



**IRISH COMMITTEE
ON HIGHER
MEDICAL TRAINING**

ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL FELLOWSHIP TRAINING IN

**GENERAL INTERNAL
MEDICINE**



This curriculum of training in GIM was developed in 2017 and undergoes an annual review by Prof Mike Watts, National Specialty Director, Dr Ann O'Shaughnessy, Head of Professional Affairs, and by the GIM Training Committee. The curriculum is approved by the ICHMT.

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Introduction

The International Clinical Fellowship Programme (ICFP) provides a route for overseas doctors wishing to undergo structured and advanced postgraduate medical training in Ireland. The ICFP enables suitably qualified overseas postgraduate medical trainees to undertake a fixed period of active training in clinical services in Ireland.

The purpose of the ICFP is to enable overseas trainees to gain access to structured training and in active clinical environments that they cannot get in their own country, with a view to enhancing and improving the individual's medical training and learning and, in the medium to long term, the health services in their own countries.

This Programme will allow participants to access a structured period of training and experience as developed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland to specifically meet the clinical needs of participants as defined by their home country's health service.

Aims

Upon satisfactory completion of the ICFP, the doctor will be **competent** to undertake comprehensive medical practice in their chosen specialty in a **professional** manner, in keeping with the needs of the healthcare system.

Competencies, at a level consistent with practice in the specialty, will include the following:

- Patient care that is appropriate, effective and compassionate dealing with health problems and health promotion.
- Medical knowledge in the basic biomedical, behavioural and clinical sciences, medical ethics and medical jurisprudence and application of such knowledge in patient care.
- Interpersonal and communication skills that ensure effective information exchange with individual patients and their families and teamwork with other health professionals, the scientific community and the public.
- Appraisal and utilisation of new scientific knowledge to update and continuously improve clinical practice.
- Capability to be a scholar, contributing to development and research in the field of the chosen specialty.
- Professionalism.
- Ability to understand health care and identify and carry out system-based improvement of care.

Professionalism

Medical professionalism is a core element of being a good doctor. Good medical practice is based on a relationship of trust between profession and society, in which doctors are expected to meet the highest standards of professional practice and behaviour. It involves partnership between patient and doctor that is based on mutual respect, confidentiality, honesty, responsibility and accountability. In addition to maintaining clinical competence, a doctor should also:

- Show integrity, compassion and concern for others in day-to-day practice
- Develop and maintain a sensitive and understanding attitude with patients
- Exercise good judgement and communicate sound clinical advice to patients
- Search for the best evidence to guide professional practice
- Be committed to continuous improvement and excellence in the provision of health care whether working alone or as part of a team

Prior to commencing their sponsored clinical placements, all participants will also be required to undergo the mandatory screening requirements of the relevant clinical site/service including occupational health assessment and Garda/Police clearance.

Training Programme Duration & Organisation of Training

The period of clinical training that will be provided under the International Clinical Fellowship Programme (ICFP) for medical specialities is up to 3 years, after which the overseas doctors will be required to return to their country of origin. It should be noted that to progress to the third year of training, trainees must hold the full MRCPI/UK.

- Each ICFP is developed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland will be specifically designed so as to meet the training needs of participants to support the health service in their home country.
- All appointees to the ICFP will be assessed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland to ensure that they possess the necessary requirements from a training and clinical service perspective.
- Each overseas doctor participating in the ICFP will be enrolled with the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and will be under the supervision of a consultant doctor who is registered on the Specialist Division of the Register of Medical Practitioners maintained by the Medical Council and who is an approved consultant trainer.
- Appointees to the ICFP will normally be registered on the Supervised Division of the Register of Medical Practitioners maintained by the Medical Council in Ireland.
- Appointees will agree a training plan with their trainers at the beginning of each training year.
- For the duration of their International Medical Graduate (IMG) programme and associated clinical placements, all participants will remain directly employed and directly paid by their sponsoring state at a rate appropriate to their training level in Ireland and benchmarked against the salary scales applicable to NCHD's in Ireland;
- Successful completion of an ICFP will result in the participant being issued with a formal Certificate of completion for the Fellowship Programme by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. This Certificate will enable the participant's parent training body in their sponsoring home country to formally recognise and accredit their time spent training in Ireland.

The training programme offered will provide opportunities to fulfil all the requirements of the curriculum of training. There will be posts in both general hospitals and teaching hospitals. Each post within the programme will have a named trainer/educational supervisor and programmes will be under the direction of the National Specialist Director of the relevant medical speciality to be confirmed by the College. Programmes will be as flexible as possible consistent with curricular requirements, for example to allow the trainee to develop their sub-specialty interest.

ePortfolio logbook

Each trainee is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date record of progress through training and compiling a portfolio of achievements for presentation at each annual assessment review. The trainee also has a duty to maximise opportunities to learn, supplementing the training offered with additional self-directed learning in order to fulfil all the educational goals of the curriculum. Up-to-date training records and an ePortfolio of achievements will be maintained by the trainee throughout. The training records will be countersigned as appropriate by the trainers to confirm the satisfactory fulfilment of the required training experience and the acquisition of the competencies set out in the training plan. They will remain the property of the trainee and must be produced at their annual assessment review.

Trainees must co-operate with the College in completing their training plan.

It is in a trainee's own interest to maintain contact with the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, and to respond promptly to all correspondence relating to training. At review, your ePortfolio will be examined.

Review

A consultant trainer/educational supervisor will be identified for each participant in the programme. He/she will be responsible for ensuring that the educational potential of the post is translated into effective training which is being fully utilized. Only departments approved for Training by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and its constituent training bodies will be used.

The training objectives to be secured should be agreed between each trainee and trainer at the commencement of each posting in the form of a written training plan. The trainer will be available throughout, as necessary, to supervise the training process. In each year trainees undergo a formal review by an appropriate panel. The panel will review in detail the training record, will explore with the trainee the range of experience and depth of understanding which has been achieved and consider individual trainer's reports. An opportunity is also given to the trainee to comment on the training being provided; identifying in confidence any deficiencies in relation to a particular post.

A quarterly and annual review of progress through training will be undertaken on behalf of the International Clinical Fellowship Programme (ICFP). These will include assessments and reports by educational supervisors, confirmation of achievements and the contents of the ePortfolio will be reviewed. At some or all of these annual reviews a non-specialty assessor will be present capable of addressing core competencies.

The award of a Certificate of completion will be determined by a satisfactory outcome after completion of the entire series of assessments.

Generic Components

This chapter covers the generic components which are relevant to international trainees of all specialties but with varying degrees of relevance and appropriateness, depending on the specialty.

As such, this chapter needs to be viewed as an appropriate guide of the level of knowledge and skills required from all trainees with differing application levels in practice.

Good Professional Practice

Objective: Trainees must appreciate that medical professionalism is a core element of being a good doctor and that good medical practice is based on a relationship of trust between the profession and society, in which doctors are expected to meet the highest standards of professional practice and behaviour.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Relating to Patients, Communication and Interpersonal Skills, Professionalism, Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care.

KNOWLEDGE

Effective Communication

- How to listen to patients and colleagues
- The principles of open disclosure
- Knowledge and understanding of valid consent
- Teamwork
- Continuity of care

Ethics

- Respect for autonomy and shared decision making
- How to enable patients to make their own decisions about their health care
- How to place the patient at the centre of care
- How to protect and properly use sensitive and private patient information in accordance with data protection legislation and how to maintain confidentiality
- The judicious sharing of information with other healthcare professionals where necessary for care following Medical Council Guidelines
- Maintaining competence and assuring quality of medical practice
- How to work within ethical and legal guideline when providing clinical care, carrying research and dealing with end of life issues

Honesty, openness and transparency (mistakes and near misses)

- Preventing and managing near misses and adverse events.
- When and how to report a near miss or adverse event
- Incident reporting; root cause and system analysis
- Understanding and learning from errors
- Understanding and managing clinical risk
- Managing complaints
- Following open disclosure practices
- Knowledge of national policy and National Guidelines on Open Disclosure

Raising concerns about patient safety

- Safe working practice, role of procedures and protocols in optimal practice
- The importance of standardising practice through the use of checklists, and being vigilant
- Safe healthcare systems and provision of a safe working environment
- Awareness of the multiple factors involved in failures
- Knowledge and understanding of Reason's Swiss cheese model
- Understanding how and why systems break down and why errors are made
- Health care errors and system failures
- Human and economic costs in system failures
- The important of informing a person of authority of systems or service structures that may lead to unsafe practices which may put patients, yourself or other colleagues at risk
- Awareness of the Irish Medical Councils policy on raising concerns about safety in the environment in which you work

SKILLS

- Effective communication with patients, families and colleagues
- Co-operation and collaboration with colleagues to achieve safe and effective quality patient care
- Being an effective team player
- Ethical and legal decision making skills
- Minimising errors during invasive procedures by developing and adhering to best-practice guidelines for safe surgery
- Minimising medication errors by practicing safe prescribing principles
- Ability to learn from errors and near misses to prevent future errors
- Managing errors and near-misses
- Using relevant information from complaints, incident reports, litigation and quality improvement reports in order to control risks
- Managing complaints
- Using the Open Disclosure Process Algorithm

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Consultant feedback at annual assessment
- Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
- Educational supervisor's reports on observed performance (in the workplace): prioritisation of patient safety in practice
- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice
- RCPI Ethics programmes
- Medical Council Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics
- Reflective learning around ethical dilemmas encountered in clinical practice
- Quality improvement methodology course - recommended

Infection Control

Objective: To be able to appropriately manage infections and risk factors for infection at an institutional level, including the prevention of cross-infections and hospital acquired infection

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care; Management (including Self-Management).

