

Physician associate registration assessment (PARA) content map

The physician associate registration assessment (PARA) is the means by which qualified physician associates can demonstrate their readiness to practice in the UK. It comprises a written assessment and OSCE which can be passed in either order. The PARA is set at the level of a newly qualified PA and is general in nature. The draft documents Generic and shared learning outcomes for PAs and AAs and the PA Curriculum will describe what all newly qualified Physician Associates must know and be able to do.

This document is one component of our test specification, which sets out our requirements for the design and content of the assessment.

The test specification comprises:

- A content map, which outlines the areas of knowledge and skill that could be covered in the PARA knowledge test and OSCE.
- A sampling grid, which outlines how an assessment should be built. It describes the weighting given to different areas of practice and makes sure questions are drawn from across the content map in a standardised way. This helps to ensure that sittings of the PARA are comparable with each other.

Higher education institutions (HEIs) may also use this document in conjunction with the PA curriculum to inform the design of their PA course. The curriculum sets out the high-level outcomes we expect newly qualified PAs to be able to demonstrate, and this content map sets out the specific areas we expect to be assessed, both in the PARA itself and more broadly within the PA course.

This is denoted throughout the document in tables showing the “Where assessed” columns. The columns are:

- HEI: we would expect this capability to be assessed as part of the course and must be demonstrated by all graduates.
- PARA OSCE: this capability may be assessed in the OSCE component of the PARA
- PARA KT: this capability may be assessed in the knowledge test component of the PARA

Level of assessment

The purpose of the PA registration assessment is to ensure that PAs seeking registration in the UK have met a common threshold for safe practice that is appropriate to their point of entry to the register.

The PARA content map sets out the core knowledge, skills and behaviours needed for UK practice. All PARA knowledge test and OSCE content will derive from the content map and be set a level reflecting the expectations of a newly qualified PA entering their first role in the NHS.

Structure of the content map

The Physician Associate Registration Assessment (PARA) content map is structured as follows:

- Domain 1: Professional values and behaviours
- Domain 2: Clinical capabilities
- Domain 3: Areas of clinical practice
- Domain 4: Professional knowledge
- Core procedures.

Domain 1: Professional values and behaviours

This domain refers to the values and behaviours expected of a physician associate practicing in the UK, such as confidentiality, honesty, consent and patient-centredness.

Subheading	Capability	Where assessed		
		HEI	PARA OSCE	PARA KT
Personal conduct	Demonstrates insight by recognising and acknowledging their own personal and professional limits and by seeking help from colleagues and supervisors when necessary. <i>This includes understanding their role as a PA and how this is communicated to patients.</i>	✓	✓	
	Demonstrates openness and honesty in their interactions with patients, their families and carers, colleagues, and their employers if things go wrong – known as the ‘professional duty of candour’.	✓		
	Demonstrates awareness of the importance of their personal physical and mental wellbeing.	✓		
	Recognises and uses strategies to learn and work effectively.	✓		
	Recognises their role in contributing to the management and leadership of the health service.	✓		
	Recognises that there are differences in healthcare systems across the four nations of the UK and knows how to access information about the different systems.	✓		
	Patient safety and quality improvement	Demonstrates that they can practise safely and participate in and promote activity to improve the quality and safety of patient care and clinical outcomes.	✓	
Leadership and teamworking	Learns and works effectively as a team member as part of a multi-professional and multi-disciplinary team and across multiple care settings.	✓		
	Demonstrates they work effectively and in a timely manner with colleagues in ways that best serve the interests of patients.	✓		
Person-centred care and shared decision making	Demonstrates the principles of person-centred care and shows they are able to work in partnership with patients, and where appropriate, their relatives, carers or other advocates.	✓	✓	
	Understands the principles and values of integrated care and demonstrates when managing and preventing disease that they have considered the care of the complete person.	✓	✓	
Lifelong learning	Engages in their induction and orientation activities, learns from experience and feedback, and responds constructively to the outcomes of appraisals, performance reviews and assessments. Explains and demonstrates the importance of professional development and lifelong learning and demonstrates a commitment to this.	✓		
	Demonstrates reflective practice.	✓		
Legal framework of practice	Safeguards vulnerable patients and escalates safeguarding concerns where appropriate.	✓	✓	
	Understands and behaves in accordance with legal and ethical responsibilities.	✓	✓	✓

