Attendin	g Surgeon: _	
MR #:		
Date:	//_	

PACE - Prostatectomy Assessment and Competency Evaluation

DOMAINS*	1	2	3	4	5		
Bladder Drop			Console Surgeon:				
Identify and Dissect away from Umbilical Ligaments & Pubic Bone	• Injury to the Bladder/Pelvic Side Wall and/or adjacent Obturator Vessels/Nerve		Entry into Peri-vesical Fat; or Bleeding Obscuring the Operative Field; or Inadequate Lateral Dissection and/or Curtain of Tissue left anteriorly		Clean Dissection that respects all Surgical Planes with Minimal /no Bleeding and Preservation of Accessory Vessels if present		
Preparation of the Prostate			Console Surgeon:				
Defatting Prostate with Dorsal Venous Complex (DVC) Preservation	DVC and/or Periprostatic Bleeding Inadequate Defatting/Injury of Anterior Prostate-Vesical Junction Untimely and/or Inadvertent Opening of Endopelvic Fascia Bladder not released from Pelvic Side Wall		Suboptimal Hemostasis Inadequate Anterior Prostate-Vesical Exposure with Acceptable Bladder release from Pelvic Side Wall		Adequate Prostate-Vesical Exposure with Minimal/no Bleeding Appropriate and Planned Opening of Endopelvic Fascia Bladder released from Pelvic Side Wall		
Bladder Neck Dissection	Console Surgeon:						
Dissection of the Bladder Neck from the Prostate	Wrong Plane with Subsequent Entry into the Prostate and/or weak (thin) Posterior Bladder Neck Injury or close proximity to the Ureteric Orifices or Trigon Leaves Prostate Tissue on the Bladder		Disproportionate Bladder Neck Deviates from Prostate-Vesical Junction but returns to the Correct Plane		Identifies and divides the Natural Groove which delineates the Prostate-Vesical Junction Proportionate Bladder Neck with adequate thickness and without entry into the Prostate		
Dissection of the Seminal vesicles (SV) and Posterior Anatomical Plane Console Surgeon:							
Dissection of Seminal Vesicles (SV)	Unintentional Retained Portion of SV Excessive Use of Cautery Uncontrolled bleeding from vessels around SV		Complete Removal of the SV despite Inadvertant Entry Vessels Torn with subsequent Control of Bleeding		Complete Atraumatic Removal of SV with Minimal Traction Appropriate Use of Cautery		
Development of Posterior Anatomical Plane	Entry into the Base of the Prostate Inappropriate use of Cautery Rectal injury		Initial Entry into Suboptimal Plane close to the Prostate or Rectum with subsequent Correction of the Anatomical Plane		Anatomical Plane created down to the Posterior Urethra with Minimal Bleeding and Tearing of Tissue		
Preservation of Neurovascular Bundle (NVB) Console Surgeon:							
Neurovascular Bundle (NVB) Preservation	Entry into the Prostate Inappropriate Use of Cautery Damage to the Main Trunk of the NVB		Excessive Traction on/around NVB Poor Set up/Visualization of Operative Field Excessive Bleeding Inadequate Release of NVB at/adjacent to Apex of the Prostate		Balanced Hemostasis with Proper Dissection up to and beyond the Apex of Prostate and Urethra Appropriate Use of Cautery		
Apical Dissection	Console Surgeon:						
Apical Dissection	Entry into the Apex of Prostate with Remnants of Prostate Tissue left on the Urethra Untimely Entry ino the DVC Excessive Traction and injury/shortening of the Urethra Injury to the Lateral Apical NVB		Unable to clearly separate Prostatic Apex from the Urethra Inadequate Closure of the Dorsal Venous Sinuses with Persistent Bleeding Uneven edges of the urethral incision		Complete Control of Dorsal Venous Sinuses with Adequate Urethral Length and Preservation of the NVB		
Urethro-Vesical anastomosis Console Surgeon:							
Needle Entry	Needle Tip usually (>75%) enters Non-Perpendicular		Needle Tip usually enters half the time Non-Perpendicular		Needle Tip usually (>90%) enters Perpendicular		
Needle Driving & Tissue Trauma	• Wrist Rotation seen <25% times with Tissue Trauma		• Wrist Rotation seen <50% times with Minimal Tissue Trauma		Wrist Rotation almost always (>90%) seen with no Tissue Trauma		
Urethro-Vesical Approximation	Poor Approximation of Posterior Plate Significant Leakage after Irrigation requiring Re-anastomosis		<50% of Circumferential Approximation Minor Leakage after Irrigation requiring Repair		Well Approximated Water Tight after Irrigation		

^{*} The presence of any single or multiple criteria within each anchor qualifies for that score.