KNOWLEDGE

Within a consultation

- The principles of infection control as defined by the HIQA
- How to minimise the risk of cross-infection during a patient encounter by adhering to best practice guidelines available, including the 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene guidelines
- The principles of preventing infection in high risk groups e.g. managing antibiotic use to prevent *Clostridium difficile*
- Knowledge and understanding of the local antibiotic prescribing policy
- Awareness of infections of concern, e.g. MRSA, *Clostridium difficile*
- Best practice in isolation precautions
- When and how to notify relevant authorities in the case of notifiable infectious disease
- Understanding the increased risk of infection to patients in surgery or during an invasive procedure and adhering to guidelines for minimising infection in such cases
- The guidelines for needle-stick injury prevention and management

During an outbreak

- Guidelines for minimising infection in the wider community in cases of communicable diseases and how to seek expert opinion or guidance from infection control specialists where necessary
- Hospital policy/seeking guidance from occupational health professional regarding the need to stay off work/restrict duties when experiencing infections the onward transmission of which might impact on the health of others

SKILLS

- Practicing aseptic techniques and hand hygiene
- Following local and national guidelines for infection control and management
- Prescribing antibiotics according to antibiotic guidelines
- Encouraging staff, patients and relatives to observe infection control principles
- Communicating effectively with patients regarding treatment and measures recommended to prevent re-infection or spread
- Collaborating with infection control colleagues to manage more complex or uncommon types of infection including those requiring isolation e.g. transplant cases, immunocompromised host
- In the case of infectious diseases requiring disclosure:
 - Working knowledge of those infections requiring notification
 - Undertaking notification promptly
 - Collaborating with external agencies regarding reporting, investigating and management of notifiable diseases
 - Enlisting / requiring patients' involvement in solving their health problems, providing information and education
 - Utilising and valuing contributions of health education and disease prevention and infection control to health in a community

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Consultant feedback at annual assessment
- Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
- Educational supervisor's reports on observed performance (in the workplace): practicing aseptic techniques as appropriate to the case and setting, investigating and managing infection, prescribing antibiotics according to guidelines
- Completion of infection control induction in the workplace
- Personal Protective Equipment Training Course (In hospital)

Self-Care and Maintaining Well-Being

Objectives:

1. To ensure that trainees understand how their personal histories and current personal lives, as well as their values, attitudes, and biases affect their care of patients so that they can use their emotional responses in patient care to their patients' benefit
2. To ensure that trainees care for themselves physically and emotionally, and seek opportunities for enhancing their self-awareness and personal growth

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care, Relating to Patients, Communication and Interpersonal Skills, Collaboration and Teamwork, Management (including self-management).

KNOWLEDGE

- Self-awareness including preferences and biases
- Personal psychological strengths and limitations
- Understand how personality characteristics, such as need for approval, judgemental tendencies, needs for perfection and control etc., affect relationships with patients and others
- Knowledge of core beliefs, ideals, and personal philosophies of life, and how these relate to own goals in medicine
- Know how family-of-origin, race, class, religion and gender issues have shaped own attitudes and abilities to discuss these issues with patients
- Understand the difference between feelings of sympathy and feelings of empathy
- Know the factors between a doctor and patient that enhance or interfere with abilities to experience and convey empathy
- Understanding of own attitudes toward uncertainty and risk taking and own need for reassurance
- How own relationships with certain patients can reflect attitudes toward paternalism, autonomy, benevolence, non-maleficence and justice
- Recognise own feelings in straightforward and complex patient-doctor interactions
- Recognising the symptoms of stress and burn out

SKILLS

- Exhibiting empathy and showing consideration for all patients, their impairments and attitudes irrespective of cultural and other differences
- Ability to create boundaries with patients that allow for therapeutic alliance
- Challenge authority appropriately from a firm sense of own values and integrity and respond appropriately to situations that involve abuse, unethical behaviour and coercion
- Recognise own limits and seek appropriate support and consultation
- Work collaboratively and effectively with colleagues and other members of health care teams
- Manage effectively commitments to work and personal lives, taking the time to nurture important relationship and oneself
- Ability to recognise when falling behind and adjusting accordingly
- Demonstrating the ability to cope with changing circumstances, variable demand, being prepared to re-prioritise and ask for help
- Utilising a non-judgemental approach to patient's problem
- Recognise the warning signs of emotional ill-health in self and others and be able to ask for appropriate help
- Commitment to lifelong process of developing and fostering self-awareness, personal growth and well being
- Be open to receiving feedback from others as to how attitudes and behaviours are affecting their care of patients and their interactions with others
- Holding realistic expectations of own and of others' performance, time-conscious, punctual
- Valuing the breadth and depth of experience that can be accessed by associating with professional colleagues

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- On-going supervision
- RCPI Ethics programmes
- Wellness Matters Course (Mandatory)
- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice course

Communication in Clinical and Professional Setting

Objective: To demonstrate the ability to communicate effectively and sensitively with patients, their relatives, carers and with professional colleagues in different situations.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Relating to Patients; Communication and Interpersonal Skills.

KNOWLEDGE

Within a consultation

- How to effectively listen and attend to patients
- How to structure an interview to obtain/convey information; identify concerns, expectations and priorities; promote understanding, reach conclusions; use appropriate language.
- How to empower the patient and encourage self-management

Difficult circumstances

- Understanding of potential areas for difficulty and awkward situations
- How to negotiate cultural, language barriers, dealing with sensory or psychological and/or intellectual impairments and how to deal with challenging or aggressive behaviour
- Knowing how and when to break bad news
- How to communicate essential information where difficulties exist, how to appropriately utilise the assistance of interpreters, chaperones, and relatives.
- How to deal with anger and frustration in self and others
- Selecting appropriate environment; seeking assistance, making and taking time

Dealing with professional colleagues and others

- How to communicate with doctors and other members of the healthcare team
- How to provide a concise, written, verbal, or electronic, problem-orientated statement of facts and opinions
- The legal context of status of records and reports, of data protection confidentiality
- Freedom of Information (FOI) issues
- Understanding of the importance of legible, accessible, records to continuity of care
- Knowing when urgent contact becomes necessary and the appropriate place for verbal, telephone, electronic, or written communication
- Recognition of roles and skills of other health professionals
- Awareness of own abilities/limitations and when to seek help or give assistance, advice to others; when to delegate responsibility and when to refer

Maintaining continuity of care

- Understanding the relevance of continuity of care to outcome, within and between phases of healthcare management
- The importance of completion of tasks and documentation, e.g. before handover to another team, department, specialty, including identifying outstanding issues and uncertainties
- Knowledge of the required attitudes, skills and behaviours which facilitate continuity of care including, being available and contactable, alerting others to avoid potential confusion or misunderstanding through communications failure

Giving explanations

- The importance of possessing the facts, and of recognising uncertainty and conflicting evidence on which decisions have to be based
- How to secure and retain attention avoiding distraction
- Understanding how adults receive information best, the relative value of the spoken, written, visual means of communication, use of reinforcement to assist retention
- Knowledge of the risks of information overload
- Tailoring the communication of information to the level of understanding of the recipient
- Strategies to achieve the level of understanding necessary to gain co-operation and partnership; compliance, informed choice, acceptance of opinion, advice, recommendation

Responding to complaints

- Value of hearing and dealing with complaints promptly; the appropriate level, the procedures (departmental and institutional); sources of advice, and assistance available
- The importance of obtaining and recording accurate and full information, seeking confirmation from multiple sources
- Knowledge of how to establish facts, identify issues and respond quickly and appropriately to a complaint received

