform appropriately timed clinical assessments with recommendations that are presented in an organized manner
 - 1.4. Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple competing demands
 - 1.5. Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in plastic surgery practice
 - 1.6. Knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to Plastic Surgery;
 - 1.6.1. Microbiology of community- and hospital-acquired infections
 - 1.6.2. Principles of antimicrobial prophylaxis, antibiotic stewardship, and infection prevention and control
 - 1.6.3. Principles of diagnostic techniques and imaging modalities relevant to Plastic Surgery;
 - 1.6.3.1. Measurement of muscle compartment pressure (in conjunction with Neurologist)
 - 1.6.3.2. Electrodiagnostic testing, including nerve conduction studies and electromyography (in conjunction with Neurologist)
 - 1.6.3.3. Medical imaging (in conjunction with Radiologist);
 - 1.6.3.3.1. Radiography
 - 1.6.3.3.2. Ultrasonography
 - 1.6.3.3.3. Computed tomography (CT)
 - 1.6.3.3.4. Angiography



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- 1.6.3.3.5. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- 1.6.3.3.6. Nuclear imaging
- 1.6.4. Pharmacology including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, mechanism of action, and adverse effects of medications used in Plastic Surgery
- 1.6.5. Psychosocial impact of deformities and loss of function
- 1.6.6. Principles of rehabilitation following injury or surgery
- 1.6.7. Energy sources and their use in Plastic Surgery;
 - 1.6.7.1. Electrocautery
 - 1.6.7.2. Lasers
 - 1.6.7.3. Ultrasound
 - 1.6.7.4. Radiofrequency systems
- 1.6.8. Surgical equipment and its use in Plastic Surgery
 - 1.6.8.1. Drills
 - 1.6.8.2. Dermatomes
 - 1.6.8.3. Saws
 - 1.6.8.4. Liposuction machines
 - 1.6.8.5. Dermabraders
 - 1.6.8.6. Microscope
- 1.6.9. Biomaterials, including clinical safety, biology, and factors affecting implant survival and function
 - 1.6.9.1. Autografts
 - 1.6.9.2. Tissue allografts
 - 1.6.9.3. Tissue xenografts
- 1.6.10. Endoscopy as used in Plastic Surgery procedures
- 1.6.11. Emergency care;
 - 1.6.11.1. Principles of Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS)
 - 1.6.11.2. Priorities in the care of the patient with multi-system trauma



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- 1.6.11.3. Medical support and investigations for the patient with traumatic injury
- 1.6.11.4. Necrotizing soft tissue infections, including diagnosis, adjunctive tests, natural history, prognosis, and management
- 1.6.12. Perioperative and post-operative care;
 - 1.6.12.1. Principles of pre-operative assessment, including indications for consultation with other specialists
 - 1.6.12.2. Principles of;
 - 1.6.12.2.1. Aseptic technique and routine precautions
 - 1.6.12.2.2. Local anesthesia
 - 1.6.12.2.3. Conscious sedation
 - 1.6.12.2.4. Surgical safety checklist
 - 1.6.12.2.5. Intra-operative imaging, including radiation safety and protection
 - 1.6.12.2.6. Early post-operative patient care, both medical and surgical
- 1.6.13. Management of acute and chronic wounds and reconstructive defects;
 - 1.6.13.1. Principles of wound healing
 - 1.6.13.2. Principles of wound care
 - 1.6.13.3. Principles of wound closure
 - 1.6.13.4. Principles of reconstructive techniques;
 - 1.6.13.4.1. Grafting;
 - 1.6.13.4.1.1. Skin
 - 1.6.13.4.1.2. Tissue, including cartilage, bone, tendon, nerve, muscle, fascia, and blood vessels
 - 1.6.13.4.1.3. Fat
 - 1.6.13.4.2. Flaps;
 - 1.6.13.4.2.1. Skin
 - 1.6.13.4.2.2. Muscle



