## Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery

## **Cosmetic Medical Practice**

## PRECEPTOR INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR

## **COSMETIC MEDICINE PROGRAM**

## FFMACCS



	Control	
Version	Date	Comments
First New Version Draft	15 September 2009	
Revision	3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2010	

# **Table of Contents**

1. Introduction	
1.2 Contact Information for ACCS:	4
1.3 Preceptor Information	
1.4 Outline of the Program requirements for Registrars	6
2. Cosmetic Medicine Program – Evaluation Forms	7
2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form	8
2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form (Cont)	8
2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form (Cont)	9
2.2 General Comments Form	11
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form	
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	12
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	14
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	14
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	15
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	16
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	17
2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)	18
2.4 ACCS Preceptor Training Checklist Form	20
3. Summary of Cosmetic Medicine Curriculum	20
3.1 Dermatology	
3.2 Common Dermatological Conditions Presenting to the Cosmetic Physician	21
3.3 Facial Anatomy	22
3.4 Pharmacology	
3.5 Chemical Denervation	
3.6 Dermal Fillers	
3.7 Facial Peels	
3.8 Lasers and Other Devices	
3.9 Sclerotherapy	26
3.10 Infection Control	
3.11 Patient Selection	26
3.12 Medical Ethics	
3.13 Medical Advertising	27
3.13 Lipoplasty	27

## 1. Introduction

The Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery (ACCS) was established in 1999 to deliver support and training to doctors wishing to specialize in cosmetic medicine or surgery. The College has a training program for Cosmetic Surgery FACCS and also has a medical faculty which trains doctors in Cosmetic Medicine FFMACCS.

Thank you for accepting the role of preceptor to those doctors wishing to specialize in the field of cosmetic medicine.

The ACCS has evolved as a multi-disciplinary body consisting of general surgeons, plastic surgeons, dermatologists, ear nose and throat surgeons, ophthalmologists and other doctors who specialize in cosmetic medicine and surgery. The ACCS was formed as the successor to the Australian Association of Cosmetic Surgery, which was previously formed in 1992.

The College believes that patients will be best served with cosmetic surgery and medicine being officially recognized as a new specialty. This will help to remove the confusion about the training and skills of different types of doctors offering cosmetic services. The ACCS is dedicated to excellence in training, with the overarching aim of the College being summarized by the statement:

#### "Raising Standards...Protecting Patients"

### **1.2 Contact Information for ACCS:**

All Correspondence To: PO Box 36, Parramatta, NSW 2124

Registered Office: Level 2, 96 Phillip Street, Parramatta, NSW 2150

T 1800 804 781 F 02 9687 1799 E <u>admin@accs.org.au</u> <u>www.cosmeticsurgery.org.au</u>

A.B.N. 890 863 834 31

### **1.3 Preceptor Information**

The training program for the Faculty of Medicine is a post graduate, advanced, specialist training course. The Program is essentially a self-directed educational program with the clinical experience coming from the preceptorship terms and direct cosmetic medicine experience. The main objective of this Program is to train a doctor to be of sufficient high standard, to be knowledgeable and competent in cosmetic medicine and its associated procedures. Registrars who attain this standard may be awarded Fellowship of the Faculty of Medicine of the Australasian College of Cosmetic Surgery.

To assist in the evaluation of the Registrars clinical skills, acumen and competency the preceptorship terms will be of absolute importance. The following is an outline of the requirements from the preceptors.

- 1. Provide access to your clinic/surgery for the purpose of training the registrars in cosmetic medicine and its procedures.
- 2. Provide suitable cases to meet the training needs of the Registrar, particularly observational cases and assistance at procedures.
- 3. When appropriate, supervise hands-on training of the Registrar in some of the specific procedures required in the syllabus aim for at least once a week in the second and later terms of training, increasing with the Registrar's experience.
- 4. Observe and evaluate the Registrar's clinical knowledge, communication skills with patients and colleagues (Registrar Evaluation Form).
- 5. Observe and evaluate the Registrar's ability to obtain clinical information from patients, reach logical conclusions and elicit patient's expectations and ability to address the patient's need for informed consent (Registrar Evaluation Form).
- 6. Observe and evaluate the Registrar's competency in performing the specific procedures required in the training program (Clinical Procedures and Skills Form and sign off on Registrar's procedures log and diary of practice).

