

ZSFG JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETING

January 24, 2023

MEDICAL STAFF Report

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ZSFG CHIEF OF STAFF REPORT
Presented to the JCC-ZSFG on January 24, 2023
December 2022 and January 2023 MEC Meetings

CLINICAL SERVICE REPORTS:

A. Radiology Service – Mark Wilson, MD, Chief

The highlights of the report are as follows:

1. Scope of Clinical Service
 - a. Scope of Service
 - Comprehensive provision of diagnostic imaging and interventional services 24/7 to the hospital
 - Inpatient IR admitting service
 - Outpatient IR service and spine clinics
 - Support Stroke Care, Trauma, Oncology, Women's Health, OR functions, Inpatient, and Outpatient services
 - b. Services Provided - These include the following: (1) abdominal imaging, (2) thoracic imaging, (3) neuroimaging, (4) general and OB ultrasound, (5) breast imaging and tomosynthesis, (6) musculoskeletal emergency imaging, (7) interventional radiology, (8) neurointerventional radiology and stroke support, and (9) after-hours emergency radiology service
 - c. Imaging Modalities- The Service offers all the necessary imaging modalities which are distributed between Building 5 and 25.
 - Building 5 - The current configuration includes the 1.5T MRI scanner and 1 CT scanner which will both be due for update soon. In addition, there is an IR Suite with an incorporated CT scanner and where outpatient interventional radiology procedures are performed. Also, there are outpatient ultrasound, general X-ray rooms, and portable X-ray.
 - Avon Center - At the Center, the Service provides general mammography, digital breast tomosynthesis, breast US, breast biopsy and needle, localization (for lumpectomy), and DEXA bone densitometry unit. Moreover, there is a mammography van that recently resumed operating and is able to provide greater access for women throughout the city.
 - Building 25 - The use of Building 25 has been extremely helpful in providing various services to the Department's patients, staff, faculty, learners. At Building 25, there are 2 MRI scanners (with 1 innovative intra-operative scanner used often for stroke intervention, neuroimaging, and trauma neuroimaging in a very safe environment), 4 CT scanners (2 in ED, 2 in basement level), IR Suite (with a CT scanner that is helpful for non-vascular interventions), 2 Biplane IR Suites (1 is Cath Lab and 1 for neurointerventional stroke treatments), hybrid OR/IR Suite (OR 8 - a potential site for treatment of trauma patients), and inpatient ultrasound (3 bays and 1 portable). In addition, there are general X-ray rooms, fluoroscopy, and portable X-ray.
 - d. Structure of the Service
 - Leadership Structure - The Service is led by Dr. Christopher Hess as UCSF Chair; Dr. Wilson as the Chief; Ms. Lorel Hiramoto as Site Director; and Ms. Loretta Johnson as the Interim Director of Imaging, Avon, and Interventional Services.
 - Additional Leadership Structure- It was developed and created additional directorship roles to not only help with operations but also to provide leadership opportunities for several faculty members. A list of the directors was provided.
2. Faculty and Residents
 - a. Faculty - There are 17 active faculty who cover various modalities/specialties. Several of them cover 3 services which extensively help in treating patients and teaching learners. Also, there are courtesy faculty with most rotating from Parnassus or Mission Bay. They work part-time anywhere from 10 to 20% effort, and there is courtesy coverage in most radiology subspecialty areas. Two new faculty who joined this academic year were noted, along with new courtesy faculty.
 - b. Training Program - The Residency Program Director is Dr. Soonmee Cha, and the Associate Program Director is Dr. Jason Talbott. The program has been ranked the top Diagnostic Radiology Residency Program for several years; this has been attributed to ZSFG's role as a vital educational hub for the Program.
 - Resident Training
 - 13 residents each rotation block: 5 PGY 2 level, 5 PGY 3 level, and 3 PGY 4-5 level
 - 4-week rotation blocks in all radiology specialties
 - Direct attending-to-resident teaching daily in each specialty
 - Residents begin night-float call in PGY 3, working with ER attendings up to midnight and with remote attending back-up after 12 am - 8 am
 - Resident Education Activities and Resources
 - Detailed core curriculum of lectures (American Board of Radiology requirement)
 - Teaching conference twice daily
 - Learning and IT resources in all reading rooms
 - Minagi Library (video conference and new AV equipment)
 - Various resources for training and procedures
 - Monthly meetings with the Program Director and Department Chair
 - Fellowship Training
 - Abdominal Imaging Fellowship- This is a combined fellowship with 10 FTEs. Three of whom rotate at ZSFG, while another 3 at the VA and 4 at UC Health sites.
 - Breast Imaging Fellowship – There are 2 FTEs rotating.
 - Neuroradiology Fellowship – There is 20% FTE effort.

- c. Clinical and Teaching Conferences – There is a host of clinical and teaching conferences within the Department with some in lobbying learners and some in lobbying faculty members from other departments. These include aforementioned resident conferences, Med-Surg conference, Gyn. Tumor Board, OB/GYN conference, and others.
3. Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Initiatives
 - a. PIPS Projects- The following are the projects that the Department has been working on for the past 1 – 2 years:
 - Contrast Extravasation Workflow – Contrast extravasation has always been a problem with power injection of contrasts mainly for CT scans. EPIC reporting has been used to develop way for tracking these extravasations; the Service is ensuring that everything that happens is tracked, along with following up with patients and obtaining additional consultation if necessary. The goal is to prevent these extravasations.
 - Peer Learning- This project is funded by UC-wide RM grant to help improve delivery of patient care. A tool for radiologists was developed to give feedback to other radiologists on errors in interpretation. There can be direct conversations; many cases can subsequently be tracked and reviewed during the monthly QA forum with faculty and learners. The goal is to track and avoid common diagnostic errors that impact patient safety.
 - Emergency Radiology (ER) Service – This is a major and most recent project.
 - Background - This is based on the fact that the Radiology Service is a resident-run Department after hours for the most part. There is an attending backup, but there is still a problem with patients being discharged from the ED. There could be a misdiagnosis based on resident's prelim interpretation. In some cases, the Department might not be able to reach these patients to call them back the next day that creates an operational problem and problems for the patient (i.e., the need to go back to the hospital). Sometimes, especially for the undomiciled patients, it can be difficult to track them down the following day. Before implementing the ER Service, one to two discharged patients per day were being called back.
 - Multi-Disciplinary Project - Thus, the need to do better was realized from preventing these incidents; this new service was developed to address the issue. It is a multi-disciplinary effort that involves Radiology, ED, Trauma Surgery, and RM. A few years ago, Dr. Wilson and Ms. Turner created an ED Radiology Council which is the perfect form for discussions to develop this service, as well as to address other issues that affect the 2 departments of ED and Radiology.
 - Goals - It is notable that medical imaging has grown over time, and the types of studies have become more complex and numerous. The Service felt that to provide the best patient safety, it needed to have an attending presence after hours to help interpret exams. The target was to have attending coverage during times of the day where there is the largest volume of exams. Also, the Service wanted to reduce discrepant overread rate by 40-50%.
 - Distribution of Exams – In a day, the largest volume occurs during daytime hours from 8 am – 5 pm. The second largest volume is evening hours from 5 pm – midnight. There has been attending coverage during daytime hours. However, the Service felt that it would be very helpful to cover the evening hours which led to having an in-house or active attending radiology service coverage. For the night hours from midnight to 8 am the following day, the volume is much less as compared to daytime and evening hours.
 - Development of ER Section and Staffing– This service was developed with the City's support. Dr. Ehrlich, Ms. Turner, and Ms. Boffi extensively worked to support the patients and the Department. Through the Affiliation Agreement, the Dean's Office helped obtain funding for the newly formed service. Three faculty members comprise the service which started in July 2022. In November, the ER service was completely staffed. In the interim, there is faculty providing per-diem coverage of the service during the transitional phase. The current turnaround time is < 60 minutes from the study being done to an attending read being rendered.
 - Total Overread Comparison – In analysis of data for July-Oct in 2021 vs July-Oct 2022, there is a 60%+ reduction in overreads from discharged patients. A monthly graph of change in volume of overreads was presented and highlighted the reduction. Some of the overreads are still happening during the night hours; this matter will constantly be analyzed for improvement.
 - b. Patient Satisfaction- Surveys focused on patient wait times, clarity of communication, and explanation of what to expect when patients come for imaging study or procedure. All modalities were surveyed: US, CT, MRI, Mammography, and IR. These were assessed by using an NPS (Net Promoter Score) paradigm over a monthly NPS over the year. The NPS hovered around 70% which is good but indicative of further work needed to attain the 80% target.
 - c. Faculty Committee Participation – A list of the faculty's involvement in committees was presented. Many faculty members participate in numerous committees within the Department and throughout the hospital, as well as in the UC-system wide. Some notable committees are the ED Radiology Council, PIPS, and Equity Council.
4. Faculty Research – It is a large Department with many interests and research topics.
 - a. Research Projects- These include collaborative research pertaining to trauma, TBI, and spine injury with Dr. Geoff Manley's team. Also, there is a host of research opportunities in Diagnostic and interventional radiology.
 - b. Funding – The talented faculty members have obtained funding from various sources to support the projects. Funding has been provided by NIH, DOE, RSNA research awards, SIR research awards, AMFAR, and various industry grants from Siemens, CircuitRx, and Penumbra.
5. Financial Report- For FY22, the total revenue is \$17.8M, and total expenses amount to \$15.9M. The surplus is actually prior to the addition of new faculty hires. Thus, some of the surplus will be used to fund the new hires. Other investment of surplus funds include the following: (1) hiring coding and billing support, (2) adding to teaching mission, (3) clinical support through NPs, (4) hiring IT expertise, and (5) support research mission.
6. Summary
 - a. Strengths – These include skilled faculty in all areas of radiology; exceptional equipment and program opportunities with Bldg. 25; and strong collaboration between UCSF and DPH.

- b. Challenges – These include maintaining teaching and research opportunities with increasing clinical demands, along with maintaining a safe, caring, working, and learning environment during the pandemic.
- c. Goals – These include further collaboration to improve operational efficiency and continuing to regain ground loss during the pandemic. Another goal is maintaining a safe, caring, working, and learning environment within the Department and hospital.

Dr. Winston acknowledged Dr. Wilson's outstanding report. Along with other MEC members, Dr. Winston also commended Dr. Wilson's exceptional leadership and expressed gratitude for the Department's various initiatives and projects, particularly the Peer Review and ER Service, which are focused on patient safety and families' concerns. Many appreciated the extensive collaboration with Dr. Wilson and the Department, along with the Service's dedication to patient care.

B. Dermatology Service – Erin Amerson, MD, Chief

The highlights of the report are as follows:

1. Scope of Clinical Service
 - a. Scope of Service – The scope of service is broad with the following: Adult Medical Dermatology, Pediatric Dermatology, Surgical Dermatology, HIV Dermatology, Dermatopathology, Inpatient Consultation Service, Teledermatology e-consult service, Specialty Clinics (i.e., Rheumatology/Dermatology, Hidradenitis, Hair, Pigmentary Disorders), and Phototherapy.
 - b. Structure of the Clinical Service and Leadership
 - Leadership - The Service is led by Dr. Erin Amerson as the Chief; Dr. Kieron Leslie as Assistant Chief; Dr. Aileen Chang as Inpatient Service Director; Dr. Dan Klufas as Derm Surgery Director; and Dr. Sarah Coates as Pediatric Dermatology Director. All, except for Dr. Coates, hold other directorship positions to support the Service.
 - Dermatology Faculty – There are 5 part-time faculty members providing care in Adult Medical Dermatology, along with 1 part-time faculty member each for Pediatric Dermatology, Dermatopathology, Hidradenitis, Pigmentary, and Hair.
 - Administrative Staff and Support Staff – The Administrative Staff is headed by Ms. Mounira Kenaani as the Department Manager, and the Support Staff is led by Charles Bellah, RN as the Nurse Manager.
 - c. Service Volume
 - Outpatient Adult Dermatology Clinic - The annual average number of patients is 4,500 with about 90% seen in person and 10% by telephone/video. The pandemic allowed the Service to be more flexible in seeing patients virtually when convenient and feasible for them. For instance, patients taking Accutane for acne had to have a monthly clinic visit to receive the drug but opted to have video visits during the pandemic.
 - E-Consults – The e-consult volume has surpassed live clinic volume with over 5K consults annually since EPIC implementation. Prior to EPIC transition, the Service was already doing teledermatology e-consult process. Since the EPIC transition, e-consults have integrated into medical record which has been beneficial with same source of information. With ease in submitting e-consults, volume has increased by 10% since implementation of EPIC 2 years ago and by 30% from pre-EPIC numbers.
Moreover, the Service became interested on its impact to clinical efficiency, access, and cost of patient care with the Medweb extension. Additional details are as follows:
 - ~60% virtual co-management – The Service gives advice based on photos to the PCP who is expected to implement the recommended treatment plan. The other 40% needs to be seen in clinic due to need for biopsy or presence of complications.
 - 20% increase in total patients managed or co-managed by Dermatology since teledermatology implementation (increase in access) – This volume is pre-EPIC, and volume is certainly higher post-EPIC.
 - Same number of providers (increased efficiency)
 - Cost analysis – savings of \$140 per new patient referral (reduced cost of patient care)
 - Other Services (Monthly Volume): Surgeries - 35; Pediatric Derm - 45; Hospital Consults – 25; LHH – 16; Dermatopathology – 60; and Phototherapy – 110
2. Faculty and Residents
 - a. Number of Residents - There are 22 residents. Generally, there are 4 residents rotating at a time.
 - b. Training Program Elements – These include all areas aforementioned in the Service's scope of service (The HIV Dermatology Clinic was noted as a unique learning opportunity for residents). In addition, the social determinants of health curriculum (SDOH) has been integrated into the residency teaching program. Every 2 years, the program cycles lectures that focus on items such as health access and health policy (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid) which are typically not taught but vital to understand for patient care. Other SDOH issues covered are refugee/migrant health, LGBTQ, and more. Other trainees include medical students (45/yr); Family Medicine, Pediatrics, and Internal Medicine residents (90/yr); HIV/Global Health Fellowship; and medical student fellows.
 - c. Faculty's Roles – A list of the roles by various faculty in the Department, University, and the nation was presented.
3. PIPS Initiatives
 - a. PIPS projects – There are 15 projects this year, and the following 2 projects were presented:
 - BLSI: High-quality biopsy site photographs to prevent wrong-site surgery in Dermatology - The Service is gathering baseline data this year with the goal of 75% of photographs meeting the high-quality photography criterion. The current baseline is 54%.
 - Appropriate HBV monitoring for patients on immunosuppressive medications – These patients tend to be the sickest ones in the Service with many on immunosuppressants. It was noted that the hospital's patient population includes many patients born in East Asia where HBV is very prevalent.
The project aims to standardize the process of monitoring patients with screening everyone and ensuring appropriate monitoring. The challenge is developing a workbench report as the Data Management Team encounters difficulty in

- building a workbench report that retrieves patients who are on specific medication. It is fairly easy to pull out data by diagnosis but not all of the patients diagnosed with the same disease take medications that are being analyzed for HBV. Currently, there is a student fellow who is manually going through patient charts to obtain needed data. Data collection is truly a challenge, and there are ongoing efforts to build a workbench report in an automated way for patient monitoring.
- b. Patient Satisfaction Scores- The scores have been fairly stable at average of 72%. However, the scores decreased slightly by a couple of months at the end of 2021; the lower scores were most likely due to appointment delays and cancellations that had been caused by the surge. A thematic analysis of negative (17%) and positive (69%) comments was performed. The results indicated that only 4% of the negative comments pertained to negative experience with provider. Other factors (appointment delays, facilities, front desk staff) were out of the Service's control. The positive comments included "attentive, professional, and kind."
4. Research
 - a. Scope of Research - The Service has always been strong on research related to HIV and Infectious Diseases, as well as Global Health and Migrant Health. With renewed focus on health equity in the nation, there is much work done by the Service in health equity/disparities, SDOH, and health care services/policy/informatics. There are also ongoing efforts on workforce diversity, medical dermatology linked with SDOH, and others.
 - b. Key Projects – These include research on the following: (1) diversity and equity in Dermatology workforce; (2) HIV/STIs/Kaposi sarcoma/MPox; (3) skin infections (SSTI, ectoparasites); (4) telemedicine/teledermatology; (5) skin reactions to COVID-19 vaccines; and (6) SDOH, homelessness.
 - c. Publications – In the last 2 years, six publications from the Service were included in its premier journal, *JAMA Dermatology*. A list of other publications was presented. These included the Service's work on DEI, along with study of skin diseases among patients using methamphetamine (that did not have any prior dermatology literature), and more. Though the Service is primarily a clinical group, it is fairly an active publishing group.
 - d. Clinical Trials – There are few active clinical trials. These include therapeutic trial for intralesional nonavalent HPV for genital condyloma, along with many studies on hidradenitis, mpox, and others. In addition, there are closed trials for patients with Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndrome (CAPS).
 5. Financial Report
 - a. Revenues - The Profee revenues average a little over \$300K/year with the vast majority arising from the managed care distribution, amongst others. The Service is located at Ward 92 which is an FQHC (Federally Qualified Health Centers) space. Thus, most of revenues are channeled to the city rather than recognized as Profees. The current plans include moving the Department's Surgical Service to a profee environment in July 2023. The 5R surgery space has been designated primarily for general and plastic surgery for wound care and oasis; the space will be shared with the Service once it opens. A financial analysis indicated increased revenues for the hospital with the planned move.
 - b. Expenditures – Most expenditures relate to faculty and staff salaries, along with operating expenses.
 6. Summary
 - a. Strengths – These include the following: (1) engaged and mission-driven faculty; (2) stellar support staff and nurse manager; (3) talented residents; (4) diverse patient population; (5) commitment to DEI; (6) collaborative relationships with other specialties; (7) strong departmental and university representation; (8) national leadership in global health, telemedicine and HIV research; (9) collaboration with ZSFG Specialty Pharmacy, and (10) solid financial position.
 - b. Challenges – These include the following: (1) clinic space on Ward 92; (2) heavy reliance on Affiliation Agreement instead of Profees (restricted funding); (3) PIPS – data collection; (4) work compression, declining trainee evals, no dedicated resident for consult service; (5) drug formulary limitations, and (6) research funding.
 - c. Opportunities – These include the following: (1) national focus on research areas where hospital excels and has patient access (skin color, homelessness, equity, telemedicine, and health services); (2) move to 4B, 5R; (3) building Quality and Safety Program; (4) opportunities for data-driven research; (5) incorporating social care into special care – patient navigator; and (6) develop philanthropic funding for research mission.
 - d. Goals
 - Short-Term – These include the following : (1) increasing philanthropic and research grant funding; (2) improve Profee collections (5R, Mohls expansion opportunity); (3) expand clinical services to match patient population demands; and (4) build QI/PIPS program.
 - Long-Term – These include the following: (1) lead field in clinical expertise and research involving vulnerable populations; (2) continue to be the model program for dermatology in the safety net; and (3) secure endowment for research program.

Dr. Winston, along with other MEC members, expressed gratitude and appreciation for the amazing report and Service's efforts, especially its teledermatology program and PIPS projects. Moreover, Primary Care is particularly appreciative of the opportunities from teledermatology.

ZSFG CHIEF OF STAFF ACTION ITEMS
Presented to the JCC-ZSFG on Jan 24, 2023
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Appointment – ZSFG Surgery Service Chief

MEC unanimously approved the appointment of Dr. Joseph Cuschieri as the new ZSFG Surgery Service Chief. Dr. Cuschieri has been the Interim Chief of ZSFG Surgery Service since September 2021 and ZSFG Trauma Medical Director since March 2021.
(Copy of CV to Commissioners).

Clinical Service Rules and Regulations

- Radiology R&R (Copies sent to Commissioners)
- Radiology R&R Summary of Changes (attached)
- Dermatology R&R (Copies sent to Commissioners)
- Dermatology R&R Summary of Changes (attached)

Credentials Committee –

- A. Standardized Procedures – (attached)
 - Medicine SP Revision
 - Medicine SP Summary of Changes
- B. Privileges Lists – None

University of California, San Francisco
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Joseph Cuschieri, MD

Position: Professor In Residence, Step 4
Surgery
School of Medicine

Address: Adjunct Professor in Residence, Laboratory Medicine
Interim Chief of Surgery and Trauma Medical Director
Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center
1001 Protrero Avenue, Ward 3A
San Francisco, CA 94110
Voice: 628-206-4631
Fax: 628-206-5484
Email: joseph.cuschieri@ucsf.edu

EDUCATION

| | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1986 - 1990 | University of Michigan | BS BioChemistry | |
| 1990 - 1994 | Wayne State University School of Medicine | MD Medicine | |
| 1994 - 1997 | Henry Ford Hospital and Medical Center | Resident in Surgery | |
| 1997 - 1998 | Henry Ford Hospital and Medical Center | Surgical Critical Care | |
| 1998 - 1999 | Henry Ford Hospital and Medical Center | Resident in Surgery | |
| 1999 - 2000 | Henry Ford Hospital and Medical Center | Chief Resident in Surgery | |
| 2000 - 2002 | University of Washington School of Medicine | NIH T32 Fellow | Dr. Ronald V. Maier |

LICENSES, CERTIFICATION

| | |
|------|--|
| 1995 | National Board of Medical Examiners |
| 1999 | State of Michigan #4301063280 - Inactive |
| 2000 | State of Washington #MD00039268 - Active |
| 2001 | American Board of Surgery: Surgery |
| 2002 | State of Ohio #81266 - Inactive |

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| 2002 | American Board of Surgery: Surgical Critical Care |
| 2003 | Advanced Trauma Life Support Instructor |
| 2004 | Advanced Trauma Life Support Course Director |
| 2008 | Advanced Trauma Life Support Instructor Course Director |
| 2009 | Advanced Surgical Skills for Exposure in Trauma Instructor |
| 2010 | American Board of Surgery: Surgery Recertified |
| 2011 | American Board of Surgery: Surgical Critical Care Recertified |
| 2020 | State of California #C170815-Active |
| 2021 | American Board of Surgery: Surgery Recertified |

PRINCIPAL POSITIONS HELD

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2002 - 2004 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Surgery |
| 2004 - 2006 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Washington SOM, Seattle, Washington | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Surgery |
| 2006 - 2011 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Washington SOM, Seattle, Washington | Associate Professor of Surgery | Surgery |
| 2007 - 2011 | Department of Neurosurgery, University of Washington SOM Seattle, Washington | Associate Adjunct Professor | Neurosurgery |
| 2011 - 2021 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Washington SOM, Seattle, Washington | Professor of Surgery | Surgery |
| 2011 - 2021 | Department of Neurosurgery, University of Washington SOM, Seattle, Washington | Adjunct Professor | Neurosurgery |
| 2017 - 2021 | Department of Orthopedics, University of Washington SOM Seattle, Washington | Adjunct Professor | Orthopedics |
| 2021 - present | Department of Surgery, University of California San Francisco | Professor | Surgery |

OTHER POSITIONS HELD CONCURRENTLY

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|
| 2002 - 2004 | University Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio | Attending Surgeon Trauma/Critical Care | Surgery |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|

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|----------------|--|---|---------|
| 2002 - 2004 | Drake Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio | Attending General Surgeon | Surgery |
| 2004 - 2021 | University of Washington Medical Center Seattle, Washington | Active Staff | Surgery |
| 2004 - 2021 | Seattle Cancer Care Alliance Seattle, Washington | Active Staff | Surgery |
| 2004 - 2021 | Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington | Attending Surgeon Trauma/Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2006 - 2013 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Washington, SOM, Seattle, Washington | Associate Program Director Surgical Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2006 - 2020 | Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington | Medical Director Surgical Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2011 - 2016 | Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington | Acting Associate Medical Director- Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2013 - 2020 | Division of Trauma and Critical Care, University of Washington, SOM, Seattle, Washington | Program Director Surgical Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2019 - 2021 | Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington | Associate Medical Director Surgical Services | Surgery |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California | Trauma Medical Director | Surgery |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California | Attending Surgeon Trauma/Critical Care | Surgery |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California | Interim Chief of Surgery | Surgery |

HONORS AND AWARDS

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 1986 | Michigan Competitive Scholarship Award | University of Michigan |
| 1989 | Outstanding College Student of America Award | University of Michigan |
| 1990 | Phi Beta Kappa | University of Michigan |
| 1990 | American Chemical Society Student Award in Biochemistry | American Chemical Society |

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|------|--|--|
| 1990 | O.B. Weed Scholarship Award | Wayne State University School of Medicine |
| 2000 | Outstanding Surgical Resident Award | Hennry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan |
| 2000 | Michael S. Benninger, MD Outstanding Resident Award | Hennry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan |
| 2000 | 1st Place Award: Basic Science Paper Committee on Trauma: | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Washington Chapter |
| 2001 | Shock Society Travel Award | Shock Society |
| 2001 | 1st Place Award: Basic Science Paper Committee on Trauma: | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Washington Chapter |
| 2001 | 2nd Place Award: Basic Science Paper Region X COT | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Region X |
| 2002 | 3rd Place Award: Basic Science Paper Seattle Surgical Society | Seattle Surgical Society |
| 2002 | 1st Place Award: Overall Paper 8th Annual Schilling Research Symposium | University of Washington School of Medicine |
| 2002 | Shock Society Travel Award | Shock Society |
| 2006 | Joseph Sussman Memorial Award | Surgical Infection Society |
| 2006 | Castle Connelly Top Doctors | |
| 2015 | UW Cares Award | Univeristy of Washington Medical System |
| 2015 | CDC HA-VTE Prevention Challenge Champion | Centers of Disease Control |
| 2016 | Best paper Award American Geriatrics Society Annual Meeting | American Geriatric Society |
| 2018 | Harborview Medical Center Employee of the Month (March) | Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington |
| 2019 | John K. Stevenson Faculty Teaching Award in Surgery | University of Washington School of Medicine |
| 2020 | Castle Connelly Top Doctors | |
| 2020 | Seattle Magazine Top Docs, Surgery | Seattle Magazine |
| 2020 | Seattle Metropolitan Top Physicians, General Surgery | Seattle Metropolitan Magazine |
| 2021 | Castle Connelly Top Doctors | |

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|------|---|------------------|
| 2021 | Seattle Magazine Top Docs, Surgery/Critical Care | Seattle Magazine |
| 2022 | Castle Connelly Top Doctors | |
| 2022 | Castle Connelly Top Doctors 10 Years Consecutive Recognition | |
| 2022 | Seattle Magazine Top Docs, Surgery | Seattle Magazine |

CLINICAL ACTIVITIES

CLINICAL ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

I have a strong clinical interest in trauma and surgical critical care, but I have not limited by clinical interest to only these surgical conditions. Among the areas of continued growth is working to improve resuscitation and early stabilization of patients in hemorrhagic shock, operative rib and sternal fixation, and management/treatment of acute intra-abdominal infections.

