

Confabula

A pécsi orvoskar lapja

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Alakul a klinika - 400 Ágyas most és majd
PTE-ÁOK Skills lab / UP-MS Skills lab

Dr. Mayer
Klára interjú
A világörökség
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INTERVIEW: UP-MS SKILLS LAB

Rumour has it that a *Skills Lab* will be set up at the university. What exactly does it mean?

Ádám Schlégl: Principally the Skills Lab is a centre for the development of practical skills at both graduate and postgraduate levels. The main target areas are surgery, internal medicine, anaesthesiology and intensive care along with obstetrics, ENT and ophthalmology. Mannequins, dummies and various digital computer programmes will be available to practise with. Due to the high number of students the time to spend with patients is limited

and the aim of this project is to find a solution for this problem. Before treating patients it is also of primary importance to have some prior knowledge and practice regarding invasive treatments.

Péter Kupó: I have just found a quote that relates to the above:

„if you love the theatre, like going there and love the actors you will still not become an outstanding actor. You have to step on the stage to become one.”

The same refers to practical training: after having observed your tutor taking blood, carrying out a lumbar puncture or assisting during a delivery still won't make you an expert in these fields irrespective of the number of occasions you have observed the above.

How did you initiate this project?

Péter Maróti: It was initiated by the Students' Union and four members of the Union were actively involved, namely: Péter Maróti, Péter Varga, Ádám Schlégl and Péter Kupó. It was all instigated by a student survey at the Faculty of Medicine. Both Hungarian and international students were asked about their opinion regarding practical training. The outcome was quite disappointing. This made us think how to change all this, how to improve practical training. We concluded that setting up a Skills Lab would mean a significant improvement in the practical training of medical students.





Á. S.: The outcome of the survey of both the Association of Residents and the Students' Union was that the most outstanding shortcoming of the Hungarian medical education system and the international alike was the practical training. So we initiated a comprehensive reform of the development of practical training, part of which is the setup of a Skills Lab that meets international standards.

What funds did you manage to allocate?

Péter Varga: We applied for the *Educational Development Fund* and were awarded **113 million HUF** which was supplemented by an additional **15 million HUF** thanks to the successful financial management of the Students' Union as this amount was assigned to the Faculty from the Unions own funds. This amount is available at the moment. Public procurement procedure is on the way so we are waiting for the equipment to arrive.

Where will it be set up?

P. M.: The centre, which will cover an area of **350 square meters**, will be located on the fourth floor of the main building, on the site of the current animal house.

What sorts of equipment will be available?

Á.S.: From state-of-the-art dummies that enable the practice of advanced level resuscitation, to laparoscopy, wound dressing and surgical stitching, along with delivery models almost all skills of the vari-

ous fields of medicine will be represented. Lumbar puncture, insertion of cannula into the vein and a dummy for the practice of rectal-digital examinations will also be available. All in all around one hundred various sorts of equipment will be available for the students to practise with.

P. K.: As its price suggests, the dummy is the most high-tech of all the equipment. It inhales on



its own, chest going up and down; its heart beat can be detected by a phonendoscope, pulse can be felt, can produce the symptoms of PTX (Pneumothorax), and even blood can be taken from it. Essentially, when the dummy is ventilated by the respirator it won't notice that it is not a human.

M.P.: An echocardiograph simulator will also be available to identify all complications that an

echocardiograph may detect. Each and every software will come in a package, meaning that all known diseases will be ready to be simulated. Last but not least one of the most advanced laparoscopy-simulator will also be at the students' disposal.

Who will have access to all this?

P. K.: Our primary aim was to develop the practi-



„Az Oktatásfejlesztési Alap pályázatán sikeresen elnyertünk 113 millió forintot erre a projektre és ezt a tavalyi év során a sikeres HÖK gazdálkodásnak köszönhetően ki tudtuk egészíteni 15 millió forinttal, amit a Hallgatói Önkormányzat a saját keretéből adott át a karnak a Skills Lab megvalósítására.”

