



Pathology residency in the Netherlands: realities, problems and future perspectives

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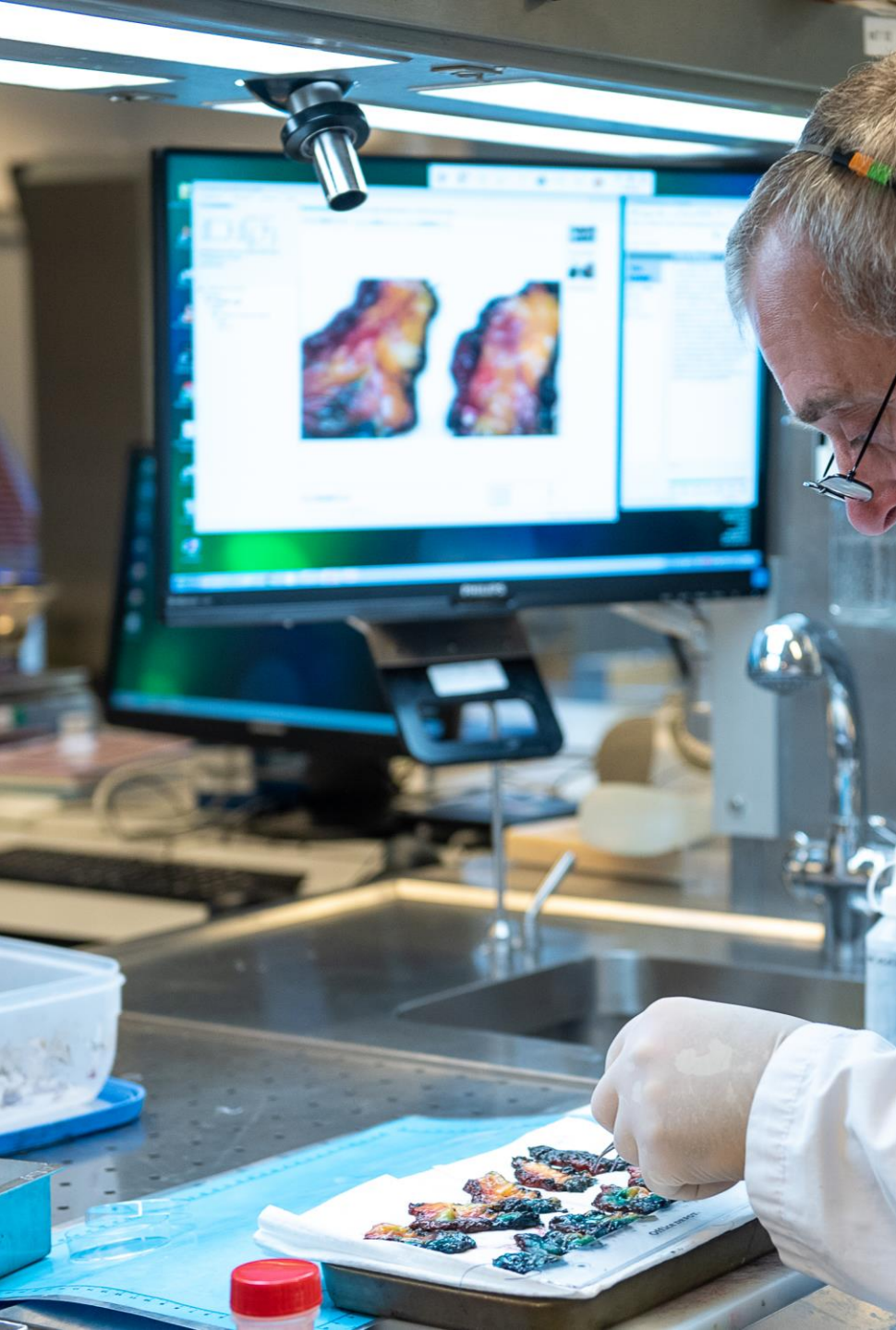
Residency structure

- 5 years
 - Up to 2 years in a non-university hospital
 - 6 months research
 - Modules of 3 months
- National education plan defines required knowledge per module
- Local variation
 - Shifts and budget for courses/congresses
 - Available expertise
- 4 compulsory courses
 - pathophysiology, oncology, molecular pathology, immunology



