

Criteria for Registration in Plastic Surgery

Any doctor can request to be registered as a **Plastic Surgeon** if he/she fulfils ALL the following requirements:

- 1.0 Fully registered with Malaysian Medical Council and with current Annual Practicing Certificate(APC)
- 2.0 A recognised postgraduate qualification
 - 2.1 Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (General Surgery) from RCS of England/Edinburgh/Glasgow/Ireland (followed by a minimum of 3 years of recognised training in Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery in Malaysia or overseas, & Certification by the Malaysian Board of Plastic Surgery*)
 - 2.2 Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (General Surgery), followed by a minimum of 3 years of recognised training in Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery in Malaysia or overseas, & Certification by the Malaysian Board of Plastic Surgery*
 - 2.3 Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery)
 - 2.4 Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (Intercollegiate Fellowship in Plastic Surgery, United Kingdom & Ireland)
 - 2.5 Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (Plastic Surgery) from RCS of England/Edinburgh/Glasgow/Ireland
 - 2.6 Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada (Plastic Surgery)
 - 2.7 Board Certification, American Board of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery
 - 2.8 Fellow, Academy of Medicine Singapore (Plastic Surgery)
 - 2.9 Fellow, Academy of Medicine Hong Kong (Plastic Surgery)

2.10 Masters in Surgery from Universiti Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, followed by a minimum of 3 years of recognised training in Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery in Malaysia or overseas, and passed the Examination & Certification by the Malaysian Board of Plastic Surgery*

2.11 Masters in Surgery (Plastic Surgery), Universiti Sains Malaysia(since 2007)

** Board Certification conducted under the auspicious of the Malaysian Association of Plastic, Aesthetic and Craniomaxillofacial Surgeons.*

3.0 Required Post Qualification Experience

3.1 Applicants with Recognized Post qualification

He/She should have completed a minimum 12-24 months of satisfactory clinical work experience in recognised centre(s) after qualification.

3.2 Applicants with unrecognized Post qualifications, will be individually assessed, and on case-to-case basis.

He/she should have completed a minimum 3-5 years of satisfactorily clinical work experience in recognized centre(s) after qualification.

3.2.1 Notwithstanding the above requirements, the applicants need to submit the following documentations:

1. Previous working experience including logbook
2. Written reports from two(2) referee who are plastic surgeons registered with the NSR.

4. Evidence of satisfactory postgraduate training as supported by:

4.1 Certificate/Letter of satisfactory completion of the training programmes

4.2 Log of cases and procedures on core competencies as stated in Appendix A

4.3 Period of training

Revised on 20th July 2014

APPENDIX A

SECTION I

CORE PROCEDURAL SKILLS, AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER TRAINING AND CREDENTIALLING

Definition of Plastic Surgery and Core Procedural Skills of a Plastic Surgeon upon completion of plastic surgical training

Definition of Plastic Surgery

Plastic Surgery is a medical specialty concerned with the correction or restoration of form and function. Though cosmetic or aesthetic surgery is the best-known kind of plastic surgery, most plastic surgery is not cosmetic. It not only encompasses reconstructive and aesthetic elements, but also focuses on surgical ablation of pathological conditions with the aim of achieving optimal cosmetic and functional outcomes. It refers to surgery which shapes, removes, repairs or transfers tissues in any part of the body and is hence not confined to any anatomical boundary.

Core Procedural Skills

- **General Plastic Surgery**

- **Skin and Soft Tissue lesions**

The ability to recognise and to treat various skin and soft tissue conditions, both benign and malignant.

- **Wound and scar management**

The ability to manage simple, compound and difficult wounds that may require specialised closure or resurfacing techniques such as grafts of various types, flaps (local/regional/distant including free tissue transfer) and tissue expansion techniques; scar management and available treatment modalities.

- **Reconstructive techniques**

The ability to perform reconstructive surgery ranging from grafts to complex flaps and apply it in head and neck surgery, facial palsy, breast surgery, tissue defects in the trunk and extremities.

- **Burns**

The ability to manage burns (thermal, electrical, chemical and radiation) in all aspects: assessment, resuscitation, resurfacing, wound care and skin grafting

techniques, rehabilitation and management of the sequelae of burns, including contractures and scars.

- **Congenital Deformities**

The ability to manage cleft lip and palate, simple craniofacial anomalies, congenital deformities of the extremities, other head and neck deformities such as malformations, neurofibromatosis, vascular anomalies, congenital skin conditions, congenital eyelid, congenital ear and urogenital abnormalities.

- **Vascular Anomalies**

The ability to manage congenital, acquired and developmental vascular conditions and be familiar with appropriate available current treatment modalities.

- **Neoplastic Conditions**

The management of skin and soft tissue tumours, both benign and malignant, and the regional lymph nodes.

The ability to manage both benign and malignant tumours of the head & neck involving resection, neck dissection and reconstruction. Including skull base & craniofacial tumours.

- **Trauma**

Management and repair of skin & soft tissue injuries and defects.

The ability to manage soft tissue and skeletal injuries in the region of the face, including craniomaxillofacial trauma.

- **Maxillofacial Surgery**

The ability to manage lesions, wounds, compound injuries, burns, tumour resection and reconstruction in the maxillofacial areas.

- **Head & Neck Surgery**

The ability to manage tumours, trauma, malformations, congenital deformities and reconstruction in the head & neck region.

- **Microvascular Surgery**

The ability to perform small vessel and nerve anastomosis, microvascular tissue transfer and perform the appropriate transfer in reparative and reconstructive surgery, including replantation.

- **Oculoplastic Surgery**

The ability to manage congenital, traumatic, neoplastic conditions of the eyelid (including resection & reconstruction), orbital trauma and orbital defects.

The ability to address aesthetic concerns in the periorbital area.

- **Hand Surgery**

The ability to perform corrective surgery on congenital deformities of the hand. The ability to deal with acute injuries of the hand and subsequent reconstructive procedures.

- **Aesthetic Surgery**

Knowledge of the indications, treatment options and potential risk and complications associated with aesthetic surgery. The ability to manage and treat patients with aesthetic concerns in the integument, scalp, face, eyelids, nose, lips, ears, breasts, abdomen, trunk, limbs and perineum.

- **Lasers and Non-surgical therapy**

The ability to apply the knowledge and principles in the safe and effective use of topical creams, cosmeceutical products, botox, fillers, and implantable materials.

The ability to apply the knowledge and principles, safety features in the field of lasers, radiofrequency and intense pulsed light systems in plastic surgery for pathological and nonpathological conditions.

Specific training in the use of new technology is expected.

Section II – Advanced

Specialised Areas of Plastic Surgery requiring further training. Assessment and credentialing may be carried out by the Malaysian Board of Plastic Surgery in collaboration with international experts.

Advanced Hand Surgery

Aspects of Hand surgery requiring complex hand reconstruction in complex congenital hand anomalies, complex thumb reconstruction, brachial plexus injuries and complex hand trauma. Also included are: endoscopic hand surgery and tendon transfer.

Craniofacial surgery

CMF surgery involving the management of conditions such as complex congenital craniosynostosis syndromes, complex skull base tumours and conditions requiring orthognathic surgery.