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cal skills of the students. So the number one target group is the medical students, however, students in postgraduate education will also have access to the lab.

P.V.: Students at gradual level will have access to the lab both during obligatory and elective classes. Special elective and optional subjects will be developed for the use of the Skills Lab and all will have access to the dummies even during extracurricular hours.

Á.S.: What makes our Skill Lab special is that it will provide opportunity for the students in their spare time to practise all skills that they feel need more practice. If one wants to become a surgeon,

can easily go to practise stitching, dressing wounds whenever s/he is available. We consider it to be of primary importance to ensure ample time for practice.

P. K.: We also aim at setting up a network of senior students to supervise the extracurricular hours.

Á.S.: A course for senior supervisors will be launched to prepare them for the task. After gaining a certain level, s/he will be entitled to take up this position. It will entail certain scores and we are also planning to secure some funds for their salaries. Their responsibility will be to supervise the use of dummies and assist junior students in



acquiring proper skills.

Have you heard of any similar initiatives in the country?

P.V.: At the other three medical schools the Skill Labs have either already been set up or are just being built. However, we can state that none are this complex and interdisciplinary as ours and the fact that we ensure access during extracurricular hours is also exceptional.

When will it be finished?

P.V.: This fall or the latest by spring.

WRITTEN BY: MÁTÉ HAJDU

TRANSLATED FROM HUNGARIAN BY: TIMEA NEMETH



HOW WILL THE FUNCTION OF THE 400-BED UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CHANGE? WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER REORGANISATION?

Obviously some rumours have been spreading around within the university buildings, the majority of which are misbeliefs. The reconstruction of the 400-Bed University Hospital (hereinafter referred to as University Hospital) is part of an EU project that was submitted in 2008-2009, approved in 2010, the grant agreement signed soon afterwards and as a consequence the reconstruction work could be launched in November 2012. It is a closed project. Between 2008 and 2009 two hospitals were located in Pécs: the University Hospital and the Baranya County Hospital. The tender was developed before the integration process; therefore the renovation of the University Hospital will be financed by these funds, meaning that the departments which were included in the project and originally had been located there will be relocated to the exact same place.

In this sense this project is independent from all the other reorganisation processes of the University Hospital, since those are rather the consequences of the integration process of the Baranya County Hospital. *The First Department of Internal Medicine*, which has always been located there and is still partly functioning in Wing B, will be relocated there. *The Department of Surgery*, *the Department of Traumatology* and *the Department of Orthopaedics* will also move back there. The various departments of diagnostics have always been situated in the above building and are functioning there at the moment, but will move to new locations (*Dept. of Nuclear Medicine*, *Dept. of Radiology* and *Dept. of Laboratory Medicine*). *The Department of Anaesthesiology*

and Intensive Therapy will also be relocated, so the new structure will be reasonably similar to the previous one, it will not be completely disarranged. What really makes the difference is the renewal of the whole building. One of the major changes is the establishment of the *Department of Emergency Medicine* (so-called SO-1), which previously had not been functioning in this form and will be the highest level emergency centre, with a one-entry system. It means that anyone who requires emergency care will have to check-in at the same entry irrespectively of having ENT-related, ophthalmological or cardiological symptoms. This one-entry system may be bypassed by only two special sets of patients: children, who will be referred to the *Department of Paediatrics* and women in labour, who will be referred to the *Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*.