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- 1.6.13.4.2.3. Composite
- 1.6.13.4.3. Tissue expansion
- 1.6.13.4.4. Microsurgery
- 1.6.13.4.5. Transplantation
- 1.6.14. Head and neck;
 - 1.6.14.1. Surgical anatomy
 - 1.6.14.2. Principles of managing anatomic and functional defects from all causes, in the following sites;
 - 1.6.14.2.1. Scalp
 - 1.6.14.2.2. Skull
 - 1.6.14.2.3. Forehead
 - 1.6.14.2.4. Periorbital, including eyelids and orbit
 - 1.6.14.2.5. Cheeks
 - 1.6.14.2.6. Nose
 - 1.6.14.2.7. Lips
 - 1.6.14.2.8. Ears
 - 1.6.14.2.9. Midfacial and mandibular skeleton
 - 1.6.14.2.10. Facial nerve
 - 1.6.14.2.11. Upper airway and digestive tract
 - 1.6.14.3. Epidemiology, etiology, clinical features, natural history, diagnosis, and management of;
 - 1.6.14.3.1. Vascular and lymphatic malformations
 - 1.6.14.3.2. Tumours, both benign and malignant
 - 1.6.14.3.3. Infectious, inflammatory, and degenerative processes that cause dysfunction or disfigurement
 - 1.6.14.4. Principles of aesthetic subunits and their application in facial reconstruction
- 1.6.15. Maxillofacial;



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- 1.6.15.1. Principles of comprehensive management of the patient with maxillofacial trauma;
 - 1.6.15.1.1. Management of the compromised airway
 - 1.6.15.1.2. Protection of the cervical spine and assessment of cervical spine injuries
 - 1.6.15.1.3. Assessment for traumatic brain injury
 - 1.6.15.1.4. Assessment for ocular trauma
 - 1.6.15.1.5. Assessment for cranial nerve trauma
 - 1.6.15.1.6. Assessment of other associated injuries with appropriate collaboration and referral to other specialists
 - 1.6.15.1.7. Reduction and stabilization of facial fractures (in conjunction with Oral & Maxillofacial surgeon)
 - 1.6.15.1.8. Treatment of soft tissue injuries of the face and scalp, including skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, vessels, and nerves
 - 1.6.15.1.9. Dental occlusal relationships and the treatment of malocclusion, including orthognathic surgery
 - 1.6.15.1.10. Late reconstruction of deformities secondary to maxillofacial trauma
- 1.6.16. Breast;
 - 1.6.16.1. Surgical anatomy and embryology of the breast
 - 1.6.16.2. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of;
 - 1.6.16.2.1. Congenital and developmental disorders, including;
 - 1.6.16.2.1.1. Chest wall deformities affecting the breast
 - 1.6.16.2.1.2. Breast aplasia
 - 1.6.16.2.1.3. Breast hypoplasia
 - 1.6.16.2.1.4. Breast hypertrophy
 - 1.6.16.2.1.5. Constricted breast conditions and asymmetries
 - 1.6.16.2.2. Gynecomastia



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- 1.6.16.2.3. Benign, premalignant, and malignant tumours of female and male breast, including;
 - 1.6.16.2.3.1. Genetic mutations, molecular markers, and the role of prophylactic mastectomy
 - 1.6.16.2.3.2. Mastectomy techniques, including prophylactic, skin sparing, and nipple sparing
 - 1.6.16.2.3.3. Effects of radiation on the breast and chest wall, and implications for breast reconstruction
- 1.6.16.3. Principles of breast reduction surgery
- 1.6.16.4. Basic science of silicone, history of the use of silicone breast implants, and generations of silicone breast implants
- 1.6.16.5. Principles of breast reconstruction;
 - 1.6.16.5.1. Tissue expanders
 - 1.6.16.5.2. Implant reconstruction
 - 1.6.16.5.3. Fat grafting
 - 1.6.16.5.4. Use of alternative materials, such as acellular dermal matrix
 - 1.6.16.5.5. Flap reconstruction, including local flaps, pedicled regional flaps, or free flaps
 - 1.6.16.5.6. Breast balancing operations
 - 1.6.16.5.7. Breast augmentation
 - 1.6.16.5.8. Mastopexy, including ptosis
 - 1.6.16.5.9. Nipple-areolar reconstruction
 - 1.6.16.5.10. Gender-correction surgery
- 1.6.17. Chest wall, abdominal wall, and pelvis;
 - 1.6.17.1. Surgical anatomy of the abdominal wall
 - 1.6.17.2. Clinical features, diagnosis, and management of defects of the;
 - 1.6.17.2.1. Chest wall
 - 1.6.17.2.2. Abdominal wall