SKILLS

- Ability to appropriately elicit facts, using a mix of open and closed-ended questions
- Using “active listening” techniques such as nodding and eye contact
- Giving information clearly, avoiding jargon, confirming understanding, ability to encourage co-operation, compliance; obtaining informed consent
- Showing consideration and respect for other’s culture, opinions, patient’s right to be informed and make choices
- Respecting another’s right to opinions and to accept or reject advice
- Valuing perspectives of others contributing to management decisions
- Conflict resolution
- Dealing with complaints
- Communicating decisions in a clear and thoughtful manner
- Presentation skills
- Maintaining (legible) records
- being available, contactable, time-conscious
- Setting realistic objectives, identifying and prioritising outstanding problems
- Using language, literature (e.g. leaflets) diagrams, educational aids and resources appropriately
- Establish facts, identify issues and respond quickly and appropriately to a complaint received
- Accepting responsibility, involving others, and consulting appropriately
- Obtaining informed consent
- Discussing informed consent
- Giving and receiving feedback

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Mastering Communication course (Year 1)
- Consultant feedback at annual assessment
 - Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
 - Educational supervisor’s reports on observed performance (in the workplace): communication with others e.g. at handover. ward rounds, multidisciplinary team members
- Presentations
- RCPI Ethics programmes
- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice Course

Leadership

Objective: To have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to act in a leadership role and work with colleagues to plan, deliver and develop services for improved patient care and service delivery.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care; Communication and Interpersonal Skill; Collaboration and Teamwork; Management (including Self-Management); Scholarship.

KNOWLEDGE

Personal qualities of leaders

- Knowledge of what leadership is in the context of the healthcare system appropriate to training level
- The importance of good communication in teams and the role of human interactions on effectiveness and patient safety

Working with others

- Awareness of own personal style and other styles and their impact on team performance
- The importance of good communication in teams and the role of human interactions on effectiveness and patient safety

Managing services

- The structure and function of Irish health care system
- Awareness of the challenges of managing in healthcare
 - Role of governance
 - Clinical directors
- Knowledge of planning and design of services
- Knowledge and understanding of the financing of the health service
 - Knowledge of how to prepare a budget
 - Defining value
 - Managing resources
- Knowledge and understanding of the importance of human factors in service delivery
 - How to manage staff training, development and education
- Managing performance
 - How to perform staff appraisal and deal effectively with poor staff performance
 - How to rewards and incentivise staff for quality and efficiency

Setting direction

- The external and internal drivers setting the context for change
- Knowledge of systems and resource management that guide service development
- How to make decisions using evidence-based medicine and performance measures
- How to evaluate the impact of change on health outcomes through ongoing service evaluation

SKILLS

- Effective communication with patients, families and colleagues
- Co-operation and collaboration with others; patients, service users, carers colleagues within and across systems
- Being an effective team player
- Ability to manage resources and people
- Managing performance and performance indicators

Demonstrating personal qualities

- Efficiently and effectively managing one-self and one's time especially when faced with challenging situations
- Continues personal and professional development through scholarship and further training and education where appropriate
- Acting with integrity and honesty with all people at all times
- Developing networks to expand knowledge and sphere of influence
- Building and maintaining key relationships
- Adapting style to work with different people and different situations
- Contributing to the planning and design of services

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Mastering Communication course (Year 1)
- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice (Year 3 – 5)
- Consultant feedback at annual assessment
- Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
- Educational supervisor's reports on observed performance (in the workplace): on management and leadership skills
- Involvement in hospital committees where possible e.g. Division of Medicine, Drugs and Therapeutics, Infection Control etc.

Quality Improvement

Objective: To demonstrate the ability to identify areas for improvement and implement basic quality improvement skills and knowledge to improve patient safety and quality in the healthcare system.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care; Communication and Interpersonal Skills; Collaboration and Teamwork; Management; Relating to Patients; Professionalism

KNOWLEDGE

Personal qualities of leaders

- The importance of prioritising the patient and patient safety in all clinical activities and interactions

Managing services

- Knowledge of systems design and the role of microsystems
- Understanding of human factors and culture on patient safety and quality

Improving services

- How to ensure patient safety by adopting and incorporating a patient safety culture
- How to critically evaluate where services can be improved by measuring performance, and acting to improve quality standards where possible
- How to encourage a culture of improvement and innovation

Setting direction

- How to create a 'burning platform' and motivate other healthcare professionals to work together within quality improvement
- Knowledge of the wider healthcare system direction and how that may impact local organisations

SKILLS

- Improvement approach to all problems or issues
- Engaging colleagues, patients and the wider system to identify issues and implement improvements
- Use of quality improvement methodologies, tools and techniques within every day practice
- Ensuring patient safety by adopting and incorporating a patient safety culture
- Critically evaluating where services can be improved by measuring performance, and acting to raise standards where possible
- Encouraging a culture of improvement and innovation

Demonstrating personal qualities

- Encouraging contributions and involvement from others including patients, carers, members of the multidisciplinary team and the wider community
- Considering process and system design, contributing to the planning and design of services

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice
- Consultant feedback at annual assessment
- Involvement in hospital committees where possible e.g. Division of Medicine, Drugs and Therapeutics, Infection Control etc.

Scholarship

Objective: To develop skills in personal/professional development, teaching, educational supervision and research

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Scholarship

KNOWLEDGE

Teaching, educational supervision and assessment

- Principles of adult learning, teaching and learning methods available and strategies
- Educational principles directing assessment methods including, formative vs. summative methods
- The value of regular appraisal / assessment in informing training process
- How to set effective educational objectives and map benefits to learner
- Design and delivery of an effective teaching event, both small and large group
- Use of appropriate technology / materials

Research, methodology and critical evaluation

- Designing and resourcing a research project
- Research methodology, valid statistical analysis, writing and publishing papers
- Ethical considerations and obtaining ethical approval
- Reviewing literature, framing questions, designing a project capable of providing an answer
- How to write results and conclusions, writing and/or presenting a paper
- How to present data in a clear, honest and critical fashion

Audit

- Basis for developing evidence-based medicine, kinds of evidence, evaluation; methodologies of clinical trials
- Sources from which useful data for audit can be obtained, the methods of collection, handling data, the audit cycle
- Means of determining best practice, preparing protocols, guidelines, evaluating their performance
- The importance of re-audit

SKILLS

- Bed-side undergraduate and post graduate teaching
- Developing and delivering lectures
- Carrying out research in an ethical and professional manner
- Performing an audit
- Presentation and writing skills – remaining impartial and objective
- Adequate preparation, timekeeping
- Using technology / materials

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Health Research (online) – An Introduction
- Effective Teaching and Supervising Skills course (online) - recommended
- Educational Assessment Skills course - recommended
- Performing audit (online) course –mandatory
- Health Research Methods for Clinicians - recommended

Management

Objective: To understand the organisation, regulation and structures of the health services, nationally and locally, and to be competent in the use and management of information on health and health services, to develop personal effectiveness and the skills applicable to the management of staff and activities within a healthcare team.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Management.

KNOWLEDGE

Health service structure, management and organisation

- The administrative structure of the Irish Health Service, services provided in Ireland and their funding and how to engage with these for best results
- Department of Health, HSE and hospital management structures and systems
- The national regulatory bodies, health agencies and patient representative groups
- Understanding the need for business plans, annual hospital budgets, the relationship between the hospital and PCCC

The provision and use of information in order to regulate and improve service provision

- Methods of collecting, analysing and presenting information relevant to the health of a population and the apportionment of healthcare resources
- The common ways in which data is presented, knowing of the sources which can provide information relevant to national or to local services and publications available

Maintaining medical knowledge with a view to delivering effective clinical care

- Understanding the contribution that current, accurate knowledge can make to establishing clinical effectiveness, best practice and treatment protocols
- Knowledge of sources providing updates, literature reviews and digests

Delegation skills, empowerment and conflict management

- How to assess and develop personal effectiveness, improve negotiating, influencing and leadership skills
- How to manage time efficiently, deal with pressure and stress
- How to motivate others and operate within a multidisciplinary team

SKILLS

- Chairing, organising and participating in effective meetings
- Managing risks
- Managing time
- Delegating tasks effectively
- Managing conflicts
- Exploring, directing and pursuing a project, negotiating through the relevant departments at an appropriate level
- Ability to achieve results through an understanding of the organisation and its operation
- Ability to seek / locate information in order to define an issue needing attention e.g. to provide data relevant to a proposal for change, establishing a priority, obtaining resources
- Ability to make use of information, use IT, undertake searches and obtain aggregated data, to critically evaluate proposals for change e.g. innovative treatments, new technologies
- Ability to adjust to change, apply management, negotiating skills to manage change
- Appropriately using management techniques and seeking to improve these skills and personal effectiveness

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Mastering Communication course
- Performing Audit online course
- RCPI HST Leadership in Clinical Practice
- Annual audit
- Consultant feedback on management and leadership skills
- Involvement in hospital committees

Standards of Care

Objective: To be able to consistently and effectively assess and treat patients' problems

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care; Relating to Patients; Communication and Interpersonal Skills; Collaboration and Teamwork: Management (including Self-Management); Clinical Skills.