Note: Primary emphasis should be on assessing the Registrar as being "safe" in performing any of the particular procedures and secondary emphasis on particular techniques the registrar may have adopted i.e. ensure that basic principle of the procedures are practised and understood. The patient should not be put in any harm.

- 7. If possible, collaborate and help with the Registrar's scientific paper i.e. maybe provide suggestions for topics or area of research, act as mentor for clinical aspect of the research. Registrars are required to complete a scientific paper each year during their training as part of their self directed learning and present these at the annual conferences and submit them for publication in a journal approved by the College.
- 8. Set aside regular time during the preceptorship term for teaching of the clinical, theoretical and practical aspects of cosmetic medicine. For example, set aside time for discussing any questions the registrar may have or give him/her a specific area to study then discuss this area at the next meeting.
- 9. Fill in Registrar Evaluation Form, Clinical Procedures and Skills Form and General Comment Form, if required, as well as Preceptor Training Checklist (all forms in section 2 of preceptor guide). This will be crucial in providing vital feedback about the Registrar's progress. It will help identify areas of strengths and weaknesses so that specific further training can be planned. Hence it is essential that frank and constructive comments be provided to meet this objective. These evaluations by the preceptors will also form the basis of assessing the Registrars' overall clinical and practical competency and whether they receive Certificates of Satisfactory Completion of the Training Program.
- 10. Provide regular opportunities during the term for the Registrar to question and discuss modification of the program.
- 11. Liaise regularly with the Director of Training in your State.

### **1.4 Outline of the Program requirements for Registrars**

#### COSMETIC MEDICINE PROGRAM

Meet selection criteria ᡟ Complete 2 years training if including liposuction (92 weeks) or 18 months if no liposuction included(62 weeks -no liposuction) Each week minimum of 30 hours (20 hrs patient contact 10 hrs academic pursuit) (Note: If after early assessment at the injectable workshop, held in the first three months of training, the registrar is deemed to be unable, with more training, to attain the standard of Fellowship, the registrar will be offered the alternative of completing the Diploma of Cosmetic Medicine). ¥ Cosmetic Medicine Curriculum Outline: Dermatology • Common Dermatological conditions presenting to the cosmetic physician • Facial Anatomy Pharmacology • Chemical Denervation • **Dermal Fillers** • Facial Peels • Lasers and other Devices Sclerotherapy • Infection Control • Patient Selection Medical Ethics Medical Advertising Lipoplasty (if included knowledge of & exposure to, sufficient to counsel patients only) \* Maintain a diary of practice attachments including log books (submitted at the end of each term) and workshop/conference attendances Each year of the program: Preceptor evaluations for each term Oral exam and written exam Presentation of scientific paper Publication of approved article Attend required meetings/conferences

Be invited by Board of Censors and successfully complete the final written and oral exams

## FELLOWSHIP OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, FFMACCS

## 2. Cosmetic Medicine Program – Evaluation Forms

As Preceptor, there are three different evaluation forms that will need to be filled out to form the basis for assessing the Registrar's progress and standard:

- 1. Registrar Evaluation Form
- 2. General Comments Form (may not be required if no further comment necessary)
- 3. Clinical Procedures and Skills Form

The evaluation forms are designed to identify a registrar's areas of strengths and weaknesses, so that specific training can be planned to attain the high standard of clinical and practical experience needed to fulfil criteria for awarding Fellowship of the College. The fourth form – 2.4 ACCS Preceptor Training Checklist Form, is a cover sheet for the above three forms and will help to ensure that all preceptor requirements are completed.

