



CLINICAL FELLOWSHIP

**Gastroenterology,
Hepatology &
Nutrition Program**



UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR 

**NICE UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL**

INTRODUCTION

The fellowship program is carefully designed to hone consultative and management skills so that the gastroenterologist consultant should become expert in the field of gastroenterology, with a wide variety of endoscopic skills and competencies in managing clinical problems.

With our division's strong commitment to academic medicine and leadership, our objective is to train physicians who will be leaders in the field of gastroenterology and have sound academic tools and skills. Although the gastroenterology subspecialty residency training is officially a two-year program, we encourage a third year of training either for research, sub-specialized clinical training or other academic endeavors.

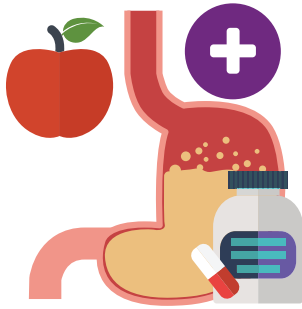


THE DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, HEPATOLOGY & NUTRITION

The Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition at Nice University Hospital has a long history of basic translational and clinical research accomplishments and a renowned track record of excellence in clinical care, research and education.

25 years ago Drs. Patrick Rampal and Jean Delmont formed the first full-time department of Gastroenterology in l'Archet Hospital. They conducted clinical research into aspects of neurogastroenterology, especially acid-related peptic disorders, and introduced immunologic and nutritional research into the underpinnings of inflamed epithelial cell models.

Nice University Hospital performed the first liver transplantations and since then, the Department has undertaken ongoing research in hepatology related disorders, intestinal cell physiology, carcinogenesis and chemoprevention, nutrition (including celiac disease), mucosal immunology and epithelial permeability.



The identification mechanisms of epithelial barrier defects related to irritable bowel syndrome and inflammatory bowel diseases are an example of Pr. Piche's accomplishment in recent research. At the same time, clinical research in inflammatory bowel diseases has led to the approval of numerous conventional, immunomodulatory and recent biologic therapies for ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Pr. Geoffroy Vanbiervliet has also recently pioneered endoscopic ultrasound and mucosal resections for the identification and treatment of extra luminal and mucosal tumors in the digestive tract. In addition, Pr. Rodolphe Anty has elucidated several pathogenesis of fatty liver disease.

With nearly 15 specialists on our staff, our program plays a leading role in the understanding of digestive diseases and in developing innovative and successful treatments for patients. Our physicians are continually improving treatments for digestive tract and related disorders by combining medical research, education, and patient care at the highest level.

The Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition offers extended, comprehensive clinical and research programs in inflammatory bowel disease, liver disease and transplantation, interventional endoscopy, celiac disease and other nutritional disorders including morbid obesity, pancreatic disorders, and colon cancer surveillance and chemoprevention.

The Department maintains a busy outpatient practice and a state of the art procedures which will soon be integrated into a full-ambulatory endoscopic unit for care that annually sees 13,000 patients and performs up to 10,000 endoscopic and 800 functional high resolution manometry procedures.

In addition, the Department manages an inpatient service of 94 beds dedicated to more severe patients with critical illness.

The multi-faceted academic program offered by the Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition includes education for medical students, interns, residents, and fellows. Education within the Department of Gastroenterology consists of instruction at all levels of participation – outpatient clinics, inpatient areas, and laboratories with active student participation.



Pr. Thierry Piche is responsible for the Gastroenterology fellowships training program. Throughout the program fellows are exposed to a wide spectrum of clinical gastrointestinal cases and have a variety of basic, translational or bench research options to pursue. The gastrointestinal fellowships training program at the University of Nice is committed to training young physicians for careers that emphasize on digestive disease investigations in order to prepare them for academic research careers. Our program welcomes enquiries from prospective residents.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GENERAL GOALS

The training program is committed to providing residents with the training they require to become clinical experts in the field of gastroenterology; experts who will be committed to a career in academic or community medicine, with a skill set that will allow them to work at a clinician-teacher level. We aspire to train physicians with strong leadership skills. Only trainers certificated by French National Societies of Gastroenterology, Endoscopy, Neuro-gastroenterology and Liver diseases (SNFGE/SFED/GFNG/AFEF) are eligible to certify the competence of residents.

