



The Royal College of **Pathologists**
Pathology: the science behind the cure

Curriculum for Specialty Training in Medical Microbiology

**Incorporating Combined Infection Training,
developed in conjunction with the JRCPTB**

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JRCPTB

Joint Royal Colleges of Physicians Training Board

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INTRODUCTION

Medical microbiology in the UK encompasses both practical laboratory and clinical skills. The award of the Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT) or the Certificate of Eligibility for Specialist Registration through the Combined Programme (CESR(CP)) route will require evidence of satisfactory completion of Core Medical Training (CMT)/Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS) (including attainment of the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) examination) as well as successful completion of specialty training in medical microbiology which includes Combined Infection Training (CIT), as described in this curriculum and the common competencies required. Doctors who are applying for entry to the Specialist Register via the award of a Certificate of Eligibility for Specialist Registration (CESR) will be evaluated against all aspects of this curriculum.

The curriculum and assessment system meets the General Medical Council's (GMC) [Standards for Curricula and Assessment Systems \(April 2010\)](#). In addition, the curriculum complies with the training framework *A Reference Guide for Postgraduate Specialty Training in the UK*.

For trainees with an NTN or NTN(A) in an approved UK training programme, the curriculum is integrated with and supported by the following documents in order to produce a coordinated training package for the award of the CCT. The relevant package includes:

- a blueprint for the medical microbiology assessment system (this demonstrates how the College assessments and examinations test the structure of the medical microbiology curriculum).
- regulations and guidelines for workplace-based assessment including multi-source feedback
- [regulations and guidelines for the Fellowship examinations](#)
- [Annual Review of Competence Progression \(ARCP\) guidance](#)

Doctors applying for a CESR in medical microbiology must be able to demonstrate equivalence to the requirements for the award of a medical microbiology CCT. Such doctors are strongly advised to read the information available on the [GMC website](#). In addition, the following guidance is available from the [College](#) and should also be carefully followed in the preparation of a CESR application:

- general guidance on evidence to submit with applications for a CESR in medical microbiology (specialty-specific guidance)
- guidance for CESR applicants in specialties and subspecialties overseen by The Royal College of Pathologists
- CESR curriculum vitae guidance.

1. RATIONALE

a. Purpose of the curriculum

The purpose of the curriculum for specialty training in medical microbiology is to set the standards required by The Royal College of Pathologists and GMC for attainment of the award of the CCT or CESR(CP) in medical microbiology and to ensure that trainees are fully prepared to lead a full medical microbiology service at consultant level in the National Health Service (NHS). In addition, the curriculum also sets the standards against which CESR applicants will be judged.

The educational programme provides:

- a broad understanding of the diagnosis and management of infectious disease from a clinical and laboratory perspective
- the diagnostic techniques required in the practice of clinical microbiology
- understanding of the areas of medical microbiology detailed in the curriculum
- knowledge of specialist areas in medical microbiology; these include infection control,

medical microbiology and public health to a level dependent on the background and career aspirations of the trainee and the ability to provide a specialist opinion within areas of competency

- the communication skills required for the practice of medical microbiology and the teaching skills necessary for effective practice
- the acquisition of management skills required in the running of the virology or microbiology laboratory
- knowledge of the health protection aspects of medical virology and clinical microbiology
- experience of research and development projects including critical assessment of published work so as to contribute as an individual and as a team member to the development of the service
- the acquisition of life-long habits of reading, literature searches, consultation with colleagues, attendance at scientific meetings and the presentation of scientific work that are essential for continuing professional development (CPD)
- experience of the practice of clinical governance and audit (specialist and multidisciplinary) through evaluation of practice against the standards of evidence-based medicine, which underpin medical microbiology practice.

The balance between practical laboratory and clinical training will be influenced by educational background, personal interests and guidance from supervisors.

Clinical governance is defined by the Department of Health as, “a framework through which NHS organisations are accountable for continuously improving the quality of their services and safeguarding high standards of care, by creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish.” In medical microbiology, trainees must acquire knowledge of the lines of accountability, quality improvement programmes, clinical audit, evidence-based practice, clinical standards and guidelines, managing risk and quality assurance programmes. Training in these areas must continue throughout all stages of the curriculum.

The award of the CCT or CESR(CP) will indicate suitability for independent professional practice as a consultant in medical microbiology. During training, trainees will be able to use the curriculum to monitor their progress towards this goal. Formal assessments and examinations will be based on curricular objectives. The curriculum will facilitate regular assessment of trainees’ progress by trainees and their educational supervisor(s).

b. Stages of training and learning

Entrants to specialist training in medical microbiology must have successfully completed CMT or ACCS training.