KNOWLEDGE

Diagnosing Patients

- How to carry out appropriate history taking
- How to appropriately examine a patient
- How to make a differential diagnosis

Investigation, indications, risks, cost-effectiveness

- The pathophysiological basis of the investigation
- Understand the clinical significance of reference ranges, positive and negative predictive value and potential risks of inappropriate tests
- The procedures for commonly used investigations, common or/and serious risks
- Understanding of the sensitivity and specificity of results, artefacts, PPV and NPV
- Understanding significance, interpreting and explaining results of investigations
- Logical approach in choosing, sequencing and prioritising investigations

Treatment and management of disease

- Natural history of diseases
- Quality of life concepts
- How to accurately assess patient's needs, prescribe, arrange treatment, recognise and deal with reactions / side effects
- How to set realistic therapeutic goals, to utilise rehabilitation services, and use palliative care approach appropriately
- Recognising that illness (especially chronic and/or incapacity) has an impact on relationships and family, having financial as well as social effects e.g. driving

Disease prevention and health education

- Screening for disease: methods, advantages and limitations
- Health promotion and support agencies; means of providing sources of information for patients
- Risk factors, preventive measures, and change strategies applicable to smoking, alcohol, drug abuse, and lifestyle
- Disease notification; methods of collection and sources of data

Notes, records, correspondence

- Functions of medical records, their value as an accurate up-to-date commentary and source of data
- An understanding of the need and appropriate use of problem-orientated discharge notes, letters, more detailed case reports, concise out-patient reports and focused reviews
- Appreciating the importance of up-to-date, easily available, accurate information, and the need for communicating promptly e.g. with primary care

Prioritising, resourcing and decision taking

- How to prioritise demands, respond to patients' needs and sequence urgent tasks
- Establishing (clinical) priorities e.g. for investigations, intervention; how to set realistic goals; understanding the need to allocate sufficient time, knowing when to seek help
- Understanding the need to complete tasks, reach a conclusion, make a decision, and take action within allocated time
- Knowing how and when to conclude

Handover

- Know what are the essential requirements to run an effective handover meeting
 - Sufficient and accurate patients information
 - Adequate time
 - Clear roles and leadership
 - Adequate IT
- Know how to prioritise patient safety
 - Identify most clinically unstable patients
 - Use ISBAR (Identify, Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendations)
 - Proper identification of tasks and follow-ups required
 - Contingency plans in place
- Know how to focus the team on actions
 - Tasks are prioritised
 - Plans for further care are put in place
 - Unstable patients are reviewed

Relevance of professional bodies

- Understanding the relevance to practice of standards of care set down by recognised professional bodies – the Medical Council, Medical Colleges and their Faculties, and the additional support available from professional organisations e.g. IMO, Medical Defence Organisations and from the various specialist and learned societies

SKILLS

- Taking and analysing a clinical history and performing a reliable and appropriate examination, arriving at a diagnosis and a differential diagnosis
- Liaising, discussing and negotiating effectively with those undertaking the investigation
- Selecting investigations carefully and appropriately, considering (patients') needs, risks, value and cost effectiveness
- Appropriately selecting treatment and management of disease
- Discussing, planning and delivering care appropriate to patient's needs and wishes
- Preventing disease using the appropriate channels and providing appropriate health education and promotion
- Collating evidence, summarising, recognising when objective has been met
- Screening
- Working effectively with others including
 - Effective listening
 - Ability to articulate and deliver instructions
 - Encourage questions and openness
 - Leadership skills
- Ability to prioritise
- Ability to delegate effectively
- Ability to advise on and promote lifestyle change, stopping smoking, control of alcohol intake, exercise and nutrition
- Ability to assess and explain risk, encourage positive behaviours e.g. immunisation and preventive measures
- Involve patients' in solving their health problems, by providing information and education
- Availing of support provided by voluntary agencies and patient support groups, as well as expert services e.g. detoxification / psychiatric services
- Act in accordance with, up to date standards on palliative care needs assessment
- Valuing contributions of health education and disease prevention to health in a community
- Compile accurate and appropriate detailed medical notes and care reports including the results of examinations, investigations, procedures performed, sufficient to provide an accurate, detailed account of the diagnostic and management process and outcome, providing concise, informative progress reports (both written and oral)
- Transfer information in an appropriate and timely manner

- Maintaining legible records in line with the Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics for Registered Medical Practitioners in Ireland
- Actively engaging with professional/representative/specialist bodies

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Consultant feedback
- Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
- Educational supervisor's reports on observed performance (in the workplace)
- Audit
- Medical Council Guide to Professional Conduct and Ethics

Dealing with & Managing Acutely Ill Patients in Appropriate Specialties

Objectives: To be able to assess and initiate management of patients presenting as emergencies, and to appropriately communicate the diagnosis and prognosis. Trainees should be able to recognise the critically ill and immediately assess and resuscitate if necessary, formulate a differential diagnosis, treat and/or refer as appropriate, elect relevant investigations and accurately interpret reports.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care, Clinical Skills.

KNOWLEDGE

Management of acutely ill patients with medical problems

- Presentation of potentially life-threatening problems
- Indications for urgent intervention, the additional information necessary to support action (e.g. results of investigations) and treatment protocols
- When to seek help, refer/transfer to another specialty
- ACLS protocols
- Ethical and legal principles relevant to resuscitation and DNAR in line with National Consent Policy
- How to manage acute medical intake, receive and refer patients appropriately, interact efficiently and effectively with other members of the medical team, accept/undertake responsibility appropriately
- Management of overdose
- How to anticipate / recognise, assess and manage life-threatening emergencies, recognise significantly abnormal physiology e.g. dysrhythmia and provide the means to correct e.g. defibrillation
- How to convey essential information quickly to relevant personnel: maintaining legible up-to-date records documenting results of investigations, making lists of problems dealt with or remaining, identifying areas of uncertainty; ensuring safe handover

Managing the deteriorating patient

- How to categorise a patients' severity of illness using Early Warning Scores (EWS) guidelines
- How to perform an early detection of patient deterioration
- How to use a structured communication tool (ISBAR)
- How to promote an early medical review, prompted by specific trigger points
- How to use a definitive escalation plan

Discharge planning

- Knowledge of patient pathways
- How to distinguish between illness and disease, disability and dependency
- Understanding the potential impact of illness and impairment on activities of daily living, family relationships, status, independence, awareness of quality of life issues
- Role and skills of other members of the healthcare team, how to devise and deliver a care package
- The support available from other agencies e.g. specialist nurses, social workers, community care
- Principles of shared care with the general practitioner service
- Awareness of the pressures/dynamics within a family, the economic factors delaying discharge but recognise the limit to benefit derived from in-patient care

SKILLS

- BLS/ACLS (or APLS for Paediatrics)
- Dealing with common medical emergencies
- Interpreting blood results, ECG/Rhythm strips, chest X-Ray, CT brain
- Giving clear instructions to both medical and hospital staff
- Ordering relevant follow up investigations
- Discharge planning, including complex discharge
- Knowledge of HIPE (Hospital In-Patient Enquiry)
- Multidisciplinary team working
- Communication skills
- Delivering early, regular and on-going consultation with family members (with the patient's permission) and primary care physicians
- Remaining calm, delegating appropriately, ensuring good communication
- Attempting to meet patients'/ relatives' needs and concerns, respecting their views and right to be informed in accordance with Medical Council Guidelines
- Establishing liaison with family and community care, primary care, communicate / report to agencies involved
- Demonstrating awareness of the wide ranging effects of illness and the need to bridge the gap between hospital and home
- Categorising a patients' severity of illness
- Performing an early detection of patient deterioration
- Use of structured communication tools (e.g. ISBAR)

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- ACLS course
- Record of on call experience
- Mini-CEX (acute setting)
- Case Based Discussion (CBD)
- Consultant feedback

Therapeutics and Safe Prescribing

Objective: To progressively develop ability to prescribe, review and monitor appropriate therapeutic interventions relevant to clinical practice in specific specialities including non-pharmacological therapies and preventative care.