Domain 2: Clinical capabilities

This domain sets out the capabilities required to provide good clinical care, including the skills underpinning diagnosis, clinical management, and good communication.

The areas of clinical practice that will be assessed in the PARA sit beneath this, listed as both patient presentations and conditions.

The majority of the content tested in the PARA will be drawn from this domain (further detail on sampling proportions to be developed).

Subheading	Capability	Where assessed		
		HEI	OSCE	PARA KT
Communication skills	Communicates effectively with patients, their relatives, carers or other advocates, and with colleagues and members of the multidisciplinary team with whom they work.	✓	✓	✓
Diagnosis	Works collaboratively with patients and colleagues to diagnose and manage clinical presentations safely. This includes being able to assess a patient's clinical presentation, undertake examinations and provide a holistic clinical summary, including health promotion where necessary.	✓	✓	✓
Clinical management	Provides care plans in collaboration with other health professionals and support from their supervising doctor or healthcare professional where necessary.	✓	✓	✓
	Able to give immediate care to adults, children and young people in clinical emergencies and seeks support from their supervising doctor or healthcare professional where necessary. <i>To the level of Immediate Life Support (ILS).</i>	✓	✓	✓
	Has insight into when a situation is complex and uncertain and seeks support and escalates to their supervising doctors and healthcare professional when appropriate.	✓	✓	✓
	Manages and monitors the efficacy and effects of medication and with appropriate supervision and advice from colleagues, reacts appropriately by adjusting medication, including stopping medication with due support, care and attention if it proves ineffective, is no longer needed or the patient wishes to stop taking it. Understands safe prescribing of medications.	✓	✓	✓
	Uses information effectively and safely in a medical context, and maintains accurate, legible, contemporaneous, and comprehensive medical records.	✓	✓	✓

Domain 3: Areas of clinical practice

This domain is linked to Domain 2 (Clinical capabilities). It lists the patient presentations for which a newly qualified PA could reasonably be expected to assess and initiate treatment.

The list of patient presentations is:

- categorised into areas of clinical practice such as child and adolescent health, mental health and respiratory
- supplemented with a list of indicative conditions that would sit alongside these in each area of clinical practice.

ID	Area of clinical practice	ID	Area of clinical practice
1	Acute and emergency care (inc. toxicology)	10	Gastrointestinal
2	Cardiovascular	11	Infection (inc. sexual transmitted infections)
3	Child and adolescent health	12	Mental health
4	Clinical haematology	13	Musculoskeletal
5	Dermatology	14	Neurosciences
6	Ear, nose and throat (ENT)	15	Renal and urology
7	Ophthalmology	16	Respiratory
8	Obstetrics and gynaecology	17	Surgery
9	Endocrine and metabolic	18	Palliative and end of life care

Acute and emergency care (inc. toxicology)

Presentations

- abdominal pain
- anaphylaxis
- breathlessness
- burns
- cardiopulmonary arrest
- chest pain
- choking
- collapse
- facial swelling
- haemorrhage
- overdose
- palpitations
- poisoning
- seizure
- self-harm
- sepsis
- trauma
- unresponsiveness/coma
- wheeze

Core conditions

- acid/base disturbance
- acute coronary syndrome
- acute heart failure
- anaphylaxis
- arrhythmias
- diabetic ketoacidosis
- drug overdose
- ectopic pregnancy
- electrolyte abnormalities
- intracerebral haemorrhage
- paracetamol poisoning
- pulmonary embolism
- respiratory arrest
- respiratory failure