All forms are to be completed (General Comments only needs to be completed if required) and sent to the College Administrators (with checklist as cover sheet – form 2.4) at the end of each preceptorship term:

#### All correspondence to:

PO Box 36, Parramatta, NSW 2124

#### **Registered Office:**

Level 4, Suite 3, Macquarie House, 169 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW 2150

Telephone: 1800 804 781 Fax: (02) 9687 1799 Website: www.cosmeticsurgery.org.au Email: admin@accs.org.au

## 2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form

Registrar Name:	
Preceptor Name:	
Preceptor	
Address:	
Preceptorship	
Term Dates:	

Please tick appropriate proficiency level and add comments as required. Of the specific requirements performed during this term, how would you rate the registrar's proficiency (refer to proficiency rating table below), and which areas require further attention:

Proficiency Rating 1*	Needs more work, not proficient
Proficiency Rating 2*	Understands requirements but below average proficiency
	Average proficiency (safe, sound technique, sound understanding)
Proficiency Rating 3*	
	Above average proficiency (safe, above average technique and
Proficiency Rating 4*	understanding)
	Highly proficient, (safe, excellent technique and understanding)
Proficiency Rating 5*	

Is the Registrar Proficient in:		wo	R	-ave	<b>g</b> * more rage	, 5-	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1.	Obtaining information							
	from the patient, relevant							
	medical history and							
	communicating effectively							
2.	Performing examination,							
	assessing surgical/							
	medical requirements							
	and relevant diagnostic tests before							
	recommending							
	treatment/procedures							
3.	Making decisions in							
•	diagnosis and							
	management with the	_			_			
	patient as participant.							
4.	Communicating							
	effectively to patients							
	about possible side							
	effects, outcomes and the							
	procedure.							

## 2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form (Cont)

Is	the Registrar Proficient in:	wo	R	-ave	<b>g</b> * more rage	, 5-	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
5.	Providing after care and minimising/prevention of side effects.						······	
6.	Recognising limits of his/her own knowledge, experience, ability and enlisting help or referral.							
7.	Assessing clinical information and reaching logical conclusions but willing to change his/her mind in light of new information.							
8.	Appreciates psychological dimensions of cosmetic problems and can elicit patient expectations regarding the procedures.							

Does this Registrar:	wo	R 1 1-Ne rk; 3	-ave	g	, 5-	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
9. Exhibit the personal and professional qualities required of a specialist in cosmetic medicine/surgery? Eg ethical, caring, conscientious, reliable, accepting of responsibility?							
10. Consider the cost of the treatment to the patient?							

## 2.1 Registrar Evaluation Form (Cont)

Does this Registrar:	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* 1-Needs more work; 3-average, 5- highly proficient					Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
11. Show a keenness to learn, plan his/her learning and willingness to accept feedback?							
12. Exhibit an awareness of infection control in office procedures?							
13. Exhibit the required dexterity and procedural expertise?							
14. Exhibit appropriate care in handling of tissues and wound care and management?							
15. Understand the interaction of other medical conditions and disease processes on a planned treatment program?							
16. Exhibit an appropriate knowledge of anatomy and the principles of physiology?							
17. Exhibit an appropriate understanding of aesthetic principles?							

Thank you for your assistance in completing this form. If you have any queries please contact one of the College's Censors. The completed form should be mailed to ACCS Administration with the checklist (form 2.4) and other required forms.

Signed:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

### 2.2 General Comments Form

Registrar Name:	
Preceptor Name:	

Please comment on the registrar's progress during the term – the extent to which the registrar's training objectives have been fulfilled. Any areas that may need more improvement to be a more effective specialist cosmetic practitioner.

..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 

Thank you for your assistance in completing this form. If you have any queries please contact one of the College's Censors. The completed form should be mailed to ACCS Administration with the checklist (form 2.4) and other required forms.