Medical Council Domains of Good Professional Practice: Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care.

KNOWLEDGE

- Pharmacology, therapeutics of treatments prescribed, choice of routes of administration, dosing schedules, compliance strategies; the objectives, risks and complications of treatment cost-effectiveness
- Indications, contraindications, side effects, drug interaction, dosage and route of administration of commonly used drugs
- Commonly prescribed medications
- Adverse drug reactions to commonly used drugs, including complementary medicines
- Identifying common prescribing hazards
- Identifying high risk medications
- Drugs requiring therapeutic drug monitoring and interpretation of results
- The effects of age, body size, organ dysfunction and concurrent illness or physiological state e.g. pregnancy on drug distribution and metabolism relevant to own practice
- Recognising the roles of regulatory agencies involved in drug use, monitoring and licensing e.g. IMB, and hospital formulary committees
- Procedure for monitoring, managing and reporting adverse drug reaction
- Effects of medications on patient activities including potential effects on a patient's fitness to drive
- The role of The National Medicines Information Centre (NMIC) in promoting safe and efficient use of medicine
- Differentiating drug allergy from drug side effects
- Know the difference between an early and late drug allergy, and drug side-effects
- Good Clinical Practice guidelines for seeing and managing patients who are on clinical research trials
- Best practice in the pharmacological management of cancer pain
- The management of constipation in adult patients receiving palliative care

SKILLS

- Writing a prescription in line with guidelines
- Appropriately prescribing for the elderly, children and pregnant and breast feeding women
- Making appropriate dose adjustments following therapeutic drug monitoring, or physiological change (e.g. deteriorating renal function)
- Reviewing and revising patients' long term medications
- Anticipating and avoiding defined drug interactions, including complementary medicines
- Advising patients (and carers) about important interactions and adverse drug effects including effects on driving
- Providing comprehensible explanations to the patient, and carers when relevant, for the use of medicines
- Being open to advice and input from other health professionals on prescribing
- Participating in adverse drug event reporting
- Take and record an accurate drug allergy history and history of previous side effects

ASSESSMENT & LEARNING METHODS

- Consultant feedback
- Workplace based assessment e.g. Mini-CEX, DOPS, CBD
- Educational supervisor's reports on observed performance (in the workplace): prioritisation of patient safety in prescribing practice
- Guidance for health and social care providers - Principles of good practice in medication reconciliation (HIQA)

Specialty Section

Objective: On completion of year this GIM programme the trainee will be able to identify and treat immediate life threatening causes of common medical presentations, form a differential diagnosis for non-life threatening cases and, where appropriate, effectively manage the patient including further investigation and referral.

Assessment and Learning Methods

Learning opportunities during HST are through:

- Self-Directed Learning
- General Medicine outpatient clinics
- Participation in In-house activities
- Department education sessions (black box, journal club, tutorials)
- Attendance at Study days (Year 3)
- Unselected acute on call
- Attendance at additional learning events such as recommended courses and masterclasses

Progress is assessed through:

- Case Based Discussion
- ePortfolio
- Annual assessment
- DOPS

In the Acute setting

During the programme the trainee will encounter common acute presentations and demonstrate the application of clinical knowledge to:

- Recognise and assess urgency
- Stabilise the patient
- Prioritising
 - Tasks
 - Investigations
- Manage co-existing morbidities
- Make appropriate referrals
- Make decisions and appropriately delegate

The presentations listed in this section represent the most common acute presentations and conditions currently seen in Irish hospitals, accounting for over 95% of admissions. It is expected that trainees in general internal medicine will have a comprehensive knowledge of, and be able to provide a differential diagnosis for, these conditions.

1. Acute Presentations

Presentations

1. Shortness of breath
2. Cough
3. Chest Pain
4. Blackout/ Collapse/ Dizziness
5. The frail older patient in the acute setting
6. Abdominal Pain
7. Fever
8. Alcohol and substance dependence or withdrawal
9. Falls and Decreased mobility
10. Weakness and Paralysis
11. Headache
12. Limb Pain and/or Swelling
13. Nausea and Vomiting
14. Seizure
15. Diarrhoea
16. Delirium/Acute confusion
17. Acute Psychological illness
18. Palpitations
19. Hepatitis or Jaundice
20. Gastrointestinal Bleeding
21. Haemoptysis
22. Rash
23. Acute Back Pain
24. Poisoning and Drug Overdose
25. Hyper-glycaemia

Emergency management

Recognising and managing emergency cases including:

- Acute Coronary Syndrome
- Acute Kidney Injury
- Acute Respiratory Failure
- Acute Seizure
- Anaphylaxis / Angioedema
- Cardio-respiratory arrest
- Critical electrolyte abnormalities (calcium, sodium, potassium)
- Hypo- or Hyperglycaemia
- Sepsis and septic shock
- Stroke/ TIA
- The unconscious patient
- Unstable hypotensive patient

Skills and Knowledge in the General Medicine Setting

The trainee should know life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, investigations and management, including indications for urgent referral, for common general medicine presentations. The following outlines commonly associated features, causes and/or routes of investigation for these presentations, both acutely and for ongoing case management, the trainee is expected to know and the competencies they are expected to demonstrate.

By the end of year 3, when a patient presents with a general medicine complaint the trainee should demonstrate an ability to:

- Assess their signs and symptoms; formulating a differential diagnosis
 - Take history as part of an investigation
 - Undertake primary assessment
 - Recognise and assess urgency
 - Undertake secondary assessment
- Initiate appropriate investigations
 - Interpret results for common investigations
- Initiate appropriate treatment, including stabilising the patient where necessary
- Manage co-existing morbidities
- Manage on-going cases including
 - confirming a diagnosis for those not requiring urgent referral
 - assessing response to initial treatment
 - recognising signs to escalate management when needed
- Appropriately refer based on:
 - Response to treatment
 - Local guidelines
 - Culture
 - Self-awareness of their own knowledge and ability
 - Services available
- Provide ongoing management of the case

Shortness of breath

When a patient presents with shortness of breath a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for common causes.

- Life threatening causes of breathlessness
 - Airway Obstruction
 - Acute severe asthma
 - Acute exacerbation of COPD
 - Pulmonary oedema
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Acute presentations of Ischaemic heart disease
 - Acute severe left ventricular failure
 - Dysrhythmia
 - Pulmonary embolus
 - Cardiac tamponade
 - Metabolic acidosis

Cough

When a patient presents a cough a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Common causes of acute cough
 - Viral and Pertussis type cough
 - Acute bronchitis
 - Pneumonia
 - Tuberculosis
 - Lung cancer
 - Understand the relevance of subacute and chronic cough
 - Common causes (Asthma, Upper airway, GORD)
 - When to refer for assessment of lung cancer
 - Consideration of Interstitial lung disease

Chest Pain

When a patient presents with chest pain a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for common causes.

- Life threatening causes of chest pain
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Dissecting aortic aneurysm
 - Pulmonary emboli
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Oesophageal rupture
 - Clinical features of:
 - Cardiac chest pain
 - Chest pain caused by respiratory disease and oesophageal rupture
 - Chest pain caused by gastrointestinal disease
 - Chest wall pain
 - Functional chest pain
-

Blackout / Collapse / Dizziness

When a patient blacks out, collapses or presents with dizziness a trainee should demonstrate that they know the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Stroke
 - Cerebral infarction
 - Primary intracerebral haemorrhage
 - Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Syncope
 - Cardiac causes (arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock)
 - Vasovagal syncope
 - Postural hypotension (e.g. drugs, neurocardiac, autonomic)
 - Localised vascular disease (posterior circulation)
 - Metabolic causes (e.g. hypoglycaemia)
 - Seizures and epilepsy
-

Management of the frail older patient in the acute setting

When a frail older patient presents a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the appropriate approach to assessment, risk factors, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for this population.