Uncommon but critical conditions

- aortic aneurysm and dissection
- cardiac tamponade
- compartment syndrome
- hypothermia
- pneumothorax
- polytrauma

Cardiovascular

Presentations

- abdominal pain
- breathlessness
- cardiorespiratory arrest
- chest pain
- claudication
- cold/painless/pulseless leg
- collapse
- cough
- fever/ night sweats
- headache
- heart murmurs
- leg swelling
- leg ulcers
- orthopnoea
- palpitations

Core conditions

- acute and chronic cardiac failure
- acute coronary syndrome
- arterial thrombosis hypertension
- common arrhythmias
- hypotension
- infective/inflammatory cardiac conditions
- peripheral vascular disease
- valvular disease
- venous thrombosis

Uncommon but critical conditions

- aortic aneurysm and dissection
- cardiac tamponade
- intestinal ischaemia
- pericardial effusion

Child and adolescent health	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bruising ▪ coryza ▪ cough ▪ cyanosis ▪ dysmorphic features ▪ failure to thrive ▪ fever ▪ polyuria ▪ polydipsia ▪ seizure ▪ rash ▪ sepsis ▪ wheeze ▪ injury ▪ testicular pain/ swelling ▪ penile abnormalities ▪ feeding difficulties ▪ limp ▪ lymphadenopathy ▪ pubertal development ▪ floppy baby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ▪ autism ▪ common childhood infections (RSV, Croup, URTI) ▪ developmental delay ▪ diabetes ▪ epilepsy ▪ febrile convulsions ▪ Henoch-Schonlein purpura ▪ inhaled foreign body ▪ malabsorption and milk intolerances ▪ mesenteric adenitis ▪ non-accidental injury ▪ testicular torsion
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ congenital or inherited disorders ▪ cystic fibrosis ▪ intussusception ▪ leukaemia ▪ pyloric stenosis

Clinical haematology	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abnormal bleeding ▪ bruising ▪ jaundice ▪ lymphadenopathy ▪ neck lump ▪ night sweats ▪ organomegaly ▪ rash ▪ tiredness ▪ weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ anaemia inc. vitamin deficiencies ▪ anticoagulation use ▪ pancytopenia ▪ sickle cell anaemia ▪ venous thromboembolism
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ coagulation disorders ▪ haematological malignancy ▪ myeloma ▪ polycythaemia ▪ transfusion reactions

Dermatology	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acne ▪ bites ▪ desquamation ▪ dry skin ▪ hair loss ▪ hypo and hyperpigmentation ▪ itching ▪ nail abnormalities ▪ rashes ▪ pressure sores ▪ skin and subcutaneous lumps/ lesions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acne ▪ basal cell carcinoma ▪ bites ▪ cellulitis ▪ eczema and dermatitis ▪ fungal and mite infections ▪ psoriasis ▪ skin infection ▪ ulcers (arterial and vascular) ▪ urticaria ▪ malignant melanoma ▪
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ desquamation disorders inc. Steven-Johnson syndrome ▪

Ear, nose, and throat	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acute hearing loss ▪ anosmia ▪ dizziness ▪ ear discharge ▪ epistaxis ▪ facial pain ▪ facial swelling ▪ hoarseness and voice change ▪ nasal discharge ▪ neck lumps ▪ sore throat ▪ snoring ▪ stridor ▪ swallowing problems ▪ tinnitus ▪ vertigo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cerumen impaction ▪ common causes of dizziness (e.g. benign paroxysmal positional vertigo) ▪ common causes of neck lumps including parotid swellings ▪ dental abscess ▪ ear infections ▪ mouth ulcers including herpes simplex ▪ oral fungal infections ▪ rhinitis ▪ sinusitis ▪ tonsil and pharyngitis including abscesses
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ENT malignancies including acoustic neuroma

