IPSSW 2017-1078

A Novel Approach to Increased Fidelity for Neonatal Circumcision

Wendy Van Ittersum¹,*, LaDonne O'Connell²

¹Pediatric Hospital Medicine, ²Simulation, Akron Children's Hospital, Akron, United States



Abstract

Neonatal male circumcision is a procedure commonly performed in the United States (US), on roughly 50% of newborn males.¹ Pediatricians are one of several specialists performing this procedure; the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), which accredits residency programs in the US, states that pediatric trainees "should receive real and/or simulated training when [neonatal circumcision is] important for a resident's post-residency position".² Due to competition among specialties and local practices, pediatric residents may have little clinical exposure to circumcision, necessitating simulated experiences. However, there is currently only one pediatric circumcision model on the market. An existing Lifeform Neonatal Circumcision Trainer sold by eNASCO was trialed by several practicing physicians using the Gomco Circumcision Clamp. It was useful to demonstrate procedural steps but lacked haptic feel and ability to simulate adhesiolysis or foreskin stretching. We substituted the manufacturer's foreskin with a balloon tip over the model prosthetic to address these issues.

Results

Evaluation to date has consisted of verbal faculty and resident feedback. The tissue was noted to be of a more realistic thickness and allowed for practice securing all preputial tissue over the bell, a challenging aspect of the procedure. Participants noted an inability to visualize the linear indentation made by crushing the tissue with a hemostat typically seen prior to cutting the dorsal slit, a feature of the procedure we were not able to replicate. Participants found adhesiolysis more realistic with the new version, although the glue separates somewhat during bell insertion, which does not impede securing the Gomco.

Objective

To increase the haptic feel and fidelity of an existing circumcision model for the purpose of enhanced procedural training

Methods

To simulate the foreskin, a blush colored size 350Q Qualtex balloon was found to best fit the prosthetic model and adhere to the glue. Measuring from the closed end, two inches of balloon is cut off to



Adhesiolysis



Foreskin stretched over Gomco bell

Completed circumcision



Linear indentation technique



simulate the prepuce. A small hole is cut in the top of the balloon before fitting it over the prosthetic. A blunt plastic cannula attached to a 1 cc syringe is used to draw up and inject glue through the hole creating simulated adhesions around and below the glans of the penis. Several types of glue were tested but Fast Patch Vinyl Adhesive best adhered to the penis model after removing its original foreskin. The modifications were at minimal cost. The vinyl glue was \$4.99 and the balloons were \$11.99 for 100. Assuming the glue makes 100 foreskins the cost of the modification is \$0.17 each.

This procedure is being integrated into the Term Newborn rotation, a required rotation for all first year residents. The residency program is exploring additional use of this training during an elective Delivery rotation, typically completed by senior residents planning to need the skill in their postgraduate practice.

Discussion

Neonatal circumcision is an important skill for a subset of pediatric trainees, and the current lack of realistic task trainers has led to innovations seeking to improve fidelity.^{3,4} Previously published models have utilized meat products, which are subject to spoilage and challenges of long-term storage. Our low-cost design avoids decomposition issues and provides for ease of set up, given it is a small addition to an existing model. Issues with preputial glue adherence and linear indentation can be improved still. We feel this model substantially enhances the existing commercial option.

References



1. Owings M, Uddin S, Williams S. Trends in Circumcision for Male Newborns in U.S. Hospitals: 1979–2010. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US), Division of Health Care Statistics. 2013 Aug. 5 p. Report. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/circumcision_2013/circumcision_2013.pdf



Supplies used

Original and revised models

2. Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education. ACGME Program Requirements for Graduate Medical Education in Pediatrics. Chicago (IL): 2016 July 1. 36 p. Report. Available from:

http://www.acgme.org/Portals/0/PFAssets/ProgramRequirements/320_pediatrics_2016.pdf

3. Roca P, Alvarado C, Stausmire JM, Farooq S, Hill-Engstler EA. Effectiveness of a simulated training model for procedural skill demonstration in neonatal circumcision. Simul Healthc. 2012 Dec;7(6):362-73. Pub Med PMID: 23086514.

4. Brill JR, Wallace B. Neonatal circumcision model and competency evaluation for family medicine residents. Fam Med. 2007 Apr;39(4):241-3. PubMed PMID:17401765

IPSS***

9th International Pediatric Simulation Symposium and Workshops 2017

1-3 June, Boston, MA, USA