Specialists in gastroenterology are expected to be competent consultants with well-founded knowledge of all aspects of gastroenterology including relevant basic science, research and teaching and appropriate technical capabilities. They should be able to establish effective professional relations with patients and their families and care givers. They must have sound knowledge of general internal medicine and an appreciation and understanding of the close relationship that commonly exists between digestive system diseases and other organ systems. They are competent, self-directed learners who can adapt practice patterns according to the general principles of evidence-based medicine.



Fellows are expected to demonstrate the following abilities:

Commitment to their patients, profession, and society through ethical practice

- Exhibit appropriate professional behavior in practice, including honesty, integrity, disclosure, commitment, compassion, respect and altruism
- Demonstrate a commitment to delivering the highest quality care and maintaining a high level of competence
- Recognize and appropriately respond to ethical issues encountered in practice
- Manage conflicts of interest
- Recognize the principles and limits of patient confidentiality as defined by professional practice standards and the law
- Maintain appropriate relations with patients



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Commitment to their patients, the profession and society by adhering to profession-led regulations

- Demonstrate knowledge and an understanding of the professional, legal and ethical codes of practice, including physician-industry interaction
- Fulfill the regulatory and legal obligations required for current practice
- Demonstrate accountability to professional regulatory bodies
- Recognize and respond to others' unprofessional behaviors in practice

Commitment to physician health and sustainable practice

- Balance personal and professional priorities to ensure personal health and sustainable practice
- Strive to heighten personal and professional awareness and insight
- Recognize other professionals in need and respond appropriately

The specific objectives are defined with medical expertise being at the center. Specialists possess a defined body of knowledge and procedural skills, which are used to collect and interpret data, make appropriate clinical decisions, and carry out diagnostic and therapeutic procedures within the boundaries of their discipline and expertise.

The care they carry out is characterized by up-to-date, ethical, and cost-effective clinical practice and effective communication in partnership with patients, other health care providers, and the community. Medical expertise and clinical decision-making skills are central to the role of a specialist physician, and draw on the skills included in their secondary role as a scholar, communicator, health advocate, leader, collaborator, and professional.

Specific objectives of training, learning outcomes and best practices can be consulted on the following website (in French only):
<https://www.snfge.org>

Function effectively as consultants, integrating all the roles this entails, to provide optimal, ethical and patient-centered medical care

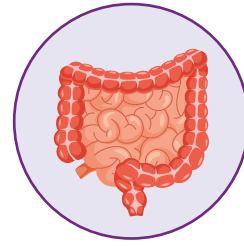
- Perform a consultation, including the presentation of well-documented assessments and recommendations in written and/or verbal form in response to a request from another health care professional
- Demonstrate effective use of expertise relevant to Gastroenterology
- Identify and appropriately respond to relevant ethical issues arising in patient care
- Demonstrate the ability to prioritize professional duties when faced with multiple patients and problems
- Demonstrate compassionate and patient-centered care
- Recognize and respond to the ethical dimensions in medical decision-making

Establish and maintain clinical knowledge, skills and attitudes appropriate to Gastroenterology

- Apply knowledge of the clinical, socio-behavioral, and fundamental biomedical sciences relevant to Gastroenterology, including
 - › Anatomy, embryology, physiology and pathology of the digestive system, including the pancreas and liver
 - › Principles of biochemistry, molecular biology and genetics when they apply to the digestive system
 - › Principles of metabolism, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and toxicity of drugs commonly used in Gastroenterology



- › Principles of endocrinology, intermediary metabolism and nutrition, oncology, microbiology and psychiatry when they apply to the digestive system
 - › Principles of gastrointestinal surgery including the indications for and the complications of operations on the gastrointestinal tract
 - › Diseases affecting the digestive system, pancreas and liver including the epidemiology, pathophysiology, methods of diagnosis, management and prognosis of such diseases
 - › Indications, interpretations, limitations, and complications of diagnostic procedures performed on the digestive tract
 - › Hazards of endoscopic procedures for the operator, assistants and patient, and the measures appropriate to minimize such hazards
 - › Principles of fluoroscopy used during endoscopic procedures, including the safe use of X-rays for both patient and operator
 - › Advances in the management of gastrointestinal disorders, including organ transplantation and therapeutic endoscopy
- Apply scholarly lifelong learning skills to implement a personal program to keep up-to-date and enhance areas of professional competence
 - Contribute to the enhancement of quality care and patient safety in Gastroenterology, integrating best evidence and best practices