Two programs I have actively worked to improve and develop is the colorectal and spine care at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital.

- I have worked collaboratively with the gastroenterologists and colorectal surgeons to develop a multidisciplinary colorectal practice that provides comprehensive care for the spectrum of colorectal diseases. As a result of this program development, we have improved patient access to evaluation and management that has directly improved patient satisfaction. An improvement in our time to next available appointment has been reduced for 77 days to 19 days. Furthermore and more importantly, we have reduced emergent admissions while improving overall outcome.
- I have worked collaboratively with the orthopedic spine surgeons to improve access of patients to anterior spine fixation by providing anterior operative exposure. This has led to improved patient satisfaction, and the ability to do single approaches to spine fixation. Not only has this collaboration improved patient care, but has given an opportunity for surgical residents to be exposed to the techniques of anterior exposures to the thoracic and lumbar spine.

I have been integrally involved in the improvement overall of care provided at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center. I have been highly involved in the development and implementation of a number of protocols and guidelines for injured patients within our trauma program, and I am a member of the Surgical Executive Committee dedicated to improving OR efficiency and outcome. I have been integrally involved in the critical care and trauma care provided at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital as the Medical Director of our Trauma Surgical Services, and Interim Chief of Surgery.

The work done at as a faculty member at University of California San Francisco and Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital follows a nearly 20 year career dedicated to similar clinical service and patient care at the University of Washington School of Medicine, where my clinic work was recognized by numerous honors and awards. This included receiving local, regional and national recognition for patient satisfaction and outcome.

CLINICAL SERVICES

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 2002 - 2004 | Trauma Surgery Service, University of Cincinnati Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 3 months/year |
| 2002 - 2004 | General Surgery Service, University of Cincinnati Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 3 months/year |
| 2002 - 2004 | Surgical Critical Care Service, University of Cincinnati Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 3 months/year |
| 2004 - 2021 | Trauma Surgery Service, Harborview Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 1 week/month |
| 2004 - 2021 | General Surgery Service, Harborview Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 1 week/month |
| 2004 - 2021 | Surgical Critical Care Service, Harborview Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 1 week/month |
| 2016 - 2021 | EMCO Service, Harborview Medical Center/Attending Surgeon | 1.5 months/year |
| 2021 - present | Trauma Surgery Service, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital/Attending Surgeon | 3 months/year |
| 2021 - present | Surgical Critical Care Service, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital/Attending Surgeon | 2 months/year |
| 2021 - present | General Surgery, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital/Attending Surgeon | 2 months/year |

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

MEMBERSHIPS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1994 - present | American Medical Association |
| 1998 - 2016 | Society of Critical Care Medicine |
| 2000 - present | The Roy D. McClure Surgical Alumni Society of Henry Ford Hospital |
| 2000 - present | Harkins Medical Society |
| 2000 - present | Seattle Surgical Society |
| 2002 - 2004 | American College of Surgeons Associate Fellow |
| 2002 - present | American Association of Immunologists |
| 2002 - present | Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology |
| 2002 - present | Shock Society |
| 2003 - 2004 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Ohio Chapter |
| 2003 - present | Surgical Infection Society |
| 2003 - 2013 | Association of Academic Surgeons |

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| 2003 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma |
| 2004 - 2021 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Washington Chapter |
| 2004 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Region X |
| 2004 - present | American College of Surgeons Fellow |
| 2005 - present | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Fellow |
| 2006 - 2014 | Society of University Surgeons |
| 2008 - present | Society of Surgical Critical Care Program Directors |
| 2019 - present | American Surgical Association |
| 2021 - present | San Francisco Surgical Association |
| 2021 - present | American College of Surgeons Surgical Biology Club |

SERVICE TO PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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| 2003 - 2005 | Association of Academic Surgeons: Informatics and Technology Committee | Committee Member |
| 2005 - 2007 | Association of Academic Surgeons: Program Committee | Committee Member |
| 2005 - 2012 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma | Washington State Chair |
| 2006 - 2007 | Surgical Infection Society: Informatics and Technology Committee | Committee Member |
| 2006 - 2008 | Shock Society: Membership Committee | Committee Member |
| 2006 - 2012 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Surgical Skills | Committee Member |
| 2006 - 2012 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: National Trauma Data Committee | Committee Member |
| 2007 - 2008 | Shock Society: Membership Committee | Chair |
| 2008 - 2010 | Surgical Infection Society: Ad Hoc Acute Care Surgery Committee | Committee Member |
| 2008 - 2011 | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma: Critical Care Committee | Committee Member |
| 2009 - 2011 | Association of Academic Surgeons | Councilor |
| 2009 - present | American Board of Surgery | Associate Examiner |
| 2011 - 2013 | Surgical Infection Society: Scholarship Committee | Committee Member |

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| 2012 - 2019 | American Board of Surgery: General Surgery SCORE Curriculum | Module Creator |
| 2013 - 2016 | Surgical Infection Society: Scientific Studies Committee | Committee Member |
| 2014 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma | National Committee Member |
| 2014 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Trauma Quality Improvement Project | Committee Member |
| 2014 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Verification Review Committee | Committee Member |
| 2016 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Washington Chapter | Board Member |
| 2016 - 2021 | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma: Critical Care Committee | Committee Member |
| 2017 - 2019 | American Board of Surgery: Surgical Critical Care SCORE Curriculum | Module Creator |
| 2018 - 2019 | National Quality Forum: Trauma Outcomes | Committee Member |
| 2018 - 2020 | American College of Surgeons Committee of Trauma: Research Committee | Committee Member |
| 2021 - present | Society of Critical Care Program Directors: Mentoring Committee | Vice Chair |
| 2021 - present | Society of Critical Care Program Directors: Awards Committee | Committee Member |
| 2021 - present | Society of Critical Care Task Force of Surgical Critical Care Education | Committee Member |
| 2022 - present | Surgical Infection Society Scientific Studies Committee | Committee Member |
| 2022 - present | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Scholarship Committee | Committee Member |
| 2022 - present | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Program Committee | Committee Member |
| 2022 - present | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Membership Committee | Committee Member |
| 2022 - present | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Critical Care Committee | Chair |

2022 - present American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Board of Managers Board Member

SERVICE TO PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS

2007 - 2014 Editorial Board, Journal of Surgical Research

2011 - present Editorial Board, Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery (Review 15 articles/year)

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2003 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, British Medical Journal (Review 1-2 articles/year)

2004 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Antioxidant and Redox Potential (Review 2 articles/year)

2004 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Biological Chemistry (Review 1 article/year)

2004 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Immunology (Review 1 article/year)

2004 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Leukocyte Biology (Review 1 article/year)

2005 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Surgical Infection (Review 5 articles/year)

2005 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Surgical Research (Review 1-2 articles/year)

2006 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Critical Care Medicine (Review 1 article/year)

2006 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Pharmacological Research (Review 1 article/year)

2007 - 2013 Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Trauma

2008 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of the American College of Surgeons (Review 5 articles/year)

2008 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (Review 1 article/year)

2010 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Plos-One (Review 1 article/year)

2011 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, American Surgical (Review 1 article/year)

2012 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, Annals of Surgery (Review 2 articles/year)

2014 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, JAMA Surgery (Review 4 articles/year)

2015 - present Ad Hoc Reviewer, JAMA (Review 1 article/year)

INVITED PRESENTATIONS - INTERNATIONAL

1998 "Microlaparoscopy in the Intensive Care Unit", 6th World Congress of Endoscopic Surgery and 6th International Congress of European Association for Endoscopic Surgery, Rome, Italy, May 31-June 6 1998 Poster

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| 2002 | "Modulation of Sepsis Induced Endothelial Function by Calcium/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Inhibition", 22nd Annual Surgical Infection Society/1st Joint Meeting with European Surgical Infection Society, Madrid, Spain, May 2-4, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Platelet Activating Factor Acetylhydrolase Inhibits Alveolar Macrophage Activation In Vivo", 22nd Annual Surgical Infection Society/1st Joint Meeting with European Surgical Infection Society, Madrid, Spain, May 2-4, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Phosphatase Upregulation Controls Monocyte Proinflammatory Response", 22nd Annual Surgical Infection Society/1st Joint Meeting with European Surgical Infection Society, Madrid, Spain, May 2-4, 2002 | Poster |
| 2004 | "CaMK Control of Inflammation Gene Regulation", 6th World Congress on Trauma, Shock, Inflammation and Sepsis, Munich, Germany, March 2-6, 2004. | Podium |
| 2004 | Oxidant Induced Macrophage Priming Requires Intracellular Calcium Release , 27th Annual Conference on Shock, Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 5-8, 2004. | Poster |
| 2007 | Lipid rafts an initiation of inflammatory cell signaling. 7th World Congress on Trauma, Shock, Inflammation and Sepsis, Munich, Germany, March 13-17, 2007 | Podium |
| 2007 | Strict Glycemic control following injury: How strict do we really need to be? 27th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Toronto, Ontario, April 18-20, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Translational control of cytokines modulates the inflammatory response. 27th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Toronto, Ontario, April 18-20, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Endotoxin exposure in the macrophage: analysis of lipid raft proteomics. 27th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Toronto, Ontario, April 18-20, 2007. | Podium |
| 2008 | HSP70 is critical to regulated IL-8 production by LPS: The role of mRNA stabilization 31st Annual Conference on Shock. Cologne, Germany, June 28-July 2, 2008. | Poster |
| 2022 | "Rewarming of hypothermia following injury: Rapid is better" 45th Annual Meeting of the Shock Society, Toronto, Ontario, June 4-7, 2022 | Podium |
| 2022 | "Colorectal Cancer Emergencies: Obstruction, Perforation, Bleeding" Colorectal Cancer Seminar in Tanzania: An Update on Clinical Practice, Tanzania October 3, 2023 | Podium |

INVITED PRESENTATIONS - NATIONAL

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| 1998 | "A Comparison of Transesophageal Doppler, Thermodilution and Fick Cardiac Output Measurements in Critically Ill Patients", 27th Annual Society of Critical Care Medicine Symposium, San Antonio, Texas, February 4-8, 1998 | Poster |
| 1998 | "Arterial-Venous Carbon Dioxide Gradients as an Indicator of Cardiac Index: A Comparison between the Mixed and Central Venous Circulation", 27th Annual Society of Critical Care Medicine Symposium, San Antonio, Texas, February 4-8, 1998 | Poster |
| 1998 | "Fasciotomy Wound Management: Less is Better", American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Baltimore, Maryland, September 24-26, 1998 | Poster |
| 1998 | "Anterior Mediastinal Abscesses Complicating Closed Sternal Fracture", 34th Annual American College of Surgeons Clinical Congress, Orlando, Florida, October 25-30, 1998 | Poster |
| 1999 | "Increased Arterial-Venous Carbon Dioxide Gradient During Septic and Hypovolemic Shock", 28th Annual Society of Critical Care Medicine Symposium, San Francisco, California, January 23-27, 1999 | Poster |
| 1999 | "Bronchoalveolar Lavage: Complication Rate does not Warrant Post-Procedural Radiological Examination", 28th Annual Society of Critical Care Medicine Symposium, San Francisco, California, January 23-27, 1999 | Poster |
| 1999 | "Clearing the Cervical Spine in Victims of Blunt Assault to the Head and Neck: What is Necessary", 42nd Annual Meeting Midwestern Surgical Association, Galena, Illinois, August 15-18, 1999 | Podium |
| 1999 | "Arterial-Central Venous Carbon Dioxide Difference as an Indicator of Cardiac Output and Cardiac Index in the Emergency Department", Society of Academic Emergency Medicine, New York, New York, September 19-23, 1999 | Poster |
| 2000 | "Repair of Low Grade Bladder Injuries: Few Adjuncts Required", 30th Annual Meeting of the Western Trauma Association, Tahoe City, California, February 27 - March 3, 2000 | Podium |

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| 2000 | "Complex Stab Injuries to the Neck: Need for Operative Exploration and Repair", 47th Annual Meeting Michigan Chapter, American College of Surgeons and Annual Resident Competition, Traverse City, Michigan, May 4-5, 2000 | Podium |
| 2000 | "Complex Stab Injuries to the Neck: Need for Operative Exploration and Repair", 50th Annual Keyport-Gaylord Trauma Symposium, Gaylord, Michigan, May 11-13, 2000 | Podium |
| 2000 | "Renal Perfusion Dopamine: A Meta-analysis of Outcome", 36th Annual American College of Surgeons Clinical Congress, Chicago, Illinois, October 19-24, 2000 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Monocyte Adherence Leads to IRAK Phosphorylation and Subsequent Degradation", 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, February 5-9, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "GM-CSF Reverses Endotoxin Tolerance in Endothelial Cells", 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, February 5-9, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Endotoxin Tolerant Endothelial Cells as a Result of MAPK Inhibition", 21st Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infectious Society. Snowbird, Utah, May 3-5, 2001 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Actin Cytoskeleton and Endotoxin Induced Activation", 21st Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infectious Society, Snowbird, Utah, May 3-5, 2001 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Monocyte Adherence Leads to IRAK Phosphorylation and Subsequent Degradation", 24th Annual Conference on Shock, Marco Island, Florida, June 9-12, 2001 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Hypertonic Preconditioning Results in Reduced Macrophage Responsiveness", 24th Annual Conference on Shock, Marco Island, Florida, June 9-12, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Endotoxin Tolerance is Reversed in Monocytes by Phosphatase Inhibition", 24th Annual Conference on Shock, Marco Island, Florida, June 9-12, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Hypertonic Preconditioning Prevents Endotoxin Induced Pro-Inflammatory Mediator Production in Endothelial Cells", 87th Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons/Surgical Forum, New Orleans, LA, October 7-12, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Endotoxin Tolerance in Endothelial Cells is Reversed by Phosphatase Inhibition", 87th Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons/Surgical Forum, New Orleans, LA, October 7-12, 2001 | Podium |

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| 2001 | "Modulation of the Macrophage", Grand Rounds-Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, October 19, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Stress Fiber Polymerization is Necessary for Endothelial Cell Production of NF- κ B Dependent ICAM-1 Production During Sepsis", 35th Annual Meeting of the Association for Academic Surgery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 15-17, 2001 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Cross Tolerance Between LPS and IL-1 α in Mononuclear Cells", 35th Annual Meeting of the Association for Academic Surgery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 15-17, 2001 | Poster |
| 2001 | "Immunomodulation of the Macrophage", Research Conference-University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 2001 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Platelet Activating Factor (PAF) Priming of Endotoxin Induced Inflammatory Cell Activity Requires Cellular Adherence", 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Honolulu, Hawaii, February 14-16, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Calcium/Calmodulin-Dependent Kinase II is Required for Platelet Activating Factor (PAF) Priming of Inflammatory Cells", 25th Annual Conference on Shock, Big Sky, Montana, June 8-11, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Androgens Inhibit Monocyte Cell Signalling", 25th Annual Conference on Shock, Big Sky, Montana, June 8-11, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "PTFE Porosity Modulates Monocyte Responsiveness", 25th Annual Conference on Shock, Big Sky, Montana, June 8-11, 2002 | Poster |
| 2002 | "Modulation of Endotoxin-Induced Endothelial Activity by Microtubule Depolymerization", 62nd Annual Meeting for The American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Orlando, Florida, September 26-28, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Inflammatory States Following Trauma", University of Cincinnati Grand Round, November 3, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Implications of Proteasome Inhibition: Enhanced Anti-inflammatory Macrophage Activity", 36th Annual Meeting of The Association for Academic Surgery, Boston, Massachusetts, November 7-9, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "GM-CSF and IFN γ Prime Monocyte Inflammatory Signaling Pathways", 36th Annual Meeting of The Association for Academic Surgery, Boston, Massachusetts, November 7-9, 2002 | Poster |

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| 2002 | University of Cincinnati Basic Science Forum: "Immunomodulation of the Macrophage" | Podium |
| 2003 | Novel Treatments in Sepsis , Annual University of Cincinnati Infection Conference: Novel Treatments in Sepsis, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 2003 | Podium |
| 2003 | "Modulation of Macrophage Responsiveness to LPS by Manipulation of IRAK-1", 64th Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Houston, Texas, February 12-14, 2003 | Podium |
| 2003 | "B1-Integrin Ligation Mediates NADPH Oxidase Activation in Human Neutrophils", 64th Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Houston, Texas, February 12-14, 2003 | Podium |
| 2003 | "PKC-Zeta is Essential Toward Endotoxin-Induced Macrophage Activation", 37th Annual Meeting of The Association for Academic Surgery, Sacramento, California, November 13-15, 2003 | Poster |
| 2004 | "Implications of Lipid Raft Disintegration: Enhance Anti-Inflammatory Macrophage Activation", 65th Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, St. Louis, Missouri, February 11-14, 2004. | Poster |
| 2004 | "The Role of Repeat Angiography in the Management of Pelvic Fractures", 34th Annual Meeting of the Western Trauma Association, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, February 22-27, 2004 | Podium |
| 2004 | "Endotoxin Tolerance Attenuates LPS-Induced TLR4 Mobilization to Lipid Rafts: A Condition Reversed by PKC Activation", 24th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, April 29-May1, 2004. | Podium |
| 2004 | "Phosphatidylcholine (PC)-Specific Phospho-Lipase C (PC-PLC) is required for LPS-Mediated macrophage Activation", 38th Annual Meeting of The Association for Academic Surgery, Houston, Texas, November11-13, 2004. | Podium |
| 2005 | "Oxidative induced calcium mobilization is dependent on annexin VI release from lipid rafts", 65th Annual Meeting of the Society of University Surgeons, Nashville, Tennessee, February 10-12, 2005. | Podium |
| 2005 | Vitamin E inhibits endotoxin mediated transport of phosphatases to lipid rafts , 25th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Miami, Florida, May 5-7, 2005. | Poster |

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| 2005 | "Insulin regulates macrophage activity through SHIP production", 28th Annual Conference on Shock, Marco Island, Florida, June 4-7, 2005 | Podium |
| 2006 | LPS-mediated TLR4 clustering is not dependent on LPS binding to TLR4, 1st Annual Meeting of the Academic Surgical Congress, San Diego, California, February 2-5, 2006. | Podium |
| 2006 | Hypertonic resuscitation modulates the inflammatory response in patients with traumatic hemorrhagic shock, 26th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, La Jolla, California, April 27-29, 2006. | Podium |
| 2006 | The priming effect of C5a on LPS-induced IL-6 production by monocytes is predominantly mediated by the LPS MAPK pathway, 26th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, La Jolla, California, April 27-29, 2006. | Poster |
| 2006 | Acid sphingomyelinase is required for macrophage activation, 26th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, La Jolla, California, April 27-29, 2006. | Podium |
| 2006 | The C5a priming effect enhances TNF translation through the PI3K/AKT/MTOR pathway, 29th Annual Conference on Shock, Broomfield, Colorado, June 3-6, 2006. | Podium |
| 2006 | MODS development: The role of CaMK II, 29th Annual Conference on Shock, Broomfield, Colorado, June 3-6, 2006. | Poster |
| 2006 | Impact of delayed initiation of venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in the trauma ICU, 65th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 28-30, 2006. | Podium |
| 2006 | Targeted prehospital ventilation is associated with improved outcome following severe traumatic brain injury, 65th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 28-30, 2006 | Podium |
| 2007 | Altered phenotypes in the pathogenesis of ARDS, 2nd Annual Meeting of the Academic Surgical Congress, Phoenix, Arizona, February 6-9, 2007. | Poster |
| 2007 | Emergency department ventilation effects outcome in severe brain injury, 37th Annual Meeting of the Western Trauma Association, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, February 25-March 2, 2007. | Podium |

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| 2007 | Early elevation in serum IL-6 is predictive of poor outcome. 30th Annual Conference on Shock, Baltimore, Maryland, June 9-12, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Differential leukocyte gene expression after hypertonic resuscitation. 30th Annual Conference on Shock, Baltimore, Maryland, June 9-12, 2007. | Poster |
| 2007 | Differential regulation of cytokine translation by the PI3K/AKT/MTOR pathway. 30th Annual Conference on Shock, Baltimore, Maryland, June 9-12, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Oxidant alterations in CD16 expression are cytoskeletal induced. 30th Annual Conference on Shock, Baltimore, Maryland, June 9-12, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Male gender is associated with excessive IL-6 expression following injury. 66th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 27-29, 2007. | Podium |
| 2007 | Critical Care Nursing Annual Conference: Acute Abdominal compartment syndrome: Diagnosis, Management and Follow Up, Seattle, Washington | Podium |
| 2008 | Omega-3 fatty acid supplementation modulates the inflammatory response in patients with traumatic shock. 3rd Annual Meeting of the Academic Surgical Congress, Huntington Beach, California, February 13-15, 2008. | Podium |
| 2008 | Impact of 2% chlorhexidine whole body washing on nosocomial infections among trauma patients. 28th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, May 7-9, 2008. | Podium |
| 2009 | The value of prior endotracheal aspirates in guiding empiric antibiotic therapy for ventilator associated pneumonia in trauma. 3rd Combine Meeting of the Surgical Infections Societies of North America and Europe, Chicago, Illinois, May 6-9, 2009. | Podium |
| 2009 | Timing of intubation, aspiration and ventilator associated pneumonia in trauma patients. 3rd Combine Meeting of the Surgical Infections Societies of North America and Europe, Chicago, Illinois, May 6-9, 2009. | Poster |
| 2009 | "Early Identification and Management of Hemorrhagic Shock", Department of Surgery Grand Rounds, University of Washington, June 21, 2009 | Podium |

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| 2009 | Goal Oriented Shock Resuscitation is Associated with Improved Outcomes following Severe Blunt Injury. 68th Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1-3, 2009. | Podium |
| 2009 | End-Tidal Capnography Predicts Compensated Shock and need for Emergent Blood Transfusion. 68th Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1-3, 2009. | Podium |
| 2009 | Statins American Heart Association Resuscitation Science Symposium. Orlando, Florida, November 14-15, 2009. | Podium |
| 2010 | Plasma levels of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) predicts the development of multiple organ failure in trauma patients. 33rd Annual Conference on Shock, Portland, Oregon, June 12-15, 2010. | Podium |
| 2010 | Hypertonic resuscitation modulates monocyte subset activation and cytokine production. 33rd Annual Conference on Shock, Portland, Oregon, June 12-15, 2010. | Podium |
| 2010 | Hypertonic resuscitation differentially modulates soluble adhesion molecules in shock patients. 33rd Annual Conference on Shock, Portland, Oregon, June 12-15, 2010. | Poster |
| 2010 | Hypertonic resuscitation of shock patients downregulates neutrophil activation. 33rd Annual Conference on Shock, Portland, Oregon, June 12-15, 2010. | Poster |
| 2010 | The effect of statin withdrawal on cytokine production in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. 33rd Annual Conference on Shock, Portland, Oregon, June 12-15, 2010. | Poster |
| 2010 | Recovery from severe injury 2nd Annual Obeid Memorial Lecture, Grand Rounds Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, August 9, 2010. | Podium |
| 2011 | Increased neutrophil adenosine A3 receptor expression is associated with hemorrhagic shock and injury severity in trauma patients. 34th Annual Conference on Shock, Norfolk, Virginia, June 11-14, 2011. | Podium |
| 2012 | Prehospital hypertonic resuscitation is associated with hypo-coagulation, hyper-fibrinolysis and anti-inflammatory responses. 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Kauai, Hawaii, September 12-15, 2012. | Podium |

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| 2012 | Arrival hyperoxemia does not effect mortality in intubated patients with traumatic brain injury. 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Kauai, Hawaii, September 12-15, 2012. | Poster |
| 2012 | Comparing clinical predictors of deep venous thrombosis versus pulmonary embolus after severe injury: a new paradigm for posttraumatic venous thromboembolism? 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Kauai, Hawaii, September 12-15, 2012. | Podium |
| 2012 | Goal-directed resuscitation in the prehospital setting: a propensity-adjusted analysis. 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Kauai, Hawaii, September 12-15, 2012. | Podium |
| 2013 | Clostridium Difficilli infections: The role of colectomy. 33rd Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 12-15, 2013. | Podium |
| 2013 | The early bird gets the worm: Pre trauma center blood transfusions is associated with reduced mortality and coagulopathy in severely injured blunt trauma patients. 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma. San Francisco, California, September 21-24, 2013. | Podium |
| 2013 | The role of LPS structure in monocyte activation and cytokine secretion. 72nd Annual meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, San Francisco, California, September 2013. | Poster |
| 2013 | American College of Surgeons Annual Meeting, Update on Neurological Trauma, Washington DC | Podium |
| 2014 | Wound Infection after Attenuating a Key Inflammatory Signaling Pathway. 34th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Baltimore, Maryland, May 1-3, 2014. | Podium |
| 2014 | Use of Computed Tomography to Diagnose Aspiration in Trauma Patients. 34th Annual Meeting of the Surgical Infection Society, Baltimore, Maryland, May 1-3, 2014. | Podium |
| 2015 | Trauma Acute or Chronic . 62nd Annual Meeting and 64th Annual Resident Surgeons Competition of the Michigan Chapter of the American College of Surgeons, Grand Rapids, Michigan, May13-15, 2015. | Podium |

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| 2015 | Multicenter external validation of the geriatric trauma outcome score: The prognostic assessment of life and limitations after trauma in the elderly [PALLIATE] study. American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2015. | Podium |
| 2015 | Inflammatory Response to Trauma. 100th Anniversary Henry Ford Hospital: McClure Forum. Detroit, Michigan, October 10, 2015. | Podium |
| 2016 | Venous thromboembolism after hospitalization in trauma patients: Does prophylaxis matter. 2016 Annual Meeting of the Society of Hospital Medicine, San Diego, California, March 6-9, 2016. | Podium |
| 2016 | Multicenter Validation of a Prognosis Calculator Annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society, Long Beach, California, May 19-21, 2016. | Podium |
| 2017 | Blunt Cerebrovascular Injury Screening in Children: Are they just little adults? 47th Annual Meeting of the Western Trauma Association, Snowbird, Utah, March 5-10, 2017. | Podium |
| 2017 | Creating and Managing an ECMO Program Without a Perfusionist Team The RN/RT Model 28th Annual ELSO Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, September 24-27, 2017. | Poster |
| 2017 | Statewide protocol rapidly reverses oral anticoagulant induced coagulopathy in patients with isolated traumatic brain injury. 76th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Baltimore, Maryland, September 2017. | Poster |
| 2017 | Obesity facilitates distinct genomic changes and immune dysregulation in severe traumatic injury. 76th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Baltimore, Maryland, September 2017 | Poster |
| 2017 | Department of Surgery Grand Rounds, Ischemia/Reperfusion, University of Washington | Podium |
| 2018 | Decreased Risk of Delirium With Use of Regional Analgesia in Geriatric Trauma Patients With Multiple Rib Fractures. 138th Annual Meeting of the American Surgical Association, Phoenix, Arizona, April 19-20, 2018 | Podium |
| 2018 | Hypothermia Following Injury Results in Sustained Organ Dysfunction. 42nd Annual Meeting of the Shock Society, Coronado, CA, June 8 - 11, 2018. | Poster |