The full curriculum for specialty training in medical microbiology therefore consists of the curriculum for either CMT or ACCS plus this specialty training curriculum for medical microbiology which includes the component for Combined Infection Training.

Common competencies

There are common competencies that should be acquired by all doctors during their training period starting within the undergraduate career and developed throughout the postgraduate career, for example communication, examination and history taking skills. These are initially defined for CMT or ACCS and then developed further in the specialty curriculum. This curriculum supports the spiral nature of learning that underpins a trainee’s continual development. It recognises that for many of the competencies outlined there is a maturation process whereby practitioners become more adept and skilled as their career and experience progresses. It is intended that doctors should

recognise that the acquisition of basic competencies is often followed by an increasing sophistication and complexity of that competency throughout their career. This is reflected by increasing expertise in their chosen career pathway.

To obtain and maintain a licence to practise the principles and values set out in Good Medical Practice (GMP) (www.gmc-uk.org/gmp2013) must be followed. GMP is set out to cover the following domains:

Domain 1 – Knowledge, Skills and Performance

Domain 2 – Safety and Quality

Domain 3 – Communication, Partnership and Teamwork

Domain 4 – Maintaining Trust

The “GMP” column in the curriculum defines which of the four domains of the GMP Framework for Appraisal and Assessment are addressed by each competency. Most parts of the curriculum relate to “Knowledge, Skills and Performance” but some parts will also relate to other domains.

The “Assessment Methods” shown are those that are appropriate as **possible** methods that could be used to assess each competency. It is not expected that all competencies will be assessed and that where they are assessed not every method will be used. “GMP” defines which of the four domains of the GMP Framework for Appraisal and Assessment are addressed by each competency. See above for more details.

i. Core Medical Training (CMT)

Core Medical training programmes are designed to deliver core training for specialty training by acquisition of knowledge and skills as assessed by the workplace based assessments and the MRCP(UK). Programmes are usually for two years and are broad based consisting of four to six placements in medical specialties. These placements over the two years must include direct involvement in the acute medical take. Trainees are asked to document their record of workplace based assessments in an ePortfolio which will then be continued to document assessments in specialty training. Trainees completing core training will have a solid platform of common knowledge and skills from which to continue into Specialty Training at ST3, where these skills will be developed and combined with specialty knowledge and skills in order to award the trainee a certificate of completion of training (CCT).

There are two stages in the medical microbiology curriculum following completion of CMT.

ii. Combined Infection Training

The Combined Infection Training (CIT) Curriculum has been designed to provide trainees with basic but comprehensive training in medical microbiology, medical virology, infection prevention and control and infectious diseases over a two year training period.

It combines key components of the Royal College of Pathologists 2010 curricula for medical microbiology and medical virology and the JRCPTB Curriculum 2010 for infectious diseases in order to facilitate combined training in the diagnosis and clinical management of infection. It puts great emphasis on fundamental clinical skills and key laboratory principles and will allow trainees to progress onto one of the higher specialty curricula in medical microbiology, medical virology, infectious diseases or tropical medicine (or a dual CCT combination).

The CIT curriculum has also been designed to reflect the modernisation of UK microbiology and virology laboratory services and the need to train infection specialists with a sound knowledge of both clinical and laboratory practice.

It is recognised that different training programmes may allow trainees to acquire the appropriate competencies within different settings according to local availability of experiences and teaching. The aim of CIT is to produce a doctor who is familiar with laboratory practice in the diagnosis and management of infection as well as the clinical presentations and management of infections. Therefore in order to acquire the requisite competencies, the distribution of clinical and learning experiences over the two years of CIT should be as follows (in no particular order):

- 6 months of clinical microbiology and virology training associated with a diagnostic laboratory; 2 months of this period (whole time equivalent) should be spent under the clinical supervision of a consultant virologist, where possible, working in a specialist virology centre or unit
- 6 months of clinical infection consult duties
- 6 months of appropriate infection reed clinics where the major focus of the clinic is managing patients with infection. A combination of clinics could include:
 - HIV clinic
 - Viral hepatitis clinic
 - General Infectious Disease (ID) clinic
 - Travel clinic (pre travel advice and/or returning traveller clinic)
 - TB clinic (supervised by ID or chest physician)
 - GUM clinic
 - Chronic Fatigue Syndrome clinic
- 6 months of clinical inpatient care of patients with infection. During this period the trainee should have continuity of care of patients with infection and should be under the clinical supervision of an infectious disease consultant who is taking clinical responsibility for the patients (up to 2 months of this experience could be obtained at a specialised inpatient HIV unit).