- Understand the broad differential diagnosis and management of complex multi-morbid illness in older patients
- Approach to investigation and management of recurrent Falls
- Non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of behavioural complications of dementia
- Investigation of causes, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Delirium
- Polypharmacy and inappropriate prescribing in older patients (*e.g.* renal dose adjustment)
- Medical management of nursing home residents- identifying aspiration risk
- Palliative care and pain management in the acute setting
- Acute stroke thrombolysis delivery and criteria for referral for intravascular intervention
- Completion of NIHSS stroke scale

Abdominal Pain

When a patient presents with abdominal pain a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Initial assessment of abdominal pain
- Differential Diagnosis:
 - Intra-abdominal
 - Gastrointestinal
 - Vascular (aneurysm, ischemia)
 - Urological
 - Gynaecological
 - Extraabdominal causes of pain
- Ability to identify and initiate management of life threatening conditions causes of abdominal pain
- Indications for surgical consultation and urgent referral
- Identifying constipation and urinary retention in older patients

Fever

When a patient presents with fever a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

Recognize the symptoms and signs of sepsis

- Identify common causes of fever
 - Infection
 - Non-infectious including PE, Drugs, vasculitis,
- Delivery of initial management of septic patient
- Knowledge of the choice of empiric and infection targeted antibiotics

Alcohol and substance dependence or withdrawal

When a patient presents with dependence or withdrawal a trainee should demonstrate that they know the classifications and necessary management, including indications for referral.

- Recognition
- Psychosocial dysfunction
- Autonomic disturbances
- Stress and panic disorders
- Insomnia and sleep disturbance
- Understand the role of psychiatrist and referral to rehabilitation services

Falls and Decreased mobility

When a patient falls or presents with decreased mobility a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Common medical and social causes of falls in medical patients
- Complications of falls
 - Fractures including the neck of the femur
 - Intracranial injury
 - Rib fracture and pneumothorax
 - Loss of mobility and independence

Weakness and Paralysis

When a patient presents with weakness or paralysis a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Stroke/ space occupying lesion
- Spinal cord injury
- Underlying neurological causes: e.g. multiple sclerosis, Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Infections and disease causing weakness

Headache

When a patient presents with headache a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Pathophysiology and pain sensitive structures in the head
- Clinical classifications of headache
- Headache with altered neurological and focal signs
- Headache with features suggestive of raised intracranial pressure
- Headache with papilloedema
- Headache with fever
- Headache with extracranial signs
- Headache with no abnormal signs
- Drugs and toxins

Limb Pain and/or Swelling

When a patient presents with limb pain or swelling a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- As a result of injury
- As a result of an underlying medical condition
 - Undifferentiated inflammatory arthritis

Nausea and Vomiting

When a patient with nausea and vomiting a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Understanding of common causes
 - Abdominal
 - Acute Gastroenteritis
 - PUD
 - Pancreatitis
 - Acute hepatitis
 - Bowel obstruction
 - Central Causes (CNS)
 - Poisoning and Medications
- Management
 - Identification of underlying cause
 - Control of symptoms
 - Treating dehydration

Seizure

When a patient presents with seizures a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Causes
 - Unprovoked seizures/epilepsy
 - Seizures associated with metabolic, toxic and system illness
 - Cerebral hypoxia
 - Seizures associated with drugs and toxic substances
- Management
 - Emergency supportive treatment
 - Anticonvulsant treatment
 - Work up of first presentation with seizure
 - Understand driving implications for patients with seizures

Diarrhoea

When a patient presents with diarrhoea a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Classification
 - Osmotic
 - Secretory
 - Exudative
- Causes
 - Infectious
 - Inflammatory
 - Ischemic
 - Malignant
- Complications
- Management
 - Acute management
 - Knowledge of appropriate investigations
 - Recognition of associated complications
 - Role of antibiotics
 - When to refer to gastroenterology.

Delirium/Acute confusion

When a patient presents with delirium or acute confusion a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Clinical features of acute confused state- differentiating delirium, dementia, depression and psychosis
- Causes of delirium
- Use of screening instruments for delirium and/or cognitive impairment
- Clinical features of acute delirium
- Clinical features of acute functional psychosis
- Causes of confused state associated with alcohol abuse- delirium tremens, Wernicke's encephalopathy
- Drug induced/related confusion/delirium
- Bacterial meningitis, Viral encephalitis
- Subarachnoid haemorrhage/ Subdural haematoma

Social issues

When a patient presents with social issues a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the appropriate approach to assessment, risk factors, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for this population.

- Managing medical conditions with an uncooperative patient
- Identifying potential elder abuse
- Recognising substance abuse
- Basic principles of psychiatry
- Recognising an at risk patient

Palpitations

When a patient presents with palpitations a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Anxiety
- Exercise induced
- In relation to pre-existing conditions including
 - Thyroid disease
 - Anaemia
 - Fever
 - Dehydration
 - Low blood sugar
 - Low blood pressure
- Resulting from medications or toxins
- Hormonal changes
- After prior myocardial infarct
- Coronary artery disease
- Other heart problems including congestive heart failure, heart valve or heart muscle problems

Hepatitis or Jaundice

When a patient presents with hepatitis or jaundice a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Incubation and prodromal phase
 - Virus-specific
 - Toxic hepatitis
 - Autoimmune
 - Acute liver failure
-

Gastrointestinal Bleeding

When a patient presents with gastrointestinal bleeding a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Understanding of the initial assessment and stabilization of patients with GI bleeding
- Understanding of haemovigilance and blood transfusion protocols
- Upper gastrointestinal bleeding including
 - Peptic ulcer Disease
 - Gastritis
 - Oesophageal varices
 - Mallory-Weiss tears
 - Gastrointestinal cancers
 - Inflammation of the gastrointestinal lining from ingested material
- Lower gastrointestinal bleeding including
 - Diverticular disease
 - Gastrointestinal cancers
 - Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
 - Infectious diarrhoea
 - Angiodysplasia
 - Polyps
 - Haemorrhoids and anal fissures

Haemoptysis

When a patient presents with haemoptysis a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Recognition and Management of massive Haemoptysis
- Common causes of haemoptysis
 - Acute and chronic bronchitis
 - Tuberculosis
 - Lung cancer
 - Pneumonia
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Pulmonary Embolus
 - Alveolar Haemorrhage (vasculitis)

Rash

When a patient presents with a rash a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Urticaria
- Anaphylaxis and Angio Oedema
- Erythroderma and exfoliation
- Psoriasis and seborrhoeic/contact dermatitis
- Purpura and vasculitis
- Blistering eruptions
- Infections and the skin

Acute Back Pain

When a patient presents with acute back pain a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Non-specific acute back pain
- Causes of chronic low back pain
- Neurologic findings in back pain
- Identifying serious etiologies of back pain *e.g.*,
 - Cancer
 - Fracture
 - Infection
 - Cauda equina syndrome

Poisoning and Drug Overdose

When a patient presents with poisoning or overdose a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Diagnostic clues in the assessment of overdoses
- Identification of toxic agent (paracetamol, SSRI, benzodiazepines, opiates, amphetamines, TCAD)
- Immediate management
- Mental health assessment and definitive care

Hyper-glycaemia

When a patient presents with hyper-glycaemia a trainee should demonstrate knowledge of the life threatening causes, clinical feature, classifications, appropriate investigations and necessary management, including indications for urgent referral, for the common causes.

- Symptoms of acute hyper-glycaemia
 - Recognition and Management of diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Recognition and management of Hyperosmolar non ketotic hyperglycaemic states
-

2. Specialty-Specific Diagnosis in Internal Medicine

Cardiology

Objective: To provide the specialist with the competencies necessary to deal safely, effectively and efficiently with the broad range of medical disorders which commonly present at hospitals as acute problems:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Chest Pain Syndromes
- Acute Coronary Syndromes
- Stable Angina
- Arrhythmias, syncope and dizziness
- Heart failure, haemodynamic disturbances
- Outpatient problems e.g. hypertension, palpitations, valvular heart disease

SKILLS

- ECG and arrhythmia interpretation
- Echocardiography (define what skills)
- Indication and interpretation of exercise stress test and coronary angiogram
- Use of CCU protocols/guidelines
- Ability to perform carotid sinus massage, utilise the valsalva manoeuvre and perform DC cardioversion
- Indications and delivery of thrombolysis

Diabetes & Endocrinology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely:

Acutely ill patients presenting as emergencies with diabetic or endocrine problems as outlined below **and** patients who present (e.g. as out-patients) or develop diabetic or endocrine problems outlined below.