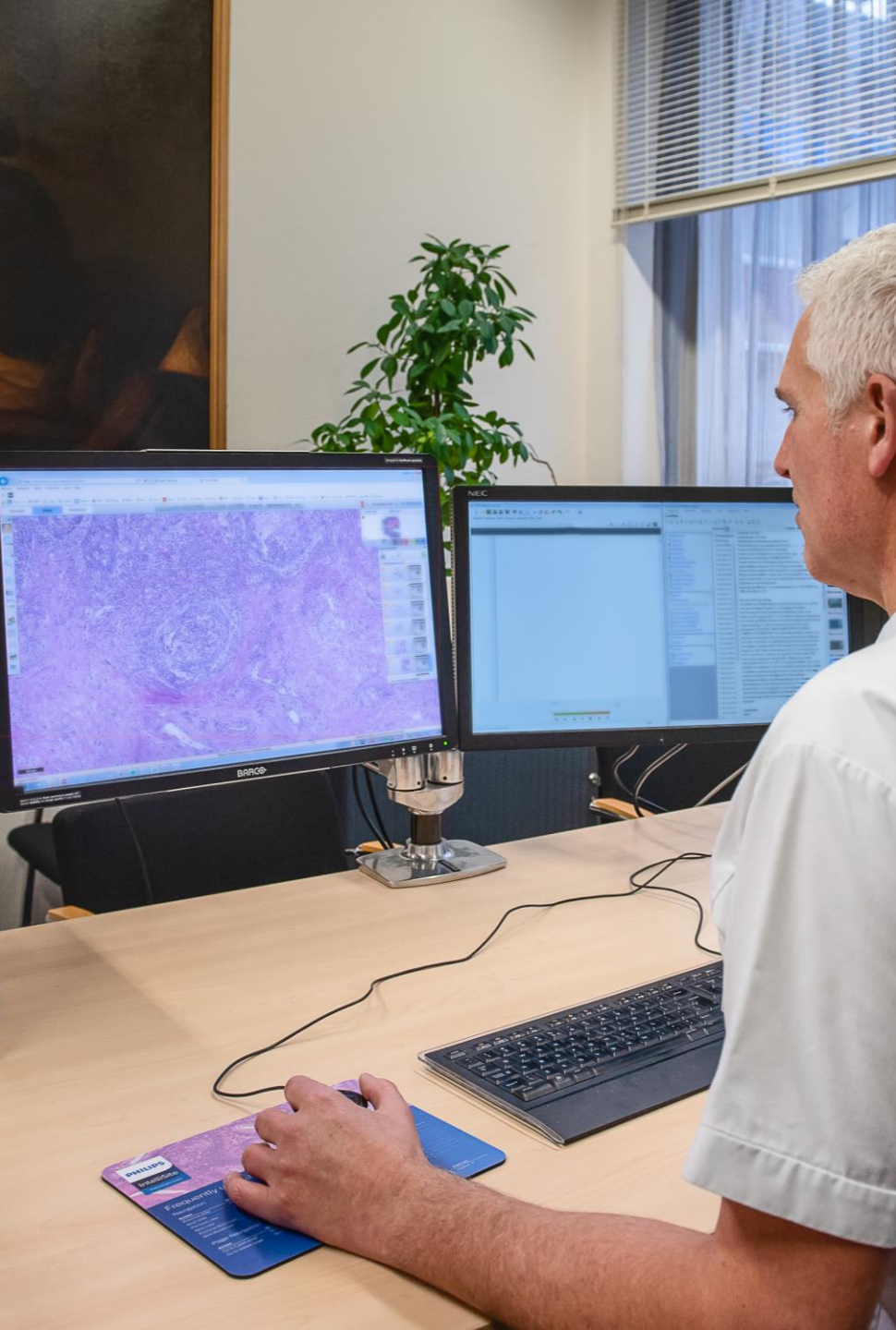
Resident evaluation

- No standardised testing
- Competence judged in daily practice
- Evaluation at start and finish of modules
- Yearly meetings with trainee supervisor
- Portfolios
 - Short practical assessments, critical appraisal of topic, CANMEDs