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| 2018 | Ventilator-Associated Events not Ventilator Pneumonia is Associated with Higher Mortality in Trauma Patients. 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, San Diego, California, September 26-29, 2018. | Podium |
| 2018 | Splenic Artery Angioembolization for High-Grade Splenic Injury: Stop Wasting Time and Money. 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, San Diego, California, September 26-29, 2018. | Poster |
| 2020 | Lifting the Burden: State Medicaid Expansion Reduces Financial Risk for the Injured. 78th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Dallas, Texas, September 18-21, 2020. | Podium |
| 2020 | Distinct Immunologic Endotypes are Associated with Clinical Trajectory After Blunt Trauma and hemorrhagic Shock. 79th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Virtual-meeting, September 8-18, 2019. | Podium |
| 2020 | Prolonged Metabolic Alterations Characterize Persistent Inflammation, Immunosuppression, and Catabolism Syndrome After Severe Trauma. 79th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Virtual-meeting, September 8-18, 2020. | Podium |
| 2020 | Persistent inflammatory catabolic syndrome after hypothermia in trauma patients. 79th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Virtual-meeting, September 8-18, 2020. | Podium |
| 2020 | Multicenter validation of the bowel injury prediction score (BIPS) for identifying patients requiring surgery. 79th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Virtual-meeting, September 8-18, 2020. | Podium |
| 2021 | "Restoring Homeostasis Following Injury: A Personalized Approach", UCSF Grand Rounds, May 24, 2021 | |
| 2021 | "Respiratory events after intensive care unit discharge in trauma patients: Epidemiology, outcomes, and risk factors." 80th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, Atlanta, Georgia, Sept 29-Oct 2, 2021 | Podium |
| 2021 | "Endotypes, Phenotypes, and Outcomes in Critical Illness", Shock Society, October 14, 2021 | Podium |
| 2021 | "Surgical Infections", American College of Surgeons, October 25, 2021 | Podium |

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| 2022 | "Sustained Alterations in Homeostasis: The Impact on Recovery," Inaugural David A. Spain Lecture for Acute Care Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, March 30, 2022. | Lecture |
| 2022 | "(Aspirin Versus Low-Molecular Weight Heparin for Thromboprophylaxis): A Randomized Clinical Trial of Over 12,000 Orthopedic Trauma Patients" , OTA 38th Annual Meeting, Tampa Florida, October 12-15, 2022. | Podium |
| 2022 | "Chronicity of Trauma: Sustained Immune Dysregulation" Surgical Biology Club II, San Diego, California, October 16, 2022 | |

INVITED PRESENTATIONS - REGIONAL AND OTHER INVITED PRESENTATIONS

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| 1998 | Detroit Surgical Association, "Arterial-Venous Carbon Dioxide Gradients as an Indicator of Cardiac Index: A Comparison between the Mixed and Central Venous Circulation" | Podium |
| 1998 | 45th Annual Meeting Michigan Chapter, American College of Surgeons and Annual Resident Competition, "Fasciotomy Wound Management: Less is More", | Podium |
| 2000 | "Hypertonic Preconditioning Results in Reduced ERK 1/2 Activity and TNF Production in Mononuclear Cells", Oregon/Washington Resident/Fellow Committee on Trauma Competition, Olympia, Washington, November 9, 2000 | Podium |
| 2000 | "Endotoxin Tolerant Endothelial Cells Result in Reduced MAPK Activity", Oregon/Washington Resident/Fellow Committee on Trauma Competition, Olympia, Washington, November 9, 2000 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Hypertonic Preconditioning Results in Reduced MAPK Activity and TNF Production in Mononuclear Cells", Seattle Surgical Society, Seattle, Washington, January 19-20, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Phosphatase Inhibition Reverses Endotoxin Tolerance in Endothelial Cells", Seattle Surgical Society, Seattle, Washington, January 19-20, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Hypertonic Preconditioning Results in Reduced Macrophage Responsiveness", Washington Chapter of the American College of Surgeons, Skamania, Washington, June 22-23, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Endotoxin Tolerance is Reversed by Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF)", Washington Chapter of the American College of Surgeons, Skamania, Washington, June 22-23, 2001 | Podium |

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| 2001 | "Stress Fiber Polymerization is Necessary for Endothelial Cell Production of NF-kB Dependent ICAM-1 Production During Sepsis", Oregon/Washington Resident/Fellow Committee on Trauma Competition, Olympia, Washington, December 8, 2001 | Podium |
| 2001 | "Cell Biology After Severe Traumatic Injury: The Association Between Monocyte Cell Signaling and ARDS", Oregon/Washington Resident/Fellow Committee on Trauma Competition, Olympia, Washington, December 8, 2001 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Slow Channel Calcium Inhibition Blocks Pro-Inflammatory Gene Signaling and Reduces Macrophage Responsiveness", Seattle Surgical Society, Seattle, Washington, January 11-12, 2002 | Podium |
| 2202 | "Phosphatase Upregulation Controls Monocyte Proinflammatory Response", Seattle Surgical Society, Seattle, Washington, January 11-12, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Platelet Activating Factor (PAF) Priming of Endotoxin Induced Inflammatory Cell Activity Requires Cellular Adherence", 8th Annual Resident Research Symposium of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, February 1, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | "Phosphatase Upregulation Controls Monocyte Proinflammatory Response", 8th Annual Resident Research Symposium of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, February 1, 2002 | Podium |
| 2002 | University of Cincinnati Resident Rounds: "Current Management of Sepsis" | Podium |
| 2003 | Basic Science Forum: Macrophage Priming and Activation, University of Cincinnati | Podium |
| 2007 | Trauma/Critical Care Retreat: Blood is it still the right stuff, University of Washington | Podium |
| 2008 | Seattle Resuscitation Rounds: Current Management of Hemorrhagic Shock | Podium |
| 2009 | TSICU Retreat: Trauma Resuscitation, University of Washington | Podium |
| 2011 | Recovery for severe injury: The effect of pre-injury statins 109th Meeting of the Seattle Surgical Society, Seattle, Washington, March 28, 2011. | Podium |
| 2012 | Improving Survival Following Severe Injury , WAMI Conference, Seattle, Washington, June 10, 2012 | Podium |

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| 2012 | Intra-abdominal Infections , 1st Annual UW Sepsis Conference, Seattle, Washington, November 7, 2012. | Podium |
| 2016 | WAMI Conference, My most challenging surgical cases, Seattle, Washington | Podium |
| 2018 | University of Washington Paramedic Training, Shock Recognition and Resuscitation, Seattle, Washington | Podium |
| 2018 | WAMI Conference, Transfusion Adjuncts, Seattle, Washington | Podium |
| 2019 | WAMI Conference, What is new in VTE Prophylaxis and management, Seattle, Washington | Podium |
| 2021 | UCSF Department of Surgery Grand Rounds, San Francisco, California "Trauma Morbidity & Mortality: Complex Duodenal Trauma" | Podium |

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 2021 | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Emergency General Surgery Course | |
| 2021 | Update on Surgical Critical Care, Surgical Infections, American College of Surgeons Annual Meeting | |
| 2021 | Surgical Critical Care, Case Presentations, American College of Surgeons | |

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | Austrian Science Fund | Reviewer |
| 2010 - 2012 | Italian Science Fund | Reviewer |
| 2010 - present | NIH Study Section on Surgery, Anesthesia, and Sepsis | Ad Hoc Reviewer |
| 2015 - present | NIH Special Emphasis Panel/Scientific Review Group | Study Section Member |
| 2018 - present | NIH Study Section on Surgery, Anesthesia, and Sepsis: Prima Air Study | DSMB Member |
| 2019 - present | Faraday Pharmaceuticals, ICUWA Study | Steering Committee Member |

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

SERVICE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Providing service to the University and Medical Center is essential in a leadership position to provide guidance, education, research structure, and financial viability.

During my time at the University of Washington I was extremely involved in a number of University processes, and institutional processes at Harborview Medical Center. Upon joining

the faculty at the University of Washington/Harborview Medical Center I was named the medical director of our acute care trauma floor. This allowed me to provide guidance to the management of injured patients, and to put several processes in place for discharge and post discharge care.

As the years progressed, I was recognized for my strong leadership within critical care and I was named the medical director of our Trauma Surgical ICU and Associate Program Director for the Surgical Critical Care fellowship at the University of Washington. This allowed me to work closely with the Chief of Surgery to further expand and grow our fellowship from 2 fellows per year to 7 fellows per year. During this time, I developed a multidisciplinary ICU journal club that was a multidisciplinary conference including medical, anesthesia, and surgical ICU providers. This allowed us to collaborate to improve overall care within Harborview Medical Center. As a result, when our Associate Medical Director left our institution I was named the interim Associate Medical Director for Critical Care services. During this time I lead to update our brain death criteria, developed a response to extubation and assessment of difficult airways, helped to develop and implement our mobility protocol, improve care in geriatric ICU patients, and ICU sign-out processes. This continued until I was tasked with helping to improve our OR efficiency and financial stability. This led to the creation of a new position which I was appointed to as Associate Medical Director for Surgical Services. In this role, I have helped to improve anesthesia and surgical collaboration, OR turn-over and first case starts, and minimize waste. Although these processes were in place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, modification and further improvements were required regarding communication, PPE, and testing all of which I helped to direct.

In addition to these critical roles, I have been involved in a number of committees that have crossed over our entire medical system. Among these, was the UWMC Critical Care Council that oversaw critical care services across the entire medical system. As chair of this committee, I helped to develop and implement two critical care services at the University of Washington Medical Center at Mountlake which included both a Cardiothoracic ICU service, and Surgical Critical Care Service. These high intensity models have improved overall care and outcomes over the last decade. In addition, I have co-chaired not only our institutional VTE committee at Harborview Medical Center, but also our UWMC system wide VTE committee responsible for formalization of anticoagulation therapy and assessment of outcomes. Finally, I was involved in the initial overall response to the COVID-19 pandemic to restore operative efficiency system wide, and surgical COVID-19 processes for testing and safety as part of an oversight UW committee.

Upon transitioning to UCSF, I began at Trauma Medical Director for Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center. Critical to this position is maintaining a collaborative relationship, and to carefully assess trauma outcomes. As a verified American College of Surgeons Level 1 trauma center, critical benchmarks and processes must be maintained. Several aspects of care have required refocus, and intensive efforts to maintain quality improvements. Shortly after arrival I was additionally named Interim Chief of Surgery. As a result, I have focused on not only advancing our trauma program but have been responsible for the administration of the Division of Surgery at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center. I have been actively involved in numerous committees within UCSF and ZSFG to ensure that both the Division of Surgery and the Trauma program are represented. This has allowed me to further evaluate, and put efforts into improving our education, research, and patient care.

Throughout my career I have been highly involved in multiple aspects of care, and have served to drive improvements overall in patient care, research, and education.

UCSF CAMPUSWIDE

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| 2021 - present | CPG Compliance Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Medical Executive Board Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Trauma PEER Review Committee | Chair |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Trauma Process Improvement Committee | Chair |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Executive OR Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital OR Block Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | UCSF/Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Vice Dean FTE Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital PEMT Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | UCSF/Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Executive Committee RAB | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | UCSF/Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Space Advisory Committee RAB | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Critical Care Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Transfusion Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Vice Dean, Research Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, Search Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Attending Surgeon, UCSF East Bay Surgery, Search Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | FAST-Car WIP | Faculty member |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Disaster Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - 2022 | Medical Director Perioperative Medicine, ZSFG, Search Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - 2022 | Section Chief Acute Care Surgery and Surgical Critical Care Medical Director, UCSF, Selection Committee | Committee member |

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|----------------|---|------------------|
| 2022 - present | Anesthesia Trauma and Emergency Medical Director, ZSFG/UCSF, Search Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - present | UCSF Senate Emergency Management and Resilience Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - present | Chair Orthopedic Surgery, UCSF, Search Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - present | Chief Plastic Surgery, Department of Surgery, UCSF Search Committee | Committee member |

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|
| 2021 - present | School of Medicine FTE Work Group, Dean's Office | Committee member |
|----------------|--|------------------|

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital | Trauma Medical Director |
| 2021 - present | Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital | Interim Chief of Surgery |
| 2021 - present | Surgical Education Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - present | Surgery Program Evaluation Committee | Committee member |
| 2022 - present | Department of Surgery Merits and Promotion Committee | Committee member |

SERVICE AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2002 - 2004 | Surgical Resident Review Committee | University of Cincinnati |
| 2004 - 2006 | Medical Director 7East Hospital (Trauma Acute Care Floor) | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2006 - 2020 | Surgical Critical Care Curriculum | University of Washington |
| 2006 - 2020 | Medical Director Trauma Surgical ICU | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2006 - present | Surgical Council | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2006 - present | Trauma Council | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2006 - present | Critical Care Council (Chair 2011-2016) | Harborview Medical Center |

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2007 - 2011 | UWMC Critical Care Committee (Chair 2008-2009) | University of Washington |
| 2007 - present | UW Medicine Tumor Board | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2008 - present | VTE Committee (Co-chair 2009-present) | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2009 - 2009 | H1N1 Response Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2011 - 2016 | Acting Associate Medical Director Critical Care | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2014 - 2014 | EBOLA Response Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2014 - 2020 | Department of Surgery Education Committee | University of Washington |
| 2014 - present | Department of Surgery Research Committee | University of Washington |
| 2014 - present | Code Blue Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2015 - present | Geriatric Trauma Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2015 - 2016 | Associate Medical Director (Critical Care) Search Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2018 - 2021 | UWMC VTE Committee (Co-chair) | University of Washington |
| 2018 - 2021 | Surgical Core Group | University of Washington |
| 2019 - 2021 | Surgical Executive Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2019 - 2021 | OR Operational Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2019 - 2021 | Operative Turn Around Team | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2019 - 2021 | Operative Block Scheduling Committee | Harborview Medical Center |
| 2020 - 2021 | UW Medicine Operative Efficiency Committee | UW Medicine |
| 2020 - 2021 | UW Medicine COVID OR Response Committee | UW Medicine |

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|
| 2008 - 2012 | Hospital Trauma Outcome Committee, King County, Washington | Committee member |
| 2011 - 2017 | Disaster Response Committee, King County, Washington | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Emergency Medical System Advisory Committee, San Francisco | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | Bay Area RTCC | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | San Francisco County Trauma Systems Advisory Committee | Vice Chair |
| 2021 - present | San Francisco County Department of Health Disaster Committee | Committee member |
| 2021 - present | EMS Children Advocacy Committee | Committee member |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DIVERSITY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DIVERSITY Contributions to Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Guidance

Diversity and equity are essential to providing health care. Specifically, this is important to providing optimal medical education, research, and clinical care. Without appropriate diversity and the ability to provide exceptional care without exception a disservice is delivered. In simple terms, all individuals deserve equal education and treatment. However, we are governed by bias, both explicit and implicit, and a culture that does not consistently support diversity. Despite this, diversity and equity which is essential must be central to the delivery of patient care, education, and research. This core value is critical to bringing together various points of views that will allow us to excel in each of these areas.

As stated, the concept of diversity and equity must be considered a central tenant in education and training, research, and health care. This requires awareness of inequities among underrepresented and economically disadvantaged groups. Although I grew up in a diverse area of Michigan, I was aware of economic inequities but unaware of the extent of inequities based on race and sexual orientation that existed beyond my community. It was during my first faculty position when I was alarming struck hearing that treatment should vary based on socioeconomic status. Obviously, my understanding of equality was naïve as I could never have imagined that professionals in the health care field actually thought and openly spoke this way. This led to me focus on furthering my education on inequities that exist, and to truly self-reflect on my own personal bias. But this injustice is not simply limited to socioeconomic status, it additionally includes race and sexual orientation. As a healthcare leader and educator, I personally have strived to improving equity. As part of my training as a program director at the University of Washington, I had been fortunate to have received further training in implicit bias and inequities.

This education and sustained commitment has enforced my personal commitment to making that fellowship in Surgical Critical Care diverse. I had made sure that equity and diversity was

part of the training program with selective didactics and education to all fellows. Furthermore, working in a county hospital providing care to all individuals regardless of age, gender, race, or sexual orientation allowed our fellowship to further explore and focus on diversity.

The simple motto of my previous institution at Harborview Medical Center clearly demonstrates this importance, Exceptional Care without Exception. This is the same focus I have for each and every patient encounter. There is no selective VIP, rather all patients treated are VIPs.

It has remained my focus to model this important concept, and as a full professor it is not only the expectation professionally but personally. This important to model for students, trainees, and staff taking care of these vulnerable patients. As a result, upon transitioning to the University of California San Francisco I have committed to fundamental aspects of diversity, equity and inclusion and became a DEI champion. It is a critical area that I have focused on in my leadership positions as both Trauma Medical Director, and Interim Chief of Surgery at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital.

Although my research focus has been strongly associated with inflammatory changes following injury, I have focused continued research efforts on further exploring the role of palliative care in our elderly population, the financial effects on the uninsured, and the equitable delivery of health care and outcomes.

My future goals and objectives are to maintain integrally involvement through education and mentorship to improve diversity, and growth within established programs by securing diversity, equity and inclusion as cornerstones towards recruitment. My experiences and training has allowed me to perform these roles in a variety of leadership positions, and my goal is to further this through integration of research to sustain changes.

TEACHING AND MENTORING

TEACHING SUMMARY

Medical education is the cornerstone to providing and improving care to future generations. Through education of learners at all levels, we provide the tools required for these bright individuals to continue to advance care and provide optimal care to every patient. Education, however, is not limited to housestaff and medical students. It is as important to help provide education to prehospital and hospital providers overall. This is especially true in taking care of patients following traumatic injury. The management and treatment of this critical patient population requires coordinated care beginning in the field and throughout their hospitalization and discharge. Without appropriate education to each member of this team, optimal and equitable care cannot be provided. I have been involved throughout my career in the education of housestaff and medical students. In fact, I weekly preformed dedicated protected teaching rounds with the housestaff and medical students at Harborview Medical Center prior to joining the faculty at UCSF. The focus of these teaching rounds was through direct patient scenarios that provided insight into the pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of critical ill surgical patients. Important in my role at the University of Washington as a Trauma Critical Care Surgeon and Director of Surgical Critical Care was to assure standard and evidence based practice. As a result, I additionally provided education to the prehospital providers of King County and nurses at Harborview Medical Center. Currently, as Trauma Medical Director at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center I have helped to establish a weekly education session, and rework previous teaching sessions including our morbidity and mortality conference, and our surgical journal club. It is not only essential to have dedicate

education time, but to provide timely bedside teaching and supplemental literature to support clinical practice.

Delivering medical education requires ongoing refinement of teaching skills. Teaching adult learners requires a multi-domain approach that I have focused on. I have been fortunate to direct ATLS instructor courses that focuses on adult education along with Dr. Adnan Alseidi a dedicated surgical educator. Every time I direct this course, I learn new tools to further my ability to teach. I think it is imperative that we take each opportunity to learn to educate, and to provide education. The deliver cannot be confrontational, and must be given in a format that allows the learner to further expand their current knowledge by using their individual established foundation. Teaching is not limited to lectures; it includes all aspects of the medical care we provide.

Important and critical to teaching effectively is the ability to receive and provide feedback. This is essential to improving knowledge and clinical care. Although at times difficult, as an educator it is an area that must be performed and requires continued refinement and individuality. This is potentially one of the most critical aspects required for growth as a medical provider.

Finally, I have had the opportunity to serve as Program Director for the Surgical Critical Care Fellowship at the University of Washington School of Medicine, and Trauma Medical Director at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital. Without any doubt, one of the proudest accomplishments I have for my career in these various roles is training an outstanding group of leaders in trauma and critical care surgery.

As a result of these fundamental educational beliefs, I was awarded the John K. Stevenson Faculty Teaching Award in Surgery at the University of Washington School of Medicine. Providing and refinement of teaching is what we responsible for as faculty, and it is truly one of, if not, the most rewarding parts of our career.

FORMAL TEACHING

| Not UCSF | Academic Yr | Course No. & Title | Teaching Contribution | School | Class Size |
|----------|-------------|---|-----------------------|----------|------------|
| X | 2002 - 2004 | Trauma: Resuscitation, University of Cincinnati | Moderator, Presenter | Medicine | 15 |
| X | 2002 - 2004 | Endocrine disorders: Surgical Thyroid Disease, University of Cincinnati | Moderator, Presenter | Medicine | 20 |
| X | 2002 - 2004 | Medical Student Oral Board Exams, University of Cincinnati | Examiner | Medicine | |

| Not UCSF | Academic Yr | Course No. & Title | Teaching Contribution | School | Class Size |
|----------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|----------|------------|
| X | 2006 - 2014 | Trauma: Resuscitation and Endpoints, University of Washington | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | 15 |
| | - | | | | |
| X | 2002 - 2004 | Trauma Conference, University of Cincinnati | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2002 - 2004 | Department of Surgery Morbidity and Mortality Conference, University of Cincinnati | Moderator, participant | Medicine | |
| X | 2004 - present | Department of Surgery Morbidity and Morality Conference, Harborview Medical Center | Moderator | Medicine | |
| X | 2004 - present | Critical Care Conference, Harborview Medical Center | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2005 - present | Trauma Conference, Harborview Medical Center | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2005 - 2012 | Junior Resident Trauma Chalk Talks | Organizer, Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2005 - 2006 | Critical Care Procedures, University of Washington | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2006 - present | Multidisciplinary Critical Care Journal Club, Harborview Medical Center | Organizer, Moderator | Medicine | |

| Not UCSF | Academic Yr | Course No. & Title | Teaching Contribution | School | Class Size |
|----------|----------------|--|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| X | 2006 - present | Acute Resuscitation and Critical Care Rounds (Maier Rounds), Harborview Medical Center | Organizer, Moderator, Presentor, | Medicine | |
| X | 2006 - 2010 | Ultrasound FAST, University of Washington | Organizer, Moderator | | 10 |
| X | 2008 - present | Shock and Resuscitation | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2008 - present | Critical Care Billing | Moderator, Presentor | | |
| X | 2008 - present | VTE management and prophylaxis | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| X | 2008 - present | Management of Solid Organ Injury | Moderator, Presentor | Medicine | |
| | - | | | | |
| X | 2004 - 2004 | Advance Trauma Life Support, University of Cincinnati | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2004 - present | Advance Trauma Life Support, University of Washington | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2007 - present | Rural Trauma Course, University of Washington | Instructor | Medicine | 20 |
| X | 2007 - 2007 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Sitka, Alaska | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2007 - present | Advance Trauma Life Support Refresher Course, University of Washington | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2007 - present | Advance Trauma Life Support Instructor Course | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 8 |
| X | 2008 - 2008 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Juneau, Alaska | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |

| Not UCSF | Academic Yr | Course No. & Title | Teaching Contribution | School | Class Size |
|----------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------|
| X | 2009 - 2009 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Providence Everett Medical Center | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2011 - 2011 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Sitka, Alaska | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2012 - present | Medic One Paramedic Training Program | Instructor | | 12 |
| X | 2012 - 2012 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Fairbanks, Alaska | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2016 - 2016 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Sitka, Alaska | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2018 - present | Paraedic Cadaver Course, Seattle, Washington | Instructor | | 10 |
| X | 2018 - 2018 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Fairbanks, Alaska | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2018 - present | Advanced Surgical Skills in Exposure for Trauma, Tacoma, Washington | Instructor | Medicine | 8 |
| X | 2019 - 2019 | Advance Trauma Life Support, Fairbanks, Alaska | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| X | 2020 - 2020 | Advance Trauma Life Support Instructor Course, University of Washington | Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 6 |
| | - | | | Medicine | |
| | 2021 - 2021 | Neck Trauma | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| | 2021 - 2021 | Early Management and Resuscitation in Trauma | Instructor | Medicine | 4 |

| Not UCSF | Academic Yr | Course No. & Title | Teaching Contribution | School | Class Size |
|----------|----------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|------------|
| X | 2021 - 2021 | American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Emergency General Surgery Course | Instructor | | 32 |
| | 2021 - 2021 | Advance Trauma Life Support, San Francisco, California | Co-Course Director, Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| | 2021 - present | IDS 115 - Coda | Instructor | Medicine | 16 |
| | 2021 - 2021 | Midyear Surgical Skills Assessment | Faculty | Medicine | 40 |
| | 2021 - 2021 | General Surgery Mock Orals | Faculty | Medicine | 8 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Trauma Review | Instructor | Medicine | 42 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Exposure to surgical trauma (neck, chest and abdomen) | Faculty | Medicine | 9 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Great Vessel Injury | Faculty | Medicine | 12 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Resuscitative thoracotomy emergency resident cadaver lab (R1) | Faculty | Medicine | 20 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Resuscitative thoracotomy emergency resident cadaver lab (R3-R4) | Faculty | Medicine | 16 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Organ dysfunction: Neurologic dysfunction, pain & delirium, and hepatic failure | Faculty | Medicine | 36 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | ATLS | Course Director | Medicine | 16 |
| | 2022 - 2022 | Thermal Injury: Surgical management and inhalation injury | Faculty | Medicine | 12 |

INFORMAL TEACHING

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 2002 - 2004 | Clinical Supervision Trauma Service, University of Cincinnati (3 months/year) |
| 2002 - 2004 | Clinical Supervision General Surgery Service, University of Cincinnati (3 months/year) |
| 2002 - 2004 | Clinical Supervision Surgical Critical Care, University of Cincinnati (3 months/year) |
| 2004 - 2021 | Clinical Supervision Trauma Service, Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington (3 months/year) |
| 2004 - 2021 | Clinical Supervision General Surgery Service, Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington (3 months/year) |
| 2004 - 2021 | Clinical Supervision Surgical Critical Care, Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington (2 months/year) |
| 2015 - 2021 | Clinical Supervision ECMO Service, Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington (1 month/year) |
| 2021 - present | Clinical Supervision Trauma Service, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, University of California San Francisco (3 months/year) |
| 2021 - present | Clinical Supervision Surgical Critical Care, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, University of California San Francisco (2 months/year) |
| 2022 - 2022 | Resuscitative thoracotomy for UCSF Emergency Department Faculty |

MENTORING SUMMARY

Mentoring is the legacy created. It is truly one of the most essential components of academic surgery. Providing guidance to help develop the next group of surgeons. However, academic mentoring has not been limited to helping to guide and develop the next group of surgeon scientists, but also to develop the next group of clinical surgeons that can provide outstanding care without exception.

