

Procedure	Level	Nonoperative/Preoperative	Intraoperative	Postoperative
Ultrasound-guided breast biopsy	1: Limited Participaton Demonstrates basic understanding of how the tools operate. Has very basic skills. Framework: What a learner directly out of medical school should know. The attending shows and tell during the procedure.	-Describe common benign and malignant breast pathologies (e.g., cyst, fibroadenoma, DCIS). -Identify the BI-RADS classification system and understand the significance of categories 3–5. -Observes faculty-led discussion for informed consent. -Incomplete understanding of risks and alternatives. -Observes sterile setup. -Demonstrates respect during patient interaction.	-Observes lesion localization. -Limited ability to manipulate probe or optimize image. -Observes needle placement and sampling. -Identifies anatomy with assistance.	-Learns structure of procedure note. -Does not complete documentation. -Recognizes complications when pointed out but cannot independently respond.
	2: Direct Supervision Demonstrates an understanding of the steps of the procedure but requires direction to accomplish in a safe manner Framework: The learner can use the tools but may not know exactly how, what or where to do it. The attending actively helps throughout the case to maintain forward progression.	-Explain the indications and contraindications for ultrasound-guided breast biopsy. -Recognize the ultrasound characteristics of common breast lesions and differentiate solid vs cystic. -Delivers standard consent discussion with support. -Needs reminders for patient-specific concerns. -Gathers imaging and pathology info with help. -Sets up under supervision. -Interacts professionally. -Occasionally needs reminders about etiquette or teamwork.	-Selects appropriate equipment for biopsy with guidance. -Localizes lesion with guidance. -Needs help with probe handling and image optimization. -Performs needle placement and sampling with real-time faculty correction. -May need assistance with clip placement.	-Completes documentation with prompts. -May omit key elements. -Identifies and manages minor complications (e.g., vasovagal) with assistance.
	3: Indirect Supervision Can do a basic, straightforward breast biopsy but may not recognize abnormalities or nuances of a more advanced case Framework: The learner can perform straightforward breast biopsies. The attending gives passive help. This passive help may be given with the attending scrubbed in for more advance biopsies or during a check-in for more routine biopsies.	-Integrate imaging, clinical history, and prior interventions to determine the necessity and urgency of biopsy. -Communicates procedure details clearly. -Tailors discussion to patient healthcare literacy and concerns. -Independently reviews imaging, confirms pathology needs. -Sets up with minimal assistance. -Demonstrates accountability, initiative, and consistent patient-centered behavior.	-Selects appropriate equipment for biopsy and can describe differences between available products. -Independently localizes most lesions. -Adjusts image settings with confidence. -Performs biopsy and clip placement efficiently. -Manages minor technical difficulties.	-Accurately documents procedure, findings, and complications. -Saves relevant images to PACS. -Manages expected complications with minimal help. -Manages post-procedure pain and discharge orders.

	4: Practice Ready Can perform more advanced breast biopsy cases and manage post-biopsy complications Framework: The learner can perform all straightforward biopsies and most advanced cases and can manage post-biopsy complications independently The attending is available as needed but is not routinely needed	-Independently interprets diagnostic mammograms and makes recommendations on when a biopsy should be performed. -Uses shared decision-making. -Manages difficult conversations with confidence (e.g., anxiety, high-risk patients). -Serves as a role model. -Supports junior learners and maintains a calm, efficient environment even under pressure. -Leads and coordinates an interdisciplinary care conference; facilitates professional care discussions with other specialists (eg, surgery, medical and radiation oncology, pathology, radiology); resolves conflict when needed.	-Optimizes imaging in complex cases (e.g., deep/posterior lesions, dense tissue). -Teaches others probe technique. -Independently performs biopsy and manages challenging technical variations.	-Independently completes thorough documentation, including post-procedure recommendations. -Independently manages expected complications. -Escalates complex situations appropriately. -Follows up on radiologic pathologic correlation and adequacy of biopsy.
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