Signed:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Registrar Name:	
Preceptor Name:	

Of the specific procedures performed during this term, how would you rate the registrar's proficiency (refer to proficiency rating table below), and which require further attention. (N.B. The following forms outline all procedures/skills that are covered in the curriculum, some may not apply to a particular preceptorship, in those areas that do not apply please tick N/A):

Proficiency Rating 1*	Needs more work, unable to understand /perform skill
Proficiency Rating 2*	Understands skill/procedure but below average
Proficiency Rating 3*	Average understanding average ability to perform skill
Proficiency Rating 4*	Above average understanding/skill
Proficiency Rating 5*	Excellent understanding, very skilled

Procedure/Skill <b>1. Dermatology</b> - Able to competently assess:	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)				re e, 5	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Structure and function of normal skin						·····	
Classify Skin Types (Fitzpatrick)							
Effects of chronological Aging							
Effects of Photo aging							
Healing Skin: (abnormal, delayed, Scar formation)							
Theory of antioxidants in relation to aging process.							
Anti-aging topical skin preparations and their effects							

## 2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)

Procedure/Skill 2. Common Dermatological Problems Able to competently assess/outline treatment plan for:		F 1. Ne ork, 3	Ratin 1 – 5 eeds	;* mor erage	re	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Acne							
Acne scarring							
Pigmentary Disorders							
Benign Skin conditions						·	
Inflammatory dermatoses							
Dermatological conditions associated with systemic disease							

Procedure/Skill 3. Facial Anatomy Able to competently assess/outline facial:		F 1 1. Ne ork, 3		<b>g</b> mor	e	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Musculature							
Nerve supply							
Aesthetics							

Procedure/Skill 4. Pharmacology Able to competently assess/determine/ treat with appropriate	•	F 1 1. Ne ork, 3		<b>g</b> * mor erage	e	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
anaesthetic:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Topical Anaesthetic							
Local Anaesthetic							
Conscious Sedation							

### 2.3 Clinical Procedures & Skills Form (Cont)

Proficiency

Procedure/Skill 5. Chemical Denervation Able to assess safety; competent technique	•	۔ 1. Ne ork, 3	<b>Ratin</b> I – 5 eeds ∂ave ∕ skil	mor erage		Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
and understanding for:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Botulinum Toxin for injections to face							
Botulinum Toxin injections for hyperhidrosis							
Botulinum Toxin injections – headache Muscle spasm							

Procedure/Skill 6. Dermal Fillers Able to assess safety; competent technique and understanding for:		Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)				Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
_	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Biological ( Bovine Collagen) –Collagen							
injections							
Hyaluronic Acid injections - Superficial						·····	
Hyaluronic Acid injections - Deep							
Synthetic Non Reabsorbable							
Autologous Fat							

Procedure/Skill 7. Chemical Peels	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5*	Areas needing more attention or	N/A
Able to assess safety;	(1. Needs more	handled very well?	

competent technique and understanding for:	wo	ork, 3 very	ave / skil		e, 5	Any comments?	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Superficial Peels							
Medium Depth Peels							
Deep Peels							
Peeling areas other than face							
Patient selection							

Procedure/Skill 8. Lasers and Other	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5*	Areas needing more attention or	N/A
Devices	(1. Needs more	handled very well?	
Able to assess safety; competent technique	work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)	Any comments?	
and understanding:	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		

ACCS Preceptor Information and Guidelines - Cosmetic Medicine

Vascular Laser Name of laser:				
Pigment Laser Name of laser:				
Hair Reduction laser Name of laser:				
Fractional Laser Name of laser:				
Understanding of Ablative/non ablative Lasers/techniques				
Phototherapy – PDT				
Phototherapy – other				
RF Devices			·····	
Plasma skin Rejuvenation				

Procedure/Skill 9. Sclerotherapy Able to assess safety, competent technique and understanding:	wo	R 1 Nee rk, 3	ficie atin I – 5 ds m avei lled)	<b>g</b> * nore rage		Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Micro-sclerotherapy							

