



Formative DOPS: Colonoscopy and Flexible Sigmoidoscopy

Date of procedure			
Trainee name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)	
Trainer name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)	
Outline of case			
Difficulty of case	Easy	Moderate	Complicated
Please tick appropriate box			

Level of supervision Complete DOPS form by ticking box to indicate the appropriate level of supervision required for each item below. Constructive feedback is key to this tool assisting in skill development.	Maximal supervision Supervisor undertakes the majority of the tasks/decisions & delivers constant verbal prompts	Significant supervision Trainee undertakes tasks requiring frequent supervisor input and verbal prompts	Minimal supervision Trainee undertakes tasks requiring occasional supervisor input and verbal prompts	for independent practice no supervision required	Not applicable
		Pre-proced	ure		
Indication					
Risk					
Confirms consent					
Preparation					
Equipment check					
Monitoring					
Sedation					
		Procedur	·e		
Scope handling					
Tip control					
Air management					
Proactive problem					
solving					
Loop management					
Patient comfort					
Pace and progress					
Visualisation					
Comments					
Management of findings					
Recognition					
Management					
Complications					

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Level of supervision	on	Maximal supervision	Significant supervision		imal ervision	Compete for	nt	Not applicable
		Supervision	Super vision	Supe	EI VISIOII	independ	lent	аррисавіе
						practice		
			Post-proced	ure				
Report writing								
Management plan	n							
Comments			<u>.</u>					
		FNITC /		to ob m	امالنام لممن			
C		ENIS (endoscopic non-1	tecnn	icai skiiis)			
Communication a teamwork	na							
Situation awarene	ess							
Leadership								
Judgement and de	ecision	sion						
making								
Comments	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
			ng Objectives for					
The objectives should be added to the trainee's personal development plan (PDP) once DOPS is completed				eted				
1.								
2.								
3.								
Overall	Maximal		Significant	Minimal				petent for
Degree of	Supervision		Supervision	Supervision				pendent
Supervision	Supervisor undertakes the majority of the				requiring econological		prac	
required	tasks/decisions & delivers tequiring frequent tequiring occasional no supervision n		pervision required					
	constant	verbal prompts	verbal prompts		verbal prompt			
Please tick								
appropriate box								





DOPS form descriptors

	Pre Procedure
Indication	Assesses the appropriateness of the procedure and considers possible alternatives
Risk	Assesses co-morbidity including drug history
assessment	Assesses any procedure related risks relevant to patient
	Takes appropriate action to minimise any risks
Confirms	Early in training the consent process should be witnessed by the trainer, once
Consent	competent it is acceptable for the trainee to confirm that valid consent has
	been gained by another trained member of staff.
	During the summative DOPS the process of obtaining consent should witnessed
	and assessed
	Complete and full explanation of the procedure including proportionate risks
	and consequences without any significant omissions and individualised to the
	patient
	Avoids the use of jargon Does not raise any conserve unduly
	 Does not raise any concerns unduly Gives an opportunity for patient to ask questions by adopting appropriate
	verbal and non-verbal behaviours
	Develops rapport with the patient
	Respects the patient's own views, concerns and perceptions
Preparation	Ensures all appropriate pre-procedure checks are performed as per local policies
reparation	Ensures that all assisting staff are fully appraised of the current case
	Ensures that all medications and accessories likely to be required for this case
	are available
Equipment	Ensures the available scope is appropriate for the current patient and indication
check	Ensures the endoscope is functioning normally before attempting insertion
Monitoring	Ensures appropriate monitoring of oxygen saturation and vital signs pre-
	procedure
	Ensures appropriate action taken if readings are sub-optimal
	Demonstrates awareness of clinical monitoring throughout procedure
Sedation	When indicated inserts and secures IV access and uses appropriate topical
	anaesthesia
	Uses sedation and/or analgesic doses in keeping with current guidelines and in
	the context of the physiology of the patient
	Drug doses checked and confirmed with the assisting staff
	Uses Nitrous Oxide (Entonox) appropriately*
	Procedure
Scope	Exhibits good control of head and shaft of colonoscope at all times
handling	Angulation controls manipulated using the left hand during the procedure Angulation controls manipulated using the left hand during the procedure Angulation controls manipulated using the left hand during the procedure Angulation controls manipulated using the left hand during the procedure Angulation controls manipulated using the left hand during the procedure
	Demonstrates ability to use all scope functions (buttons/biopsy channel) whilst maintaining stable hold on colonoscope.
	maintaining stable hold on colonoscope Minimises external looping in shaft of instrument
Tip control	Minimises external looping in shaft of instrument Integrated technique: Combines tip and terrup steering to accurately control.
Tip control	• Integrated technique : Combines tip and torque steering to accurately control the tip of colonoscope and manoeuvre the tip in the correct direction.
	Individual components:
	Tip steering: Avoids unnecessary mucosal contact and maintains luminal view,
	avoiding need for blind negotiation of flexures and 'slide-by' where possible
	Torque steering: Demonstrates controlled torque steering using right
	hand/fingers to rotate shaft of colonoscope

