EBOT – European Board of Orthopaedics & Traumatology

Richard Wallensten
President
Section for Orthopaedics and Traumatology
• 20 EU countries
• Norway
• Switzerland
• PWG
• 4 observer countries
  • Croatia
  • Macedonia
  • Romania
  • Turkey

26 European countries
5 EU countries have not joined the section

- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Slovenia
We also miss

- Iceland
- Bosnia-H
- Bulgaria
- Albania
- Serbia
- Montenegro

37 European countries
The section is led by

The President  Richard Wallensten, Sweden

The Secretary  Hanne Hedin, Sweden

The Treasurer  Henri Schlammes, Luxemburg

EBOT exam chairman  Jorge Mineiro, Portugal
In Europe

- a shortage of orthopaedic specialists
- too few orthopaedic trainees

We need to set a common minimal standard and to harmonize working conditions

in order to facilitate the free movement of orthopaedic surgeons within Europe

and we must get more young doctors to go into orthopaedics
EBOT works with EFORT

• the president is a co-opted member of the EFORT executive committee

• EFORT sponsors the EBOT exam, €15000 annually
UEMS MINIMAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC TRAINING

Approved in Bergen 2002
The EBOT exam was developed in 1999 – 2000

The main purpose was to ensure that orthopaedic surgeons were safe to practise in Europe

The first exam was realized in connection with the EFORT meeting in Rhodes 2001
The Fellowship Exam of the European Board of Orthopaedics and Traumatology
EBOT exam

- Rhodes 2001
- Stockholm 2002
- Amsterdam 2003
- Berlin 2004
- Madrid 2005
- Torino 2006
Next EBOT exam

- October 2007 Vienna
- October 2008 Geneva
The EBOT exam

• written and oral in English
• examiners from all Europe
• chosen by the national associations
• examiner’s course compulsory
• written: 20 MCQ
• oral viva: basic science, spine, upper limb, lower limb, children
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Examiners</th>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>UK</td>
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</tbody>
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Candidates have come from

- Austria 1
- Belgium 3
- France 3
- Germany 12
- Greece 13
- Hungary 1
- Ireland 3
- Italy 7
- Malta 1
- Poland 1
- Portugal 4
- Romania 2
- Spain 12
- Sweden 2
- Switzerland 2
- Turkey 7
- United Kingdom 8
EBOT exam

- Rhodes 11 73 % passed
- Stockholm 16 63 %
- Amsterdam 14 75 %
- Berlin 18 57 %
- Madrid 10 50 %
- Torino 18 66 %
The most difficult parts of the exam

- Basic science
- Children’s orthopaedics
Reasons?

- different culture in medicine between countries
- Northern vs. Continental Europe
- emphasis on theoretical or practical issues
EBOT strives for education of a general orthopaedic specialist who subspecializes after training is ended, not during training.
EBOT works with European specialist societies

- Minimal requirements in paediatric orthopaedics, EPOS
- Minimal requirements in sports medicine, knee surgery and arthroscopy, ESSKA
Contacts with EPOS, SSE and ESSKA have resulted in writing committees for the MCQs in the EBOT exam.
Project with EFORT and the speciality societies

• Structured courses aiming at the EBOT exam in the five areas, basic science, upper and lower limb, spine and children’s orthopaedics

• Instructional course in Stockholm, November 2007
Problems with EBOT at present

• Too few candidates
• Supplying MCQs
• head hunting examiners
• financial support
Solutions to problems

• Internet based exam

• Legal acceptance of EBOT

• Examiner’s courses

• Financial support from National Associations
EBOT in the future

- meet with other UEMS sections that have exams
- coordinate education over the UEMS and EFORT portals
- the written part simultaneously on the Internet all over Europe and then the oral part for those that pass
- coordinate EFORT courses within the EBOT format
- coordinate CME credit points
- have National Societies accept EBOT as their national exam
Trends in orthopaedics today

- increased subspecialization
- less interest in handling trauma
- more interest in elective procedures
- more women doctors
- less attraction for orthopaedics
These trends in combination with the demographic situation points towards a serious problem.
Our vision for the EBOT exam

The natural end of specialist training in Europe through

• more participants
• higher passing rate
• a coordinated training programme
• training centres all over Europe
VISIT THE ORTHOPAEDIC WEB SITE

WWW.UEMS-ORTHO.ORG