KNOWLEDGE

ACUTE ILLNESSES

- Diabetes
- Endocrinology

CHRONIC DISEASES

- Diabetes
- Dyslipidaemias
- Thyroid Dysfunction
- Disorders of Calcium Metabolism
- Disorders of the Hypothalamic Pituitary Axis
- Adrenal Disorders and Sodium Balance

SKILLS

- Appreciates the complexity of treating all endocrine conditions and the role of the biochemical and endocrinology laboratory services and other specialists in the management of these conditions
- Assess severity and initiate appropriate management
- Manage the peri-operative and peri-procedure patient
- Manage infections in the diabetic foot
- Assess and manage hypercalcaemia
- Interpret thyroid function tests
- Measure and interpret results of blood glucose, biochemistry
- Use evidence-based medicine to develop/justify strategies for preventing and dealing with abnormalities of lipid metabolism

Gastroenterology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to manage safely ill patients with gastroenterology problems presenting either as emergencies or routinely e.g. as out patients and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Management of Gastro-oesophageal reflux
- Gastrointestinal Endoscopy
- Colorectal Cancer
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Problems of the pancreas
- Liver Transplantation
- Specific Liver Diseases

SKILLS

- Diagnosis and management of GI bleeding, acute diarrhoea, and abdominal distension.
- Diagnosis and management of coeliac disease, chronic diarrhoea including irritable bowel disease
- Knowledge of infectious diseases
- Knowledge of medication and its link to liver disease
- Appropriate use of ultrasound, contrast and radiography endoscopy
- Nutritional assessment
- Large bowel Ca screening
- Genetic testing for haemachromatosis
- Management of acute/chronic ulcerative colitis

Geriatric Medicine

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage appropriately the problems presented by older patients. To screen for and identify key conditions which are indicators of frailty such as impaired cognition, reduced mobility/falls, and polypharmacy which can greatly contribute to increased morbidity in older patients.

KNOWLEDGE

- Delirium /Acute confusion
- Dementia
- Falls/ Reduced mobility
- Incontinence
- Polypharmacy
- Stroke/TIA

SKILLS

- Use of screening instruments for delirium and cognitive impairment/dementia
- Non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of the agitated patient
- Management of dementia
- Prescribing for older patients: drug interactions, polypharmacy, renal dose adjustment
- Communicate effectively with patients, families and carers
- Interaction and multi-disciplinary meetings with allied health and social care professionals
- Communication regarding end of life care decisions
- Use of community and ambulatory care resources e.g. day hospitals
- Acute stroke thrombolysis delivery and criteria for referral for intravascular intervention
- Completion of NIHSS stroke scale

Clinical Pharmacology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely patients presenting as medical emergencies due to drug overdose and the illicit use of drugs, poisoning, drug interactions and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Drug overdose, poisoning, and the illicit use of drugs
- Pharmacokinetics
- Pharmacodynamics
- Pharmacogenetics
- Therapeutics, drug interactions

SKILLS

- Use of anticoagulation
- Pain Management
- Management, assessment and care of the unconscious patient
- Antibiotic drug use
- Initial management strategy for acutely ill drug overdose patients
- Assessment and emergency care of the unconscious patient
- Use of poisons advice centre
- Know when to contact the poison centre
- Assessment of mental state (see psychiatry section)
- Acquire an accurate history of ingestion

Dermatology

Objective: To be competent to assess and manage safely acutely ill patients presenting as a result of dermatology problems such as those outlined below, and to deal with skin disease presenting in out-patients and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Skin failure
- Pruritus
- Psoriasis and eczema
- Skin cancer

SKILLS

- Skin biopsy – desirable
- Recognise the underlying disease
- Recognise when to consult dermatology, ophthalmology

Haematology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to assess and manage safely patients who are ill as a result of haematological problems as outlined below, including those presenting acutely and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Anemia
- Quantitative and Qualitative Platelet Disorders
- Leucopaenia
- Leukemias
- Myeloproliferative Disorders
- Myelodysplastic Disorders
- Coagulation Disorders
- Thrombophilia
- Plasma Cell Dyscrasias
- Transfusion of blood products

SKILLS

- Need for urgent referral to haematology.
- Safe prescription of blood products
- Indications for: thrombolysis, heparins, oral anti-coagulants.
- Initiate appropriate investigations to identify underlying of bleeding/cause.
- Initiate emergency management, explain benefits/risks.
- Pre operative and perioperative procedures

Infection

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely, patients who are ill as a result of infections, as outlined below including patients presenting as emergencies and in each case:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Principles of universal precautions, safe disposal of sharps
- Respiratory infections
- Gastroenterology
- Urinary tract infections
- Skin infections
- Joint infections
- Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain abscess
- The Septic Patient
- Toxic shock syndrome
- PUO, rigors
- Overseas infection / Malaria
- Anti-Microbial agents
- Antibiotics
- Gonorrhoea Syphilis Lymphogranuloma and Human Papilloma Virus
- HIV

SKILLS

- Assessment of severity of infection
- Appreciates the need to work closely with the laboratory service, radiology and other specialist including intensive care in securing a satisfactory outcome
- Obtain accurate contact/travel/occupational/sexual/pet history/vaccination/prophylaxis status
- Appreciates the need to consult specialists in infectious diseases, microbiologists, tropical medicine and the laboratory services
- Obtains and delivers appropriate specimens to diagnostic services
- Isolation and infection control procedures
- Shows awareness of public health issues, own responsibilities in prescribing and the need for specialist advice
- Adhere to antibiotics guidelines
- Use strategies to ensure patient's adherence to therapy
- Take a sexual history
- Procedure for taking necessary examples for laboratory examination
- Management of HIV
- Treatment of common sexual disorders
- Multidisciplinary team working

Medical Oncology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely acutely ill patients presenting with problems due to malignancy, recognising the stage of the disease, the patient's needs and attitudes, and achieving an appropriate balance between treatments of the emergency and providing palliative care.

KNOWLEDGE

Management of common visceral cancers, lung, breast, G-I, prostate and where primary is undetermined. Metastatic disease.

- Understand the principles, indications and complications of:
- Routes of dissemination of common cancers
- Management of strategies for patients with bony, liver, pleural and cranial metastases
- Recognise the importance of symptom control – see palliative care
- Appropriately consults and enlists other experts in cancer care in line with the stage of the patient's cancer journey
- Facilitate patient's access to the full range of professional skills and resources available for support
- Specific complications of therapy
- Neutropenic sepsis
- Patients at risk of neutropenia
- Hypercalcaemia, therapeutic options and long-term management (see endocrinology section)
- Specific complications of disease
- Paraneoplastic manifestations
- Discuss appropriateness of resuscitation with patient
- recognise the importance of quality of life issues
- Balance risk with benefit in arriving at decisions regarding treatment
- Prepared to initiate symptom management

SKILLS

- Dealing with Medical emergencies in malignancy

Neurology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely patients presenting with neurological problems, as outlined below, including those who are acutely ill and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Headache, subarachnoid haemorrhage
- Stroke and transient ischaemic attack
- Coma
- Epilepsy and status epilepticus
- Acute-onset neuropathy e.g. Guillain Barré
- Polymyositis
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Multiple sclerosis
- Diagnostic criteria, presentations, principles of treatment, management options.
- Role of neurologist especially when initiation modern treatments
- Parkinson's Disease

SKILLS

- Knowledge and appropriate use of CT Scanning
- Recognising gross abnormality on CT scanning in the acute situation including when to seek expert opinion
- Acute management of stroke
- Investigation of TIA's
- Awareness of min-mental test score and geriatric depression
- Delivering acute stroke thrombolysis

Palliative Care

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage the palliative care problems outlined, and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

Treatment and complications of pain management

- Ability to take a pain history
- Causes of pain in advanced cancer
- Analgesia – e.g. WHO classification
- Use protocols and liaise with pain control
- Indications for adjunctive therapies e.g. radiotherapy, sedatives
- Recognise co-morbid psychological and social problems
- Causes of breathlessness, empirical therapies
- Recognises the need for accurate diagnosis of pathophysiology of a symptom (e.g. due to concurrent disorder or treatment-related as well as cancer-related aetiology)
- Willingness to refer other agencies when needed

SKILLS

- Pain management
- Skill to deal with dying patient and their families

Psychiatry

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage appropriately patients presenting with psychiatric problems as outlined below, some of which may be acutely ill and in each case:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Acute psychosis
- Depression, suicide, parasuicide
- Opiate dependence

SKILLS

- Assessment and management of abnormal mental state
- Management of the aggressive patient
- Local protocols for liaison with psychiatric services
- Recognises the patient's right to accept or refuse treatment/advice
- Actively encourages engagement with the full range of professional skills and resources available for support and rehabilitation

Rehabilitation

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess the needs of ill patients presenting with acute medical problems requiring rehabilitation, and to initiate appropriate management at an early stage, especially in the case of: neurological, musculo-skeletal, cardiopulmonary disorders, arthritic patients and amputees.