It is appreciated that it would be very artificial to insist on any of these 6 months' experiences in isolation and most programmes will seek to combine the outpatient and inpatient work or the consult and inpatient work to provide a 12 month module. Such innovative approaches will be managed locally by TPDs and approved by the RCPATH and JRCPTB and GMC.

iii. Medical Microbiology Training

The Higher Specialty Training curriculum in medical microbiology builds on the CIT curriculum, and is designed to provide trainees with advanced training in medical microbiology, including infection prevention and control, and clinical therapeutics of infection, in order to enable them to independently practise as consultants in this specialty.

Like the CIT curriculum, it recognises the changing nature of medical microbiology services, especially:

- A trend towards microbiology laboratory centralisation and automation in many regions,
- An increasing priority for infection prevention and control, including antimicrobial stewardship
- Increasing clinical involvement of Medical Microbiologists including providing a 24-hour service, ward consults, and developing and running OPAT (outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy) services

Although Virology remains a separate CCT, many hospitals may not have a separate Virology service, and the Medical Microbiologist may need to deal with virological issues – the curriculum also reflects this.

In order to achieve the competencies required for the Higher Specialist Curriculum within two years, training programmes will need to be carefully designed, and some flexibility may be required, with secondment to other specialties, or specialist centres if appropriate. The precise structure of the programme will depend on local circumstances.

c. Training programmes

Training programmes will be quality assured by GMC and training posts and programmes will be recommended for approval by the relevant Postgraduate Deanery with input from The Royal College of Pathologists and the JRCPTB. It is acknowledged that with the introduction of Local Education and Training Boards (LETBs) in England, the deanery structure as described in this curriculum is subject to change. However, until it is clear how structures that deliver training may change, the deanery terminology, structure and mechanisms for the delivery of training have been maintained in order to ensure some clarity and consistency in this regard.

The laboratory training period will include a formal induction to good laboratory practice in the diagnosis and management of infection as well as with the clinical presentations and management of infections. There will also be an introduction to the management and organisational structures within which the microbiology service operates. It will be important for trainees to understand, at an early stage, the pathology and public health environments on which the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection depends, and the multidisciplinary nature of this environment. Following the induction period, the trainee will receive instruction and practical experience in further aspects of bacteriology, virology, mycology and parasitology, both laboratory and clinical. The emphasis will be on acquiring basic microbiological and virological knowledge and practical bench skills in a routine laboratory and clinical setting. As the trainee progresses through CIT, they will continue to broaden their experience and understanding of common infectious problems and their management. The knowledge gained during CIT will be assessed by the FRCPATH Part 1 examination.

The trainee entering higher specialty training in medical microbiology will have a sound theoretical and practical knowledge of microbiological practice but will not have had a great deal of unsupervised experience in applying that knowledge. Higher specialty training is thus devoted to acquiring self-sufficiency in the specialty during this period. The medical microbiology trainee will be expected to have specific instruction in infection control and prevention, microbiology, virology, mycology, parasitology, epidemiology and public health/health protection medicine and will need a broad experience of medical microbiology training as it is practised in any NHS setting.

The structure and operation of the training programme is the responsibility of a Specialty Training Committee (STC), which will ensure that every trainee is provided with an appropriate range of educational experience to complete their training.

The local Training Programme Director (TPD) is responsible for the overall progress of the trainee and will ensure that the trainee satisfactorily covers the entire curriculum by the end of the programme. It must be ensured that there is an adequate number of appropriately trained, qualified and experienced staff in place to deliver an effective training programme and that all areas of the curriculum must be delivered by staff with the relevant specialist expertise and knowledge.

Each trainee should have an identified educational supervisor at every stage of their training. A trainer is any person involved in training the trainee (e.g. consultant, clinical scientist, senior biomedical scientist [BMS]). A trainee may be trained by a number of trainers during their training.

If there is a breakdown of relationship between a trainee and their educational supervisor, the trainee should, in the first instance seek advice from their TPD. If the matter is not resolved to the trainee's satisfaction, then he/she should seek further advice from the Head of Pathology School or equivalent. As a last resort, trainees can seek advice from the College through the appropriate College specialty advisors.

d. Curriculum development

The Royal College of Pathologists has been developing combined infection training with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and other relevant bodies since 2007. The aim was to design a training programme which brought medical microbiology, medical virology, infectious diseases and tropical medicine closer together. It was agreed at the Infection Training Group on 25 October 2011 to form sub-groups in Curriculum and Assessment, Examinations and Deliverability and Workforce. The Curriculum Sub-Group produced the CIT curriculum and the four higher specialty curricula were produced by the respective training committees of the Royal College of Pathologists and the Joint Royal Colleges of Physicians Training Board. There has been input to the curriculum and assessment system from trainees and the Royal College of Pathologists' Lay Advisory Committee (LAC).