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- 1.6.17.2.3. Pelvis
- 1.6.17.3. Principles of reconstruction of;
 - 1.6.17.3.1. Chest wall defects
 - 1.6.17.3.2. Abdominal wall defects
 - 1.6.17.3.3. Pelvic and perineal structures, including;
 - 1.6.17.3.3.1. Pressure sores from all causes
 - 1.6.17.3.3.2. Vaginal reconstruction
 - 1.6.17.3.3.3. Penile reconstruction
 - 1.6.17.3.3.4. Posterior and inferior urethral reconstruction
 - 1.6.17.3.3.5. Gender-correction surgery
- 1.6.18. Hand and upper extremity
 - 1.6.18.1. Anatomy, embryology, and physiology of the hand and upper extremity, including vascular, musculoskeletal, nervous and cutaneous systems
 - 1.6.18.2. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of;
 - 1.6.18.2.1. Common developmental abnormalities, including their systemic associations
 - 1.6.18.2.2. Dupuytren's disease
 - 1.6.18.2.3. Vascular disorders
 - 1.6.18.2.4. Arthritis of the hand and wrist
 - 1.6.18.2.5. Benign and malignant soft tissue and bone tumours of the hand and wrist
 - 1.6.18.2.6. Infections of the hand
 - 1.6.18.2.7. Simple and complex trauma, including;
 - 1.6.18.2.7.1. Soft tissue injury and loss
 - 1.6.18.2.7.2. Tendon injury
 - 1.6.18.2.7.3. Nerve injury and compression, including brachial plexus
 - 1.6.18.2.7.4. Fracture, ligament injury, and joint dislocation



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- 1.6.18.2.7.5. Vascular compromise
- 1.6.18.2.7.6. Amputation
- 1.6.18.2.8. Compartment syndrome
- 1.6.18.2.9. Burns and frostbite
- 1.6.18.3. Principles of late reconstruction of upper limb deformities, including;
 - 1.6.18.3.1. Tendon transfers, including hand, wrist, and upper extremity
 - 1.6.18.3.2. Thumb reconstruction
 - 1.6.18.3.3. Bone grafting
 - 1.6.18.3.4. Scar and soft tissue defect reconstruction
 - 1.6.18.3.5. Nerve grafting and nerve transfers
 - 1.6.18.3.6. Free functioning muscle transfers
- 1.6.18.4. Principles of and indications and techniques for upper extremity transplantation
- 1.6.18.5. Principles of splinting and rehabilitation of the hand and the role of multidisciplinary clinics
- 1.6.18.6. Management of complex regional pain syndromes (types I and II)
- 1.6.19. Lower extremity
 - 1.6.19.1. Anatomy and physiology of the lower extremity
 - 1.6.19.2. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of;
 - 1.6.19.2.1. Diabetic foot
 - 1.6.19.2.2. Diseases of the peripheral vasculature, including venous, arterial, and lymphatic systems
 - 1.6.19.3. Principles of reconstruction of the traumatically compromised lower extremity, including soft tissue coverage, sensory-motor function, segmental bone loss, and vascular status



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- 1.6.19.4. Principles of reconstruction of lower extremity defects secondary to osteomyelitis and oncologic resection, considering the impact of adjuvant treatments on wound healing
- 1.6.20. Skin and soft tissues
 - 1.6.20.1. Macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the skin
 - 1.6.20.2. Skin substitutes and wound management systems, including vacuum assisted closure
 - 1.6.20.3. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of (with referral for Oncology review);
 - 1.6.20.3.1. Benign lesions
 - 1.6.20.3.2. Malignant lesions, including staging, appropriate resection margins, indications for sentinel lymph node biopsy, and the role of Mohs micrographic surgery and adjuvant therapies;
 - 1.6.20.3.2.1. Basal cell carcinoma
 - 1.6.20.3.2.2. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 1.6.20.3.2.3. Malignant melanoma
 - 1.6.20.3.2.4. Other malignant skin lesions
 - 1.6.20.3.3. Benign and malignant soft tissue tumours
 - 1.6.20.4. Principles of skin defect reconstruction by all methods
- 1.6.21. Burn and cold injury;
 - 1.6.21.1. Burns;
 - 1.6.21.1.1. Pathophysiology, local and systemic, including thermal, chemical, electrical, radiation, and friction injury
 - 1.6.21.1.2. Inhalation injury, including risk factors, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment
 - 1.6.21.1.3. Ethical issues surrounding life-threatening burns