For nearly two decades prior to arriving at UCSF in 2021, I was fortunate to serve as Associate Program Director or Program Director of Surgical Critical at the University of Washington School of Medicine. This was an honor, and has allowed me to work closely with outstanding fellows. Upon arriving at UCSF, I have been able to continue this mentoring role working closely with the surgical critical care fellows and acute care surgery fellows as Trauma Medical Director and Interim Chief of Surgery. I am humbled to have played a critical but small role in each of their careers, and have been humbled by their career development. Many of them have become leaders regionally, nationally and internationally in the fields of trauma, critical care and burns. As a mentor, I take great pride in their outstanding achievements.

PREDOCTORAL STUDENTS SUPERVISED OR MENTORED

| Dates | Name | Program or School | Mentor Type | Role | Current Position |
|-------|------|-------------------|-------------|------|------------------|
|-------|------|-------------------|-------------|------|------------------|

| Dates | Name | Program or School | Mentor Type | Role | Current Position |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 2021 - 2022 | Camille Rogine, MD | UCSF School of Medicine | Career Mentor | Career Mentor | Preliminary General Surgery Resident, UCSF |
| 2021 - 2022 | Jordan Spatz, MD | UCSF School of Medicine | Career Mentor | Career Mentor | |
| 2022 - present | Michelle Leung | UCSF School of Medicine | Career Mentor | Career Mentor | Medical Student |
| 2022 - present | willow Fry | UCSF School of Medicine | Career Mentor | Career Mentor | Medical Student |
| 2022 - present | Natalie Esscobar | NYU School of Medicine | Career Mentor | Career Mentor | Medical Student |

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS AND RESIDENTS MENTORED

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| 2006 - 2007 | Tam Pham, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery University of Washington, Chief of Burns |
| 2006 - 2007 | Sharmila Dissanike, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery Texas Tech, Chair Department of Surgery |
| 2006 - 2007 | Fred Endorff, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Attending Surgeon Hennepin Healthcare, Assistant Program Director Surgical Residence |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 2007 - 2008 | Darwin Ang, MD PhD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery Florida State, Chief of Surgery Ocala Medical Center |
| 2007 - 2008 | Zara Cooper, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care and Trauma | Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery Brigham and Woman's Hospital |
| 2007 - 2008 | Heather Evans, MD MS | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor,Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery University of South Carolina, Vice Chair of Research |
| 2007 - 2008 | Edgar Figurero, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2008 - 2010 | Sana Sakr, PhD | T32 NIH Fellowship | Research/Scholarly Mentor,Project Mentor,Career Mentor | Research mentor | Research Scientist, University of Washington |
| 2008 - 2009 | David Zoonies, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor,Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Professor of Surgery OHSU, Medical Director Surgical Critical Care |
| 2008 - 2009 | Michael Mosier, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor,Co- Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Attending Surgeon, The Oregon Burn Clinic |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| 2008 - 2009 | Eric VanEaton, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2009 - 2010 | Jose Sterling, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Attending Surgeon, CHRISTUS St. Vincent Regional Medical Center |
| 2009 - 2010 | Kathleen Mandell, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Attending Surgeon Swedish Medical Center |
| 2009 - 2010 | Aaron Cheng, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Washington, Medical Director Cardiothoracic Critical Care |
| 2010 - 2011 | Jeremy Hsu, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery, The University of Sydney |
| 2010 - 2011 | Beth Ann Riehmal, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery University of Washington |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2010 - 2011 | Christian Hamlet, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Attending Surgeon, St. Luke's Medical Center |
| 2011 - 2012 | Scott Brakenridge, MD MS | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery, University of Washington |
| 2011 - 2012 | Alexis Gage, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor, Memorial Health University |
| 2011 - 2012 | Thomas Wiser, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Associate Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery Stanford University |
| 2011 - 2013 | Deborah Marquardt, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2012 - 2014 | Rebecca Plevin, MD | T32 NIH Fellow | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor | Research Mentor | Assistant Professor University of San Francisco |
| 2012 - 2013 | Lisa Rea, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery Temple University, Chief of Burns |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| 2012 - 2013 | Matthew Delano, MD PhD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Michigan |
| 2012 - 2013 | Julie Ottosen, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Minnesota |
| 2013 - 2014 | Courtney Sommer, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon, Mission Health medical Center |
| 2013 - 2014 | Samuel Mandell, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Texas Southwestern , Chief of Burn Surgery |
| 2013 - 2014 | Samantha Quade, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Providence Everett Medical Center |
| 2014 - 2015 | Deepika Nehra, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| 2014 - 2015 | Darren Bowe, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Providence Everett Medical Center |
| 2014 - 2015 | Damien Carter, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Maine, Chief of Burns |
| 2014 - 2015 | Lyndsay Olsen, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Medical Director Western States Burn Center, North Colorado Medical Center |
| 2015 - 2016 | Callie Thompson, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Vanderbilt |
| 2015 - 2016 | Kathleen O'Connell, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Project Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2015 - 2016 | Marta McCrum, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Utah |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| 2015 - 2016 | Brian George, MD MS | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Michigan |
| 2015 - 2016 | Elisha Brownson, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Alaska Native Medical Center, Chief of Surgery |
| 2016 - 2017 | Andrew Riggle, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon, St. Charles Health |
| 2016 - 2017 | Makenzie Cook, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery OHSU |
| 2016 - 2017 | Thomas Shultz, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Texas Southwestern |
| 2016 - 2017 | Rebecca Maine, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2016 - 2017 | Theresa Chin, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of California Irvine |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 2016 - 2017 | Joshua Wong, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Alberta |
| 2017 - 2018 | Ashley Meagher, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Indiana |
| 2017 - 2018 | Lara Senekjian, MD MS | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of California San Francisco Eastbay |
| 2017 - 2018 | Ellie Curtis, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of California Davis |
| 2017 - 2018 | Joshua Corsa, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Providence Everett Medical Center |
| 2017 - 2018 | Chinenye Iwuchukwu, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Mississippi |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 2018 - 2019 | John Scott, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Michigan |
| 2018 - 2019 | Greg Lisse, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Alaska Native Medical Center |
| 2018 - 2019 | Barkley Stewart, MD MS | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2018 - 2019 | Lacey LeGrone, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Colorado Boulder |
| 2018 - 2019 | Ashley Hink, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of South Carolina |
| 2019 - 2020 | David Miranda, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Surgical Resident University of Washington |
| 2019 - 2020 | Abbie Jensen, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon, mercy Medical Center |

| Dates | Name | Fellow | Mentor Role | Faculty Role | Current Position |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 2019 - 2020 | Jeffrey Anderson, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery Temple University |
| 2019 - 2020 | Racheal Payne, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon Hennepin Healthcare |
| 2019 - 2020 | Stephanie A Mason, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Toronto |
| 2019 - 2020 | Navin Bhatia, MD | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Assistant Professor of Surgery, Mount Sinai Medical Center |
| 2019 - 2020 | Lela Posey, MD MPH | Surgical Critical Care | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Program Director | Attending Surgeon, Locums |
| 2021 - 2021 | Woon Cho Kim, MD | Trauma/Acute Care Surgery | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Trauma Medical Director | Assistant Professor, Tuft's University |
| 2021 - 2021 | Michael Ferrell, MD | Trauma/Acute Care Surgery | Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Trauma Medical Director | Assistant Professor Lahey Medical Center |
| 2021 - 2022 | Ariel Knight, MD | Trauma/Acute Care Surgery/Critical Care | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Trauma Medical Director, Chief of Surgery | Assistant Professor Stanford University |

FACULTY MENTORING

| Dates | Name | Position while Mentored | Mentor Type | Mentoring Role | Current Position |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 2007 - 2011 | Tam Pham, MD | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served as a clinic mentor to help and support initial clinical practice. Additionally, worked closely to help develop initial aspect of research. | Professor of Surgery University of Washington, Chief of Burns |
| 2008 - 2013 | Heather Evans, MD MS | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served as clinical mentor to help and support initial clinical practice. Additionally, worked closely to help develop initial aspects of research in area of surgical infections. | Professor of Surgery University of South Carolina, Vice Chair of Research |
| 2016 - 2020 | Bryce Robinson, MD | Associate Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served as a clinical and administrative mentor to develop educational portfolio as Associate Program Director for Surgical Critical Care, and mentor for position as Associate Medical Director for Critical Care | Associate Professor of Surgery University of Washington, Associate Medical Director of Critical Care |
| 2017 - present | Kathleen O'Connell | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Project Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served to provide clinical mentorship, and to help support MPH and fellowship in palliative care. Furthermore, I have provided support in research in geriatric trauma. | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |
| 2019 - present | Deepika Nehra, MD | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served to provide clinical mentorship, and to help in career development and research. | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |

| Dates | Name | Position while Mentored | Mentor Type | Mentoring Role | Current Position |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 2019 - present | Rebecca Maine, MD MS | Assistant Professor of Surgery | Research/Scholarly Mentor, Career Mentor, Co-Mentor/Clinical Mentor | Served to provide clinical mentorship, and to help in career development and research. | Assistant Professor of Surgery University of Washington |

RESEARCH AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Medical research is essential for the improvement in patient care. It requires a multifaceted approach in which the pathophysiology, disease progression, and therapeutic options evaluated and optimized. In order to do this, basic science research is required to provide insight into the pathophysiology. This understanding not only provides insight into the disease to help develop therapeutics, but it also helps direct individual care through precision medicine. I have been involved in research my entire career and have focused on the inflammatory changes following injury leading to the development of organ failure. Through this research, I have helped demonstrate that the inflammatory changes following injury are sustained for long periods, and are associated with long-term complications. In addition, through a number of collaborations I have helped develop a genomic signature that can identify injured patients at risk for complicated outcomes within 24 hours of injury. This genomic signature has been validated, and will hopefully help provide precision care in the future to this select patient population at the greatest risk for complications. Although my research has focused on trauma, research in all areas helps provide the foundation for critical thinking and improvement in patient care. My overall goal is to continue to further evaluate the acute inflammatory changes following injury, and help to determine potential areas of therapeutic intervention to the at risk patient population. This goal, however, is not limited to acute changes but the long term effects both clinical and immunologically due to injury. It is a result of this research that I hope we will be able to better predict and determine the course following multiple inflammatory disease processes, in addition to injury, to better inform patients and help with autonomous patient care decisions. It is imperative that overall we provide a collaborative atmosphere for research, and emphasize the importance and contributions that research provides.

RESEARCH AWARDS - CURRENT

| | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1. NCT02984384 | Trauma Site PI | 5 % effort | O'Toole (PI) |
| PICORI | | 7/1/2016 | 6/30/2022 |
| PREVENTion of Clot in Orthopaedic Trauma (PREVENT CLOT) | | | \$ 11,198,854 total |

There are 6 million fractures treated each year in the United States, and 2.3 million patients are admitted each year after trauma. Injuries that break certain bones, like the hip or thigh bone, are very common and associated with a particularly high risk of blood clots. If a patient does develop a blood clot, it can require the patient to take months of additional medications or can possibly even become fatal. However, medications to prevent blood clots can increase the risk of bleeding or other complications. Despite the frequency of these injuries and the potential devastating impact that blood clots can have on patients' lives, we currently do not know the best clot prevention medication for trauma patients. Current guidelines indicate that patients with certain fractures should be given medication to help prevent blood clots. Low molecular weight heparins (LMWHs) are medicines that have been used to prevent blood clots in the legs (deep vein thrombosis) of trauma patients since the 1990s. Today, despite a lack of good evidence, LMWHs remain in widespread use for patients with fractures. Aspirin is another commonly used clot prevention medicine that may have a similar or even superior ability to prevent blood clots in the legs and potentially fatal clots in the lungs (pulmonary embolism) that can occur after a traumatic injury. However, there have not been any studies to date that compare LMWHs with aspirin in preventing blood clots in fracture patients. This study should answer a question that is important to the millions of people who suffer a traumatic injury every year in the United States and are therefore at high risk for a blood clot. The study will compare the rates of death, blood clots in the lung, complications after surgery, patient satisfaction, out-of-pocket costs, and minor blood clots in patients to determine which medication is more effective in blood clot prevention after fractures. Patients and stakeholders have already taken an active role in developing this research proposal. Our research team comprises trauma survivors, blood clot survivors, caregivers, frontline clinicians, professional organizations, medical insurers, and experts in this field of research. In preparation for this study, we surveyed 232 trauma patients to determine the outcomes related to blood clots that they believed were most important. Our study is designed to respond to the concerns expressed by those patients. Trauma patients have historically been under-represented in research. The time-sensitive nature of traumatic injuries and the complicated medical condition of trauma patients at the time of hospital admission has long been a deterrent to scientific investigation. Our patients and caregiver team members have been crucial to designing this study so that it answers an important research question for patients and physicians while being respectful to the challenging circumstances faced by patients and their caregivers.

Trauma Site PI, and additionally part of protocol and writing group.

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|--|-------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. 5R01HL141094 | Co-PI | 5 % effort | Piliponsky (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 8/15/2018 | 6/21/2022 |
| Critical Role of Basophils in the Enhancement of the Innate Immune Response. | | \$ 768,772 direct/yr 1 | \$ 2,225,607 total |

There are approximately 850,000 new cases of sepsis each year with mortality rates ranging from 240,000- 375,000. An impaired innate immune response can aggravate the septic condition by compromising the patient's ability to combat an infection. However, the cells and mediators that enhance the innate immune response in sepsis are still unknown. Basophils account for less than 1% of peripheral blood leukocytes, which makes them the rarest known granulocytes. Basophils are evolutionarily conserved in many animal species, suggesting a beneficial rather than deleterious role of basophils. Nevertheless, it is unknown whether basophils play any role in the host's defense against bacteria that can potentially prevent sepsis development. Our preliminary studies support such a role by showing that basophils are one of the very first cells to accumulate at the infection site at early stages of infection, and can improve survival and bacteria clearance in the polymicrobial model of sepsis induced by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP). We think that our findings in the murine system may be translatable to humans because we observed that trauma patients show increased numbers of basophils in circulation when a nosocomial infection was circumscribed to local tissues (early stages of infection) while basophil numbers decreased or remain unchanged when a patient developed a systemic infection (bacteremia) and was therefore at high risk of developing sepsis. Based on these studies, we hypothesize that basophils play a protective role in sepsis by enhancing the innate immune response against infection. Accordingly, we propose a research plan aimed at investigating the contribution of basophils to the innate immune response against bacteria. In Aim 1, we will identify mechanisms involved in basophil activation during an infection. We will use a genetic approach to investigate whether basophil stimulation through the TLR and MyD88 pathways is required to induce basophil activation and to confer protection during an infection; and we will examine whether the epithelial cell-derived cytokine, thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP), can enhance the ability of basophils to respond to an infection. In Aim 2, we will define the mechanisms by which basophils confer protection against bacterial infections. Specifically, we will investigate interactions between basophils, the endothelium, and circulating leukocytes in a microvessel system and we will use mice with basophil-specific TNF deficiency to study these interactions during CLP. In Aim 3, we will establish the relevance of basophils in human infections and sepsis. Specifically, we will use mass cytometry (CyTOF) to assess basophil immune functions in samples collected from patients that develop nosocomial infections, mainly pneumonia, and we will establish whether these immune functions associate with clinical outcomes. We think that the studies proposed will expand our knowledge of sepsis physiopathology. Specifically, our studies will provide, for the first time, evidence for a critical role for basophils in the enhancement of the innate immune response against bacteria, an unexpected role for this rare cell population.

Co-primary investigator that was part of study design, patient recruitment, analysis, and interpretation of results.

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|--|---------|------------|--------------|
| 3. NCT03818854 | Site PI | 5 % effort | Matthay (PI) |
| United States Department of Defense | | 1/28/2019 | 1/30/2024 |
| Mesenchymal Stromal Cells For Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (STAT) | | | |

This clinical study design is a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled Phase 2b clinical trial using a 10 million cell/kg dose of human Mesenchymal Stromal Cells (hMSCs). Subjects will be randomized in a 1:1 randomization scheme to receive hMSCs or cell reconstitution media (1:1 mix of 5% human serum albumin and 10% Dextran 40) as the placebo; the study will enroll 120 patients who achieve a stable clinical baseline and receive study product (either hMSCs or the placebo). The Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) will review adverse outcomes and protocol compliance. A pre-specified interim review will occur after 60 subjects have been enrolled and received study product; enrollment will continue during the DSMB review. All pre-specified clinically important events and unexpected serious adverse events including death during hospitalization up to 60 days will be reported to the DSMB on an ongoing basis; the study will be stopped for a safety evaluation by the DSMB if they have any concerns or if three subjects have pre-specified clinically important events or unexpected serious adverse events except death since death will be common in this critically ill population due the nature of the underlying illness (e.g., ARDS).

Site PI

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|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. NCT04430283 | Site PI, and steering committee member | 5 % effort | Faraday Pharmaceuticals, Inc (PI) |
| Faraday Pharmaceuticals, Inc | | 6/12/2020 | 6/11/2024 |
| Evaluation of FDY-5301 in Major Trauma Patients in ICU | | | |
| <p>The purpose of the trial is to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and PK of FDY-5301 compared to placebo in trauma ICU patients at risk of ICUAW. Muscle wasting occurs rapidly after major trauma and is often associated with multi-organ failure lasting from a few weeks to a long term disability. It is believed that FDY-5301 may help prevent or treat muscle weakness and organ dysfunction in major trauma patients. Approximately 252 subjects will be randomized (1:1:1) to receive up to 7 daily bolus IV doses of FDY-5301 at 1 mg/kg or 2 mg/kg, or volume-matched placebo. To ensure equal representation in each group, the randomization will be stratified by the presence or absence of any pelvic or lower limb fractures. All subjects who satisfy the eligibility criteria will be randomly allocated to one of three treatment groups (FDY-5301 low dose, FDY-5301 high dose, or placebo). All subjects will be followed in-hospital until Day 28 or discharge, whichever occurs first, at Day 28 if discharged earlier, and then by telephone visits at Month 3 and Month 6. This study will be conducted at approximately 11 centers in the US and UK</p> <p>I serve as a site PI, and on the steering committee involved in patient recruitment, protocol development, and analysis.</p> | | | |
| 5. | Site PI | 5 % effort | Haut (PI) |
| PCORI-TSN | | 9/1/2020 | 8/31/2022 |
| CLOTT 3 - Implementing Best-Practice, Patient-Centered Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prevention in Trauma Centers | | \$ 40,000 direct/yr 1 | |

The purpose of this study is to carefully evaluate current VTE practices, and to provide both nursing and patient education to minimize missed doses. The overall goal is to improve patient compliance through providing patients with both written and video educational material.

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|---|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. NCT04893837 | Site PI | 5 % effort | Jansen (PI) |
| Department of Defense | | 5/18/2022 | 8/30/2023 |
| MOBI-1 (Non-Invasive Monitoring of Traumatic Brain Injury Progression using the Infrascanner 1) | | \$ 48,000 direct/yr 1 | |
| Evolution of traumatic brain injury is common. Currently progression of neurologic injury is either diagnosed by worsening of neurologic status or repeat scheduled CT imaging. As a result, early intervenable conditions may be diagnosed in a delayed fashion. This study sets out to investigate if the use on Infrascanner evaluating cerebral metabolic activity would be able to predict early onset of progression of traumatic brain injury. | | | |
| 7. NCT04891861 | Site PI | 2 % effort | Milling (PI) (PI) |
| Department of Defense | | 7/1/2021 | 7/1/2024 |
| A Prospective Randomized Open Label Blinded Endpoint Response Adaptive Clinical Trial of Timing to Restart Direct Oral Anticoagulants After Traumatic Intracranial Hemorrhage (Restart TICrH) | | \$ 28,000 direct/yr 1 | |
| Patients who take daily blood-thinning medications are at a higher risk of bleeding. Taking a blood-thinning drug long-term is standard treatment for preventing a stroke or blood clots in the body. However, if a patient is in an accident, bleeding in the brain can cause serious disability and death. After a brain bleed, we need to know the best time to restart the blood thinning medication: starting too soon might increase the risk of recurrent bleeding, whereas waiting too long could result in a stroke or blood clot in the heart or lungs. The Restart trial has been designed to determine the best time to restart blood-thinning medication in participants like you. The type of blood thinner will be decided by the study doctor and could be any of the so-called direct oral anticoagulants listed above, but not warfarin. All the times we are studying, 1, 2 and 4 weeks, are within the standard of care. There are no other changes to your care other than randomizing the timing. The purpose of this study is to determine the optimal time to start medication in participants that have had bleeding in the brain from trauma. | | | |
| 8. BE1116-3006 | Site PI | 5 % effort | CSL Behring (PI) (PI) |
| CSL Behring | | 7/1/2022 | 6/30/2024 |
| TAP Trial | | \$ 48,000 direct/yr 1 | |

BE1116 is a human plasma-derived, highly purified, lyophilized, 4F-PCC product, containing FII, FVII, FIX, and FX, as well as Protein C and Protein S. Factor IX is the lead factor for the potency of the preparation as stated on the label. Antithrombin III, heparin, human albumin, hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, and sodium citrate are excipients. The preparation of BE1116 is sterile and pyrogen-free, and it does not contain antimicrobial preservatives. The production process of BE1116 contains various steps to inactivate / remove viruses. BE1116 is currently licensed under the brand names Kcentra®, Beriplex® P/N, Confidex®, or Coaplex® in approximately 50 countries worldwide. In all uncontrolled and controlled clinical studies of BE1116 in acute VKA reversal performed to date (333 total subjects treated with BE1116), BE1116 has been considered efficacious, safe, and well tolerated. Over 20 years of postmarketing experience also supports the favorable efficacy and safety profile of BE1116 established during the clinical studies. These include more than 10 years of clinical experience with the heat-treated predecessor of BE1116 (identified as HS), and since 1996 with the heat-treated and virus-filtered BE1116 product (identified as P/N). Nonclinical and preliminary clinical evidence indicates a possible therapeutic role of 4F-PCC in patients with acute major bleeding associated with traumatic injury. CSL intends to assess the therapeutic role of BE1116 at doses of 25 to 50 IU/kg in subjects with acute major bleeding associated with traumatic injury.

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| 9. NCT04095663 | Site Investigator | 2 % effort | Flum (PI) |
| PCORI | | 10/1/2019 | 4/1/2024 |

Comparison of Surgery and Medicine on the Impact of Diverticulitis (COSMID)

The COSMID (Comparison of Surgery and Medicine on the Impact of Diverticulitis) trial is a pragmatic, patient-level randomized superiority trial of elective colectomy vs. best medical management for patients with quality of life (QoL) limiting diverticular disease. A parallel observational cohort will include those who are disinclined to have their treatment choice randomized, but are willing to contribute information about their outcomes. The goal of the COSMID trial is to answer the question: For patients with QoL-limiting diverticular disease, is elective colectomy more effective than best medical management? Aim 1: Compare patient-reported outcomes (e.g., quality of life, work productivity, decisional regret) in patients with QoL-limiting diverticulitis randomized to elective colectomy vs. best medical management. Exploratory Aim 1a. Compare characteristics of randomized patients to those who selected their treatment. Exploratory Aim 1b. For each treatment, compare patient reported outcomes in randomized patients to those who selected their treatment. Exploratory Aim 1c. Compare patient reported outcomes in the subgroups of patients with recurrent acute uncomplicated diverticulitis (AUD) and those with symptoms after recovery from an episode of AUD randomized to elective colectomy vs. best medical management. Aim 2: Compare clinical outcomes (e.g., rates of serious adverse events, number of subsequent episodes of diverticulitis) between patients with QoL-limiting diverticulitis randomized to elective colectomy vs. best medical management. Aim 3: Compare healthcare utilization between patients with QoL-limiting diverticulitis randomized to elective colectomy vs. best medical management.

RESEARCH AWARDS - SUBMITTED

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|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Co-Investigator | 5 % effort | Stein (PI) |
| <p>Department of Defense</p> <p>CRYOPrecipitate-For Immediate Resuscitation in Severe Trauma (CRYO-FIRST)</p> <p>The study is a prospective, cluster-randomized Phase III multicenter clinical trial comparing the early administration of pre-thawed liquid 5PRC to cC-AHF transfused per standard of care MTP in severely injured patients at risk for HS to determine if 5PRC improves outcomes in comparison to cC-AHF transfused per standard of care MTP. Pre-thawed cryoprecipitate will be stored in emergency departments of participating centers, thus allowing immediate use to overcome challenges of prior studies related to prolonged time to administration. The use of a cluster-randomized design will further decrease time to administration since individual patients will not be randomized but rather treated according to center treatment randomization cluster.</p> | | | |
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|--|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 2. | Co-Investigator | 5 % effort | Douglas (PI) |
| <p>Department of Defense</p> <p>The Fluid Responsiveness Evaluation in Patients with Undifferentiated Shock (FRESH-FIRST)</p> <p>The study is planned as a Phase III extension of Dr. Douglas recently reported prospective, randomized proof-of-concept pilot trial Fluid Response Evaluation in Sepsis Hypotension and Shock (FRESH) in adults with septic shock. The FRESH study compared passive leg raise (PLR) -guided stroke volume (SV) responsiveness as a guide for fluid management with usual care. It demonstrated significant reductions in administered fluids, the requirement for renal and respiratory organ failure support with numeric improvement in survival to hospital discharge. In FRESH-FIRST, we plan to expand this work to evaluate the efficacy of precision dynamic-response guided resuscitation in undifferentiated shock and to definitively determine the impact of this approach on patient survival and relevant patient-centered outcomes. This has direct applications to civilian and military medicine including patient resuscitation in far-forward military situations and managing common post-trauma and non-trauma conditions such as sepsis, hypovolemic shock, blunt trauma and burn-injured patients. Study participant identification, enrollment and intervention will start in the emergency department/trauma bay and continue when the patient is admitted to an intensive care unit.</p> | | | |

RESEARCH AWARDS - PAST

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|----|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. | 2T32GM007037 | T32 Fellow | 100 % effort | Maier (PI) |
| | National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 7/1/1975 | 6/30/2005 |
| | Postdoctoral Training | | \$ 179,283 direct/yr 1 | |

Postdoctoral training grant to develop independent researchers in area of inflammatory changes involved in trauma and burn care. Fellows will be taught critical thinking and experimental design to provide novel insights into the inflammatory cascade following traumatic injury. As a result of this basic understanding, and education in experimental design, experimental conduct, and critical analysis fellows will have the foundation to obtain independent funding.