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	Luminal awareness: Correctly identifies luminal direction using all available visual clues, and avoids red outs
Air	Appropriate insufflation and suction of air to minimise over-distension of bowel while maintaining adequate views
management	
Pro-active	Anticipates challenges and problems (e.g. flexures and loops) Uses appropriate techniques and stretegies to provent problems and minimise.
problem	 Uses appropriate techniques and strategies to prevent problems and minimise difficulties and patient discomfort
solving	 Recognition: Early recognition of technical challenges and difficulties preventing
	progression (e.g. loops, fixed pelvis)
	Management: Can articulate and demonstrate a logical approach to resolving
	technical challenges, including early change in strategy when progress not being
1.000	made
Loop	Uses appropriate techniques (tip and torque steering, withdrawal, position change) to minimize and provent loop formation.
management	change) to minimise and prevent loop formation
	Early recognition of when loop is forming or has formed Hadaystands and any articulate techniques for resolution of loops.
	Understands and can articulate techniques for resolution of loops Resolves loops as soon as technically possible, to minimise national discomfort.
	 Resolves loops as soon as technically possible, to minimise patient discomfort and any compromise to scope function
	 Recognises when loop resolution not possible and safely inserts colonoscope
	with loop, with awareness and management of any associated patient
	discomfort
Pace and	Takes sufficient time to maximise mucosal views
progress	 Insertion of colonoscope speed adjusted to minimise looping, prevent problems
progress	and manage difficulties
	Able to complete both insertion and withdrawal at pace consistent with normal
	service lists, adjusted, depending on difficulty of procedure
	Extent of examination is appropriate to the indication
Patient	Conscious awareness of patient discomfort and potential causes at all times
comfort	Applies logical strategy to minimise any potential or induced discomfort,
	including anticipation of problems and reducing patient anxiety
	Able to utilise effective colonoscopy techniques to resolve the majority of pain-
	related problems without the need for increased analgesia
	Appropriate escalation of analgesic use if technical strategies unsuccessful in
	managing patient discomfort
Visualisation	Visually and digitally examines the rectum and perineum (or stomal) area to
	ensure no obstruction or contraindication to insertion of instrument
	Well-judged and timely use of screen washes and water irrigation to ensure
	clear views
	Utilises positional changes to maximise mucosal views
	Ensures optimal luminal views throughout the examination
	Uses mucosal washing and suction of fluid to ensure optimal visualisation of
	mucosa, particularly at potential blind spots (caecal pole, flexures, rectosigmoid).
	Retroversion in the rectum should be performed to fully visualise the lower
	rectum and dentate line. If rectal retroversion is not possible, the reason should be indicated.
	 Recognises and identifies landmarks of complete examination (appendix orifice,
	ileo-caecal valve, tri-radiate fold or anastomosis/neo-terminal ileum)
	There is photo-documentation (or video) of significant findings and landmarks of completion

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	Management of Findings
Pathology	Accurate determination of normal and abnormal findings
recognition	Appropriate use of mucosal enhancement techniques
Pathology	Takes appropriate specimens as indicated by the pathology and clinical context
management	Performs relevant therapy or interventions if appropriate in clinical context
	(includes taking no action)
	For management of polyps please use DOPyS.
Complications	Ensures risk of complications is minimised
	Rapid recognition of complications both during and after the procedure
	Manages any complications appropriately and safely
	Post procedure
Report writing	Records a full and accurate description of procedure and findings
	Extent of the procedure is recorded in the report and supported by image/video
	recording
Managament	Uses appropriate endoscopy scoring systems Passada an appropriate management plan (including modication further)
Management plan	 Records an appropriate management plan (including medication, further investigation and responsibility for follow-up).
piaii	ENTS (endoscopic non-technical skills)
Communication	Maintains clear communication with assisting staff
and teamwork	Gives and receives knowledge and information in a clear and timely fashion
	Ensures that both the team and the endoscopist are working together, using the
	same core information and understand the 'big picture' of the case
	Ensures that the patient is at the centre of the procedure, emphasising safety
	and comfort
	Clear communication of results and management plan with patient and/or
	carers
Situation	Ensure procedure is carried out with full respect for privacy and dignity
awareness	Maintains continuous evaluation of the patient's condition
	Ensures lack of distractions and maintains concentration, particularly during
	difficult situations
	Intra-procedural changes to scope set-up monitored and rechecked
Leadership	Provides emotional and cognitive support to team members by tailoring
	leadership and teaching style appropriately
	Supports safety and quality by adhering to current protocols and codes of clinical practice
	Adopts a calm and controlled demeanour when under pressure, utilising all
	resources to maintain control of the situation and taking responsibility for
	patient outcome
Judgement and	Considers options and possible courses of action to solve an issue or problem,
decision making	including assessment of risk and benefit
	Communicates decisions and actions to team members prior to implementation
	Reviews outcomes of procedure or options for dealing with problems
	Reflects on issues and institutes changes to improve practice