The draft version of the curriculum was published on The Royal College of Pathologists' website for consultation with College members and Registered Trainees on 3 June 2013 for a two week period.

The content of the curriculum was derived from current UK hospital and laboratory practice in medical microbiology. Educational supervisors and trainees were involved in curriculum development via their representation on various College committees such as the Medical Microbiology CSTC and the Trainees Advisory Committee (TAC).

It is implicit in this curriculum even when not stated, that the knowledge, skills and behaviours in the CIT curriculum will need to be retained and enhanced when proceeding through higher speciality training in microbiology. It is acknowledged that there are necessarily areas of overlap between different sections in the curriculum.

The curriculum will allow trainees to take control of their own learning and to measure achievement against objectives. It will help in the formulation of a regularly updated education plan in conjunction with an educational supervisor and the local Specialty Training Committee (STC).

The curriculum was agreed by the Chair of the Medical Microbiology CSTC and approved by the Council of The Royal College of Pathologists.

The curriculum was approved by GMC on 6 May 2014 and formally published in August 2014.

2. CONTENT OF LEARNING

The curriculum details the level of knowledge and skill that a trainee should acquire to provide a high quality service at consultant level in the NHS. This includes both common competencies and specialty practice. The common competencies identified in the curriculum aims to ensure that doctors in the NHS trained to a Royal College of Pathologists' developed curriculum in medical microbiology are developed to be practitioners, partners and leaders. It also aims to ensure an understanding of issues of inequality around health and healthcare. Doctors must take the opportunity to positively influence health determinants and inequalities.

The trainee will develop the clinical, scientific, technical, management, communication and leadership skills required to run a laboratory and deliver a high-quality clinical service.

The curriculum outlines the knowledge, skills and behaviours that a trainee is expected to obtain in order to achieve the award of the CCT or CESR(CP).

Throughout their training, trainees are given increasing responsibility and independence appropriate for their demonstrated level of competence and professional development, as judged by their clinical and educational supervisors. The purpose of this component of training is to take such graded responsibility further, to enable the transition to the independent practice required of a CCT holder.

Demonstration of the skills required for independent practice is a requirement of the curriculum, and the relevant competencies must be assessed and achieved prior to completion of the training programme.

Currently, the most appropriate context in which to train for and achieve the competencies for independent practice is out-of-hours working, in an 'on-call' setting. However, there may be practical alternatives to this training context. If a training programme does not offer the opportunity to develop and demonstrate these skills through out-of-hours working, there must be alternative arrangements agreed by the Training Programme Director in consultation with the local Deanery Specialty Training Committee or Postgraduate School of Pathology Board.

The recommended learning experiences are listed on page 17. The intended outcomes of learning are benchmarked to identifiable stages of training and these are listed on pages 4 to 7.

On completion of the medical microbiology training programme, the trainee must have acquired and be able to demonstrate:

- appropriate attitudes in order to be able to work as an independent professional practitioner in medical microbiology
- good working relationships with colleagues and the appropriate communication skills required for the practice of medical microbiology
- the knowledge, skills and attitudes to act in a professional manner at all times
- the knowledge, skills and attitudes to provide appropriate teaching and to participate in effective research to underpin medical microbiology practice
- an understanding of the context, meaning and implementation of clinical governance
- a knowledge of the structure and organisation of the NHS
- the acquisition of management skills required for the running of a medical microbiology laboratory
- familiarity with health and safety regulations, as applied to the work of a medical microbiology department.

a. Entry Requirements

Trainees are eligible for entry to a medical microbiology training programme following satisfactory completion of Core Medical Training (CMT) or Acute Care Common Stem (ACCS) training including attainment of the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) examination.