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- 1.6.21.1.4. Risk factors for and features suggestive of non-accidental burns, including those due to physical abuse, substance abuse, and mental illness
- 1.6.21.1.5. Principles of resuscitation and monitoring of the acutely injured patient
- 1.6.21.1.6. Nutritional requirements of the patient with a burn
- 1.6.21.1.7. Acute and long-term wound care
 - 1.6.21.1.7.1. Principles of surgical debridement and wound closure
 - 1.6.21.1.7.2. Available skin substitutes and their appropriate application
- 1.6.21.1.8. Sequelae of burn injuries, including;
 - 1.6.21.1.8.1. Effect on growth and development
 - 1.6.21.1.8.2. Heterotopic ossification
 - 1.6.21.1.8.3. Ocular complications
 - 1.6.21.1.8.4. Central nervous system (CNS) complications of electrical burns
- 1.6.21.1.9. Principles of reconstruction of burn deformities, including resurfacing, release of contractures, and reconstruction of facial features and of the hand
- 1.6.21.2. Cold injury
 - 1.6.21.2.1. Pathophysiology
 - 1.6.21.2.2. Protocols for resuscitation of cold injury and hypothermia
 - 1.6.21.2.3. Principles of the management of frostbite and immersion injuries
 - 1.6.21.2.4. Prognostic signs and tests of severity and extent of cold injury, including use of medical imaging
 - 1.6.21.2.5. Indications for and timing of surgical debridement and amputations



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1.6.21.2.6. Long-term effects on growth and development, skin and soft tissues, circulation, bones, and joints

1.6.22. Aesthetic/cosmetic

1.6.22.1. Normal aging as it affects bone, soft tissue, and skin

1.6.22.2. Effects of sun damage, nicotine, and other environmental factors on the normal aging process

1.6.22.3. Psychological and social factors that may contribute to a patient's request for cosmetic surgery, including;

1.6.22.3.1. Influences on patient perception of facial normalcy

1.6.22.3.2. Psychiatric conditions that may be a contraindication to surgery and the adverse consequences that can occur if surgery is performed

1.6.22.4. Basic science, anatomy, and principles involved in aesthetic surgical and non-operative procedures, including;

1.6.22.4.1. Facial

1.6.22.4.1.1. Augmentation of the face, including the cheeks, orbit, and lips, using alloplastic materials and autologous grafts, including fat, cartilage, fascia, dermis, or bone

1.6.22.4.1.2. Recontouring the face with open surgery or with closed means

1.6.22.4.1.3. Aesthetic osteotomies of facial bones

1.6.22.4.1.4. Rhinoplasty, including principles of managing the nasal airway

1.6.22.4.1.5. Facial rejuvenation procedures

1.6.22.4.1.5.1. Skin restoration, including dermabrasion, chemical peels, and light-based therapies, including laser treatment and the use of retinoids