Ophthalmology	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acute loss of vision ▪ diplopia ▪ eye pain ▪ eye trauma including foreign bodies ▪ facial or periorbital swelling ▪ flashers and floaters ▪ gradual loss of vision ▪ loss of visual field ▪ red eye ▪ squint ▪ swelling to eyelid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ benign lumps of eyelid ▪ blepharitis ▪ cataracts ▪ corneal abrasion ▪ foreign body ▪ infective, inflammatory and allergic eye disorders ▪ optic neuritis ▪ periorbital and orbital cellulitis ▪ retinopathy (diabetic and hypertensive) ▪ third nerve palsy ▪ visual field defects
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ amaurosis fugax ▪ retinal detachment ▪ retinal vascular or arterial occlusion

Obstetrics and Gynaecology	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abnormal cervical smear result ▪ abnormal vaginal discharge ▪ amenorrhoea ▪ bleeding antepartum ▪ bleeding postpartum ▪ complications of labour ▪ diabetes in pregnancy ▪ hypertension in pregnancy ▪ irregular periods ▪ lump in vagina/vulva ▪ menopausal problems ▪ normal labour ▪ normal pregnancy and antenatal care ▪ pain in early pregnancy ▪ painful or heavy periods ▪ pelvic mass ▪ pelvic pain ▪ postmenopausal bleeding ▪ seeking contraception ▪ unwanted pregnancy ▪ vulval itching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bartholin's cyst ▪ cervical abnormalities ▪ dysfunctional uterine bleeding, including causes of dysmenorrhoea, amenorrhoea and menorrhagia ▪ gynaecological prolapse ▪ infections of the cervix, vagina and endometrium ▪ normal labour/ delivery ▪ prenatal diagnosis/care
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ complications of early and late pregnancy ▪ gynaecological malignancy

Endocrine and metabolic	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ amenorrhoea ▪ excessive sweating ▪ fatigue ▪ gynecomastia ▪ hypertension ▪ neck swelling ▪ palpitations ▪ polydipsia ▪ polyuria ▪ pubertal development ▪ sleep problems ▪ weight gain ▪ weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adrenal insufficiency ▪ Cushing's syndrome ▪ dehydration ▪ diabetes mellitus and its complications ▪ disorders of the thyroid ▪ electrolyte abnormalities ▪ hyperlipidaemia ▪ osteoporosis
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ diabetes insipidus ▪ disorders of the parathyroid ▪ hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state ▪ metabolic bone disorders ▪ pituitary tumours ▪ thyroid neoplasm

Gastrointestinal	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abdominal pain ▪ abdominal swelling ▪ dysphagia ▪ cough ▪ constipation ▪ diarrhoea ▪ jaundice ▪ fever ▪ hematemesis ▪ itching ▪ melaena ▪ organomegaly ▪ nausea ▪ per rectum bleeding ▪ vomiting ▪ weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alcoholism ▪ coeliac disease ▪ disorders of gut motility ▪ disorders of the gallbladder ▪ eating disorders ▪ gastro-oesophageal reflux and gastritis ▪ gastrointestinal malignancy ▪ haemorrhoids ▪ hepatitis (viral, autoimmune) ▪ inflammatory bowel disease ▪ liver failure (including cirrhosis) ▪ malabsorption and intolerances ▪ pancreatitis ▪ peptic ulcer disease
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hemochromatosis

Infection (inc. sexual transmitted infections)	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ diarrhoea ▪ fever ▪ genital warts and ulcers ▪ loss of smell ▪ night sweats ▪ rash ▪ red eye ▪ sepsis syndrome ▪ sore throat ▪ swollen joint ▪ urethral discharge ▪ vaginal discharge ▪ vomiting ▪ weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bacterial/fungal/viral infections ▪ hepatitis ▪ infections in immunocompromised patients ▪ infections secondary to insect bites (inc. Lyme disease) ▪ notifiable disease ▪ returning traveller (to include malaria) ▪ pyrexia of unknown origin ▪ sexually transmitted infections ▪ surgical site infection ▪ tuberculosis
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ human immunodeficiency virus ▪ necrotising fasciitis

