Short bowel syndrome (SBS) is a condition in which part of the small or large intestine is diseased or has been surgically removed. This results in malabsorption and inability to maintain energy, fluid, electrolyte, and nutrient balance through a conventional normal diet. SBS is a common sequela after extensive surgical resection when residual bowel function does not allow for adequate nutrition. Despite recent advances in SBS management, relevant clinical guidelines have not been updated in nearly a decade. Challenges to remain current in their management include: (1) results from recent Medscape Education Survey reveal that clinicians (n = 515) caring for patients with SBS are unfamiliar with many of the medical and surgical methods used in the management of SBS, and (2) a lack of formalized assessment, optimization of nutritional adaptation, and managing patient expectations/ goals.

**STUDY OBJECTIVES**

**METHODS**

**RESULTS**

**CONCLUSIONS**

Gastroenterologists who participated in online medical simulation-based education significantly improved their clinical decision-making in SBS management. Further education to bolster evidence-based clinical decisions in SBS related to patient optimization of nutritional adaptation, and managing patient expectations/ goals could be delivered in a similar consequence in medical simulation formats to improve gastroenterologists' knowledge and competence and lead to improved patient outcomes.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**RESULTS**

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Gastroenterologists who participated in online medical simulation-based education significantly improved their clinical decision-making in SBS management. Further education to bolster evidence-based clinical decisions in SBS related to patient optimization of nutritional adaptation, and managing patient expectations/ goals could be delivered in a similar consequence in medical simulation formats to improve gastroenterologists' knowledge and competence and lead to improved patient outcomes.