

[13] ASERNIP-S (Australian Safety & Efficacy Register of New Interventional Procedures - Surgical. The Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, 2007, Surgical simulation for training: Skills transfer to the operating room. http://www.surgeons.org/media/300327/Surgicalsimulation_sysematicreview.pdf. (Accessed date: 15 April 2015).

[14] R.M. Satava, "Emerging trends that herald the future of surgical simulation", *Surg Clin North Am*, 90(3), 2010, pp. 623-633.

[15] D.A. Cook, G. Bordage and H.G. Schmidt. "Description, justification and clarification: A framework for classifying the purposes of research in medical education" 2008, *Medical Education* 42, pp. 128-133.

[16] S.B. Issenberg, W.C. McGaghie, E.R. Petrusa, D. Lee Gordon and R.J. Scalese. "Features and uses of high-fidelity medical simulations that lead to effective learning: A BEME guide 4", 2004, pp. 1-37.

[17] C.P.G. Nel, M.J. Labuschagne and G.J. van Zyl. "Simulation in Plastic Surgery: A Research Agenda to Improve Teaching, Learning and Clinical Expertise/Professional Competence", 2016, Conference Proceedings, April 2016 IICE Conference, Ireland.

[18] J.M. Rosen, S.A. Long, D.M. McGrath and S.E. Greer, "Simulation in plastic surgery training and education: The path forward", *Plast Reconstr Surg*, 123(2), 2009, pp. 729-738; 739-740.

[19] ABMS & ACGME (American Board of Medical Specialists and Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education) 2013, The Plastic Surgery Milestone Project: A Joint Initiative. <http://search.acgme.org/search?q=cache:FAU8YXq-D6kJ:www.acgme.org?acgmeweb>. (Accessed date: 7 October 2014)

[20] M.W. Neumeister, "Technology and Education: The Future of Plastic Surgery Training", *PRS Global Open*, Publisher: Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. on behalf of The American Society of Plastic Surgeons. *Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open* 2016;4e777. www.PRSGlobalOpen.com. Doi:10.1097/GOX.0000000000000780. Published online.