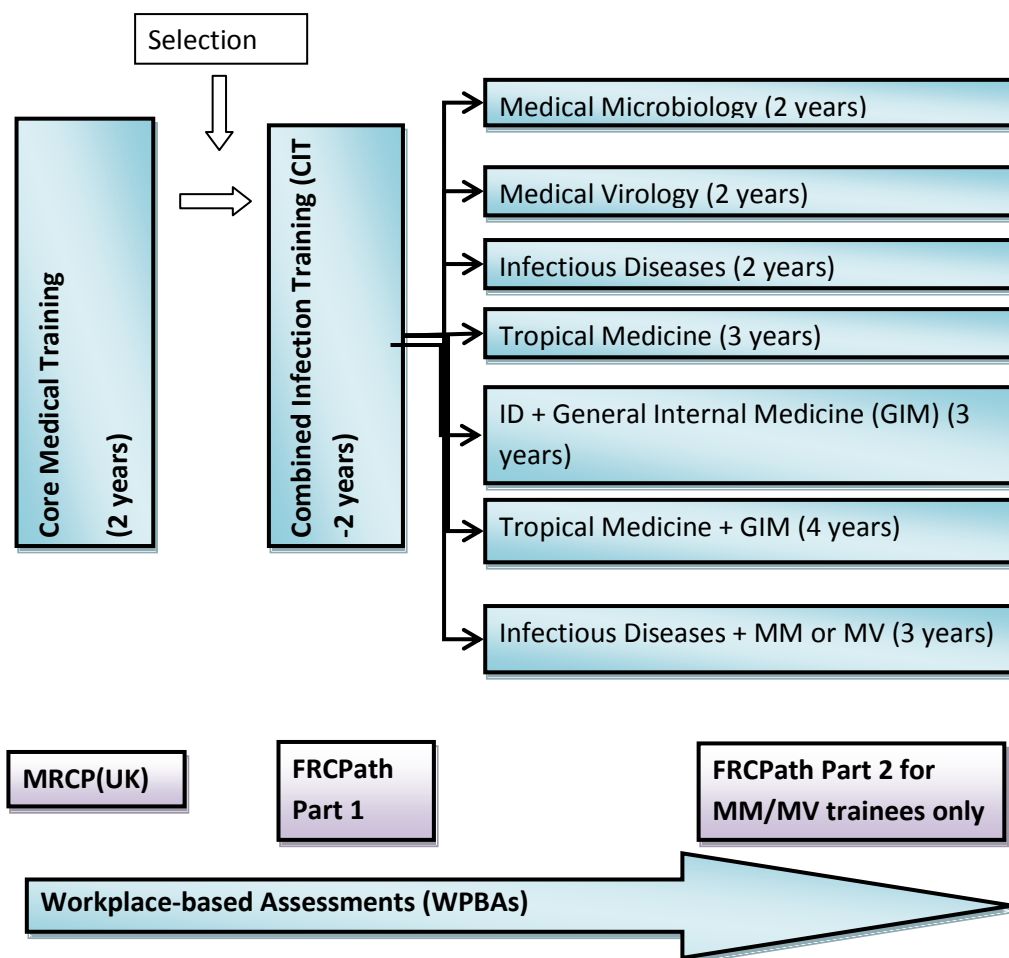
b. Duration of training

The Royal College of Pathologists anticipates that four years would normally be required to satisfactorily complete the medical microbiology curriculum to the required depth and breadth, in addition to completion of CMT/ACCS. The training will therefore comprise CMT/ACCS (including attainment of the MRCP) for two years, Combined Infection Training for two years (combining laboratory and clinical aspects of infection) and two years of higher specialty training in medical microbiology.

The CCT in medical microbiology will be awarded on the recommendation of The Royal College of Pathologists following:

- evidence of satisfactory completion of the CMT/ACCS curriculum including attainment of MRCP
- evidence of satisfactory completion of the CIT curriculum
- evidence of satisfactory completion of the higher specialty medical microbiology curriculum
- satisfactory completion of the requisite number of workplace-based assessments (including multi-source feedback)
- attainment of FRCPath by examination in medical microbiology
- acquisition of ARCP outcome 6.

Further detailed information about the [annual progression points including assessment requirements](#) that will enable progression at each ARCP, as well as the completion of the [CCT](#) or [CESR\(CP\)](#) is available on the College website.



c. Transitional Arrangements

With the exception of trainees in the final year of training prior to the award of the CCT, the following trainees are expected to transfer to this curriculum:

- Trainees undertaking single specialty training in medical microbiology who have completed CMT/ACCS and attained MRCP.
- Trainees undertaking dual training in medical microbiology and infectious diseases who have completed CMT/ACCS and attained MRCP.

Trainees in the final year of training will remain on their current curriculum. Such trainees would normally be expected to have already achieved FRCPATH by examination.

Trainees undertaking single specialty training in medical microbiology who have not completed CMT/ACCS and attained MRCP will be transferred to a revised 2010 curriculum in medical microbiology. The curriculum will be revised to bring it in line as much as possible with this curriculum. Trainees achieving a CCT from the revised 2010 curriculum will obtain a CCT in medical microbiology.

There may be some opportunities for medical microbiology trainees who do not have the MRCP (with the agreement from LETBs/Deaneries for the additional training) to transfer to this curriculum. This will require the achievement of the MRCP and may require satisfactory completion of additional CMT.