T32 Fellow that through this support was able to gain skills in immunology to obtain independent national funding.

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|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 2. K08GM068816 | Primary Investigator | 75 % effort | Cuschieri (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 9/1/2003 | 8/31/2008 |
| Cellular Signaling Mechanisms Involved in Macrophage Priming and Activation. | | \$ 129,330 direct/yr 1 | \$ 646,650 total |

Sepsis, following trauma/hemorrhage and ischemia/reperfusion, is a common etiology for subsequent Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) and remains a leading cause of subsequent morbidity and mortality. A number of different inflammatory cells are responsible for this condition; however, it appears that the macrophage is the common central orchestrating cell underlying these conditions. It is becoming evident that this inflammatory driven signaling cascade is affected by a number of different "priming" agents, such as platelet activating factor (PAF) and oxidant stress. "Priming" does not lead to pro-inflammatory mediator production; rather it causes enhanced responsiveness by the macrophage to secondary inflammatory stimuli, such as endotoxin. The mechanism in which these "priming" agents cause this enhanced response is unknown. Therefore, the purpose of this grant is to better delineate the intracellular signaling mechanisms which are responsible for this affect. This proposal will focus on the potential role that the secondary messenger, calcium, plays during initial "priming". Although calcium flux occurs during "priming", it is unknown if and how calcium could modulate endotoxin-mediated signaling. We, therefore, hypothesis that the increase in intracellular calcium results in the activation of regulatory kinases, such as calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases (CaMK), leads to enhanced endotoxin-mediated signaling. Furthermore, we hypothesis that CaMK activation leads to modulation of actin polymerization and stress fiber polymerization induced by endotoxin resulting in enhanced intracellular spatial relationships and optimal endotoxin signaling. The role of calcium and CaMK during "priming" will be investigated through the use of specific inhibitors and activators on the ability of PAF and oxidant stress to induce "priming" of endotoxin-mediated activation within the macrophage. The overall aim of this proposal is to provide further insight into potential mechanisms that serve in the activation and "priming" of the macrophage. Through an enhanced understanding of these mechanisms it is our goal that potential therapeutic targets may be discovered to regulate the inflammatory response following trauma/hemorrhage and ischemia/reperfusion.

Primary Investigator

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| 3. U54 GM62119-01A1 | Co-investigator | 5 % effort | Tompkins (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health, Large Scale Collaborative | | 8/30/2001 | 8/31/2013 |
| Inflammation and the Host Response to Injury | | \$ 7,859,924 direct/yr 1 | \$ 83,689,924 total |

The Program seeks to improve our systems-level understanding of the key regulatory elements that direct the host response to serious injury. A greater understanding of the innate inflammatory response to serious injury will lead to the development of novel genomic and proteomic markers that can predict outcome, and will identify potential new avenues for further basic and clinical research, as well as targets for immunomodulatory interventions. The Program is organized to employ multiple high-throughput analytical tools including microarray and comparative, quantitative proteomics coupled with novel macroscale and microfluidics cell separation methodologies and bioinformatics approaches (including knowledge-based pathway analysis). The specific aims in Years 6-10 are as follows. (1) Determine genome-wide expression and the cellular proteome from well-defined cellular subpopulations of circulating leukocytes from hospitalized patients following severe trauma and burn injuries. (2) In these cell populations, identify patterns of gene expression and proteomic responses to the innate inflammatory response associated with different clinical trajectories and outcomes. (3) Using a systems biology approach, discover new biological knowledge based upon total cellular proteomics and genomics obtained from the cellular subpopulations. New knowledge will be obtained by fostering and supporting groups of investigators in vastly disparate disciplines, including clinicians, biochemists, immunologists, statisticians, and computational and systems biologists. These interactions will lead to the development of new paradigms for our biological understanding of the injury response. The project tasks and activities include the following: (1) enrollment of 580 severely traumatized or burned patients with stringent entry criteria and standardized guidelines for patient care; (2) high-throughput quantitative, comparative proteomic and functional proteomic analyses of enriched blood leukocyte populations; (3) genome-wide expression analysis of these same leukocyte populations using state-of-the-art high throughput formats; (4) implementation of a web-enabled trauma-related database containing clinical, physiologic, proteomic, and genomic expression data; (5) computational analysis of the complex data by data interpretation groups, comprised of biostatisticians, critical care physicians and basic scientists with the ultimate goal being an integrated systems view of the injury response.

I was involved as a co-investigator, and part of the protocol, analysis, and writing groups.

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| 4. R01GM078054 | Primary investigator | 10 % effort | Cuschieri (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 7/01/2008 | 6/30/2012 |
| Trauma and Sepsis Induced Changes in Immune-cell Membrane Receptor Trafficking | | \$ 270,480 direct/yr 1 | \$ 1,081,920 total |

Mononuclear cells are critical to the eradication of invading organisms. The mechanism in which these innate immune cells respond to these invaders is through the activation of a series of pattern recognition receptors or Toll-like receptors (TLRs). Activation of these receptors, on specialized plasma membrane microdomains is complex and poorly elucidated. Based on previous work by us, we hypothesize that formation of these complexes requires breakdown of plasma membrane sphingolipids into ceramide leading to the formation of lipid raft macrodomains and the formation of TLR complexes. As a result, specific infectious factors are presented to these pattern recognition receptors leading to cellular activation. Although these responses may be life saving, severe trauma is known to result in reprogramming and alterations in innate immunity. These altered phenotypes, rather than leading to host protection, are responsible for increased susceptibility to invading organisms leading to the development of sepsis and organ failure. This state has been recreated in vitro by subjecting mononuclear cells to factors induced by trauma, including platelet activating factor, oxidant stress and complement 5a. Although the mechanism(s) responsible for this reprogramming remain unknown, previous work has demonstrated that this process is associated with alterations in the lipid and protein content within the plasma membrane. These alterations are hypothesized to occur on lipid rafts. Following injury, we hypothesize that factors induced by trauma result in the production of ceramide, but to a lesser degree than that seen during activation. Ceramide once produced fuses within rafts leading to the formation of macrodomains similar to that which occurs with activation. Additionally, ceramide leads to the mobilization of calcium leading to the activation of CaMK II. Activation of these cellular messengers is associated with the formation of focal adhesion-like complexes that contain some but not all of the TLR components. We hypothesize that assembly of these complexes and changes in lipid raft ceramide content are responsible for subsequent reprogramming that induces enhanced activation in response to subsequent infection. Thus, this proposal sets out to determine more fully the molecular mechanisms responsible for reprogramming and activation following trauma by exploring the effects of ceramide, calcium and CaMK II in vitro, and in severely injured trauma patients.

Primary investigator

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| 5. P41RR018522 | Primary investigator | 5 % effort | Cuschieri (PI) |
| NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES | | 7/1/2006 | 6/30/2007 |
| TRAUMA-INDUCED REPROGRAMMING: CHANGES IN LIPID RAFT PROTEIN CONTENT | | \$ 21,015 direct/yr 1 | \$ 21,015 total |

This subproject is one of many research subprojects utilizing the resources provided by a Center grant funded by NIH/NCRR. The subproject and investigator (PI) may have received primary funding from another NIH source, and thus could be represented in other CRISP entries. The institution listed is for the Center, which is not necessarily the institution for the investigator. Following severe trauma mononuclear cells are reprogrammed leading to alterations in innate immunity. These phenotypes are responsible for increased susceptibility to invading organisms leading to the development of organ failure. This state has been recreated in vitro by subjecting mononuclear cells to factors induced by trauma, including platelet activating factor (PAF), oxidant stress and complement 5a (C5a). Although the mechanism(s) responsible for this reprogramming remain unknown, previous work has demonstrated that this process may be associated with alterations in the protein content within specific plasma membrane microdomains that are rich in cholesterol and sphingolipids termed lipid rafts. Following injury, we hypothesize that factors induced by trauma result in the production of the lipid mediator ceramide from lipid rafts. Ceramide once produced fuses within rafts leading to the formation of macrodomains resulting in changes in membrane fluidity. Due to these changes, various proteins are recruited to the lipid raft resulting in the formation of focal adhesion-like complexes that contain some but not all of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) components. The following experimental approach will be followed: Differentiated THP-1 cells will be subjected to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation for various periods of time up to 60 min. Selected cells will be pre-treated with PAF, hydrogen peroxide or C5a for periods of time up to 30-60 min. Lipid raft protein extraction will be performed using sucrose gradient centrifugation. Harvested proteins will then be used for analysis using the LC-ESI-MS system. It is our hypothesis that assembly of these complexes and changes in lipid raft content are responsible for subsequent reprogramming that induces enhanced activation in response to subsequent infection. Based on these in vitro observations, it is our hope to then explore potential changes that occur in severely injured trauma patients in order to determine potential prognostic and therapeutic targets.

Primary investigator

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| 6. | R01GM076101 | Co-Investigator | 5 % effort | Bulger (PI) |
| | National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 7/11/2007 | 5/31/2011 |
| | Hypertonic Modulation of Inflammatory Signaling Following Injury. | | \$ 395,929 direct/yr 1 | \$ 1,446,044 total |

This is a proposal to determine the effect of prehospital hypertonic resuscitation vs. conventional resuscitation with crystalloid on the inflammatory response early after injury. The leading cause of late mortality following injury is multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, which results from dysfunctional inflammatory response of the patient early after injury. Previous studies, suggest that hypertonic saline may be beneficial in modulating this initial response and thus decrease the subsequent organ injury. These effects, which have been well described in the laboratory, have yet to be proven in humans, particularly in the setting of severe injury. This proposal takes advantage of a unique opportunity to obtain blood samples from patients enrolled in a NIH supported multi-center trial of hypertonic resuscitation and analyze their inflammatory responses early after injury. The proposed trial is to be conducted by the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC), which consists of clinical centers in the US and Canada. This study is a three arm, blinded, randomized trial comparing 7.5% saline, 7.5% saline/6% dextran-70 and normal saline (0.9%) as the initial resuscitation fluid administered to patients in hypovolemic shock or with signs of severe traumatic brain injury. Three of the ROC clinical sites will collaborate to study the inflammation response of patients enrolled at these sites. The specific aims include: Aim 1: To profile and characterize the phenotype of the innate and cellular immune systems in response to hypertonic resuscitation following injury. Aim 2: To define, in humans, the cellular mechanisms responsible for hypertonic modulation of the inflammatory response. Aim 3: To determine whether immunologic changes observed following hypertonic resuscitation associated with differences in clinical outcome as manifested by the development of organ dysfunction, and nosocomial infection. The results of these studies will provide valuable information to determine the ultimate therapeutic use of the resuscitation strategy.

Co-investigator that was involved in concept, protocol, patient recruitment, and analysis.

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| 7. | R01GM081510 | Site PI | 5 % effort | Sawyer (PI) |
| | National Institutes of Health, Large Scale Collaborative | | 8/11/2007 | 8/31/2014 |
| | SIS multicenter study of duration of antibiotics for intra-abdominal infection. | | \$ 580,231 direct/yr 1 | \$ 2,725,894 total |

The optimum duration of antibiotic therapy for intraabdominal infection remains unknown and has been identified by the Surgical Infection Society as a high priority for clinical research. The ultimate objective of our research is to optimize (and reduce) the duration of antibiotic therapy for intraabdominal infection throughout the world. The hypothesis to be tested is that four days of therapy for intraabdominal infection will lead to similar outcomes and a shorter duration of therapy when compared to a course based on the resolution of physiologic parameters in the setting of adequate operative or percutaneous intervention. This proposal is for a multicenter, randomized, double-blind (until the fourth day of therapy), non-inferiority clinical trial comparing a predetermined four days of antibiotic therapy to antibiotic therapy terminated one day after normalization of white blood cell count ($\leq 11,000/\mu\text{l}$) and normalization of systemic temperature ($< 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$) for one whole calendar day (and a maximum of 10 days of antibiotic therapy) in the setting of complicated intraabdominal infection treated with adequate source control. Inclusion criteria include age ≥ 16 years, ability to obtain informed consent from the patient or surrogate, presence of an intraabdominal infection requiring any duration of hospitalization and managed with open, laparoscopic, or percutaneous intervention, and, adequate source control in the opinion of the local investigator and Principal Investigator. 1,120 patients will be enrolled to ensure adequate power to assess equivalence of the two arms. The primary endpoint will be percentage failure conditioned by assigned duration of antibiotic therapy (intent to treat analysis). Failure will be defined as need for reintervention (surgical or percutaneous), surgical site infection, or death within 30 days of the original intervention for intraabdominal infection. In addition, multiple secondary endpoints will be assessed, including duration of antibiotic therapy and the incidence of infection at non-abdominal and non-surgical wound sites, particularly with antibiotic-resistant pathogens. The ultimate objective of our research is to change practice throughout the world, specifically by shortening the duration of antibiotic therapy for intraabdominal infections and thus decreasing resource utilization and decreasing the selection of antibiotic-resistant pathogens.

Site PI with responsibility for patient enrollment and safety monitoring

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| 8. 5T32GM007037 | Co-investigator | 5 % effort | O'Keefe (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 7/1/1975 | 6/30/2015 |
| Institutional Postdoctoral Research Grant | | \$ 243,393 direct/yr 1 | |

The program trains physician-scientists and post-doctoral PhD scientists in aspects of the pathophysiological processes that occur after traumatic injury and critical illness. Over the past 4 years we have successfully recruited to fill our positions and have addressed a key concern that was raised in our previous competitive renewal regarding diversity in our program. We have paid particular attention to identifying and recruiting strong under-represented minority candidates. Our previous competitive renewal also focused upon the "key initiatives", defined by the leaders at the National Institutes of Health and termed the "NIH Roadmap". This had direct bearing on the structure and direction of this training program. Briefly, the key initiatives or themes are: (1) New Pathways to Discovery, (2) Research Teams of the Future and (3) Reengineering the Clinical Research Enterprise. We propose to continue to educate trainees in established molecular biology techniques and will expand their training to include cutting edge research and analysis (i.e. biomedical computing) techniques. Through collaborations with basic scientists and integration with the available research education programs at the University of Washington, we will expose trainees to broad-based research teams and programs. Trainee education and experience will continue to include concepts of translational research, whereby basic observations will be evaluated as potential diagnostic and therapeutic benefit for critically ill patients. In summary, we aim to prepare a diverse group of interested scientists for academic careers as independent investigators and educators. Through a multidisciplinary and collaborative effort, trainees learn how to identify important research questions, how to design, conduct and analyze experiments that will address these questions and how to translate their findings into clinically relevant interventions. **RELEVANCE:** Trauma remains an important public health problem. Injuries are responsible for a high proportion of deaths in people of all ages and medical care for injury victims is costly. Our training program has successfully educated surgeons, physicians and post-doctoral students in aspects of the applied biology of injury and inflammation. Graduates from our program have demonstrated a commitment to understanding the biology of injury and to the care of critically ill injury victims.

I served as a co-investigator and mentored both MD and PhD post-doctoral fellows in research in immunology

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| 9. | 1UG3HL147011-01A1 | Site PI | 5 % effort | Boeckh (PI) |
| | National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 2/01/2012 | 8/31/2016 |
| | A Randomized Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial of Ganciclovir/Valganciclovir for Prevention of Cytomegalovirus Reactivation in Acute Injury of the Lung and Respiratory Failure. | | \$ 723,907 direct/yr 1 | \$ 2,341,858 total |

Sepsis-associated acute respiratory failure is a leading cause of morbidity, mortality and health care expenditure world-wide, and is increasing in incidence. Despite intensive investigation, there are few pharmacologic interventions, and care is largely supportive. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a human herpesvirus that infects 50- 80% of healthy adults and establishes lifelong latency in the lung, generally causing overt disease only in severely immunosuppressed patients. CMV reactivation (viral replication) from latency occurs in ~40% of CMV seropositive, otherwise immunocompetent persons during critical illness and is associated with worse clinical outcomes including increased mortality, prolonged mechanical ventilation, and increased ICU length of stay. Compelling evidence implicating CMV reactivation as a causal contributor to morbidity and mortality in sepsis-associated respiratory failure comes from animal models and our recently completed NHLBI-funded phase 2 randomized placebo-controlled trial (RCT) of ganciclovir prophylaxis. In this trial, among CMV seropositive adults with sepsis-associated respiratory failure, ganciclovir effectively suppressed CMV replication, had an acceptable safety profile, and was associated with improved clinical outcomes, including increased ventilator-free days (VFD), shorter duration of mechanical ventilation among survivors, shorter ICU length of stay, and improved PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio in day-7 survivors. We hypothesize that IV ganciclovir administered early in critical illness will effectively suppress CMV reactivation in CMV seropositive adults with sepsis-associated acute respiratory failure, thereby reducing lung damage, accelerating recovery, and leading to improved clinical outcomes. We propose to conduct a phase 3 RCT to determine whether the antiviral drug ganciclovir given as prophylaxis improves VFDs and other clinically relevant outcomes when administered within 5 days of ICU admission to CMV seropositive immunocompetent adults with sepsis-associated acute respiratory failure. We will measure the effect of the study intervention on the primary trial outcome (VFDs) and secondary outcomes (mortality at 28 days, duration of mechanical ventilation in survivors, oxygenation, static respiratory system compliance, CMV plasma and lung reactivation, and a core set of longer-term outcomes at 6 months). In exploratory analyses, we will assess baseline factors as predictors for CMV reactivation, and characterize the relationship of CMV viral load kinetics with VFDs and other clinical outcomes. Our interdisciplinary team has unique experience in successfully coordinating multi-site multi-PI ICU-based RCTs. We have established a network of 19 clinical sites in the US, all of which have robust infrastructure for ICU clinical trials and proven ability to recruit patients into RCTs. If it is effective, this inexpensive and feasible intervention has the potential to significantly improve care of patients with sepsis-associated respiratory failure, substantially change clinical practice, and offer new insights into the sepsis-CMV reactivation relationship.

Involved as site PI and responsible for patient enrollment, safety monitoring, and analysis

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| 10. 4R01GM104481 | Co-investigator | 5 % effort | Moldawer (PI) |
| National Institutes of Health/NIGMS | | 6/1/2013 | 8/31/2018 |
| Genomic Validation following Severe Injury. The major goal of this project is to elucidate the changes and verify gene changes following severe injury. | | \$ 449,340 direct/yr 1 | \$ 1,820,579 total |

Injuries continue to be the fifth leading cause of death overall and the leading cause of death for persons less than 45 years of age in the U.S. Multiorgan failure (MOF) and death remain unacceptably common in severely injured patients. In our recent Glue Grant study, 19% of severe trauma patients died, 41% developed MOF and the average time to recovery was 16 days. Despite an improved understanding of the basic pathophysiology of severe trauma and its sequelae, there are essentially no biological response modifiers that have proven successful in prospective, randomized clinical trials. We propose that a significant proportion of patients who would generally meet the inclusion criteria for a study of severely injured patients, are not in need of immunomodulatory therapy and are not only unlikely to benefit but also suffer direct toxicity from such therapies. In contrast, there exists subset of patients who are going to have a protracted clinical course, and would benefit from interventional therapies with biological-response modifiers. The most important challenge today is to identify prospectively the subset of patients who are going to have a protracted clinical course, and would benefit from interventional therapies with biological-response modifiers. We believe that we have developed such a prospective genomic test. Therefore, the overall goal of this proposal is to prospectively validate a rapid genomic test obtained from blood leukocyte subpopulations of severely traumatized patients in the first 24 hrs after admission that can be used to discriminate those patients who will have a complicated clinical trajectory and would, therefore, be good candidates for interventional, immunomodulatory therapies. Based on our preliminary data, we have developed several genomic models based on total leukocyte and enriched blood neutrophils that retrospectively can identify patients who will have a poor clinical outcome and would benefit from interventional immunological therapies. Here, we propose to validate this approach in 200 severely traumatized patients enrolled at two geographically-distinct institutions. These genomic tests will be compared for their precision to standard anatomical and physiological scoring systems, and models based on plasma cytokine concentrations. If successful, these studies would dramatically alter how clinical trials in severely traumatized patients would be conducted in the future. A successful, rapid, prognostic genomic test would reduce the size, cost and time required to evaluate new drugs in this population by identifying individuals at risk of a complicated outcome. Personalized medicine" would be one step closer to reality

Served as a co-investigator and site PI. I was responsible for study design, patient recruitment, data gathering, and analysis.

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| 11. | Primary Investigator | 5 % effort | Cuschieri (PI) |
| | University of Washington | 7/1/2014 | 6/30/2015 |
| | Standardized Verbal Hand-off in the ICU: Decreasing Patient Care Errors through Communication Optimization. | \$ 25,000 direct/yr 1 | \$ 50,000 total |

Although medical errors occur for a number of reasons, inadequate communication is one of the top preventable causes of medical errors. In an effort to improve communication in the most critically ill patients, a hand-off tool was developed to provide essential components of individual patient condition and assessment of risk of worsening. Based on this tool, an assigned and constructed hand-off nightly will occur within the ICUs of the University of Washington Medical Center and Harborview Medical Center. Error rates will be looked at before and after implementation. Additionally, provider satisfaction will be determined.

Primary Investigator

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| 12. NCT00045760 | Site PI | 1 % effort | Eli Lilly and Co. (PI) |
| Eli Lilly and Co. | | 8/1/2003 | 06/30/2004 |
| <p>Efficacy and Safety of Drotrecogin Alfa (Activated) in Adult Patients with Early Stage Severe Sepsis.</p> <p>Drotrecogin alfa (activated), a recombinant form of human activated protein C, is the first therapeutic intervention shown to reduce all-cause mortality in severe sepsis. In the Phase 3 study (F1K-MC-EVAD; PROWESS), 1690 patients were randomly assigned to receive a 96-hour intravenous infusion of drotrecogin alfa (activated) 24 micrograms/kg/h or placebo (850 patients and 840 patients, respectively). Overall, administration of drotrecogin alfa (activated) yielded a clinically significant reduction in 28-day all-cause mortality: 24.7% of drotrecogin alfa (activated) patients died versus 30.8% of placebo patients (19.4% relative risk reduction; p=0.005; Bernard et al. 2001). The only safety concern noted in the Phase 3 trial was an increased risk of serious bleeding among drotrecogin alfa (activated) patients (3.5% versus 2.0% of placebo patients). The difference between the two treatment groups in the number of patients who experienced a serious bleeding event was due to the greater number of drotrecogin alfa (activated) patients who experienced a serious bleeding event that was related to a procedure (for example, bleeding that resulted from the placement of a catheter or nephrostomy tube). The number of patients who experienced spontaneous serious bleeding events was similar between the two treatment groups. The Regulatory authorities have approved the use of drotrecogin alfa (activated) in severe sepsis patients with a high level of disease severity and risk of death. Thus, the regulatory authorities have requested a study evaluating drotrecogin alfa (activated) in a specific subpopulation of patients with severe sepsis and at lower risk of death</p> | | | |
| | Site PI | | |
| 13. NCT02960854 | Site PI | 1 % effort | Bristol Meyers Squibb (PI) |
| Bristol Meyers Squibb | | 12/07/2017 | 01/31/2019 |
| <p>Randomized, Double-Blind, Parallel Group Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of BMS 936558 (nivolumab) in Participants with Severe Sepsis or Septic Shock</p> <p>Phase 1 study to evaluate the safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics of Nivolumab in participants with severe sepsis or septic shock.</p> | | | |
| | Site PI | | |

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SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATIONS

1. XiaoW, Mindrinos MN, Seok J, Cuschieri J, Cuenca AG, Gao H, Hayden DL, Hennessy L, Moore EE, Minei JP, Bankey PE, Johnson JL, Sperry J, Nathens AB, Billiar TR, West MA, Brownstein BH, Mason PH, Baker HV, Finnerty CC, Jeschke MG, López MC, Klein MB, Gamelli RL, Gibran NS, Arnoldo B, Xu W, Zhang Y, Calvano SE, McDonald-Smith GP, Schoenfeld DA, Storey JD, Cobb JP, Warren HS, Moldawer LL, Herndon DN, Lowry SF, Maier RV, Davis RW, Tompkins RG; Inflammation and Host Response to Injury Large-Scale Collaborative Research Program. A genomic storm in critically injured humans. J Exp Med. 2011;208(13):2581-90

In this paper the first four authors had equal contribution to the design, writing, and analysis of the data. This paper is an important paper that evaluated the genomic response following injury. It provided critical and novel insight into the immune response following injury. The study took part over nearly a 10 year period of time while severely blunt injured patients were prospectively enrolled with standardization of trauma care provided. During this period of time I was a site PI, and was at the primary enrolling center for the study. In addition, I served on the protocol and writing committees for the study. At completion of the enrollment, analysis was performed of all collected samples and genome wide analysis was performed on circulating immune cells. The analysis of this data demonstrated that immune dysfunction that was thought to be initially pro-inflammatory followed by an anti-inflammatory response was not the case. The data demonstrated concurrent pro and anti-inflammatory processes occurring immediately after severe injury, and these findings challenged historical dogma. Working together with all authors, we were able to clearly express these findings that have provided novel insight into the pathogenesis of organ failure and chronic critical illness following injury.

2. Cuschieri J, Johnson JL, Sperry J, West MA, Moore EE, Minei JP, Bankey PE, Nathens AB, Cuenca AG, Efron PA, Hennessy L, Xiao W, Mindrinos MN, McDonald-Smith GP, Mason PH, Billiar TR, Schoenfeld DA, Warren HS, Cobb P, Moldawer LL, Davis RW, Maier RV, Tompkins RG. Benchmarking Outcomes in the Critically Injured Trauma Patient and the Effect of Implementing Standard Operating Procedures. *Ann Surg.* 2012;255(5):993-9

In this paper I was the primary author evaluating the effect of a set of standard operating procedures in trauma care among 7 different geographically dispersed institutions. In this paper I contributed to concept, data collection, analysis, and writing of the manuscript. This paper demonstrates that by careful assessment standard operating procedures can be incorporated into clinical practice and can lead to overall improvement in care. Additionally, this paper demonstrated that although mortality was improved compared to a number of comparisons, the number of patients still suffering from organ failure remained high. It further demonstrated for the first time the concept of sustained organ failure, as demonstrated by a prolonged period of organ dysfunction or time to recovery from organ failure. This has led to the concept of chronic critical illness following injury.