KNOWLEDGE

- Define:
 - Impairment
 - Disability
 - Handicap
- Factors predicting rehabilitation potential
- Strategies to prevent/treat:
 - Pain
 - Incontinence
 - Aggressive behaviour
 - Spasticity, contractures, deformity
- Realistic goal setting
- Recognise impact of:
 - Cognitive function
 - Nutrition
 - Family/support
 - Psychosocial factors
- Able to work with a multidisciplinary team
- Understands and values the benefit to the patient of multidisciplinary team working in providing support towards regaining independence and restoring function

SKILLS

- Assessment of patient's skills
- Knowledge of when to refer for assessment
- Knowledge of services available

Nephrology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage safely, ill patients presenting with renal problems as outlined below, including those who present acutely: and in each case to:

- Assess symptoms and signs and formulate differential diagnosis
- Select appropriate investigations and accurately interpret investigation reports
- Communicate the diagnosis and prognosis – see generic skills
- Institute appropriate treatment recognising indications, contraindications and side effects

KNOWLEDGE

- Acute renal failure
- Chronic renal failure, renal replacement therapy (RRT), patients with renal transplants
- Drugs and the kidney
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalance

SKILLS

- Management and early assessment of patient with renal failure
- Indications for and modes of dialysis

Respiratory Medicine

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and safely manage:

Acutely ill patients presenting as emergencies

and

Patients who present (e.g. as outpatients) or develop the respiratory problems outlined below. And in each case to:

KNOWLEDGE

- Acutely ill patients
- Respiratory failure
- Severe haemoptysis - Pulmonary embolism (DVT)
- Chronic Disease
- COPD
- Interstitial lung disease, pulmonary fibrosis
- Lung Cancer
- Plural Disease
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Tuberculosis

SKILLS

- Recognise patients requiring nasal ventilation, intubation and assisted ventilation
- Non invasive assisted ventilation
- Pleural aspiration (mandatory) and chest drain insertion

Rheumatology

Objective: To provide the trainee with the knowledge and skills to be able to assess and manage acutely ill patients presenting with the rheumatologic problems outlined below, and in each case to:

KNOWLEDGE

- Arthritis
- Vasculitis
- Other conditions
 - Polymyalgia (SLE; Scleroderma; Dermatomyositis; Polymyositis; Cross over Syndromes, anti-synthetase)
 - Degenerative Joint Disease
 - Back Pain Syndromes
 - Cauda Equina syndrome
- Therapeutics- especially complications of drugs used for rheumatic disease

SKILLS

- Knee aspiration

3. Procedures

Objectives: To develop proficiency in common procedures required for general internal medicine.

KNOWLEDGE and SKILLS

Elective DC cardioversion

- Necessity of Synchronised Shock
- Starting voltage
- Number of shocks
- Safe use of Defibrillator

Central venous lines

- Ultrasound guided central venous line placement
- Anatomical markers for central veins
- Safe cannulation of vein
- Secure line in place/review position on X-ray

Lumbar puncture

- Anatomical markers
- Appropriate timing of procedure
- Safe puncture
- Measurement of CSF pressure
- Removal of samples and interpretation of results

Tracheostomy management

- Tube care
- Infection risk
- Safe tube change

Pleural and ascitic fluid aspiration under ultrasound

- Safe approach and role of ultrasound guidance
- Puncture pleural / peritoneal space
- Withdrawal of fluid

Intercostal drain

- Anatomical markings
- How an underwater seal functions
- Insertion of intercostal tube (small bore seldinger)
- Connection to underwater seal and secure in place
- Assessment and management of drain
- Safe removal of the tube

Non-invasive Ventilation

- Principles of BIPAP and CPAP
- Monitoring and limitations
- Mask fitting
- Understanding of pressures

Knee joint aspiration

- Anatomical markers of joint space
- Safe puncture of joint
- Removal of samples

Skin Biopsy**Hickman line**

- Indications and complications
- Care of lines including taking samples
- Line removal
- Critical evaluation of own skills

Peg Tube

- Management

Use of temporary cardiac pacing box and wire

- Use of flotation device/safe use of fluoroscopy (radiation protection course)
- Anatomical markings / fluoroscopic appearances of a good right ventricular position
- Manipulation of wire to right ventricle
- Secure line in place
- Use of pacing box and external pacer including connection and settings

Assessment and Learning Methods

- Self Directed Learning
- Study days
- In house activities
- Department education sessions (black box, journal club, tutorials)
- Case Based Discussion
- ePortfolio
- In house activities
- Annual assessment
- DOPS
 - Lumbar puncture
 - Central venous line insertion under ultrasound
 - Pleural aspiration under ultrasound
 - Abdominal paracentesis under ultrasound
 - Joint aspiration
 - BiPAP/CPAP

Documentation of Minimum Requirements for Training

- These are the minimum number of cases you are asked to document as part of your training. It is recommended you seek opportunities to attain a higher level of exposure as part of your self-directed learning and development of expertise.
- You should expect the demands of your post to exceed the minimum required number of cases documented for training.
- If you are having difficulty meeting a particular requirement, please contact your speciality coordinator

Curriculum Requirement	Required/Desirable	Minimum Requirement	Reporting Period	Form Name
Section 1 - Training Plan				
Personal Goals Plan (Copy of agreed Training Plan for your current training year signed by both Trainee & Trainer)	Required	1	Training Post	Form 052
Personal Goals Review Form	Required	1	Training Post	Form 137
Weekly Timetable (Sample Weekly Timetable for Post/Clinical Attachment)	Required	1	Training Post	Form 045
On Call Rota				
GIM Specialty Year – Unselected new patient admissions	Required	480	Year of Training	Form 064
Section 2 - Training Activities				
Outpatient Clinics				
General medicine or Dual Specialty Clinics	Required	20	Year of Training	Form 001
Ward Rounds/Consultations				
Consultant Ward Round (minimum 1 per week)	Required	40	Year of Training	Form 002
SpR Led Ward Round (minimum 1 per week)	Required	40	Year of Training	Form 002
Emergencies/Complicated Cases	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 003
Relatively Unusual Cases	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 019
Additional/Special Experience Gained	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 005
Procedures/Practical Skills/Surgical Skills				
BIPAP/CPAP	Required	5	Training Programme	Form 004
Emergency DC cardioversion	Required	5	Training Programme	Form 004
ECG interpretation	Required	25	Training Programme	Form 004
Joint aspiration	Required	2	Training Programme	Form 004
Lumbar puncture	Required	10	Training Programme	Form 004
Abdominal paracentesis – under ultrasound	Desirable	2	Training Programme	Form 004
Femoral venous line placement – under ultrasound	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 004

Curriculum Requirement	Required/Desirable	Minimum Requirement	Reporting Period	Form Name
Pleural aspiration – under ultrasound	Desirable	2	Training Programme	Form 004
Intercostal drain Insertion – under ultrasound	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 004
Section 3 - Educational Activities				
Mandatory Courses				
ACLS	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 006
NIHSS Stroke Scale	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 006
Non – Mandatory Courses				
An Introduction to Health Research	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
Ethics for HST	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
HST Leadership in Clinical Practice	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
Mastering Communications	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
Performing Audit	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
Think Delirium! Write Delirium! Treat Delirium!	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 007
Study days				
Internal Medicine specialty year training: Minimum of 6 study days per year (3 'core' and 3 'non-core')				
Dual Specialty Year: Minimum of 3 study days per year (2 'core' and 1 'non-core')				
Examples: Safe Prescribing, Oncology, Infection control, Evidence based medicine				
High Intensity	Required	6	Year of Training	Form 008
Low intensity	Required	3	Year of Training	Form 008
Participation at In-house Activities				
Weekly Multidisciplinary Conference	Required	10	Year of Training	Form 011
Grand Rounds	Required	20	Year of Training	Form 011
Journal Clubs	Required	5	Year of Training	Form 011
Delivery of Teaching	Desirable	10	Year of Training	Form 013
Research	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 014
Audit activities and Reporting (minimum 1 audit either to start or complete, Quality Improvement (QI) projects can be uploaded against audit)	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 135/152
Publications	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 016
Presentations	Desirable	1	Year of Training	Form 017
Committee Attendance	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 063

Section 4 - Work Place Based Assessments				
DOPS				
BIPAP/CPAP	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 021
DC cardioversion	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 021
ECG interpretation	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 021
Joint aspiration	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 021
Lumbar puncture	Required	1	Training Programme	Form 021
Abdominal paracentesis – under ultrasound	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 021
Central venous line placement – under ultrasound	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 021
Pleural aspiration – under ultrasound	Desirable	1	Training Programme	Form 021