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- 1.6.22.4.1.5.2. Ablation of deeper crease lines using injectable fillers, surgical removal of muscle, and chemical denervation of muscle using botulinum toxin
- 1.6.22.4.1.5.3. Facelift surgery, including surgical redistribution of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and the platysma, as well as excision of skin and soft tissue
- 1.6.22.4.1.5.4. Blepharoplasty, including surgical manipulation of fat, skin, and muscle, and canthopexy procedures
- 1.6.22.4.1.5.5. Browlift, including methods to raise or reshape the forehead-eyebrow complex and to alter the position of the anterior hairline
- 1.6.22.4.2. Torso
 - 1.6.22.4.2.1. Panniculectomy
 - 1.6.22.4.2.2. Abdominoplasty, including rectus diastasis repair
 - 1.6.22.4.2.3. Total body lift (i.e., belt lipectomy)
 - 1.6.22.4.2.4. Liposuction
 - 1.6.22.4.2.5. Lipoinjection
 - 1.6.22.4.2.6. Labiaplasty
- 1.6.22.4.3. Upper and lower limb
 - 1.6.22.4.3.1. Brachioplasty
 - 1.6.22.4.3.2. Thigh lift
 - 1.6.22.4.3.3. Suction-assisted lipectomy
 - 1.6.22.4.3.4. Lipoinjection
 - 1.6.22.4.3.5. Calf augmentation
- 1.6.23. Pediatric and craniofacial
 - 1.6.23.1. Embryology of the head and neck and the upper extremity
 - 1.6.23.2. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of craniofacial deformities



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- 1.6.23.2.1. Craniofacial deformities
- 1.6.23.2.2. Craniosynostoses, including common syndromes associated with multiple craniosynostoses
 - 1.6.23.2.2.1. Crouzon syndrome Apert syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.2.2. Saethe Chotzen syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.2.3. Pfeiffer syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.2.4. Carpenter syndrome
- 1.6.23.2.3. Positional plagiocephaly
- 1.6.23.2.4. Congenital torticollis
- 1.6.23.2.5. Pediatric syndromes, sequences, and spectrums, including
 - 1.6.23.2.5.1. Pierre-Robin Sequence
 - 1.6.23.2.5.2. Treacher Collins syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.3. Nagar syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.4. Binder syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.5. Romberg syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.6. Mobius syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.7. Down syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.8. Beckwith-Weidemann syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.9. Gorlin syndrome
 - 1.6.23.2.5.10. Neurofibromatosis
 - 1.6.23.2.5.11. Fibrous dysplasia
- 1.6.23.3. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of facial clefts
 - 1.6.23.3.1. Genetics, identification, classification, and management
 - 1.6.23.3.2. Epidemiology of facial clefts and associated etiological factors
 - 1.6.23.3.3. Anatomy of the underlying deformity
- 1.6.23.4. Principles of surgical procedures for patients with cleft lip and palate
 - 1.6.23.4.1. Cleft lip repair, including unilateral and bilateral



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- 1.6.23.4.2. Cleft palate repair
- 1.6.23.4.3. Associated functional problems, including problems with feeding, speech, hearing, and dentition
- 1.6.23.4.4. Ancillary procedures, including alveolar bone graft, pharyngeal flap, pharyngoplasty, residual nasal deformities correction, and occlusal correction
- 1.6.23.5. External ear
 - 1.6.23.5.1. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of external ear deformities
 - 1.6.23.5.2. Principles of reconstruction of external ear deformities
- 1.6.23.6. Congenital hand deformities, including clinical features, classification, diagnosis, and management
- 1.6.23.7. Congenital nevi, including clinical features, classification, diagnosis, and management
- 1.6.24. Adolescent breast asymmetry
 - 1.6.24.1. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management, including asymmetry of the breast, thorax, and muscle
 - 1.6.24.2. Identification of associated syndromes, including Poland syndrome
- 1.6.25. Vascular anomalies
 - 1.6.25.1. Classification and clinical, cellular, radiological, hematological, and flow characteristics of vascular anomalies
 - 1.6.25.2. Clinical features, etiology, diagnosis, and management of vascular malformation syndromes, including
 - 1.6.25.2.1. Sturge-Weber syndrome
 - 1.6.25.2.2. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome
 - 1.6.25.2.3. Parkes-Weber syndrome
 - 1.6.25.2.4. Maffucci syndrome
 - 1.6.25.2.5. Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome



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1.6.25.2.6. Proteus syndrome

1.6.25.3. Principles of management, including timing of treatment, options for surgical and non-surgical treatment, and potential complications