Varicose Veins				

Procedure/Skill 10. Infection Control Safe, competent technique and understanding:	wo	R 1 Nee rk, 3	ficie atin I – 5 ds m ave illed)	<b>g</b> * nore rage	, 5	Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Infection Control							

Procedure/Skill 11. Patient Selection Able to assess safely, competent technique and understanding:	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)					Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
Patient Selection	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Appropriate referrals							

Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)					Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
	wo	R 1 (1. Nee work, 3 very ski	Ratin 1 – 5 (1. Needs m work, 3 aver very skilled)	Rating 1 – 5*(1. Needs more work, 3 average very skilled)1.2.3.4.	Rating         1 – 5*         (1. Needs more         work, 3 average, 5         very skilled)         1.       2.         3.       4.         5.	Rating       Areas needing more attention or handled very well?         (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)       Areas needing more attention or handled very well?         1.       2.       3.       4.       5.

Procedure/Skill 13. Lipoplasty Able to assess safety, competent technique and understanding:	Proficiency Rating 1 – 5* (1. Needs more work, 3 average, 5 very skilled)					Areas needing more attention or handled very well? Any comments?	N/A
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Lipoplasty						· ·····	

Thank you for your assistance in completing this form. If you have any queries please contact one of the College's Censors. The completed form should be mailed to ACCS Administration with the checklist (form 2.4) and other required forms.

Signed:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

## 2.4 ACCS Preceptor Training Checklist Form

The following checklist is to help the preceptor ensure that all requirements for the training program are completed and should be returned as the cover sheet with all the required forms that are to be sent to the ACCS regarding the Registrar: **Preceptor Name** 

Registrar Name								
Term Date -Star	t	Term Date - End						
	-							
Registrar Evaluation Form 2.1 Filled Out (3 pages - pages 8 to 10)	□ Yes	□ No	Comment:					
General Comments Form 2.2 Filled Out: (1 page – page 11)	□ Yes	□ No	Comment:					
Clinical Procedures Form 2.3 Filled Out: (8 pages – pages 12 to 19)	□ Yes	□ No	Comment:					
Registrar has participated in Journal Club:	🗆 Yes	□ No	Comment:					
Registrar has attended scheduled Meetings/ Conferences:	□ Yes	🗆 No	Comment:					
Registrar has presented Diary and Log for approval and signature	□ Yes	□ No	Comment:					
Yes Conference I	Presentati	ion (if a	pplicable to preceptor term)  □ No N/A					
Title:		Meeting:						
□Yes Paper Submitte Title:	d for Publ	if applicable to preceptor term)□No N/A Meeting:						
nue.		weeting.						

## 3. Summary of Cosmetic Medicine Curriculum

### 3.1 Dermatology

- a) Structure and function of normal skin
- b) Classification of Skin Types Fitzpatrick
- c) Effects of Chronological Aging
- d) Effects of Photo aging
- e) Healing Skin:
  - Physiology -
  - Abnormal healing
  - **Delayed** healing \_ \_
    - Scar formation
- f) Theory of antioxidants in relation to aging process.
- g) Anti-aging topical skin preparations and their effects.

### 3.2 Common Dermatological Conditions Presenting to the Cosmetic Physician

- a) Acne Pathophysiology
  - Treatment: Topical
    - AHAs and peeling agents
    - Retinoids \_
    - Antibacterials
  - Treatment: Systemic
    - Antibiotics \_
    - Hormones \_
    - Roaccutane
  - Dietary Influence
  - Physical
    - Exfoliants
    - Microdermabrasion
  - Light Therapy
  - PDT
- b) Acne scarring Pathogenesis
  - Treatment •
  - **Dermal Fillers** •
  - Dermabrasion •
  - **Collagen Induction Therapy** •
  - Laser resurfacing & Fractional laser •
  - Surgical: •
    - Excision Skin graft \_
    - Fat Graft
      - Subscision
- c) Pigmentary Disorders
  - Melasma
  - Vitiligo
  - Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation
  - Post traumatic hypopigmentation
- d) Benign Skin conditions (covered under conditions treatable by lasers)
  - Viral •
  - Pigmented •