3. Brakenridge SC, Henley SS, Kashner TM, Golden RM, Paik DH, Phelan HA, Cohen MJ, Sperry JL, Moore EE, Minei JP, Maier RV, Cuschieri J; Inflammation and the Host Response to Injury Investigators. Comparing clinical predictors of deep venous thrombosis versus pulmonary embolus after severe injury: a new paradigm for posttraumatic venous thromboembolism? *J Trauma Acute Care Surg.* 2013;74(5):1231-7

In this paper I was the senior author of looking at the pathophysiology of a common complication following severe injury, venous thromboembolism. In this paper I was responsible for the concept, analysis, and writing. This paper demonstrates that this common complication that was thought to occur late, actually occurred frequently early following injury. In fact, based on this observation the pathophysiology for early pulmonary embolism appears to be more closely associated with primary chest injury and as a result primary pulmonary thrombosis.

4. Mira JC, Cuschieri J, Ozrazgat-Baslanti T, Wang Z, Ghita GL, Loftus TJ, Stortz JA, Raymond SL, Lanz JD, Hennessy LV, Brumback B, Efron PA, Baker HV, Moore FA, Maier RV, Moldawer LL, Brakenridge SC. The Epidemiology of Chronic Critical Illness After Severe Traumatic Injury at Two Level-One Trauma Centers. *Crit Care Med.* 2017 Dec;45(12):1989-1996

In this paper I was the second author looking at the epidemiology of chronic critical illness following severe trauma. In this paper I was responsible for concept, data collection, analysis, and critical review. I served to help mentor Dr. Mira, and worked closely with the senior author on the final publication. This paper provides further novel insight into the concept of chronic critical illness following severe injury, and that patients suffering from this condition have poor functional outcome following discharge and that this process is associated with a significantly higher risk of mortality up to a year following injury.

5. LaGrone L, McIntyre L, Riggle A, Robinson BRH, Maier RV, Bulger E, Cuschieri J. Changes in Error Patterns in Unanticipated Trauma Deaths Over 20 Years: In Pursuit of Zero Preventable Deaths. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg* 2020 Aug 6

In this paper I was the senior author looking critically at areas of improvement to minimize errors. I served to mentor the first author, and was involved in the concept, data organization, analysis, and critical review of the publication. This paper demonstrates an evolution of errors over a 20 year period of time as process improvement is implemented. That as an initially area of concern is addressed, new concerns develop that occur downstream. This important work demonstrates the importance of constant and careful process improvement to continue to optimize patient outcome.

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ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP

Of the major leadership roles I have had over the last several years, several have played critical roles in improving education and clinical care.

The first leadership role was serving as Associate Program Director or Program Director of the Surgical Critical Care Fellowship at the University of Washington School of Medicine. During time in this role, I was responsible for the reorganization of the fellowship and further expansion of the fellowship from 2 fellows per year to 7. Additionally, within the fellowship the creation of three separate tracks focused on trauma, burn and cardiothoracic care. Each track provided an overview of surgical critical care with an emphasis on these specific areas. During the time in this leadership position I have been responsible for the education and training of 60 fellows. Many of whom have continued in academics and have become regional, national and international leaders.

I have served a critical role in the development of critical care services across UW Medicine as medical director of the Trauma Surgical ICU at Harborview Medical Center, Acting Associate Medical Director of Critical Care overseeing 89 ICU beds at Harborview Medical Center, and chairing the UW Medicine Critical Care Committee that was responsible for the development of two high intensity ICU services at the University of Washington. During this time, I helped to lead our responses to the H1N1 and EBOLA pandemic, and still focus on our mission population of the underserved in King County, Washington.

As Associate Medical Director of Surgical Services at the University of Washington I helped to improve overall efficiency, develop collaborations with nursing, anesthesia and surgery to optimize patient care and outcome. Furthermore, this role was instrumental in our responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in developing our OR response as cases increased, and a mechanism to convert OR and PACU space to ICU space as needed. Furthermore, in this role I was critical to the development of our overall testing response to acute emergencies and surgical procedures to optimize patient care and staff safety.

Upon arriving to UCSF, I served as the Trauma Medical Director at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital. I have been fortunate to work with an outstanding group of surgeons, staff, and organization. Importantly in this role was to continue to further optimize the collaborations and care that was provided at ZSFG to injured patients. Through this relationships the care of injured patients has continue to improve, and identification of areas for continued improvement continue to be identified and worked on. Additionally, I have served since September 1, 2021 as the Interim Chief of Surgery at ZSFG. This has been incredibly rewarding as I have been given the opportunity to help develop the surgical program at ZSFG and it's interplay across UC Health. This position has allowed me to carefully work to make sure that the divisional focus is on optimization of patient care, education, and staff/faculty development. The highlight is the opportunity to work with outstanding young faculty and help to provide them with the needed support/mentorship to allow them to have the greatest success. In this role, I have been able to further strategize to further develop the overall program and work with other divisions/departments to improve education, research, and patient care.

Revisions to Imaging Clinical Service Rules and Regulations

Title Page

Changed date to 2022

Page 2

Converted equipment descriptions to present tense and removed outdated background information

Page 4

- Updated number of residents rotating to 13 per month out of program of 42 total
- Updated nurse practitioner number to 4
- Changed e-Referral to diagnostic exam protocoling

Page 6

Cosmetic changes

Page 8

Cosmetic changes

Page 9

Added description of the Emergency Radiology Service

Page 11 Appendix A

Included current Radiology privileges

**IMAGING CLINICAL SERVICE
RULES AND REGULATIONS**

20202022

**IMAGING SERVICES CLINICAL SERVICE
RULES AND REGULATIONS
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I. IMAGING CLINICAL SERVICE: ORGANIZATION

A. PREAMBLE

Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital is a county hospital and one of the busiest hospitals in the San Francisco Bay Area. ~~With 482 licensed beds, it services approximately 16% of all patients treated in the City and County of San Francisco. Zuckerberg San Francisco General provides extensive ambulatory care services treating approximately 1,000 patients daily.~~ The Emergency Department is the designated trauma center for San Francisco, ~~treating approximately 280 patients daily.~~ ZSFG also serves the Department of Public Health's neighborhood clinics and Laguna Honda Hospital patients.

B. SCOPE OF SERVICE

Zuckerberg San Francisco General is one of the four main teaching hospitals of the University of California, San Francisco. The University, through a contractual arrangement with the county, provides medical and medical support staff for the hospital. ~~The campus of Zuckerberg San Francisco General currently occupies 1.2 million square feet of space in nine separate buildings. The Main Hospital Building, constructed in 1976, is the main site of inpatient care and also houses many of the outpatient clinics and most of the staff offices. The other buildings are used for outpatient care, library, administration and research. We will be expanding services into a new In-patient tower May of 2016.~~

The Imaging Services at ZSFG is one of busiest radiology departments in the county performing approximately 180,000 exams/year. The current department occupies 25,000 square feet in the main Department, with several satellite units. Current equipment includes two GE 64 slice CT Scanners, and two GE 1.5 T MRI scanners. Five Siemens,, and two Zonare (IR) Ultrasound Scanners. One portable CT scanner. One IR room integrating a C-Arm with a 16 slice CT Scanner. One biplane IR room for Neurological IR and stroke treatment. ~~Four ER/trauma rooms, T~~three general radiography rooms, one fluoroscopy rooms, portable radiographic units, and dedicated chest and orthopedic room are in use. There are Three Hologic DMR Mammography rooms one which is Tomosynthesis. A digital network links CT, US, MRI, IR, General Radiology and Mammography to a digital network and we are fully PACS supported.

In our new Department located in Building 25 ~~we will expand,~~ our services ~~to~~ include in the Emergency Department: 2 CT scanners, two fixed imaging digital x-ray rooms and 4 Digital portable machines.

Our Interventional procedural area ~~will be~~is located within the perioperative procedural area on the ground floor and ~~will include~~s the following: One room a single plane C-arm that ~~is dedicated~~~~will be dedicated~~ to Cardiology Interventional procedures, One Bi-plane neuro interventional room and one combination suite of CT and Single Plane C-arm. We ~~will~~also have support space for Technologist work area, Radiologist Reading room and supply storage. In planning we also have additional shell space for future expansion that is currently being developed. As this floor also maintains the operating rooms and procedural areas there are 3 Digital Portable x- ray units and 5 mobile c-arms

The new department also consists of an ~~e~~ in-patient imaging suite on the basement level that contains the following: One CT scanner, one PET/CT scanner, 3 x ray rooms (digital) one which is fluoroscopy, One MRI and 3 ultrasound units. The area also has support space and infrastructures including reading rooms for all modalities in place to manage and maintain patient care, supplies and support staff.

- C. **The Imaging Services Department seeks to provide the highest quality diagnostic imaging services to the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco. We serve a broad range of patients and services, including the Emergency Department, Operating Room, Intensive Care units and other inpatient units, hospital and community-based primary care clinics, specialty clinics. The department provides a vital teaching function as part of the residency programs of the University of California, San Francisco, and is a teaching facility for student radiologic technologists from City College of San Francisco and student sonographers for Foothill College. Medical staff performs clinical research to improve patient care.**

D. AVAILABLE SERVICES:

The following Radiology services are available 24-hours a day, 7 days a week* on a scheduled, drop-in or emergent basis. Services are provided to patients of all age groups and cultures, referred by an authorized care provider. Two percent of our patients are age 0-2 years, two percent are 3 –11, two and a half percent are 12-18, eighty percent are 18-64, and 14 percent are 65 and older.

| Service | Most Frequent Procedures |
|--|---|
| Plain Film Radiography | Chest, abdomen, spine, Mammography |
| Fluoroscopy | Upper GI track, Lower GI track |
| Sonography | Obstetric, Abdomen, Pelvis |
| Computed Tomography (CT) | Brain, Abdomen, Pelvis |
| Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) | Brain, Spine, MR Angiography |
| Interventional, Neuro-interventional, Vascular radiography | Dialysis Fistula maintenance, Central line placement, Percutaneous abscess drainage, stroke treatment |

***Mammography** is routinely provided only on a scheduled basis, Monday through Friday

Medical services provided include medical pre- and post-procedural consultation, post-procedural observations, supervision and performance of procedures, moderate sedation, and interpretation of images. Nursing services provided include moderate sedation, patient monitoring, starting intravenous lines and injecting contrast media, general nursing care including patient education. Technical services include acquisition of images by certified and/or licensed staff, pre- and post-procedural patient education, and supervised, limited injection of contrast media. Other services provided are reception of patients and visitors, patient transportation and record/image management.

E. GOALS OF CARE

- Provide safe and efficient performance of procedure.
- Assure the highest level of diagnostic interpretation and therapeutic intervention;
- Provide prompt transmittal of results to clinicians;
- Archive images in a manner which assures prompt retrieval;
- Make recommendations for procuring cost-effective equipment that provides a high-quality of diagnostic information;
- Provide ongoing education that stresses the quality of patient care, medical and technical skill development, health and safety procedures and disaster preparedness.

F. MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Membership on the Medical Staff of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital is a privilege, which shall be extended only to those practitioners who are professionally competent and continually meet the qualifications, standards, and requirements set forth in ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Article II. *Medical Staff Membership*, Rules and Regulations and accompanying manuals as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

To ensure the highest possible level of patient care, faculty Radiologists will personally review the images and interpretation thereof for all procedures, which are dictated under his or her signature.

In accordance with HCFA Guidelines, all reports dictated under the signature of a faculty physician must contain a statement that he/she has personally reviewed the image and the interpretation thereof and either agrees with it or has edited the findings.

To facilitate this procedure, an "expression code" has been made available on the Radiology Information System and on the digital dictation system which reads as follows:

THE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE ON THIS RADIOLOGIC REPORT INDICATES MY DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EXAMINATION AND/OR MY DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE PROCEDURE AND AGREEMENT WITH THE REPORT.

This expression code will be used by residents when assigning standard (normal) reports to an interpretation or by the transcriber when a resident has dictated the report. It will always be the final statement, even if addenda are added after an initial approval.

G. ORGANIZATION OF IMAGING SERVICES CLINICAL SERVICE

1. ACADEMIC STAFF

Physician staffing consists of 17 active radiologists, including the chief. In order to maintain subspecialty coverage, additional courtesy faculty from UCSF and the VA hospital cover periodically. There are six credentialed imaging fellows who serve as junior faculty and rotate through CT, ultrasound and MR and Chest during their one-year faculty appointment. ~~Twelve~~ Thirteen of the ~~36-42~~ UCSF radiology residents are rotated to Zuckerberg San Francisco General monthly. A management services agreement with the UCSF Department of Radiology provides administrative and fiscal management for university affairs.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF

Hospital staff includes a director, 6 supervisors, 68 licensed technologists, 12 registered nurses, and 32 non-technical support staff. We have ~~3NPs-4 NPs~~ who assist with ~~e-Referral~~diagnostic exam protocoling and Interventional Radiology. The department's administrative cadre is lean, but efficient, highly skilled and motivated. The department has had a relationship with City College, San Francisco for more than 20 years, providing clinical experience for up to 12 student radiographers per year.

3. ACCOUNTABILITY

The **Chief of Radiology** is responsible for the supervision of the medical care of patients within Radiology, determines the medical services available, ensures the integration of Radiology services with those of other clinical departments and with the hospital as a whole, and is responsible for the education and research functions of the medical staff. The Chief oversees the credentialing and quality assurance of the medical staff. The Chief reports to the Associate Dean, ZSFG and the Department Chair, UCSF Radiology.
(See **ATTACHMENT C** for Job Description)

The **Director of Radiology** is responsible for the administration and evaluation of the technical and support staff, provides the knowledge, skill and leadership to manage the department's resources, and coordinates the departments' services with other clinical departments. The Director reports to the Chief Operating Officer ZSFG.

All Radiology Technical staff will meet the qualifications as determined by the Medical Staff and approved by the Medical Executive Committee.

Qualifications:

1. Proof of possession of a current license issued by the State of California as a Certified Radiologic Technologist (CRT)
2. Proof of current registration with the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT)
3. Possession of a valid Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certificate issued by the American Heart Association

The attached Job descriptions have also been reviewed and approved by the San Francisco Department of Human Resources.

The Director and Chief jointly evaluate services and the status of capital equipment in the department and make recommendations to hospital administration, review radiation exposures of respective staffs in accordance with hospital policy. The Director, Chief and Radiology Charge nurse jointly review performance data and identify improvement opportunities.

II. CREDENTIALING

A. NEW APPOINTMENTS

The process of application for membership to the Medical Staff of ZSFG through the Radiology Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws Article II, *Medical Staff Membership*, Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

The following additional documentation items, as appropriate, are acceptable verified by hard copy or by explanation of the applicant with no further verification:

1. American Board Certification Status (if not certified)
2. BLS
3. ACLS
4. CPR
5. PALS
6. X-ray Operator/Supervisor's License
7. DEA certification

The Radiology Clinical Service at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital encourages but does not require faculty or fellows to have CPR training or DEA certification.

B. REAPPOINTMENTS

The process of reappointment to the Medical Staff of ZSFG through the Radiology Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

1. Practitioners Performance Profiles

Profiling documentation: Review number of procedures of various types performed by physician since appointment/last reappointment. Data will be obtained through the Imaging Department's computer system. If data on number of procedures is not available for entire period since appointment/last reappointment, a representative period will be analyzed consisting of at least three months-

2. Modification of Clinical Service

Modification of the Imaging Clinical Service are reviewed and determined by the Chief of Imaging Services.

3. Staff Status Change

The process for Staff Status Change for members of the Imaging Services is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations.

4. Modification/Changes to Privileges

The process for Modification/Change to Privileges for members of the Imaging Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations.

C. AFFILIATED PROFESSIONAL STAFF

The process of appointment and reappointment to the Affiliated Professional Staff through the Imaging Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

D. STAFF CATEGORIES

Imaging Clinical Service staff fall into the same staff categories which are described in Article III – *Categories of the Medical Staff* of the ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

III. DELINEATION OF PRIVILEGES

A. DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVILEGE CRITERIA

Imaging Clinical Service privileges are developed in accordance with ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Article V - *Clinical Privileges*, Rules and Regulations.

B. ANNUAL REVIEW OF CLINICAL SERVICE PRIVILEGE REQUEST FORM

The Imaging Clinical Service Privilege Request Form shall be reviewed annually.

C. CLINICAL PRIVILEGES

Imaging Clinical Service privileges shall be authorized in accordance with the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Article V- *Clinical Privileges*, Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations. All requests for clinical privileges will be evaluated and approved by the Chief of Radiology Clinical Service.

D. TEMPORARY PRIVILEGES

Temporary Privileges shall be authorized in accordance with the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws Article V – *Clinical Privileges*, Rules and Regulations.

IV. PROCTORING AND MONITORING

A. REQUIREMENTS

Before any new staff radiologist can independently perform clinical services, he/she will be assigned to a proctor by the chief of the service. Any staff radiologist who already has privileges in areas requested by the new staff radiologist may be asked to be a proctor. The proctoring staff radiologist will review a minimum of 50 examinations or procedures that encompass every area in which privileges were requested by the new staff radiologist. If the new staff radiologist has requested a privilege that is not included in the proctoring radiologists' privileges, a second proctor may be assigned for evaluation of the specific privilege. The proctoring physician(s) will report his/her observations regarding the new radiologist and assess his/her ability to perform in all the areas that privileges were requested.

Each staff radiologist will undergo peer review (proctoring and monitoring) by another staff radiologist once each year. Review material will consist of ten (10) cases chosen by the examining physician to include cases in the primary area of expertise of the radiologist being proctored as well as additional cases that may occasionally be the responsibility of the radiologist (i.e., on call). Both radiologists will dictate each case and the two reports compared by the Radiology Clinical Service QI Medical Director. Records will be kept and reported to the Radiology Clinical Service Department Chief, and the QI Medical Director (see proctoring form, Staff Physician Credentials Section). Both examiner and examinee will report significant

error to the Department QI Chief or QI Committee. Action to be taken may include consulting, remedial study, and/or clinical service in-service work, as appropriate.

B. ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES

Requests for additional privileges for Imaging Clinical Service shall be in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations.

C. REMOVAL OF PRIVILEGES

Requests for removal of privileges for Imaging Clinical Service shall be in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations.

V. EDUCATION

- A. All Imaging Clinical Service faculty are required to obtain ongoing ACCME accredited continuing medical education in the area of diagnostic radiology or nuclear medicine. The minimum standards required are those that the American Medical Association requires for the certificate award.
- B. Imaging Services faculty that are full-time are allotted five weeks of meetings per year.
- C. Documentation of continuing education is provided on an annual curriculum vita required by all faculty prior to the June performance appraisal performed by the Chief of Service.

VI. IMAGING SERVICES CLINICAL RESIDENT AND FELLOW TRAINING PROGRAM AND SUPERVISION

The Department of Imaging Services considers all physicians participating in ACGME approved training programs to be resident physicians. It is the policy of the department that no residents can provide clinical services without the direct supervision of an attending faculty physician. Non-ACGME are credentialed to render final interpretations but are usually supervised by an attending. The training program currently consists of 13 resident FTEs and 5.2 fellow FTEs.

All diagnostic imaging examinations performed by the Department of Imaging Services are interpreted and reported by one of the following procedures:

1. The examination is personally reviewed, interpreted and dictated by an attending faculty physician.
2. A resident physician performs a review contemporaneous with an attending physician and then dictates a preliminary report of the results. The report is then reviewed by the attending faculty physician who signs a statement in the medical record confirming that he or she has personally reviewed both the examination and the resident's preliminary report and either agrees with the resident's description of the attending physician's interpretation as originally dictated or has edited the resident's report to reflect his or her opinion of the findings on the examination.
3. A resident physician performs a preliminary review of the examination and dictates a preliminary report of the results. The examination and the report are then reviewed by an attending faculty physician who signs a statement in the medical record confirming that he or she has personally reviewed both the examination and the resident's preliminary report and either agrees with the resident's interpretation as originally dictated or has edited the resident's findings.

If the resident's preliminary interpretation has been transmitted for use in the treatment of the patient (either orally or in writing) prior to the attending faculty physician's review of the examination and

the attending physician significantly disagrees with the resident's findings after personally reviewing the examination, the attending physician notifies the referring physician of his/her own opinion in addition to editing the resident's findings in the medical record. Attending faculty physicians must make every effort to review the examination in a timely manner after the resident's preliminary interpretation.

In July 2022, an Emergency Radiology Service was instituted. This has resulted in improved on-call resident supervision, expedited attending readings of emergency after hours exams, and improved patient throughput in the ZSFG Emergency department.

All invasive imaging procedures and therapeutic interventions are performed by attending radiologists or residents with direct personal supervision of an attending faculty radiologist. Some invasive therapeutic interventions performed in the Radiology Department (such as thoracentesis) are also performed at the bedside by non-radiologists without the need for imaging guidance. Since only those patients with the most complex pathologic anatomy are referred for image-guided procedures, direct attending radiologist supervision is always required when radiology residents perform these procedures.

In accordance with HCFA regulations, for procedures performed by residents, the attending radiologist is in the procedure room directly supervising during the key portions of the procedure and in the immediate vicinity during the remainder of the procedure. To document the attending radiologist's involvement in the procedure he or she must sign a personal note on the radiology report describing his or her participation.

The list of Major and Minor procedures performed in the department are in Appendix B. For all major procedures, the key components are described.

VII. IMAGING SERVICES CLINICAL SERVICE CONSULTATION CRITERIA

- A. The Imaging Service provides informal consultation on a daily basis to all CHN healthcare providers upon demand.
- B. The Imaging Services does not provide formal consultation other than its written radiologic reports and discussions at clinical conferences such as Tumor Board, Radiology OB/GYN Conference, Radiology Neurology- Neurosurgery Conference, GI Medicine Surgery Conference, Radiology Gastroenterology General Surgery Conference, Pulmonary Medicine Conference, Pulmonary Medicine Surgery Imaging Services Conference, and occasional other conferences as needed.

VIII. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Medical Staff Bylaws, Rules and Regulations and accompanying manuals as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations will govern all disciplinary action involving members of the ZSFG Imaging Clinical Service.

IX. PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND PATIENT SAFETY

A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Department of Imaging Services has established a standing Performance Improvement (PI) committee that will meet monthly. This committee is responsible for identifying PI opportunities,

determining metrics to measure the success of PI initiatives, and monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on those initiatives to the Performance Improvement/Patient Safety Committee, or the appropriate administrative committee or organization.

B. CLINICAL INDICATORS

A faculty member meets monthly with residents to review quality assurance and patient safety issues. This information is compiled and presented to the Department of Imaging Services Performance Improvement Committee.

Regular faculty quality assurance and patient safety issues meetings occur in addition to annual peer-to-peer review to evaluate discrepancies.

The Department of Imaging Services audits critical results reporting bi-annually, and that information is compiled and presented to the Performance Improvement and Patient Safety (PIPS) Committee

C. CLINICAL SERVICE PRACTITIONERS PERFORMANCE PROFILE

Refer to Section III Proctoring and Monitoring above

D. MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE OF IMAGING SERVICE MEMBERS

Refer to Section IV, Proctoring and Monitoring

X. MEETING REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, all Active Members are expected to show good faith participation in the governance and quality evaluation process of the Medical Staff by attending a minimum of 50% of all committee meetings assigned, clinical service meetings and the annual Medical Staff Meeting.

Imaging Clinical Services Department shall meet as frequently as necessary, but at least quarterly to consider findings from ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the quality and appropriateness of the care and treatment provided to patients.

As defined in the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, a quorum is constituted by at least three (3) voting members of the Active Staff for the purpose of conducting business.

XI. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

The Imaging Clinical Service Rules and Regulations will be adopted and revised by a majority vote of all Active members of the Radiology Service annually at a quarterly Imaging Clinical Service Committee meeting.

APPENDIX A – RADIOLOGY PRIVILEGE REQUEST FORM PRIVILEGES FOR ZUCKERBERG SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL HOSPITAL

Rad RADIOLOGY AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE 2022 (02/2022 MEC)

FOR ALL PRIVILEGES

All complication rates, including problem transfusions, deaths, unusual occurrence reports, patient complaints, and sentinel events, as well as Department quality indicators, will be monitored semiannually.

CORE PRIVILEGES

36.10 GENERAL DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

36.10A PLAIN FILM INTERPRETATION

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 100 general diagnostic procedures in two years.

36.10B FLUOROSCOPIC PROCEDURES

Performance of fluoroscopic procedures, including contrast studies of the GI and GU tract.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology and a current fluoroscopy license.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 2 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 4 general fluoroscopy procedures in two years.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

36.20 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

Interpretation of computed tomographic procedures of any or all organ systems.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 100 computed tomography procedures in the past two (2) years

36.30 MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Interpretation of magnetic resonance imaging procedures of any or all organ systems.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 50 magnetic resonance imaging procedures in the past two years.

36.40 GENERAL SONOGRAPHY (EXCLUDES OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY)

Interpretation of non-OB/GYN ultrasound imaging procedures of any or all organ systems.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.
Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: performance of at least 100 sonography procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.41 OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL SONOGRAPHY

36.41A Obstetric And Gynecological Sonography

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology; AND

- 1) formal obstetrical ultrasound training in Radiology Residency program; OR
- 2) 3 month's post residency experience to include:
 - a) 1 month: basic physics, technique, performance and interpretation
 - b) 2 months of practical experience with at least 200 examinations

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: performance of at least 100 sonography procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.41B Obstetric And Gynecological Sonography

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

- 1) Completion of Maternal Fetal Medicine subspecialty training or Perinatal Genetics subspecialty training with a minimum of 6 months of training in ultrasound.
- 2) Joint appointment in the Department of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Total studies satisfactorily proctored: 500** abnormal studies satisfactorily proctored: 25** (**subspecialty training included.)

REAPPOINTMENT: performance of at least 100 sonography procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.50 ANGIOGRAPHY/VASCULAR INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES

Admission, work up, diagnosis, provision of endovascular and non endovascular care to patients of all adults presenting with illnesses, injuries and disorders who have or will undergo interventional radiologic procedures. Admission pertains only to patients undergoing elective procedures. Performance and interpretation of diagnostic and therapeutic vascular interventional procedures.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology in Diagnostic Radiology and currently meets the training requirements for board eligibility by the American Board of Vascular and Interventional Radiology.

PROCTORING: Supervision of 3 procedures by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 25 angiography/vascular interventional procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.60 NON-VASCULAR INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES

Performance and interpretation of diagnostic and therapeutic non-vascular interventional procedures

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Supervision of 3 procedures by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 20 non-vascular interventional procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.65 IMAGE-GUIDED TUMOR ABLATION

Performance of radiofrequency, microwave, or cryoablation of solid organ, lung and soft tissue tumors.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible or Board Certified by the American Board of Radiology and completion of an accredited Interventional Radiology Fellowship training program.