2. Perform a patient-centred clinical assessment and establish a management plan
3. Carry out procedures in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances.
4. Master basic and essential skills required as per the following
 - 4.1. Basic general skills;
 - 4.1.1. Administration of local anesthesia
 - 4.1.2. Administration of conscious sedation
 - 4.1.3. Intra-operative use of imaging techniques
 - 4.1.4. Microsurgery
 - 4.1.5. Endoscopy as applied to Plastic Surgery
 - 4.1.6. Use of biomaterials, including alloplastic materials, autografts, allografts, and xenografts
 - 4.2. Emergency care skills;
 - 4.2.1. Application of ATLS principles, including endotracheal intubation, cricothyroidotomy, and emergency tracheostomy
 - 4.2.2. Management of necrotizing soft tissue infections, including surgical and adjunctive medical therapies
 - 4.3. Management of acute and chronic wounds and reconstructive defects skills;
 - 4.3.1. Direct wound closure, including, where appropriate, repair of deep structures, including muscle, nerves, tendons, vessels, and bone
 - 4.3.2. Debridement of complex wounds
 - 4.3.3. Skin graft harvest and application, including split thickness and full thickness
 - 4.3.4. Fat grafting



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- 4.3.5. Harvest from appropriate sites, preparation of the recipient bed, and application of autologous grafts of mucosa, fascia, nerve, blood vessel, cartilage, tendon, and bone
- 4.3.6. Wound reconstruction using all forms of flaps, including local, regional, distant, and free flaps, which may be comprised of;
 - 4.3.6.1. Skin
 - 4.3.6.2. Muscle
 - 4.3.6.3. Fascia
 - 4.3.6.4. Myocutaneous tissues
 - 4.3.6.5. Other composite tissues, including bone, cartilage, and mucosa
- 4.4. Head and neck management skills;
 - 4.4.1. Repair and reconstruction of all forms of complex composite defects
 - 4.4.2. Reconstruction of the external ear, including;
 - 4.4.2.1. Microtia
 - 4.4.2.2. Outstanding ears
 - 4.4.2.3. Composite defects
 - 4.4.3. Reconstruction of the eyelids, including;
 - 4.4.3.1. Cannulation and stenting for repair of lacrimal canaliculi and duct
 - 4.4.3.2. Canthoplasty and canthopexy techniques
 - 4.4.3.3. Reconstruction of eyelid defects
 - 4.4.4. Reconstruction of the lips
 - 4.4.5. Nasal reconstruction, partial and total
 - 4.4.6. Scalp reconstruction
 - 4.4.7. Cheek reconstruction
 - 4.4.8. Dissection of the extratemporal facial nerve
 - 4.4.9. Reconstruction of the facial nerve and related deformities, including nerve graft and transfer, static and dynamic procedures, facelift techniques, eyelid procedures, forehead procedures, and free flap techniques



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- 4.4.10. Cannulation and repair of the parotid duct
- 4.4.11. Mandibular reconstruction
- 4.5. Maxillofacial management skills;
 - 4.5.1. Reduction and fixation of fractures;
 - 4.5.1.1. Upper facial;
 - 4.5.1.1.1. Frontal sinus, including nasofrontal duct obliteration and cranialization
 - 4.5.1.1.2. Orbital rims and orbit
 - 4.5.1.2. Midfacial;
 - 4.5.1.2.1. Nose
 - 4.5.1.2.2. Nasoethmoidal complex
 - 4.5.1.2.3. Zygoma
 - 4.5.1.2.4. Le Fort
 - 4.5.1.3. Lower facial, including the alveoli and mandible
 - 4.5.1.4. Panfacial bony injuries
 - 4.5.2. Treatment of penetrating panfacial injuries, including gunshot wounds
 - 4.5.3. Repair of complex facial lacerations, including special anatomic areas, such as the eyelids, lips, nose, and ear, and management of lacrimal and parotid duct injuries
- 4.6. Breast management skills;
 - 4.6.1. Breast reduction, female and male
 - 4.6.2. Balancing procedures to correct breast asymmetry
 - 4.6.3. Breast reconstruction, immediate and delayed, for partial or complete defects
 - 4.6.4. Nipple-areolar complex reconstruction
 - 4.6.5. Reconstruction of congenital breast differences, including;
 - 4.6.5.1. Aplasia and hypoplasia
 - 4.6.5.2. Tuberous breast deformity