The detailed processes for transferring to this curriculum and the revised 2010 curriculum will be published separately.

d. Dual training in medical microbiology and infectious diseases

Trainees are able to apply for and undertake training leading to a CCT in infectious diseases as well as medical microbiology. Trainees will need to achieve the competencies, with assessment evidence, as described in both the infectious diseases and medical microbiology curricula.

There are currently no plans for triple accreditation in medical microbiology, infectious diseases and general internal medicine.

Separate guidance on dual training arrangements will be published following confirmation of the new arrangements by the GMC.

e. Registration as a trainee

Trainees undertaking single specialty training in medical microbiology must register with the Royal College of Pathologists at the beginning of their training. Registration forms are available on the College website.

Trainees undertaking dual training in medical microbiology and infectious diseases must register with the Royal College of Physicians, who will automatically inform the Royal College of Pathologists of all such trainees. Trainees undertaking dual training will receive the same benefits from the Royal College of Pathologists as those offered to trainees who register with the college directly.

f. Training regulations

This section of the curriculum outlines the training regulations for medical microbiology. In line with GMC guidance this reflects the regulation that only training that has been prospectively approved by GMC can lead towards the award of the CCT. Training that has not been prospectively approved by GMC can still be considered but the trainee's route of entry to the Specialist Register changes to CESR(CP) route.

i. Less than full-time training

'Less than full-time training is the term used to describe doctors undertaking training on a basis that is not full-time, normally between five and eight sessions per week. In exceptional circumstances, trainees may be allowed to undertake training at less than 50% of full-time. These circumstances should be considered by trainee's deanery and should have the support of the Postgraduate Dean or their Deputy. A placement at less than 50% of full time should be for a maximum of 12 months and should be subject to regular review.

The aim of less than full-time training is to provide opportunities for doctors in the NHS who are unable to work full time. Doctors can apply for less than full-time training if they can provide evidence that "training on a full-time basis would not be practicable for well-founded individual reasons".

Less than full-time trainees must accept two important principles:

- part-time training shall meet the same requirements (in depth and breadth) as full-time training
- the total duration and quality of part-time training of specialists must be not less than those of a full-time trainee.

In other words, a part-time trainee will have to complete the minimum training time for their specialty pro rata.

Prior to beginning their less than full-time training, trainees must inform the Training Department at The Royal College of Pathologists in order that the medical

microbiology College Specialty Training Committee (CSTC) can ensure that their less than full-time training programme will comply with the requirements of the CCT. The documentation towards a less than full-time training application will be collected and checked to ensure compliance and a revised provisional CCT date issued. It must also be ensured that the less than full-time training post is approved as part of a GMC approved training programme. Separate guidance and an application form are available on the [College website](#) for this purpose.

ii. Time Out of Training

The GMC has provided [guidance](#) on the management of absences from training and their effect on a trainee's Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT) date. The GMC guidance states that within each 12 month period where a trainee has been absent for a total of 14 days or more (when a trainee would normally be at work), a review to determine if the trainee's CCT date should be extended is triggered. The absence includes all forms of absence such as sickness, maternity, compassionate paid/unpaid leave etc. but does not include study or annual leave or prospectively approved Out of Programme Training/ research. The administration of the absence and any extension to training will be undertaken by the relevant deanery in consultation with the relevant College/Faculty where necessary. The GMC supports the Deaneries implementing this guidance flexibly to reflect the nature of the absence, the timing and the effect of the absence on the individual's competence. Each trainee's circumstances will be considered on an individual basis and any changes to CCT date will reflect the trainee's demonstration of competence.

iii. Acting up as a Consultant (AUC)

A doctor in training can apply to the Dean to take time out of programme and credit the time towards CCT/CESR(CP) as an AUC. Where the AUC is in the same training programme, then prospective approval is not needed from the GMC. If it is a different training programme, the usual Out of Programme (OOP) process applies. When you are acting up as a consultant, there will need to be appropriate supervision in place and approval will only be considered if the acting up placement is relevant to gaining the competences, knowledge, skills and behaviours required by the curriculum. AUC posts can only be taken in the final year of specialty training.

iv. Research

Some trainees may wish to spend a period of time in research after entering medical microbiology training as out-of-programme research (OOPR).

Research undertaken prior to entry to a medical microbiology training programme

Trainees who have undertaken a period of research that includes clinical or laboratory work directly relevant to the medical microbiology curriculum, prior to entering a medical microbiology training programme, can apply to have this period recognised towards an entry on the Specialist Register. However, as the research is unlikely to have been prospectively approved by the GMC, the route of entry to the Specialist Register will be through the CESR.