PROCTORING: Supervision of 2 procedures by a credentialed radiologist in the department. Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 2 procedures in the past two (2) years.

36.70 MAMMOGRAPHY

Performance and interpretation of diagnostic and interventional mammographic procedures.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department. Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 240 mammography procedures in the last six months or at least 960 performed in the last two (2) years.

36.80 NUCLEAR MEDICINE BASIC PRIVILEGES

Performance and interpretation of diagnostic and therapeutic radionuclide procedures in any and all organ systems.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine and must attain Board Certification in Nuclear Medicine within two (2) years of completion of residency.

PROCTORING: Double reading of 3 studies by a credentialed radiologist in the department. Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 20 nuclear medicine procedures in the last 2 years.

36.90 PROCEDURAL SEDATION

PREREQUISITES: The physician must possess the appropriate residency or clinical experience (read Hospital Policy 19.8 SEDATION) and have completed the procedural sedation test as evidenced by a satisfactory score on the examination. Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology and has completed at least one of the following:

- Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine or Anesthesia or,
- Management of 10 airways via BVM or ETT per year in the preceding 2 years or,
- Current Basic Life Support (BLS) certification (age appropriate) by the American Heart Association

PROCTORING: Review of 5 cases (completed training within the last 5 years)

REAPPOINTMENT: Completion of the procedural sedation test as evidenced by a satisfactory score on the examination, and has completed at least one of the following:

- Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine or Anesthesia or,
- Management of 10 airways via BVM or ETT per year for the preceding 2 years or,
- Current Basic Life Support (BLS) certification (age appropriate) by the American Heart Association

37.00 INVASIVE NEURORADIOLOGY

Performance and interpretation of diagnostic and therapeutic invasive neuroradiology procedures.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology in Diagnostic Radiology and currently meets the training requirements for board eligibility by the American Board of Neuroradiology.

PROCTORING: Supervision of 3 procedures by a credentialed radiologist in the department. Trainees of the graduates of the UCSF Radiology Training Program hired onto the faculty require supervision of a single procedure.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 20 invasive neuroradiology procedures in the past two (2) years.

37.10 CAROTID ARTERY STENTING

Performance and interpretation of therapeutic carotid artery stenting procedures.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology in Diagnostic Radiology or Interventional Radiology, and performance of 25 carotid stenting procedures.

PROCTORING: Supervision of 1 procedure by a credentialed radiologist in the department.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of at least 2 carotid stenting procedures in the past two (2) years.

37.20 CTSI (CLINICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE) - CLINICAL RESEARCH

Admit and follow adult patients for the purposes of clinical investigation in the inpatient and ambulatory CTSI Clinical Research Center settings.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Certified, or Re-Certified by one of the boards of the American Board of Medical Specialties. Approval of the Director of the CTSI (below) is required for all applicants.

PROCTORING: All OPPE metrics acceptable

REAPPOINTMENT: All OPPE metrics acceptable

CTSI Medical Director

Date

37.30 EDUCATIONAL INTERPRETATION OF STUDIES ONLY

The physician shall interpret studies for teaching purposes for fellows, residents or medical students. The physician will have no involvement in the clinical care of patients.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Radiology.

PROCTORING: Observation of 2 teaching sessions.

REAPPOINTMENT: Observation of 2 teaching sessions

I hereby request clinical privileges as indicated above.

Applicant

Date

APPROVED BY

Division Chief

Date

Service Chief

Date

APPENDIX B-MAJOR AND MINOR PROCEDURES REQUIRING STAFF RADIOLOGIST SUPERVISION

| Major Procedures | Key Components | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 19000 ASP BREAST CYST | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 19030 GALACTOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 19102 PERC CORE BX BREAST | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 19103 PERC CORE BX BREAST ROT/VAC AS | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 19290 BREAST NEEDLE LOC | Needle placement | |
| 19291 BREAST NEEDLE LOC EACH ADD'L | Needle placement | |
| 19295 PLACE METAL CLIP IN BREAST BX | Needle placement | |
| 20000 SOFT TISSUE ABS DRN SUPERFICIAL | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 20205 MUSC BX DEEP | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 20206 SOFT TISSUE/MUSCLE BX | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 20220 SUPERFICIAL BONE BX | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 20225 DEEP BONE BX | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 20605 ASP/INJ SMALL JOINT | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 20610 ASP/INJ LARGE JOINT | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 21116 ASP/INJ SHOULDER JOINT | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 22521 PERC VERTEBOPLASTY UNI/BI THOR | Needle placement | Injection of cement |
| 22521 PERC VERTEBOPLASTY UNI/BI LUMB | Needle placement | Injection of cement |
| 22522 PERC VERTEBROPLASTY EACH ADD'L | Needle placement | Injection of cement |
| 23350 SHOULDER ARTHROGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 24220 ARTHROGRAM ELBOW | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 25246 ARTHROGRAM WRIST | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 27093 HIP ARTHROGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 27096 SI JOINT ARTHROGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 27370 KNEE ARTHROGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 27648 ARTHROGRAM ANKLE | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 32000 THORACENTESIS | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 32002 THORACENTESIS(PNEUMOTHORAX) | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 32020 THORACOSTSTOMY | Percutaneous entry | Tube insertion |
| 32201 PERC LUNG ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 32400 NEEDLE BX PLEURA | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 32405 LUNG BX | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 35470 PTA TIBIOPERONEAL | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35471 PTA VISCERAL | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35472 PTA AORTA | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35473 PTA ILIAC | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35474 PTA FEM-POP | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35476 PTA VENOUS | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 35491 ATHERECTOMY AORTA | Catheter Placement | Atherectomy |
| 35492 ATHERECTOMY ILIAC | Catheter Placement | Atherectomy |
| 35493 ATHERECTOMY FEM-POP | Catheter Placement | Atherectomy |
| 35494 ATHERECTOMY BRACHIAL | Catheter Placement | Atherectomy |
| 35495 ATHERECTOMY TIBIAL | Catheter Placement | Atherectomy |
| 36005 EXT VENOGRAM | Catheter Placement | |
| 36010 IVC/SVC | Catheter Placement | |
| 36011 1ST ORDER VEIN | Catheter Placement | |
| 36012 2ND ORDER VEIN | Catheter Placement | |
| 36014 PULM ART CATH SELECT | Catheter Placement | |

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 36015 | PULM ART CATH SUBSELECT | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36140 | DIRECT STICK ARTERY | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36145 | DIALYSIS FISTULA CATH | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36160 | TRANS LUMBAR | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36200 | CATHETER AORTA | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36215 | SELECTIVE 1ST ORDER HEAD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36216 | SELECTIVE 2ND ORDER HEAD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36217 | SELECTIVE 3RD ORDER HEAD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36218 | ADTNL 2ND OR 3RD ORD HEAD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36245 | 1ST ORDER ABD/PELVIS/LEG | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36246 | 2ND ORDER ABD/PELVIS/LEG | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36247 | 3RD ORDER ABD/PELVIS/LEG | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36248 | ADD'L 2ND OR 3RD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36481 | PORTAL VEIN CATH/ANY METHOD | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36489 | PLACE CENTRAL LINE | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 36493 | REPOSITION CENTRAL LINE | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 36500 | VENOUS SAMPLE | Catheter Placement | | |
| 36533 | IMPLANT VENOUS PORT | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 36534 | REVISE VENOUS PORT | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 36870 | DECLOT DIALYSIS FIST ANY METHOD | Percutaneous entry | Perform Declot | |
| 37140 | TIPS | Portal V catheterization | Stent Placement | Stent Dilation |
| 37200 | TRANS CATHETER BIOPSY | Catheter Placement | Needle placement | |
| 37201 | FIBRINOLYTIC INFUSION | Catheter Placement | | |
| 37202 | OTHER RX INFUSION | Catheter Placement | | |
| 37203 | FOREIGN BODY RETRIEVAL | Catheter Placement | Foreign body retrieval | |
| 37204 | EMBOLIZATION | Catheter Placement | Embolization | |
| 37205 | VASCULAR STENT INITIAL VESSEL | Catheter Placement | Stent Placement | |
| 37206 | STENT-EACH ADD'L VESSEL | Catheter Placement | Stent Placement | |
| 37209 | MANIPULATE UK CATH | Catheter Placement | | |
| 37620 | IVC FILTER | Catheter Placement | Filter placement | |
| 38200 | SPLENOPORTOGRAM PUNCT | Needle placement | Injection of contrast | |
| 38505 | LYMPH NODE BX | Needle placement | Obtain specimen | |
| 38790 | LYMPHANGIOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast | |
| 42400 | BX SALIV GLAND | Needle placement | Obtain specimen | |
| 42550 | SIALOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast | |
| 43456 | DILATE ESOPHAGUS | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation | |
| 43750 | GASTROSTOMY | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 44300 | TUBE ENEROSTOMY/CECOSTOMY | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 44901 | PERC DRN APPENDIX ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 47000 | LIVER BIOPSY | Needle placement | Obtain specimen | |
| 47011 | PERC DRAIN LIVER ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 47490 | PERC CHOLECYSTOSTOMY | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 47500 | PTC | Needle placement | Injection of contrast | |
| 47510 | PTBD EXTERNAL DRAIN | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 47511 | PTBD INTERNAL OR STENT | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement | |
| 47530 | REVISE T-TUBE | Catheter Placement | | |
| 47555 | DILATE BIL STRICT W/O STENT | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation | |
| 47556 | DILATE BIL STRICT W STENT | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation | Stent Placement |
| 47630 | STONE EX | Catheter Placement | Stone removal | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 48000 | PANCREATIC ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 48102 | PANCREATIC BIOPSY | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 48511 | PERC DRAIN PSEUDOCYST | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 49020 | PERITONEAL ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 49041 | SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 49061 | RETROPERITONEAL ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 49080 | PARACENTESIS | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 49180 | BIOPSY ABD MASS | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 49420 | INSERT PERITONEAL CATHTEMP | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 49427 | LEVEEN SHUNTOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 50021 | RENAL ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 50390 | ASP RENAL CYST OR PELVIS | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 50392 | ANTEGRADE PYELO/NEPHROSTOMY | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 50393 | URETERAL STENT | Stent Placement | |
| 50394 | INJECTION FOR ANTEGRADE PYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 50395 | DIL NEPHROST TRACT | Catheter Placement | Balloon Inflation |
| 50593 | TUMOR ABLATION | Percutaneous entry | |
| 51080 | DRAIN PERIVESICLE ABSCESS | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 51610 | CATH BLADDER | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 52007 | BRUSH BX URETER OR RENAL PELVIS | Catheter Placement | Brush bx placement |
| 54230 | CORPORA CAVERNOSOGAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 55700 | PROSTATE BIOPSY | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 58340 | US SONOHYSTEROGRAM | Percutaneous entry | Catheter Placement |
| 58823 | TRANS VAGINAL DRAIN | Catheter Placement | |
| 60100 | BX THYROID | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 61050 | CISTERNAL OR C1-2 PUNCTURE | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 61055 | MYELOGR BY C1 PUNC | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 61070 | PUNCTURE SHUNT OR RESERVOIR | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 61624 | EMBO CNS | Catheter Placement | Injection of emb material |
| 61626 | EMBO NON CNS HEAD & NECK | Catheter Placement | Injection of emb material |
| 62268 | ASP SPINAL CORD CYST | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 62269 | BX SPINAL CORD TUMOR | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 62270 | SPINAL PUNCTURE LUMBAR FOR DX | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62272 | SPINAL PUNCTURE LUMBAR FOR RX | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62273 | INJECT EPIDURAL PATCH | Needle placement | Injection of blood |
| 62284 | CERVICAL MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | THORACIC MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | LUMBAR MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | COMPLETE MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | CERVICAL MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | THORACIC MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | LUMBAR MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62284 | COMPLETE MYELOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62290 | DISCOGRAM LUMBAR | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 62291 | DISCOGRAM CERVICAL | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |
| 64795 | BX NERVE | Needle placement | Obtain specimen |
| 68850 | DACROCYSTOGRAM | Needle placement | Injection of contrast |

Minor Procedures

20500 SCLEROSE CYST
20501 FISTULA INJECTION
32005 PLEURODESIS
34808 ILIAC OCCLUS DEVICE W AAA REPA
36410 VENAPUNCTURE/PHYSICIAN SKILL
36470 INJ SCLEROSING SOL VEIN
36535 REMOVE VENOUS PORT
36550 DECLOT VASCULAR DEVICE
43760 GASTROSTOMY CHANGE
43761 NASO-JEJUNAL FEEDING TUBE
43761 FEEDING TUBE
44500 INTRODUCE LONG GI TUBE
47505 CHOLANGIO THRU EXISTING TUBE
47525 CHANGE PERC BIL DRAIN
49423 ABSCESS TUBE CHANGE
49424 ABSCESS TUBE CHECK
50398 CHANGE NEPHROSTOMY TUBE

APPENDIX C – CHIEF OF IMAGING CLINICAL SERVICES JOB DESCRIPTION



COMMUNITY HEALTH NETWORK OF SAN FRANCISCO Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Medical Center

Working Title: CHIEF, RADIOLOGY SERVICE

Position Summary:

The Chief of the Radiology Service directs and coordinates the Service's clinical, educational and research functions in keeping with the values, mission, and strategic plan of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFG) and the Department of Public Health (DPH). The Chief also ensures that the Service's functions are integrated with those of other clinical departments and with the hospital as a whole.

Reporting Relationships:

The Chief of the Radiology Service reports directly to the Associate Dean and the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Department Chair. A committee appointed by the Chief of Staff reviews the Chief not less than every ~~five~~^{four} years. Reappointment of the Chief occurs upon recommendation by the Chief of Staff, in consultation with the Associated Dean, the UCSF Department Chair, and the ZSFG Executive Administrator, upon approval of the Medical Executive Committee and the Governing Body. The Chief maintains working relationships with these persons and groups and with other clinical departments.

Position Qualifications:

The Chief of the Radiology Service is board certified, has a University faculty appointment, and is a member of the Active Medical Staff at ZSFG.

Major Responsibilities:

- Provides the necessary vision and leadership to effectively motivate and direct the Service in developing and achieving goals and objectives that are congruous with the values, mission and strategic plan of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and the Department of Public Health.
- In collaboration with the Executive Administrator and other ZSFG leaders, develops and implements policies and procedures that support the provision of services by reviewing and approving the Service's scope of service statement; reviews and approves Service policies and procedures; identifies new clinical services that need to be implemented; and supports clinical services provided by the Department.
- In collaboration with the Executive Administrator and other ZSFG leaders, participates in the operational processes that affect the Service by participating in the budgeting process; recommends the number of qualified and competent staff to provide care; evaluates space and equipment needs; selects outside sources for needed services; and supervises the selection, orientation, in-service education, and continuing education of all Service staff.
- Serves as a leader for the Department's quality/performance improvement, occupational and patient safety programs by setting performance improvement priorities, determining the qualifications and competencies of Service personnel who are or are not licensed independent practitioners, and maintaining appropriate quality control programs.
- Performs all other duties and functions spelled out in the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws.

Service Population: Patients, families and significant others of all age groups who are clients of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital.



COMMUNITY HEALTH NETWORK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Medical Center

Working Title: DIRECTOR, RADIOLOGY

Position Summary:

The Director, Radiology directs and coordinates Radiology's technical, nursing and support staff in keeping with the values, mission and strategic plan of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFG) and the Department of Public Health (DPH); and integrates diagnostic imaging services into the hospital's care delivery plan.

Reporting Relationships:

- Reports directly to, and is evaluated by, the Associate Administrator, Specialty and Diagnostic Services
- Works collaboratively with the Chief, Radiology, and managers of other clinical services.

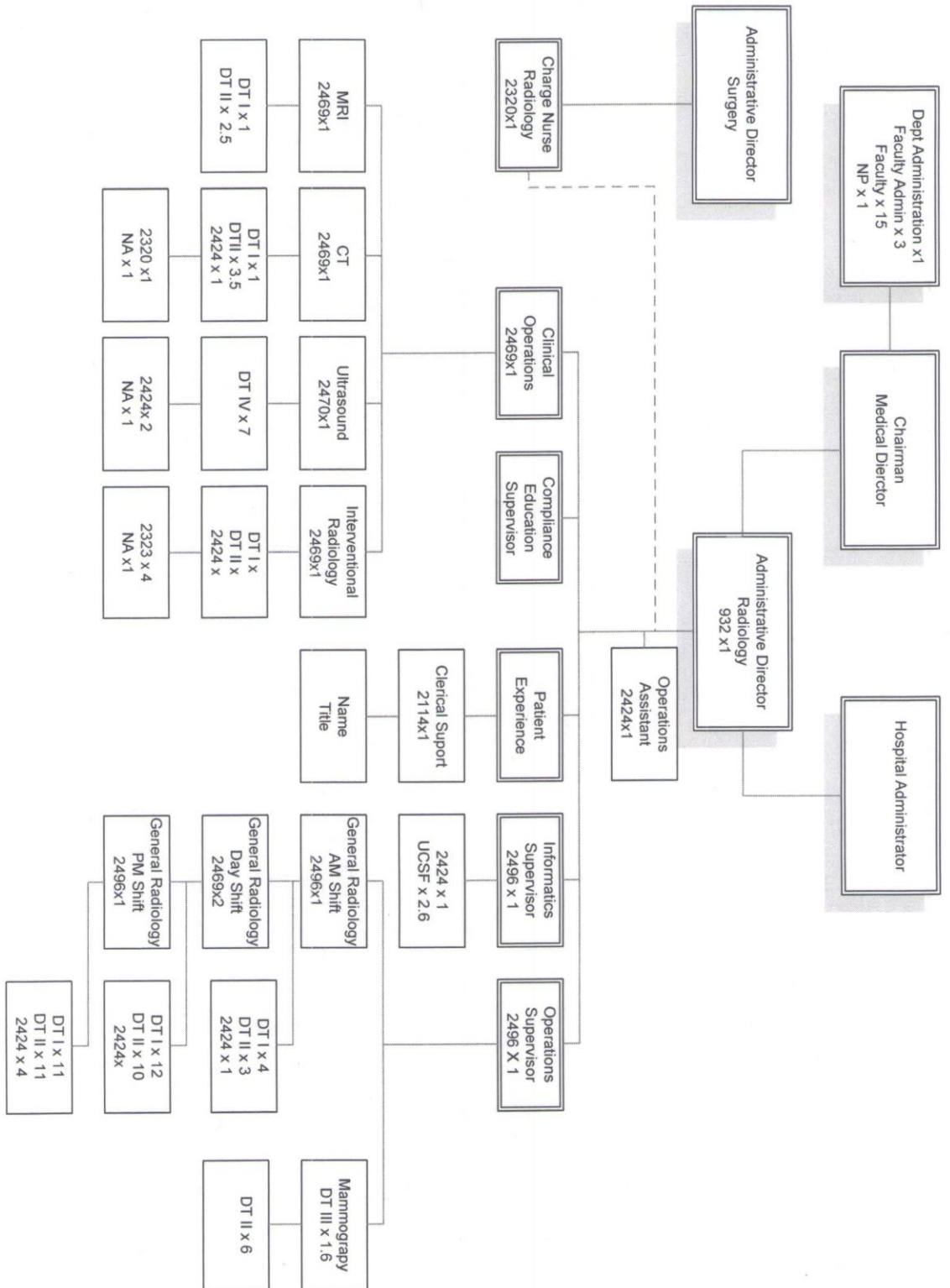
Position Qualifications:

- Current certification as a Radiologic Technologist with State of California (CRT), current registration with the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) with five years supervisory experience in Radiology; **OR**
- Master's degree in Hospital, Health, Public or Business Administration with four years supervisory experience in Radiology; **OR**
- Baccalaureate Degree with major course work in Health or Business Administration and six years supervisory experience in Radiology.

Major Responsibilities:

- Provides the necessary vision and leadership to effectively motivate and direct the Department of Radiology in developing and achieving goals and objectives that are congruous with the values, mission and strategic plan of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and the Department of Public Health.
- Develops, reviews, approves and implements policies and procedures that guide and support the provision of services.
- Responsible for the department's financial operations including budgets, contracts, and expenditures. In collaboration with the department's medical staff, recommends the procurement and evaluation of services, equipment, supplies and the identification of space and capital project needs to hospital administration.
- Develops staffing plans for non-medical staff to effectively provide the services identified by the Chief, Radiology and hospital Administration; Determines the qualifications and necessary competency requirements of staff; Selects and/or approves the selection of qualified staff; Develops orientation plans and provides for the orientation of staff; Identifies educational, training and developmental needs of staff and provides the necessary in-service and/or continuing education; Evaluates subordinate staff and reviews subordinate evaluation of staff.
- Serves as a leader for the Department's quality/performance improvement, occupational and patient safety programs; In collaboration with the medical staff, uses performance measurement tools to identify opportunities to improve services and staff/patient safety; participates in and/or provides for resources to appropriately analyze data pertinent to the improvement opportunity; implements recommendations.

Service Population: Patients, families and significant others of all age groups who are clients of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital.



Dermatology R&R Summary of Changes

For 1/9/2023 Leadership MEC

Minor changes to the R&R:

1. PIPS projects (page 7)
2. Some of the language in the scope of service (page 3)
3. Few other very minor changes (names of committees/members that have changed since the last draft).
4. Most recent Dermatology privileges included
5. Updated location of housestaff competencies
6. Formatting changes

**DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE
RULES AND REGULATIONS**

~~2021~~

2023

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I. DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

A. SCOPE OF SERVICE

The ZSFG Dermatology Clinical Service serves a pediatric and adult population, with acute or chronic episodic dermatologic disease. The Dermatology Clinical Services provides diagnostic evaluation including skin biopsies, therapeutic regimens, ranging from pharmaceutical to phototherapy to ambulatory surgery, and patient education. The primary diagnoses relate to skin cancer, acute conditions such as infectious diseases of the skin and allergic contact dermatitis, and chronic conditions such as acne, psoriasis and atopic and nummular dermatitis. Care is provided by attending physicians and resident physicians in dermatology.

Important aspects of care for the Dermatology Clinical Services are:

1. Diagnosis and ~~definitive~~ treatment of acute and chronic skin cancer diseases
2. Phototherapy and photochemotherapy
3. ~~Chemotherapy~~
4. ~~Isotretinoin~~ Definitive procedural treatment of ~~acute~~ benign and malignant skin lesions
5. Telemedicine co-management of simple dermatologic conditions
5. Hospital consultation for inpatients with skin diseases

B. MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Membership on the Medical Staff of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital is a privilege which shall be extended only to those practitioners who are professionally competent and continually meet the qualifications, standards, and requirements set forth in ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Rules and Regulations and accompanying manuals as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

C. ORGANIZATION OF DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE

The Chief of Dermatology Clinical Services at ZSFG has overall responsibility for assuring quality of care through ongoing monitoring and evaluation of activities. This responsibility, however, is shared with the department representative of Performance Improvement and Patient Safety (PIPS) Committee. The PIPS Committee department representative prepares the minutes of the Departmental PIPS Plan, and also communicates directly with residents and staff regarding Performance Improvement and Patient Safety activities. This representative is appointed annually by the Chief of Dermatology.

II. CREDENTIALING

The ZSFG Dermatology Clinical Services is a small department with a high degree of interaction and consultation. Difficult cases and routine consults are often seen by several attending physicians. Thus, the skills of the various physicians are well known among the staff. The attendings are also able to evaluate the skills of each other through cross-coverage of clinics and through patients who return to other clinic days and attendings, although to promote attending continuity is not the rule. The staff physicians are evaluated yearly by the Chief of Dermatology for clinical competence, educational competence, personal qualities, and administrative skills.

*Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital & Trauma Center
1001 Potrero Ave
San Francisco, CA 94110*

Where patient care falls below standard levels, the Chief will be responsible for counseling involved faculty and for taking whatever action is necessary to assure that appropriate corrections are made.

A. NEW APPOINTMENTS

The process of application for membership to the Medical Staff of ZSFG through the Dermatology Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

B. REAPPOINTMENTS

The process of reappointment to the Medical Staff of ZSFG through the Dermatology Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations, as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

1. Practitioners Performance Profiles

The Dermatology Clinical Service practitioners are evaluated by the following factors. Dermatology attendings in the clinic act as attendings or consultants. Several attendings may be present in the same clinic on a given day, so linking attendings to the patients on whom they consult is difficult. The attending performance is evaluated by several factors. The ~~supervised Senior Residents are-asked to~~ dermatology residents evaluate the attendings. Additionally, full time attendings at ZSFG work closely with the courtesy attendings regularly and discuss and evaluate cases seen in the clinic. These two sources are used to evaluate the performance of courtesy attendings. Courtesy attendings in general dermatology are not credentialed to perform or supervise any dermatologic procedures other than simple skin biopsy and cryotherapy.

2. Staff Status Change

The process for Staff Status Change for members of the Dermatology Services is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

3. Modification/Changes to Privileges

The process for Modification/Change to Privileges for members of the Dermatology Services is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

C. AFFILIATED PROFESSIONALS

The process of appointment and reappointment of the Affiliated Professionals of ZSFG through the Dermatology Clinical Service is in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

D. STAFF CATEGORIES

The Dermatology Clinical Service staff fall into the same staff categories which are described in the ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

III. DELINEATION OF PRIVILEGES

A. DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVILEGE CRITERIA

Dermatology Clinical Service privileges are developed in accordance with ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

Minimum Formal Training: Successful completion of an approved four-year [one (1) transitional year PGY-1 year, and three (3) years in dermatology] residency program in Dermatology

Certification: Board Certification (and recertification when required) In Dermatology from the American Board of Dermatology or is an active candidate as defined by the American Board of Dermatology.

Previous Experience: Demonstration that the applicant has provided care to at least twenty-five (25) patients as an attending physician (or senior resident) during the past 12 months.

Core Privileges: The ability to work up, consult and provide nonsurgical therapy to patients with illnesses and injuries of the integumentary system, including performance of the following procedures: skin biopsy, simple excision, and repair.

Surgical special privileges which require separate threshold criteria include nail surgery, scalp surgery, laser surgery, filler therapy and sclerotherapy. (Note: the following procedures are not being performed at ZSFG in Dermatology: Mohs Surgery, and Liposuction).

B. ANNUAL REVIEW OF CLINICAL SERVICE PRIVILEGE REQUEST FORM

The Dermatology Clinical Service Privilege Request Form shall be reviewed annually.