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- 4.6.6. Surgical management of periprosthetic capsules
- 4.6.7. Breast aesthetic surgery, including breast augmentation, mastopexy, mastopexy combined with augmentation, and cosmetic alteration of the nipple-areolar complex
- 4.7. Chest wall, abdominal wall, and pelvis management skills;
 - 4.7.1. Reconstruction of central and lateral chest wall defects using autologous and/or alloplastic materials;
 - 4.7.1.1. Debridement and closure of sternal osteomyelitis
 - 4.7.2. Reconstruction of abdominal wall defects using alloplastic materials or autologous techniques
 - 4.7.3. Reconstruction of perineal structures;
 - 4.7.3.1. Vaginal reconstruction
 - 4.7.3.2. Penile reconstruction
 - 4.7.3.3. Gender-correction surgery
 - 4.7.3.4. Posterior and inferior urethral reconstruction
 - 4.7.4. Pressure sore management, including medical management, surgical debridement, the use of wound care systems, and flap reconstruction
- 4.8. Hand and upper extremity management skills;
 - 4.8.1. Amputations, including fingertip injuries, ray amputations, and other hand and forearm amputations
 - 4.8.2. Management of hand and wrist fractures, including splinting, closed reduction, external fixation, open reduction, and internal fixation
 - 4.8.3. Management of hand and wrist ligament disruptions (including dislocations), including splinting, closed reduction, external fixation, open reduction, and internal fixation
 - 4.8.4. Late ligament reconstruction in the hand and wrist



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- 4.8.5. Late joint reconstruction in the hand and wrist, including arthrodesis and autologous and alloplastic arthroplasty
- 4.8.6. Treatment of malunions and non-unions in the hand and wrist, including scaphoid non-union
- 4.8.7. Management of Keinbock's disease
- 4.8.8. Flexor and extensor tendon repair, including direct repair and tendon grafting
- 4.8.9. Tendon transfers for reconstruction after rupture or nerve injury
- 4.8.10. Tendon sheath release
- 4.8.11. Management of the stiff joint, including tenolysis, arthrolysis, and joint contracture release
- 4.8.12. Digital and extremity replantation and revascularization
- 4.8.13. Management of compartment syndrome, including escharotomy and fasciotomy
- 4.8.14. Peripheral nerve repair
- 4.8.15. Management of brachial plexus injuries
- 4.8.16. Nerve grafting and nerve transfers
- 4.8.17. Surgical management of compression neuropathies
- 4.8.18. Surgical management of peripheral nerve tumours
- 4.8.19. Management of Dupuytren's disease, including needle and enzymatic digital and palmar fasciectomy
- 4.8.20. Surgical management of infections
- 4.8.21. Surgical management of benign and malignant bone and soft tissue tumours
- 4.8.22. Thumb reconstruction
- 4.9. Lower extremity management skills;
 - 4.9.1. Debridement for major soft tissue injury
 - 4.9.2. Escharotomy and fasciotomy



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- 4.9.3. Reconstruction and coverage of soft tissue defects
- 4.9.4. Reconstruction of bone defects
- 4.9.5. Peripheral nerve laceration repair
- 4.9.6. Nerve grafting and nerve transfers
- 4.9.7. Surgical treatment of compression neuropathies
- 4.9.8. Resection and repair of nerve tumours
- 4.10. Skin and soft tissue management skills;
 - 4.10.1. Diagnostic techniques, including
 - 4.10.1.1. Incisional and excisional biopsies of skin lesions
 - 4.10.1.2. Excision of subcutaneous tumours
 - 4.10.2. Closure of skin defects
 - 4.10.3. Tissue expansion
- 4.11. Burn and cold injury;
 - 4.11.1. Inhalational injury;
 - 4.11.1.1. Endoscopy for diagnosis
 - 4.11.1.2. Airway management, including surgical airway
 - 4.11.2. Wound debridement
 - 4.11.3. Escharotomy and fasciotomy
 - 4.11.4. Harvesting and application of autograft
 - 4.11.5. Application of allograft, xenograft, and skin substitutes
 - 4.11.6. Late burn wound reconstruction, including scar revision, tissue expansion, and local, regional, distant, and free flaps
- 4.12. Aesthetic/cosmetic surgery skills;
 - 4.12.1. Non-surgical facial rejuvenation techniques
 - 4.12.2. Facial recontouring surgery, including the use of prosthetic implants, the removal of facial soft tissue or bone, and the addition of soft tissue grafts, including autologous fat