The departments which are closely linked to Emergency Medicine will be located in this huge building complex, such as internal medicine, traumatology and surgery. The health-care services will be entirely reformed in their original conception. Previously – and partly still to date – each speciality has provided their own emergency care. There is an emergency service at the departments of ophthalmology, urology, ENT, etc. The above detailed concentration of the various specialities means a colossal shift in the profession, which is one of the basic principles of this project. The other significant change is the establishment of the central operating theatre block. Three operating theatres will be functioning on three floors (nine altogether), which means, that contrary to the prior conception (when each department had their own theatre) there will be only one central operating theatre block. Apparently some theatres, such as the transplantation operating theatre, require very specific

conditions and therefore those will be mainly used for the specific purposes exclusively. The entire central operating theatre block will have a supervisor/manager, who will be in charge for the distribution of the theatres based on daily demands and the preparation of the anaesthetic rota accordingly. These medical complexes can manage resources, including human, more effectively. Likewise, a solid diagnostic imaging centre will also be set up centrally located at the southern building block. This will be opened at 10 am (27/09/2013) on Friday, which is the very first inauguration of the project. *The Department of Nuclear Medicine* and *the Department of Radiology* will be situated here as the *Institution of Diagnostic Imaging*. Together with the Department of Laboratory Medicine (situated on the 7th floor) they encompass all the other departments like a sandwich.

HOW CAN THE RELOCATION OF DEPARTMENTS BE ACCOMPLISHED?

The integration of the Baranya County Hospital paved the way to the merger or rather vacation of hospitals and departments. One of the major problems of the university hospital in Pécs is the deconcentration of the buildings. You know it as well, since you are to travel from one place to another when, for example, attending your practice sessions, thus roaming about the city. If you are expected to reach the department of obstetrics, the Military Hospital in Akác Steet, the department of urology or the University Hospital, you are to cover a great distance within the city. Obviously, this situation makes professional life more complicated as, for instance, doctors at the department of ENT may need to consult with specialists from the department of internal medicine. As a result, this situation raises concerns

regarding healthcare provision as well as logistics resulting in additional expenses in the budget. For this reason, maintenance costs are enormous, not to mention that these buildings are mostly old and out-of-date.

SOME RENOVATION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY AND ENT. ARE THESE BUILDINGS CONSIDERED NOW AS MODERN?

What seems to have been renovated is only a guise, since the entire building has not been renovated, sadly. There are two ways of renovating an old building: one option is to start the work from the foundations, change all wires, strengthen all walls, put in new windows etc. and the other alternative is to have the walls redecorated and the jacketing changed but everything else remains unchanged. The latter type of renovation has taken place in these buildings due to budgetary constraints. These works that total up to some-ten-billion forints do not even suffice to protect the condition of the buildings. The renovation of the University Hospital in itself – disregarding the procurement of devices, - cost some ten billion forints. The renovation costs of such old buildings account for a couple ten million, maximum a hundred million forints. The comparison of amounts clearly shed light on the vast differences of expenses. Though superficially renovated, the buildings remain outdated even if the wards inside look more state-of-the-art.

WHO WILL BE IN POSSESSION OF THE BUILDINGS?

The largest ones of the hospitals are the University Hospital, the Cardiology Centre and the Second

Department of Internal Medicine. A major failure is the fact that the latter department had not been joined together with the main building. Although they are located next to each other the ambulance services provide the transfer of patients from one place to the other. A bridge “of sighs” or a tunnel should have been constructed but that must have been beyond the budget. Unfortunately, this project does not finance its construction either. However, a great project is going to take place at the Department of Oncology which is situated right next to the Department of Obstetrics and in the proximity of Nyár Street, the earlier location of the Children’s Hospital. Now this complex hosting several departments of paediatrics belongs to UP, as well. Besides, the Department of Ophthalmology is also located there for the time being, but other departments may as well have to be relocated there due to the reconstruction works. Concerning the Department of Dermatology, this is the oldest building used for medical purposes in Pécs and it is in dire condition. The UP hires this building which is owned by the local government, thus it must be relocated to someplace else in the near future. Further on, although the Department of ENT and the Department of Urology situated in Munkácsi Street are owned by the UP, they are too far away from the other UP complexes. The Hospital of Mercy used to serve as Hospital Number 2 including the Second Department of Surgery and the First Department of Internal Medicine, thus making this complex more compact, but the latter two institutions have been relocated to a new place leaving behind the former two departments. Walking further on we get to the Department of Dentistry located near a large area hosting the Department of Neuropsychiatry, previously the County Hospital and the Children’s Hospital on the other side of the street. Not to mention

that the Military Hospital which was merged into UP about ten years ago has not yet been taken into account. The current situation cannot last any longer and such a deconcentrated hospital layout and department structure must not be operated in 2013.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO THE MILITARY HOSPITAL IN THE FUTURE?