C. CLINICAL PRIVILEGES

Dermatology Clinical Service privileges shall be authorized in accordance with the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, and the Rules and Regulations. All requests for clinical privileges will be evaluated and approved by the Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service. (Appendix A).

D. TEMPORARY PRIVILEGES

Temporary Privileges shall be authorized in accordance with the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, Rules and Regulations.

IV. PROCTORING AND MONITORING

A. MONITORING (PROCTORING) REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring (proctoring) requirements for the Dermatology Clinical Service shall be the Responsibility of the Chief of the Service. Proctoring is performed by the full-time

Attendings at ZSFG. Performance by the attendings is regularly discussed at the Dermatology Staff meetings. If deemed necessary, charts from the clinic are reviewed to determine adequate performance.

B. ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES

Requests for additional privileges for the Dermatology Clinical Service shall be in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, Rules and Regulations as well as these Clinical Service Rules and Regulations.

C. REMOVAL OF PRIVILEGES

Requests for removal of privileges for the Dermatology Clinical Service shall be in accordance with ZSFG Bylaws, and the Rules and Regulations.

V. EDUCATION

All Dermatology Clinical Service attendings must complete a minimum of 50 hours Category I CME every two years. Dermatology members are encouraged to attend CME offering at UCSF.

VI. DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE HOUSESTAFF TRAINING PROGRAM AND SUPERVISION

Housestaff evaluations are performed at six-month intervals by the full-time Attendings at ZSFG. Any substandard performances are brought before the Dermatology

“Residential Education Committee” and the appropriate action decided by this committee. The Residential Education Committee includes ~~two attendings~~ one attending from ZSFG ~~– (the Director of the Residency Program and the Department Chair, Division Chief).~~ (See Dermatology Housestaff Manual – Appendix B). ~~(Refer to CHN Website, House Staff Competencies link.)~~

VII. DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE CONSULTATION CRITERIA

Consultations in Dermatology are made by e-Referral in Epic. E-Referrals must have an attached photo unless an exception is granted by the dermatology team. Images and consultations are reviewed by the dermatology residents, supervised by an attending, at least once per week. The dermatology team will decide whether a dermatology clinic appointment is necessary, or whether a trial of virtual co-management with the referring provider is appropriate. If urgent consultation is required, the referring provider may contact the clinic, the dermatology resident, or the Service Chief or Assistant by phone or pager to make such arrangements.

Inpatient consultations are all arranged by phone or page contact. Inpatient consultations are seen within 24 hours. In some instances, due to the public health emergency, it may be appropriate for inpatient consults to be managed virtually. We will provide in-person consultation whenever possible.

All consultations, both inpatient and outpatient, are staffed by an attending dermatologist. All consultations, inpatient, outpatient, and virtual, are documented in Epic.

VIII. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital Medical Staff Bylaws, and the Rules and

*Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital & Trauma Center
1001 Potrero Ave
San Francisco, CA 94110*

Regulations will govern all disciplinary action involving members of the ZSFG Dermatology Clinical Service.

IX. PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND PATIENT SAFETY

To define the ZSFG Dermatology Clinical Service method of monitoring and evaluating patient care is carried out through the implementation of the following Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Plan.

The important aspects of care of the Dermatology Clinical Services have been identified below and these important aspects are monitored continuously. The monitoring data are compared to pre-established thresholds for evaluation to determine the quality and appropriateness of care and identify opportunities to improve patient care.

The following Performance Improvement and Patient Safety issues are discussed during the Dermatology Clinical Services department's monthly meeting, which is attended by all full-time faculty members.

1. Mortality report
2. Complications
3. Review of ongoing monitors
4. Report on indicator evaluation studies conducted by the QM program staff
5. General discussion of new or old issues pertaining to quality of care

A. CLINICAL INDICATORS

1. ~~Definitive~~Timely treatment of biopsy-proven ~~skin cancer~~melanoma - outcome indicator
2. Teledermatology- ~~e consults scheduled, scheduled appointments attended, and~~ virtual co-management- process indicator
3. ~~Laboratory evaluation, vaccination and follow up of~~Access to written educational materials for patients ~~on specific drug therapy—process with~~LEP— equity indicator
4. ~~Outpatient follow up appointment attendance following inpatient consultation—High-quality biopsy site photographs to prevent wrong-site surgery-~~ process indicator

B. THRESHOLDS

1. ~~Melanoma definitive treatment: 100% within 12-16 weeks~~
1. ~~Treatment of melanoma~~ 100%
2. Teledermatology ~~60%~~ virtual co-management 60%
3. ~~TB monitoring and vaccination and of patients on TNFi therapy:~~
 - ~~Pneumococcal vaccination~~ 91%
 - ~~TB monitoring~~ 76%
4. ~~Outpatient appointments scheduled after inpatient consultation:~~
 - ~~93%~~

| | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| | Outpatient appointments attended after inpatient consultation | 77% |
| 3. | Access to written educational materials | 25% |
| 4. | High-quality biopsy site photographs | 90% |

C. DATA COLLECTION

1. A department member appointed by the Chief of Dermatology will review the pathology book and note all biopsies positive for ~~skin cancer~~melanoma. The biopsy log records, departmental shadow charts, and the actual practitioners who performed the biopsy will be used to determine which patients have not received definitive treatment of skin cancers within 12-16 weeks. All such patients will be contacted by phone or notified by certified letter. A critical alert indicator will be placed in the Lifetime Clinic Record for individuals for whom there is no forwarding address or contact number.
2. The Performance Improvement and Patient Safety program director and dermatology faculty and staff, using medical records will collect and organize data as directed by the Department's representative to the PIPS committee.

D. EVALUATE CARE

Data will be monitored by the Department's PIPS representative and the entire Dermatology Clinical Service department at regular meetings, compared with predetermined objective measurable indicators and thresholds for evaluation.

E. TAKE ACTION TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

When problems are identified by the ~~Chairman~~Chair of the Dermatology Clinical Services and/or PIPS representative, the department will meet to correct or improve the situation. Actions to be taken will be communicated to all physicians at this meeting and in Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Committee minutes.

F. ASSESSMENT OF ACTION & DOCUMENTATION OF IMPROVEMENT

After allowing enough time to occur, a follow-up assessment is conducted as part of ongoing monitoring of indicators. If further action is required, it will be made until situation has met pre-established criteria. If the thresholds are met, further follow-up studies are performed to document sustained improvement. Threshold will also be altered as appropriate to reflect expected improvement over prior thresholds.

G. COMMUNICATE RELEVANT INFORMATION TO THE PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND PATIENT SAFETY DEPARTMENT

The Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Plan, and monthly minutes are reviewed by the Performance Improvement and Patient Safety Program staff.

H. DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE PRACTITIONERS PERFORMANCE PROFILES

Monitoring requirements for the Dermatology Clinical Service shall be the responsibility of the Chief of the Service. Proctoring is performed by the full-time Attendings at ZSFG. Performance by the attendings is regularly discussed at the Dermatology Staff meetings. If deemed necessary, charts from the clinic are reviewed to determine adequate performance.

Housestaff evaluations are performed at six-month intervals by the full-time Attendings at ZSFG. Any substandard performances are brought before the Dermatology "Residential Education Committee" and the appropriate action decided by this committee. The Residential Education Committee includes two attendings from ZSFG - the Director of the Residency Program and the Department Chair.

The Dermatology Clinical Service has no Affiliated Professionals or ZSFG employees whom Dermatology is responsible to evaluate.

X. MEETING REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, All Active Members are expected to show good faith participation in the governance and quality evaluation process of the Medical Staff by attending a minimum of 50% of all committee meetings assigned, clinical service meetings and the annual Medical Staff Meeting.

Dermatology Clinical Services shall meet as frequently as necessary, but at least quarterly to consider findings from ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the quality and appropriateness of the care and treatment provided to patients.

As defined in the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws, a quorum is constituted by at least three (3) voting members of the Active Staff for the purpose of conducting business.

XI. ADOPTION AND ADMENDMENT

The Dermatology Clinical Service Rules and Regulations will be adopted and revised by a majority vote of all Active members of the Dermatology Service annually at a quarterly Dermatology Clinical Service meeting.

*Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital & Trauma Center
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San Francisco, CA 94110*

APPENDIX A

DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL SERVICE PRIVILEGE REQUEST FORM

Privileges for Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital

Clinical Privileges

Provider:
Approved: -

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|-----------|--------|----------|
|-----------|--------|----------|

Derm DERMATOLOGY 2017 (05/09 MEC)

FOR ALL PRIVILEGES

All complication rates, including problem transfusions, deaths, unusual occurrence reports, patient complaints, and sentinel events, as well as Department quality indicators, will be monitored semiannually.

10.10 CORE PRIVILEGES: GENERAL DERMATOLOGY

Patient management, including diagnostic and therapeutic treatments, procedures and interventions, requiring a structure and function of the skin and related systems diagnosis, medical therapy and surgical management (including administration of topical and local anesthesia) of abnormalities affecting the skin and related systems (specific examples: biopsy, excision benign lesion, cyst, lipoma, etc.; excision malignant lesions; incision & drainage abscess) in adults and children.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology.

PROCTORING: 5 reviewed cases

REAPPOINTMENT: 25 cases.

10.20 SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

10.21 DERMATOPATHOLOGY

Diagnosis of skin conditions based on interpretation/reading of skin biopsy specimens.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology and additional certification in Dermatopathology Specialty Boards.

PROCTORING: 5 reviewed cancer cases

REAPPOINTMENT: 25 cases

10.22 DERMATOSURGERY

To include dermabrasion and chemical peel, sclerotherapy of superficial veins, liposuction with local anesthesia and repair of cutaneous defects to include skin grafts and local flaps.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology and additional certification in dermatologic surgery or micrographic surgery.

PROCTORING: 5 observed operative procedures and 15 retrospective reviews of operative procedures.

REAPPOINTMENT: 25 operative procedures.

10.23 MICROGRAPHIC SURGERY

Surgical procedure that maps the skin in such a way that the sectioning can be performed allowing for complete examination of surgical margins.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology and additional certification in dermatologic surgery or micrographic surgery.

PROCTORING: 5 observed operative procedures and 15 retrospective reviews of operative procedures

REAPPOINTMENT: 25 operative procedures.

10.24 PROCEDURAL SEDATION

PREREQUISITES: The physician must possess the appropriate residency or clinical experience (read Hospital Policy 19.8 SEDATION) and have completed the procedural sedation test as evidenced by a satisfactory score on the examination. Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology and has completed at least one of the following:

- Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine or Anesthesia or,
- Management of 10 airways via BVM or ETT per year in the preceding 2 years or,
- Current Basic Life Support (BLS) certification (age appropriate) by the American Heart Association.

PROCTORING: Review of 5 cases

REAPPOINTMENT: Completion of the procedural sedation test as evidenced by a satisfactory score on the examination, and has completed at least one of the following:

- Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine or Anesthesia or,
- Management of 10 airways via BVM or ETT per year for the preceding 2 years or,
- Current Basic Life Support (BLS) certification (age appropriate) by the American Heart Association.

10.25 LASER SURGERY

Removal of congenital and acquired lesions (tattoos, hemangiomas, pigmented lesions) using Carbon Dioxide Laser, Argon Laser, Dye Laser, Copper Vapor Laser, and Solid-Crystal Lasers.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Board Certified, or Re-Certified by the American Board of Dermatology. Appropriate training, complete the laser safety module prepared by the SFGH Laser Safety Committee and baseline eye examination within the previous 1 year.

PROCTORING: 2 observed procedures

REAPPOINTMENT: 2 cases in the previous two years

10.26 PUNCH BIOPSY NORMAL SKIN

PREREQUISITES: Currently board admissible, certified, or re-certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine or an internal medicine subspecialty and completed punch biopsy training of normal skin under the chief of dermatology or a designated dermatology attending at SFGH with the approval of the chief of dermatology.

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 2 successful skin punch biopsies in 2 years by an SFGH dermatology faculty member.

REAPPOINTMENT: Direct observation of 2 successful skin punch biopsies in 2 years by an SFGH dermatology faculty member.

10.27 CTSI (CLINICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE) -
CLINICAL RESEARCH

Admit and follow adult patients for the purposes of clinical investigation in the inpatient and ambulatory CTSI Clinical Research Center settings.

PREREQUISITES: Currently Board Admissible, Certified, or Re-Certified by one of the boards of the American Board of Medical Specialties. Approval of the Director of the CTSI (below) is required for all applicants.

PROCTORING: All OPPE metrics acceptable

REAPPOINTMENT: All OPPE metrics acceptable

CTSI Medical Director

Date

I hereby request clinical privileges as indicated above.

Applicant

Date

APPROVED BY

Division Chief

Date

Service Chief

Date

APPENDIX B – DERMATOLOGY CLINICAL HOUSESTAFF MANUAL

CURRENTLY HELD AT DERMATOLOGY SERVICES

Current version of the housestaff manual may be found on the UCSF Dermatology Department Collaborative Learning Environment link at: <https://courses.ucsf.edu/course/view.php?id=3708> under Residency Handbook →ZSFG Guidelines and Clinical Conference Schedule.

APPENDIX C - Dermatology Chief of Clinical Service Job Description

Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service

Position Summary:

The Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service directs and coordinates the Service's clinical, educational, and research functions in keeping with the values, mission, and strategic plan of Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFG) and the Department of Public Health (DPH). The Chief also insures that the Service's functions are integrated with those of other clinical departments and with the Hospital as a whole.

Reporting Relationships:

The Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service reports directly to the Associate Dean and the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Department Chair. The Chief is reviewed not less than every ~~four~~five years by a committee appointed by the Chief of Staff. Reappointment of the Chief occurs upon recommendation by the Chief of Staff, in consultation with the Associate Dean, the UCSF Department Chair, and the ZSFG Executive Administrator, upon approval of the Medical Executive Committee and the Governing Body. The Chief maintains working relationships with these persons and groups and with other clinical departments.

Position Qualifications:

The Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service is board certified, has a University faculty appointment, and is a member of the Active Medical Staff at ZSFG.

Major Responsibilities:

The major responsibilities of the Chief of Dermatology Clinical Service include the following:

Providing the necessary vision and leadership to effectively motivate and direct the Service in developing and achieving goals and objectives that are congruous with the values, mission, and strategic plan of ZSFG and the DPH;

In collaboration with the Executive Administrator and other ZSFG leaders, developing and implementing policies and procedures that support the provision of services by reviewing and approving the Service's scope of service statement, reviewing and approving Service policies and procedures, identifying new clinical services that need to be implemented, and supporting clinical services provided by the Department;

In collaboration with the Executive Administrator and other ZSFG leaders, participating in the operational processes that affect the Service by participating in the budgeting process, recommending the number of qualified and competent staff to provide care, evaluating space and equipment needs, selecting outside sources for needed services, and supervising the selection, orientation, in-service education, and continuing education of all Service staff;

Serving as a leader for the Service's performance improvement and patient safety programs by setting performance improvement priorities, determining the qualifications and competencies of Service personnel who are or are not licensed independent practitioners, and maintaining appropriate quality control programs; and performing all other duties and functions spelled out in the ZSFG Medical Staff Bylaws.

Summary of Changes

Medicine SP

For Jan BMEC Meeting

Credentialing for Omayya Reservoir Use - Currently, proctoring for **Intraventricle Chemotherapy Administration via Ommaya Reservoir SP** is as follows: Performance of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. We would like to request that we decrease 3 procedures to 2 procedures for a new provider. (Requested by Terry Friedlander, M.D. Hematology/Oncology) – (**Attached # 7**)

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~22~~²³

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|-----------|--------|----------|
|-----------|--------|----------|

AFF ~~2012~~ Medicine 202²³

Major Sites: _____

Adult General Medical Clinic _____

HIV/ID & Global Medicine _____

Gastroenterology Clinic _____

Hematology/Oncology Clinic _____

Acute Medicine/Division Of Hospital Medicine _____

Cardiology Clinic _____

Renal Clinic _____

Occupational Clinic _____

CTSI - Clinical Research (CCRC) _____

CORE STANDARDIZED PROCEDURES _____

PREREQUISITES: Active California license, Board certification, (staff hired prior to Board requirement will be "grandfathered " in at reappointment), Basic Life Support (BLS) from an approved provider, Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) for noted procedures, possession of a Medicare/Medical Billable Provider identifier or have submitted an application, Furnishing Number and DEA number if applicable. Must be an ANP, FNP, PNP or PA.

PROCTORING: Three months in length or time needed to review of 10 cases and 5 medical record reviews. The reviewer will be the Medical Director or a physician designee.

REAPPOINTMENT: Chart reviews as noted in each protocol every 2 years.

HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT, PRIMARY CARE _____

HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT, ACUTE AND URGENT CARE _____

FURNISHING MEDICATIONS AND DRUG ORDERS _____

DISCHARGE OF INPATIENT _____

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCREENING (OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ONLY) _____

MANAGEMENT OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT BREAST CONDITIONS (RESTRICTED TO BREAST CLINIC) _____

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 3 cases and 5 chart reviews.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of 5 chart reviews every 2 years.

SPECIAL STANDARDIZED PROCEDURES _____

EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS/INJURY (OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ONLY) _____

PREREQUISITE: On site training by OHS physician in California and CCSF Worker's Compensation procedures and management of body fluid exposure.

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 3 evaluations and treatments.

REAPPOINTMENT: Review of 4 chart reviews every 2 years.

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~23~~²²

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|--|--------|----------|
| <p>eREFERRAL</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITES:</u> 6 months experience in the specific specialty area, are providing care to patients in the area they are reviewing, understanding of algorithms or referral guidelines used for screening, triaging and prioritizing of patients.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Concurrent review of the first 20 eReferral consultations.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Review of 1 eReferral every two years</p> | | _____ |
| <p>ABDOMINAL PARACENTESIS</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITE:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 4 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Chart review of all observed cases.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Perform 4 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years.</p> | | _____ |
| <p>ARTHROCENTESIS AND INTRAARTICULAR INJECTION</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITE:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 direct observations for an experienced provider. Chart review for all observed procedures.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Performance of 4 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years</p> | | _____ |
| <p>BONE MARROW ASPIRATION AND BIOPSY</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITE:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Chart review of all observed cases.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Performance of 2 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years.</p> | | _____ |
| <p>BUPRENORPHINE INDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITE:</u> Auditing of a training program in the use of buprenorphine.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Buprenorphine Credentialed provider will review 5 charts.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Review of 2 charts by a credentialed provider every 2 years.</p> | | _____ |
| <p>COLONOSCOPY (ACLS REQUIRED) (GI SERVICE ONLY)</p> <p><u>PREREQUISITE:</u> View videotapes from ASGE video library. Demonstrate proper set up of equipment.</p> <p><u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 140 procedures, including 10 routine colonoscopy mucosal biopsies and 40 colonoscopy polypectomies for a new provider. An experienced provider must complete 6 demonstrations with 3 mucosal biopsies and 3 polypectomies. Review of 50 procedure notes by trained provider.</p> <p><u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Performance of 3 colonoscopies with mucosal biopsy and 3 polypectomies. Observation of 1 patient encounter and 3 chart reviews</p> | | _____ |
| <p>EGD (ACLS REQUIRED) (GI SERVICE ONLY)</p> | | _____ |

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~23~~²²

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|-----------|--------|----------|
|-----------|--------|----------|

PREREQUISITES: View video tapes from the ASGE video library. Observation of procedure equipment setup.

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 130 diagnostic EGD with administration of moderate sedation for a new provider. 5 direct observations for an experienced provider. Review of 50 procedure notes.

REAPPOINTMENT: Completion of 3 procedures and observation of 3 patient encounters every 2 years.

ESOPHAGEAL MANOMETRY AND pH MONITORING (ACLS REQUIRED) (GI SERVICE ONLY) _____

PREREQUISITES: Review of departmental policies and procedures. Demonstrate ability to set up procedure equipment. Observe 5 procedures by a qualified provider.

PROCTORING: Perform a minimum of 3 procedures. Review of 20 procedure notes by a qualified provider.

REAPPOINTMENT: Perform 2 procedures every 2 years. Direct observation of 2 patient encounters every 2 years.

EXERCISE TREADMILL TEST (ACLS REQUIRED) _____

PREREQUISITE: Completion of a 12 lead EKG course or onsite training.

PROCTORING: Performance of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Chart review of all observed cases.

REAPPOINTMENT: Perform 2 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years.

HIGH RESOLUTION ANOSCOPY _____

PREREQUISITE: Completion of a one week course in theory and practice of anal colposcopy at UCSF or other recognized university.

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 50 procedures and 3 chart reviews by a credentialed colposcopist.

REAPPOINTMENT: Perform 20 procedures and 3 chart reviews.

INCISION AND DRAINAGE OF ABSCESES _____

PREREQUISITES: Training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.

PROCTORING: 2 successful observed procedures by a new provider and 1 successful observation by an experienced provider.

REAPPOINTMENT: Completion of 1 procedure and 1 chart review every 2 years.

INTRAPERITONEAL CHEMOTHERAPY _____

PREREQUISITES: On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.

PROCTORING: Performance of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Chart review of all observed cases.

REAPPOINTMENT: 2 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~23~~²²

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|-----------|--------|----------|
|-----------|--------|----------|

—

INTRAVENTRICULAR CHEMOTHERAPY ADMINISTRATION VIA OMAVA RESERVOIR

PREREQUISITES: Training will consist of instruction by clinical directors or physician/NP designee.

PROCTORING: Proctoring period for practitioners will be a minimum of ~~3~~² successful observed demonstrations within the proctoring period, if there are insufficient opportunities within the proctoring period, and then procedure will be supervised until the minimum requirement is met.

REAPPOINTMENT:

A. A minimum of 2 procedures within a 2 year period. If no opportunities occur within a 2 year period, provider will be supervised for 1 additional procedure when the opportunity occurs.

B. 2 chart reviews every 2 years.

VENTRICULAR CHEMOTHERAPY

—

PREREQUISITE: On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.

PROCTORING: Performance of 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Chart review of all observed cases.

REAPPOINTMENT: 2 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years.

LUMBAR PUNCTURE

—

PREREQUISITES: On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.

PROCTORING: Perform 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider.

REAPPOINTMENT: 3 procedures and 1 chart review every 2 years.

LUMBAR PUNCTURE WITH ADMINISTRATION OF INTRATHECAL CHEMOTHERAPY

—

PREREQUISITE: On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training.

PROCTORING: Perform 3 procedures for a new provider and 2 procedures for an experienced provider. Minimum of 2 chart reviews.

REAPPOINTMENT: 2 procedures and 1 chart review every 2 years.

PROCEDURAL SEDATION (GI SERVICES ONLY)

—

PREREQUISITE: Read Hospital Policy 19.8 Procedural Sedation: Moderate and Deep” and completion of the procedural sedation test. Completion of the SFGH Moderate Sedation educational module for Nursing Staff.

PROCTORING: Direct observation by a qualified provider of 50 procedures with moderate sedation for a new provider and 10 observations for an experienced provider. Review of 50 procedure notes.

REAPPOINTMENT: Completion of 3 procedures and 1 direct observation of a patient encounter. Maintain ACLS certification.

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~23~~²³

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|---|--------|----------|
| ORDERING BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS <u>PREREQUISITES:</u> Completion of SFGH Transfusion Training Course. Completion of Training Course on Informed Consent. Requires a passing score of 80%. <u>PROCTORING:</u> Read and Sign of SFGH Policy and Procedure 2.3. Read Blood Transfusion section of the Laboratory Manual. Review of 1 transfusion order. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Completion of 2 education modules with a passing score of 80%. Order 2 transfusions every 2 years. Review any reports from the hospital Transfusion Committee. | | _____ |
| ORDERING CHEMOTHERAPY <u>PREREQUISITE:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training. <u>PROCTORING:</u> All new providers will have all chemotherapy orders cosigned for 3 months. Experienced providers will have 2 orders reviewed by the Clinical Director. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> 3 orders and 2 chart reviews reviewed every 2 years. | | _____ |
| SKIN BIOPSIES (SHAVE, PUNCH, EXCISION) <u>PREREQUISITE:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training. Direct observation of aseptic technique. <u>PROCTORING:</u> Performance of 3 of each type of biopsy for a new provider and 2 of each type of biopsy for an experienced provider. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Perform 1 of each type of biopsy and 1 chart review every 2 years | | _____ |
| SURFACE TRAUMA AND WOUND CARE <u>PREREQUISITES:</u> Completion of a wound care course either from outside or at SFGH. <u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 3 procedures for an experienced provider. and 1 direct observation for an experienced provider. 1 procedure should include suturing. Chart review of all observed procedures. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Performance of 4 procedures every 2 years. | | _____ |
| THORACENTESIS <u>PREREQUISITES:</u> On site training by a privileged provider or documentation of previous training. <u>PROCTORING:</u> Direct observation of 3 procedures for a new provider and direct observation of 2 procedures for an experienced provider. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Perform 2 procedures and 2 chart reviews every 2 years. | | _____ |
| WAIVED TESTING <u>PREREQUISITE:</u> Clinical assignment within the Department of Medicine. <u>PROCTORING:</u> Completion of Health stream quizzes for each test with a passing score of 80%. <u>REAPPOINTMENT:</u> Completion of Health stream quizzes for each test with passing score of 80%. | | _____ |
| Fecal Occult Blood | | _____ |

Delineation Of Privileges

AFF Medicine 202~~2~~³

Provider Name:

| Privilege | Status | Approved |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Vaginal Ph Testing | | _____ |
| Urine Pregnancy | | _____ |
| Urine Dipstick | | _____ |
| CONTRACEPTIVE IMPLANT INSERTION | | _____ |

REQUIREMENTS TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO INITIATION OF PROCTORING AND PROVISION OF CARE:

A. Completion of a company sponsored training program

PROCTORING: Direct observation of 2 insertions by a qualified provider for providers new to this procedure. Direct observation by a qualified provider of 1 insertion for an experienced provider (as defined by proctoring at another institution with ongoing performance assessment documented within the past 2 years). Chart review of all observed cases.

REAPPOINTMENT: A minimum of 6 insertions every 2 years. One chart review needed every 2 years.

CONTRACEPTIVE IMPLANT REMOVAL

REQUIREMENTS TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO INITIATION OF PROCTORING AND PROVISION OF CARE:

A. Completion of a company sponsored training class

PROCTORING: Performance of a minimum of 6 removals for a new provider and 2 removals for a provider who has prior experience with independent removal. Proctor must be a qualified provider. Chart review of all observed cases.

REAPPOINTMENT: Performance of 8 removals every 2 years. Two chart review needed every 2 years.

I hereby request clinical privileges as indicated above.

Applicant

Date

APPROVED BY

Division Chief

Date

Service Chief

Date