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- 4.12.3. Facial rejuvenation surgery, including browlift, blepharoplasty, and facelift
- 4.12.4. Rhinoplasty techniques, including;
 - 4.12.4.1. Nasal septal resection, repair, and reconstruction
 - 4.12.4.2. Turbinate revision
 - 4.12.4.3. Internal valve repair, including spreader grafts
 - 4.12.4.4. External valve repair
 - 4.12.4.5. Osteotomies of all types
 - 4.12.4.6. Nasal tip revision and reconstruction
 - 4.12.4.7. Nasal dorsum lowering
 - 4.12.4.8. Nasal dorsum augmentation with autologous tissue
- 4.12.5. Trunk, including;
 - 4.12.5.1. Panniculectomy
 - 4.12.5.2. Abdominoplasty, including rectus diastasis repair
 - 4.12.5.3. Total body lift (i.e., belt lipectomy)
 - 4.12.5.4. Liposuction
 - 4.12.5.5. Lipoinjection
 - 4.12.5.6. Gluteal augmentation
- 4.12.6. Upper and lower extremities, including;
 - 4.12.6.1. Brachioplasty
 - 4.12.6.2. Thigh lift
 - 4.12.6.3. Suction-assisted lipectomy
 - 4.12.6.4. Lipoinjection
 - 4.12.6.5. Calf augmentation
- 4.13. Pediatric and craniofacial;
 - 4.13.1. Definitive management of;
 - 4.13.1.1. Simple and complex lacerations
 - 4.13.1.2. Tendon and nerve lacerations



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- 4.13.1.3. Facial fractures
- 4.13.1.4. Hand fractures
- 4.13.1.5. Hand infections
- 4.13.1.6. Burns
- 4.13.1.7. cosmetic circumcision
- 4.13.1.8. Wound management, including for meningococemia
- 4.13.2. Management of simple and uncomplicated congenital and acquired deformities in a community setting with appropriate facilities and support
 - 4.13.2.1. Hand deformities, including;
 - 4.13.2.1.1. Trigger finger and thumb
 - 4.13.2.1.2. Polydactyly
 - 4.13.2.1.3. Clinodactyly
 - 4.13.2.1.4. Camptodactyly
 - 4.13.2.1.5. Syndactyly
 - 4.13.2.2. Small and medium congenital nevi
 - 4.13.2.3. Positional plagiocephaly and simple torticollis
 - 4.13.2.4. Prominent ears and other minor ear deformities
 - 4.13.2.5. Hemangiomas and vascular malformations
 - 4.13.2.6. Adolescent breast asymmetry reconstruction, including alloplastic and autologous grafts
- 4.13.3. Management of more complex problems in collaboration with a subspecialty surgeon, by appropriately counselling, referring, and assisting in the preand post-operative care of the patient and the family, including;
 - 4.13.3.1. Complex/syndromic hemangiomas and vascular malformations
 - 4.13.3.2. Craniosynostosis, including unisutural and multiple suture
 - 4.13.3.3. Other craniofacial syndromes or spectrums, including;
 - 4.13.3.3.1. Pierre-Robin Sequence
 - 4.13.3.3.2. Treacher Collins syndrome



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- 4.13.3.3.3. Nagar syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.4. Binder syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.5. Romberg syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.6. Mobius syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.7. Down syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.8. Beckwith-Weidemann syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.9. Gorlin syndrome
- 4.13.3.3.10. Neurofibromatosis
- 4.13.3.3.11. Fibrous dysplasia
- 4.13.3.4. Cleft lip, cleft palate, and their sequelae
- 4.13.3.5. Major burns
- 4.13.3.6. Major limb deformities
- 4.13.3.7. Skin and soft tissue tumours