Since the Military Hospital has a new and modern unit of operating theatres and inpatient-care facilities, our goal would be to establish a department of one-day surgery along with other non-active departments of rehabilitation and chronic diseases, which would be a very innovative hospital profile. During the time of the reconstruction works there will be temporary reorganizations and relocations that are solely forced by the circumstances. Therefore, visitors will encounter temporary and not permanent changes in the next few years to come. In my opinion, 2015 may be the year when the ultimate relocations and reorganizations can be initiated. The motto of the project is the concentration of active hospitals and departments which will be accomplished at two locations: one will be the University Hospital and its neighbourhood including the Cardiology Centre, the Second Department of Internal Medicine as well as the Department of Oncology and the Department of Obstetrics, whereas the other concentrated area will be in Rákóczi and Rét Street including the Children’s Hospital. It raises no concerns that the Children’s Hospital will not be connected to the rest of buildings as it very rarely requires assistance from the other departments. The Department of One-day Surgery along with the non-active Departments of Rehabilitation and Chronic Diseases will be the third area of concentration. However, as I see it,



these

three conglomerates cannot be sustained in the long run. The Military Hospital is out of reach of the other UP complexes and, apart from the Department of Traumatology, its building is terribly behind the times.

ARE THERE ANY FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF MODERN INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT?

The development of the instruments had always been a significant part of the project, however, due to the ever rising reconstruction costs the budget allocated for this had to be cut continuously up to several billion forints occasionally. Certainly, this does not imply that new equipment will not be procured, but not to the extent originally planned. The Call for the Tender contained some restrictions regarding diagnostic imaging, like the procurement of PET and MRI equipment. The major equipment procurement will cover the central theatres and intensive care units, including both central and specific intensive care units, such as the Coronary Care Unit or the Stroke Care Unit. Above all this other special care units, like the bone marrow transplantation and the high dose isotopic therapy unit will also be refurbished. Primarily modern instruments will be provided to high technological care units, including the renovation of furniture. In the end the hospital building will be state-of-the-art, thus meeting EU standards where single or double room wards will be located with en-suite bathrooms. The built-in sinks and the reception area of the nurses all cost a lot of money. The budget allocated for them is the same as the one for new instruments and equipment. All in all we have a huge reconstruction cost to be compared with the ten billion worth project and a two billion instrument and equipment budget including

the procurement of furniture.

HOW WILL THE EDUCATION BE IMPROVED?

According to the Call for the Tender no budget is allocated for the development of education. The lecture rooms of the University Hospital and their locality looked rather awkward some four-five years ago. Several educational units and some patient care units, such as the outpatient unit of the Department of Ophthalmology or several rooms of the Department of Radiology had been located there. At the time we came up with the idea, together with the management of the faculty, to establish an education centre, part of which to belong to certain departments. Some departments do not possess a conference or meeting room due to the above. So this new education centre will also serve as aid to the daily functioning of some departments, like a meeting room for the morning discussions. During the course of the day education related activities will come about. In this sense there will be a modern seminar room with multifunctional rooms attached to it to accommodate between 30 and 100 people. They will provide for both patient care and education. There will be one large lecture room assigned to the First Department of Internal Medicine, the Department of Surgery, the Department of Locomotor Surgery and the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Therapy. Mobile walls can split the lecture rooms into two. There will be several seminar rooms which the budget of the project did not cover. The earlier management of the Medical School decided upon its financial funding backed by the current management, which totals up to several hundred million forints. The reconstruction work runs parallel with the improvement of the educational facilities; however the latter is covered solely by funds of the Medical Faculty.