- Vascular
- Neoplastic
- e) Inflammatory dermatoses
- f) Dermatologic conditions associated with systemic disease

### 3.3 Facial Anatomy

- a) Musculature
- b) Nerve Supply
- c) Aesthetics

## 3.4 Pharmacology

- a) Topical Anaesthetics
- b) Local Anaesthetics
- c) Conscious Sedation (Candidates should be familiar with the guidelines set out by the College of Anaesthetists.

## **3.5 Chemical Denervation**

- a) Botulinum Toxin
  - Mode of action
  - Indications
  - Side effects and complications:
    - systemic
    - allergic
    - regional
    - prevention and treatment
  - Duration of action
  - Appropriate doses/dilutions
  - Safety and toxicity
  - Storage and transport
  - Anatomy of facial/neck muscles
  - Hyperhidrosis principles of Botulinum toxin use other treatment options.

### 3.6 Dermal Fillers

- a) Biological:- Bovine Collagen "Collagen"
  - Composition/Chemical or molecular nature
  - Mechanism of Action
  - Pharmacokinetic- breakdown/longevity
  - Method of Placement
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Adverse Effects
    - Hypersensitivity Allergic, test dosing
    - Infection
    - Ischaemic Necrosis/Embolism

- Late reactions- ie Granulomas
- Distinction between nodules and granulomas
- b) Hyaluronic Acids Varieties of and distinctions between
  - Composition/Chemical or molecular nature
  - Mechanism of Action
  - Pharmacokinetic- breakdown/longevity
  - Method of Placement
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Adverse Effects
    - Hypersensitivity Allergic, Late reactions ie Granulomas
    - Infection
    - Ischaemic Necrosis/Embolism
    - Distinction between nodules and granulomas
- c) Synthetic Non Reabsorbable:
  - Particulate
  - Gel
  - Composition/Chemical or molecular nature
  - Mechanism of Action
  - Pharmacokinetic longevity
  - Method of Placement
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Adverse Effects
    - Hypersensitivity Allergic, Late reactions ie Granulomas
    - Infection
    - Ischaemic Necrosis/Embolism
    - Distinction between nodules and granulomas
- d) Cultured autologous fibroblasts
  - Mechanism of Action
  - Pharmacokinetic- breakdown/longevity
  - Method of Placement
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Adverse Effects
- e) Autologous Fat
  - Mechanism of Action
  - Pharmacokinetic- breakdown/longevity
  - Method of Placement
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Adverse Effects

### 3.7 Facial Peels

- a) Classification;
  - Superficial
  - Medium
  - Deep

- Augmented
- b) Characterisistics:
  - Fruit Acids, Glycolic, AHA
  - BHAs
  - Jessner
  - TCA
  - Phenol
  - Retinoic Acid
  - Microdermabrasion
  - Combinations
- c) Basic Understanding of each different agent:
  - Indication for use
  - Contraindications
  - Mode of application (including neutralisation)
  - Mechanism of action
  - Potentiating Factors
  - Adverse Effects
- d) Peeling areas other than face
  - Indications
  - Precautions
- e) Patient Selection

### 3.8 Lasers and Other Devices

Science and Safety of Medical Lasers is Examined separately. Members of the College may apply to be included on the Procedure Specific Register for Lasers after passing the Laser Science and Safety Examination or equivalent, and presenting a log book of 100 laser cases. This curriculum aims at ensuring a basic clinical knowledge of lasers and other devices only.

a) Vascular Lasers - Chromphore

- Principles/Mode of action
- Indications
- Appropriate Lasers (wavelength/type)
- Side effects and Complications