Mental health	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abnormal eating or exercise ▪ acute confusion ▪ addiction ▪ anxiety, phobias, obsessive behaviour ▪ behaviour/personality change ▪ delusions ▪ elation/elated mood ▪ fatigue ▪ hallucinations ▪ learning disability ▪ loss of libido ▪ low mood/affective problems ▪ memory loss ▪ mental capacity concerns ▪ pressure of speech ▪ self-harm ▪ sleep problems ▪ somatisation/medically unexplained symptoms ▪ struggling to cope at home ▪ substance misuse ▪ suicidal thoughts ▪ threats to harm others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eating disorders ▪ delirium ▪ dementia ▪ emotional and child/elder abuse ▪ emotional and personality disorders ▪ mood disorders including phobias and anxiety disorders ▪ substance misuse and addiction
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ autism ▪ mental health problems in pregnancy/post-partum

Musculoskeletal

Presentations

- fever
- joint dislocation
- joint pain
- joint swelling
- joint stiffness
- leg swelling
- limp
- myalgia
- rash
- red eye
- soft tissue injury and trauma

Core conditions

- arthritis (osteo, inflammatory)
- bursitis and tendonitis
- gout
- joint sprains
- osteoporosis
- pathological fracture
- septic arthritis/ joints
- simple dislocations (shoulder/ elbow)
- simple fractures

Uncommon but critical conditions

- osteomyelitis
- renal and metabolic bone disorders



Neurosciences

Presentations

- acute loss of vision
- altered sensation
- behaviour/ personality change
- diplopia
- dizziness
- dysarthria
- dysphagia
- facial weakness
- fasciculation
- gait disorders
- head injury
- headache squint
- incontinence
- limb weakness
- loss of visual field
- myalgia
- ptosis
- seizure
- tremor
- urinary retention

Core conditions

- Bell's palsy
- cerebrovascular accident
- central nervous system infections
- delirium
- dementia
- epilepsy
- essential tremor
- headache disorders
- migraine
- peripheral nerve injuries/ palsy
- peripheral neuropathy
- radiculopathy
- Parkinson's disease
- transient ischaemic attack

Uncommon but critical conditions

- cerebral and spinal cord malignancy
- intracerebral haemorrhage
- motor neurone disease
- multiple sclerosis
- muscular dystrophies
- spinal cord compression
- spinal cord injuries

Renal and urology	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abdominal trauma ▪ dysuria ▪ erectile dysfunction ▪ fluid balance abnormalities - dehydration ▪ hypertension ▪ loin pain ▪ nocturia ▪ oliguria ▪ penile pain ▪ penile swelling ▪ peripheral oedema ▪ proteinuria ▪ testicular lump ▪ testicular pain ▪ urinary incontinence ▪ urinary retention ▪ visible and non-visible haematuria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acute renal failure ▪ acute urinary retention ▪ calculi of the renal tract ▪ chronic renal failure ▪ electrolyte abnormalities ▪ epididymitis and orchitis ▪ paraphimosis/ phimosis ▪ prostate hyperplasia ▪ testicular torsion ▪ urinary tract infection ▪ urological malignancy
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ nephrotic syndrome

Respiratory	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ change in voice ▪ chest pain ▪ cough ▪ cyanosis ▪ fever ▪ haemoptysis ▪ shortness of breath ▪ snoring ▪ stridor ▪ wheeze 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ asthma ▪ bronchiectasis ▪ chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ▪ cystic fibrosis ▪ interstitial lung disease ▪ infection (bacterial, viral and fungal, tuberculosis) ▪ malignancy ▪ pleural effusion ▪ pneumothorax ▪ pulmonary embolism ▪ respiratory failure
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pulmonary hypertension ▪ empyema