HOW MANY RESOURCES ARE THERE TO COVER THIS PROJECT?

This project is 90% EU-supported, local contribution is 10%, which means contribution by the UP, but it is provided by the government, as the benefactor of the university. Therefore, the project is fully financed; however, the cost of the education centre and its equipment is covered by the Medical School entirely.

THE FUTURE FUNCTION OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED YET. ARE THERE ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THIS ISSUE?

There is a definite resolution that the Nyár Street sites, the Department of Dermatology, the sites of the Department of Urology and the Department of ENT have to be vacated. There is no consensus on where exactly these units will be located. It is almost certain that they will be mainly situated at the Rákóczi Street site, but further negotiations are required to decide in which building and on which floor. Hopefully the final decision will be made within a few months.

WILL THE SURGERY UNITS ALSO HAVE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED IN THE COUNTY HOSPITAL DUE TO THE CHANGES? CAN FURTHER RECONSTRUCTIONS BE EXPECTED WHEN THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IS FINISHED?

Probably, major reconstructions will not be necessary. Building A and H are very modern. Building A has been completely renovated to locate conservative medical care departments. Earlier the

departments of internal medicine were to be found in this building and currently, such units are located here on a temporary basis. This is a typical example, because here not only the walls have been repainted but everything else has been changed and modernized. It was a multi-billion investment during the active years of the County Hospital. This is the cost of the renovation of an old building. Obviously, the future of this building will also be to locate conservative medical care departments, such as pulmonology. Unfortunately, building B is in dire conditions, it has not been renovated. In order to make it suitable for a unit to move in, certain reconstructions will have to be carried out there. At the moment, surgery units can be found there, but the Department of Geriatric care used to be located here and the Department of Gerontopsychiatry is still operating in this building. In other words both manual and conservative medical care is present. Building C is situated next to this one, which is quite modern. A state-of-the-art central operating theatre block, a big polyclinic and the ICU are located here. This building can be occupied by any of the manual fields in its current condition. Beside this, there is building H, which used to be the location of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. If, for example, the Department of Urology or the Department of

ENT were moved there, no serious reconstructions would be necessary; it can be used in its current condition. All in all, I think this site is suitable for accommodating both manual and conservative medical care specialities. It is certain that Building B has to be reconstructed to a certain level, but in the other buildings, either the function will not change or they will be suitable for accommodating new functions.

WHEN WAS THE DEPARTMENT OF TRAUMATOLOGY MOVED TO THE MILITARY HOSPITAL?

Some ten years ago. What initiated this was that the Military Hospital had been transferred to us by the Ministry of Defence. The site was relatively large and there were funds available to set up a Traumatology Centre. After ten years it is rather hard to argue whether at the time it was a wrong or right decision. Originally it was only the Department of Traumatology that was located to the site of the Military Hospital. The Department of Orthopaedics was located there during the vacating of the University Hospital to leave room for renovation. The Department of Immunology and Rheumatology had been integrated into the Second Department of Internal Medicine originally before becoming an

independent unit. From the mid-90s the significance of immunological care within the department became more and more observable, which led to its separation. The first site they moved to was the Hospital of Mercy and sometime later when the Order of Mercy claimed the second hospital block the Department of Immunology and Rheumatology was located at the site of the Military Hospital.

WILL THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF PÉCS CHANGE IN THE REGION OR THE COUNTRY AFTER 2015?

Hopefully, yes, thus we shall be able to strengthen our role as the health care centre of the Southern Transdanubian region. Currently the role of the University Hospital is diverse. There are no city or county hospitals located in the town, hence that is also the obligation of the University Hospital to provide this health care, besides all other responsibilities at national and higher education levels. This project will give significant assistance in this respect.

**WRITTEN BY: KÁROLY HEINRICH
BÁLINT HORVÁTH
MÁTE HAJDU
TRANSLATED BY: TÍMEA NÉMETH**