Research undertaken during a medical microbiology training programme

Trainees who undertake a period of out-of-programme research (OOPR) after entering a medical microbiology training programme and obtaining their National Training Number (NTN) may have up to 6 months accepted by the medical microbiology CSTC towards their CCT. In order to be eligible to have this period of research recognised towards the award of the CCT, trainees must have their OOPR approved prospectively before beginning their research. However, trainees must be able to demonstrate that they have achieved, or will be able to achieve, all

requirements of the curriculum. Prior to beginning the period of research, trainees must agree the OOPR with their Deanery and inform the Training Department at The Royal College of Pathologists in order that the medical microbiology CSTC can ensure that the trainee will comply with the requirements of the CCT programme. The period of research must include clinical or laboratory work directly relevant to the medical microbiology curriculum. The documentation towards a CCT recommendation will be collected by the Training Department at the College, checked to ensure compliance and a revised provisional CCT date issued. It must be ensured that, following deanery agreement and acceptance from the medical microbiology CSTC, the GMC prospectively approve the OOPR in order that the period can count towards a CCT. Separate guidance and an application form are available on the [College website](#) for this purpose.

v. Academic trainees

Trainees who intend to pursue a career in academic or research medicine may undertake specialist training in medical microbiology. Such trainees will normally be clinical lecturers and hold an NTN(A). It is expected that such trainees should complete the requirements of the medical microbiology curriculum in addition to their academic work. However, the content of their training, while meeting the requirements of the curriculum, will have to take into account their need to develop their research and the provisional CCT date should be amended accordingly. NTN(A) holders in medical microbiology should consult the Training Department at the College on an individual basis with regard to the agreement of their provisional CCT date.

vi. Overseas training

Some trainees may wish to spend a period of time in training outside of the UK after entering medical microbiology training as out-of-programme training (OOPT).

Overseas training undertaken prior to entry to a medical microbiology training programme

Some trainees may have undertaken a period of medical microbiology training overseas prior to entering a medical microbiology training programme in the UK. Such trainees must enter a medical microbiology training programme at ST3 (i.e. having completed CMT/ACCS and MRCP). Trainees can have this period recognised towards an entry on the Specialist Register. However, as the period of overseas training is unlikely to have been prospectively approved by the GMC, the route of entry to the Specialist Register will be through the CESR.

Overseas training undertaken during a medical microbiology training programme

Some trainees may wish to spend a period of training overseas as out of programme training (OOPT) after entering a medical microbiology training programme in the UK. Trainees can have up to one year of training overseas accepted towards their training. In order to be eligible to have this period of training recognised towards the award of the CCT, trainees must have their OOPT overseas training approved prospectively by GMC before beginning their overseas training. Prior to beginning the period of overseas training, trainees must agree the OOPT with their Deanery and inform the Training Department at The Royal College of Pathologists that they will be undertaking overseas training in order that the Medical Microbiology CSTC can ensure that the trainee will comply with the requirements of the CCT programme. The documentation towards a CCT recommendation will be collected by the Training Department at the College, checked to ensure compliance and a revised provisional CCT date issued. It must be ensured that, following Deanery agreement and acceptance from the Medical Microbiology CSTC, GMC prospectively approves the

OOPT in order that the period can count towards a CCT. Separate guidance and an application form are available on the [College website](#) for this purpose.

Trainees must have their OOPT agreed by the relevant Deanery, accepted by the Medical Microbiology CSTC and approved by GMC before beginning their overseas training.

3. SUPERVISION AND FEEDBACK

Specialty training must be appropriately delivered by the senior medical and scientific and nursing (especially infection prevention and control doctor) staff on a day-to-day basis under the direction of a designated educational supervisor and a Specialty Training Committee that links to the appropriate Postgraduate Deanery.

Educational supervision is a fundamental conduit for delivering teaching and training in the NHS. It takes advantage of the experience, knowledge and skills of educational supervisors/trainers and their familiarity with clinical situations. It ensures interaction between an experienced clinician and a doctor in training. This is the desired link between the past and the future of medical practice, to guide and steer the learning process of the trainee. Clinical supervision is also vital to ensure patient safety and the high quality service of doctors in training.

The College expects all doctors reaching the end of their training to demonstrate competence in clinical supervision before the award of the CCT. The College also acknowledges that the process of gaining competence in supervision starts at an early stage in training with foundation doctors supervising medical students and specialty registrars supervising more junior trainees.

The example provided by the educational supervisor is the most powerful influence upon the standards of conduct and practice of a trainee.