#### b) Pigment Lasers - Chromophore

- Principles/Mode of action
- Indications
- Appropriate lasers
- Side effects and complications
- Q-switched lasers
- Chromophore
- Principles/Mode of action
- Indications
- Appropriate lasers
- Side effects and Complications
- c) Hair Reduction Lasers Principles/Mode of action
  - Indications
  - Hirsutism: Causes and investigation
  - Fitzpatrick Skin Type

- Precautions
- Patient Preparation
- Expected results
- Side effects and complications
- d) Ablation Principles/Mode of action
  - Resurfacing lasers
  - Indications
  - Contraindications
  - Patient preparation
  - Precautions
  - Post operative care
  - Side effects and complications

e) Fractional Laser Treatments - Principles/Mode of action

- Appropriate lasers
- Indications
- Wavelengths
- Ablative/non ablative fractional treatments
- Side effects and Complications
- f) Non Ablative Lasers
- "Photo-Rejuvenation"
- Principles/Mode of action
- Appropriate lasers
- Indications
- Complications
- Adjuvant therapies Botox, Filler, Peels as above
- g) Intense Pulsed Light Principles
  - Indications/Applications
  - Difference between IPL and laser
  - Side effects and complications
- h) Laser Safety -Eye protection
  - -flammable liquids and gases
  - -Smoke hazard
  - -Access and signage
  - -General precautions
- i) Phototherapy
  - Photodynamic therapy
    - Principles
    - Indications
    - Post-operative care
    - Side effects and complications
  - PUVA/UVA
    - Principles
    - Indications
    - Post-operative care
    - Side effects and complications
    - Narrow band UVB
      - Principles
      - Indications
      - Post-operative care
      - Side effects
- j) Radiofrequency devices

- Monopolar
- Bipolar
- Fractional
- Combinations with light
- k) Plasma Skin rejuvenation
  - Eg. Portrait

### 3.9 Sclerotherapy

- a) Anatomy of the lower limb venous system
- b) Pathophysiology/Aetiology of varicose and spider veins
- c) Indications for treatment
- d) Micro sclerotherapy
- e) Varicose veins
  - Assessment and investigations
  - Indications for UGS
  - Ambulant Phlebectomy, Indications
  - Sclerotherapy solutions:
    - Aethoxysclerol
      - Mode of action
      - Techniques of injection
      - Side effects
      - Complications
      - Post treatment care
    - Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate
      - Mode of action
      - Techniques of injection
      - Side effects
      - Complications
      - Post treatment care
    - Hypertonic Saline
      - Mode of action
      - Techniques of injection
      - Side effects
      - Complications
      - Post treatment care
    - Others
      - Mode of action
      - Techniques of injection
      - Side effects
      - Complications
      - Post treatment care

## **3.10 Infection Control**

Candidates should be familiar with principles of infection control as outlined in the College of General Practice Guidelines for Infection Control.

## 3.11 Patient Selection

- a) Personality disorders
- b) Psychiatric conditions
- c) Body Dysmorphic Disorder
- d) Medical conditions affecting treatment
- e) Appropriate referral

#### **3.12 Medical Ethics**

- a) Decision to treat
- b) Adequate information
- c) Informed consent
- d) Dissatisfied patient
- e) Responsibility to Medical Indemnity Insurer
- f) Documentation

#### 3.13 Medical Advertising

- a) Candidates should be familiar with TGA, Medical Board and ACCS guidelines.
- b) Wording which is appropriate /inappropriate to describe treatments.
- c) Appropriate/inappropriate use of imaging and descriptions.

### 3.13 Lipoplasty

- a) Suction assisted lipoplasty
- b) understanding of principles
- c) practice guidelines
- d) patient selection
- e) pre and post op management

Inclusion of lipoplasty relates to knowledge of, and exposure to lipoplasty, sufficient to counsel patients. The practice of and qualification for lipoplasty is covered in the surgical curriculum.