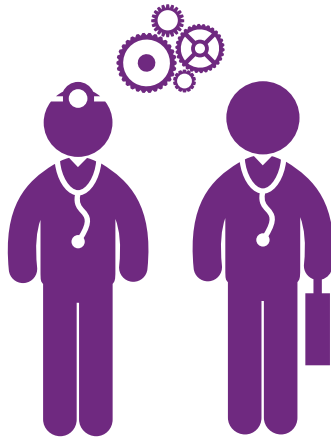
Perform a complete and appropriate assessment of a patient

- Identify and explore the issues to be addressed in a patient encounter effectively, including the patient's context and preferences
- Elicit a history that is relevant, concise and contextually accurate for the purposes of prevention and health promotion, diagnosis and/or management
- Perform a targeted physical examination that is relevant and accurate for the purposes of prevention and health promotion, diagnosis and/or management, with particular emphasis on areas specific to the digestive system and its disorders, including nutritional deficiencies
- Select and interpret medically appropriate investigative methods in a resource- effective and ethical manner, including:
 - › Imaging modalities (barium studies, ultrasound, computerized tomography (CT) scan, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), radioisotope scan, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), endoscopic ultrasound, capsule endoscopy) for the digestive system, pancreas and liver
 - › Tests commonly employed in gastrointestinal function laboratories, including breath tests and motility studies
 - › Tissue biopsies of the gastrointestinal tract and liver
 - › Endoscopic procedures including biopsies of the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract including, but not limited to, colonoscopy, upper endoscopy and sigmoidoscopy. Appropriate use and care of equipment used in endoscopic procedures

- › Appropriate use of clinical data to formulate problems and to correctly develop investigation and management plans to deal with the patient's problem(s)
- Demonstrate effective clinical problem solving and judgment to address patient problems, including interpreting available data and integrating information to generate differential diagnoses and management plans for gastrointestinal diseases
 - › Demonstrate the ability to recognize, evaluate and manage gastrointestinal emergencies, including, but not limited to:
 - Acute gastrointestinal hemorrhage
 - Acute abdominal pain
 - Fulminant colitis
 - Biliary obstruction, including ascending cholangitis
 - Liver failure
 - Ingested foreign bodies

Use preventive and therapeutic interventions effectively

- Implement an effective management plan in collaboration with a patient and their family
- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely application of preventive and therapeutic interventions relevant to Gastroenterology, including, but not limited to:
 - › Screening colonoscopy
 - › Upper endoscopy for Barrett's esophagus
 - › Upper endoscopy for portal hypertension
 - › Monitoring of hepatobiliary malignancy



- Ensure appropriate informed consent is obtained for therapies and transfusion of blood products
- Ensure patients receive appropriate end-of-life care

Demonstrate proficient and appropriate use of procedural skills, both diagnostic and therapeutic

- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely performance of diagnostic procedures relevant to Gastroenterology including:
 - › Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy and biopsy
 - › Colonoscopy and biopsy
 - › Esophageal/anorectal manometry
 - › Paracentesis (adult patients only)
- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely performance of therapeutic procedures relevant to Gastroenterology including:
 - › Luminal dilation
 - › Polypectomy (ESR)
 - › Endoscopic hemostasis
 - › Foreign body removal
 - › ERCP procedures (Sphincterotomy, Stenting, Cholangioscopy, Cyst drainage, Malignancies, etc.)

- › Ensure appropriate informed consent is obtained for procedures
- › Document and disseminate information related to procedures performed and their outcomes
- › Ensure adequate follow-up is arranged for procedures performed

Seek appropriate consultation from other health care professionals, recognizing the limits of their expertise

- Demonstrate insight into their own limits of expertise
- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely consultation of other health care professionals as needed for optimal patient care
- Arrange appropriate follow-up care services for a patient and their family



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