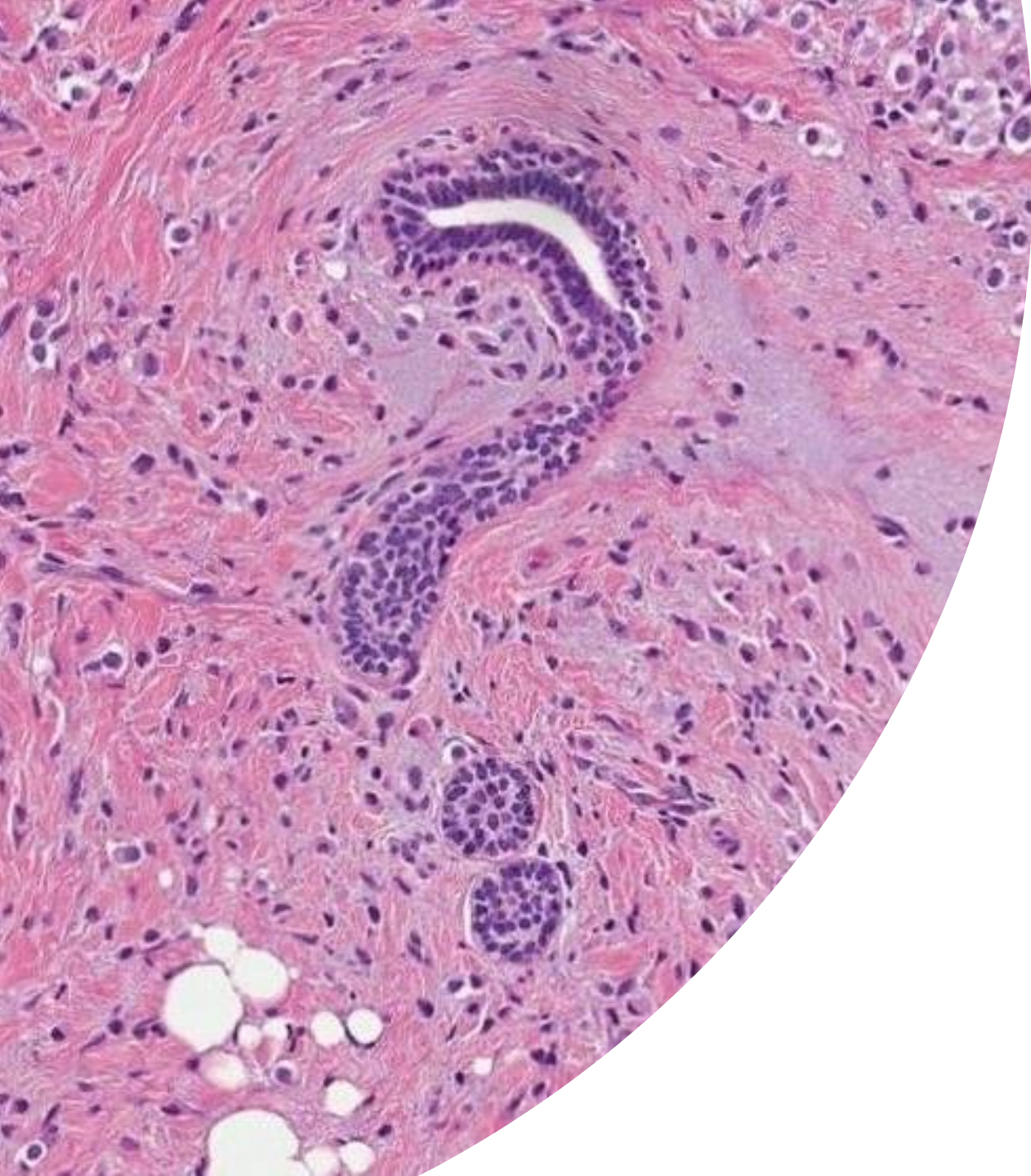
Challenges

- Time spent in university vs non-university hospitals
- Recent decrease in residents after health care budget cuts
- Number of residents and number of job openings
- Fewer autopsies
- Pathologist assistants
- Rise of molecular pathology and digital pathology



Future perspectives

- New national education plan in the making
 - More focus on individualising the residency
 - New module for molecular pathology
 - Supervision levels introduced
- More labs becoming fully digital
 - Research opportunities
 - Teaching opportunities
 - Facilitating inter-center consultation



Questions?