The experience of a multidisciplinary uro-oncological team in a provincial hospital in Cuba

Abstract

Objective: The objective of the present article is to advertise the experience of a multidisciplinary urologic oncology team in a provincial hospital in Cuba.

Methods: Description and presentation of experience and working algorithm followed by three urologists, an oncologists and a trained nurse in a provincial general hospital from 1993 until now, as well as the interaction with other disciplines related to the uro-oncological treatment.

Results: The medical care, teaching, and research aspects have provided us with a greater understanding of the oncological disease in the area of urology.

Conclusion: The integration of an uro-oncological branch in a provincial general hospital is possible whenever exists enough will in the hospital administration and the readiness of a multidisciplinary medical staff (urologists, oncologists, radiotherapists, etc.) to collaborate and to put work in the creation and implementation of the same. The result will be an interdisciplinary and qualified care of patients with uro-oncological diseases.

Keywords: uro-oncology, multidisciplinary team, working algorithm, integration

Introduction

The care of an oncological patient requires the interaction of different medical and other health care disciplines. This makes necessary the integration, collaboration and coordination of health care professionals from different disciplines, which offer in a professional manner their specialized knowledge for the well-being of the patient. Theoretically this interaction should lead to a benefit for the patient. A multidisciplinary uro-oncological team was formed in our hospital with the objective to strengthen and develop medical care in this discipline. This task was not easy to manage, so we decided to reveal the experience we acquired throughout several years of hard work.

Materials and methods

In January 1993 was already found the uro-oncological section as a part of the oncological department of our hospital. It was made up of three urologists, an oncologist and a nurse, who were dedicated full time to this activity. The hospital administration assigned an eight-bed male room, and if necessary according to the demand medical students complete their rotation, free-choice classes on specific pathologies are offered (lasting twenty one days). During their medical students in order to deepen their knowledge. When the fifth-year the planning of the development of these activities is made by the heads of the Urology and Oncology departments. Pre-operative case discussions together with the urologic team are carried out weekly to achieve a consensus. In case of a deeply rooted doctor-patient relationship or another personal interest of any kind on the part of the doctor or the patient, we favor the same doctor to perform the surgery with the support of our team.

Teaching

The rotation of medical students through the oncology service is not scheduled in Cuba, but in the urologic service the students are rotating into the uro-oncological section so that both, the urologist and oncologist maintain their teaching lessons and training with the students in order to deepen their knowledge. When the fifth-year medical students complete their rotation, free-choice classes on specific pathologies are offered (lasting twenty one days). During their residency in the oncologic and neurologic departments, the doctors have periods of rotation through these disciplines, with frequently as well as post surgical and radiation follow-up’s. The endo vesical or systemic chemotherapy is given in the chemotherapy section by a well-trained nurse and under the supervision of one of the specialized doctors of the team. In the general consultations, there will be seen the broad range of uro-oncologic pathologies, for example renal diseases or pathologies of the genitals. The patients which present themselves for an uro-oncologic consultation, generally have been studied by the urologists of the hospital or from municipal hospitals in the province. We have a weekly surgical shift for the treatment of uro-oncological diseases and when we do not complete it with enough surgeries, we include cases of the general urology service, which is almost always overcrowded. Sometimes when we have to perform a major surgery – bladder replacement, radical prostatectomy, etc. – the administration provides us with an extra operating session in order to not interrupt the normal flow of the planned operations. In the surgical interventions (Table 1) are participating always specialists and residents of the general surgery service, as well as the oncologist from our team. The planning of the development of these activities is made by the heads of the Urology and Oncology departments. Pre-operative case discussions together with the urologic team are carried out weekly to achieve a consensus. In case of a deeply rooted doctor-patient relationship or another personal interest of any kind on the part of the doctor or the patient, we favor the same doctor to perform the surgery with the support of our team.
performed evaluations. We also offer training and post-graduate courses in uro-oncological diseases for urologists, oncologists and related specialists, including for the personnel from nearby provinces.

Figure 1 Work algorithm.
Source: Holguín Teaching General Hospital Uroncological Section.

Table 1 Uroncology Group, Results of the work during the period 2012-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Mayor surgical Interventions</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radical prostatectomy</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>14,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical cystectomy</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTU bladder cáncer</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>36,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial cystectomy</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>14,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloplastic bladder substitution</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical nephrectomy</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>8,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial nephrectomy</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephroureterectomy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penile amputation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial amputation of the penis</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Teaching

| Rotations of medical students        | 50  |
| Residents who rotated                | 23  |
| Postgraduate courses and training    | 17  |

III. Research.

| Creating Service Work Guides         | 1   |
| Creating Research Protocols          | 6   |
| Resident Thesis Tutoring             | 19  |

Source: Holguín Teaching General Hospital Uroncological Section.

Research

Several working protocols for research were elaborated, which have to be executed by the urologic and oncologic service staff members. These protocols are not mandatory but contribute to unify criteria of different disciplines (surgery, radiotherapy, immunotherapy, etc.). Before forming this team the urologists of our hospital did not formally follow work protocols and did their work according to their own experience (empirically or scientifically), meanwhile the oncologists for their part were focused on radiation treatment. Since the creation of our multidisciplinary team, each one of the disciplines have had to give up their egoistic behavior of playing the main role in the process of the treatment of the disease. Naturally the interpersonal relationship is a very important factor to create and apply with success a single therapeutic guideline. Before the planning of any research project there is the relationship with other disciplines. The resident doctors who are finishing their residency in the oncological area of urology and prepare their final thesis can count on the tutorship and guidance of the multidisciplinary uro-oncological team members. All the team members should be highly motivated, abandon their selfish behavior and adopt a more cooperative conduct, as it is generally pursued by different multidisciplinary teams worldwide.

Conclusion

The integration of an uro-oncological multidisciplinary team in a provincial general hospital is possible whenever there exists enough will on the part of the hospital administration and the will of specialized physicians (urologists, oncologists, radiotherapists, etc.) from different disciplines to collaborate in a multidisciplinary team to establish a multi factorial care of oncological patients in the genitourinary field.

Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared there is no conflict of interest.

References