Surgery	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ abdominal distention/mass ▪ abdominal pain ▪ anal pain ▪ breast lump ▪ change in bowel habit ▪ dysphagia ▪ haematuria ▪ jaundice (dark urine, pale stools) ▪ lumps in the groin ▪ nipple discharge ▪ painful, cold limb ▪ per rectum bleeding ▪ rectal prolapse ▪ wound discharge ▪ weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ benign breast disease (abscess, infection, cysts) ▪ bowel obstruction ▪ breast malignancy ▪ gastrointestinal malignancy ▪ hernia ▪ pancreatitis ▪ peri-anal disease ▪ peritonitis
	Uncommon but critical conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ aortic aneurysm ▪ bowel ischaemia ▪ ischaemic limb ▪ intussusception

Palliative and end of life care	
Presentations	Core conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ agitation ▪ breathlessness ▪ coma ▪ itching ▪ pain ▪ psychosocial concerns ▪ secretions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ advanced malignancy ▪ frailty ▪ multiple co-morbidity ▪ organ failure
	Uncommon but critical conditions

Domain 4: Professional knowledge and skills

This domain refers to the areas of clinical and scientific knowledge that underpin clinical practice as a Physician Associate. This domain includes areas such as pharmacology and biochemistry.

Subheading	Capability	Where assessed		
		HEI	PARA OSCE	PARA KT
Teaching and learning	Participates in the teaching and training of other healthcare professionals and supports less experienced colleagues.	✓		
Healthcare service and structure	Understands the structure of the NHS and their role as a healthcare professional within this.	✓		✓
Research and evidence-based medicine	Understands the application of research and is able to manage information and data safely.	✓		✓
	Utilises evidence-based guidelines appropriately.	✓		✓
Health promotion	Understands the role of health promotion and illness prevention.	✓	✓	✓

DRAFT

Core procedures in the Physician Associate Registration Assessment

This document supplements these by defining the core diagnostic, therapeutic and procedural skills that the newly qualified PA must be able to perform safely and effectively at the point of registration.

Expectations of competence

All of the skills below may be assessed in the PARA OSCE. The newly qualified PA should be competent to perform them independently, however some employers may require local induction and a period of observed practice for higher risk procedures, e.g. insertion of a nasogastric tube.

All newly qualified PAs should be competent to perform these procedures in adult patients. PAs starting work in paediatrics should have a discussion with their supervisor to identify procedures in which they might need further training for the paediatric context.

The following generic requirements apply to each procedure.

- Introduce themselves
- Check the patient's identity
- Confirm that the procedure is required
- Explain the procedure to the patient and gain informed consent
- Follow universal precautions to reduce the risk of infections, including hand hygiene, use of PPE and safe disposal of sharps
- Label samples appropriately
- Accurately document the procedure
- Ensure confidentiality
- Interpret any results and act appropriately on them
- Arrange appropriate aftercare/monitoring

Category	Procedure
Core clinical practice	Take baseline physiological observations and record appropriately
	Perform surgical scrubbing up
	Participate in cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the level expected in Immediate Life Support training
Core clinical practical procedures	Carry out venepuncture
	Carry out intravenous cannulation
	Carry out arterial blood gas and acid base sampling from the radial artery in adults
	Take blood for culture of infectious organisms
	Measure capillary blood glucose
	Carry out peak expiratory flow measurement
	Carry out a urine multi dipstick test
	Carry out a 12-lead electrocardiogram
	Take and/or instruct patients how to take a swab
	Carry out male and female urinary catheterisation
	Carry out nasogastric tube placement (In simulation only)
Core therapeutic procedures	Recommend and administer oxygen appropriately
	Instruct patients in the use of devices for inhaled medication
	Undertake simple drug dose calculations
	Set up an infusion
	Prepare and administer oral medications, and injectable intramuscular and subcutaneous drugs
	Use local anaesthetics
	Carry out wound care and closure, including suturing and dressing.