The role of the educational supervisor is to:

- have overall educational and supervisory responsibility for the trainee in a given post
- ensure that the trainee is familiar with the curriculum relevant to the year/stage of training of the post
- ensure that the trainee has appropriate day-to-day supervision appropriate to their stage of training
- ensure that the trainee is making the necessary clinical and educational progress during the post
- ensure that the trainee is aware of the assessment system and undertakes it according to requirements
- act as a mentor to the trainee and help with both professional and personal development
- agree a training plan (formal educational contract) with the trainee and ensure that an induction (where appropriate) has been carried out soon after the trainee's appointment
- discuss the trainee's progress with each trainer with whom a trainee spends a period of training
- undertake regular formative/supportive appraisals with the trainee (at least two per year, approximately every six months) and ensure that both parties agree to the outcome of these sessions and keep a written record
- regularly inspect the trainee's training record, inform trainees of their progress and encourage trainees to discuss any deficiencies in the training programme, ensuring that records of such discussions are kept
- keep the STC Chair informed of any significant problems that may affect the trainee's training.

In order to become an educational supervisor, a consultant must have a demonstrated interest in teaching and training, appropriate access to teaching resources, be involved in and liaise with the appropriate regional training committees, be involved in annual reviews and liaise closely with the TPD. The Deaneries organise extensive training programmes for educational supervisor's development. Educational supervisors are expected to keep up-to-date with developments in postgraduate medical training (e.g. by attending Deanery and

national training the trainer courses), have access to the support and advice of their senior colleagues regarding any issues related to teaching and training and to keep up-to-date with their own professional development.

4. MANAGING CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION

The curriculum outlines the minimum medical microbiology training requirements for delivery in a training programme. It guides educational supervisors as to what is required to deliver the curriculum and trainees in the learning and assessment methods required for satisfactory completion of training.

It is the responsibility of the TPD and their Deanery, with the assistance of the regional STC to ensure that the programme delivers the depth and breadth of medical microbiology training outlined in the curriculum. The TPD must ensure that each post within the programme is approved by GMC. Heads of Pathology School (HOPS) have a strategic overview of training in the Pathology specialties. They are responsible for ensuring that the delivery of education and training meets the College's and GMC agreed curriculum and is provided to the standards set by the College and GMC.

It is the responsibility of GMC to quality assure training programmes and the responsibility of The Royal College of Pathologists through the Medical Microbiology CSTC to ensure training programmes across the UK are able to deliver a balanced programme of training.

It is the responsibility of the educational supervisor of a particular post or attachment within a programme to ensure that the training delivered in their post meets the requirements of the relevant section(s) of the curriculum. The educational supervisor must undertake regular educational appraisal with their trainee, at the beginning, middle and end of a section of training, to ensure structured and goal-oriented delivery of training.

Trainees must register with the appropriate College on appointment to a medical microbiology training programme or if they are appointed to a Locum Appointment for Training (LAT) or Fixed Term Specialty Training Appointment (FTSTA). It is the trainee's responsibility to become familiar with the curriculum and assessment requirements both for the satisfactory completion of each stage of training and the award of the CCT or CESR(CP). They must be familiar with all aspects of the assessment system; workplace-based assessment including multi-source feedback and the FRCPATH examination. It is the trainee's responsibility to ensure that they apply in good time for any assessments and examinations that demand an application. Trainees must also make appropriate use of the electronic portfolio.

5. MODELS OF LEARNING

There are three broad categories of learning which trainees employ throughout run-through training: instructional model, constructionist model and the social learning model. The models of learning can be applied to any stage of training in varying degrees. The majority of the curriculum will be delivered through work-based experiential learning, but the environment within the departments will encourage independent self-directed learning. It is the trainee's responsibility to seek opportunity for experiential learning.

The principles of Bloom's taxonomy have been applied to the knowledge, skills and behaviours outlined in the curriculum to indicate the trainees learning journey from the initial acquisition of knowledge and comprehension, through to application and analysis and resulting in the synthesis and evaluation required to achieve mastery in the specialty of medical microbiology. In using this model, it is acknowledged that there are many different versions of the taxonomy. The achievement of mastery in this curriculum requires the trainee to demonstrate a combination of detailed knowledge in the associated political context, with the ability to do independent clinical work, and to lead and organise services.

Trainees have a service provision role and it is recognised that a large component of training can occur as an apprenticeship, provided appropriate supervision is available. Normally, 50–80% of training would be by in-service training. It should be with a readily available consultant, be well supervised, with appropriate content, have a broad exposure and include laboratory issues.

The environment within the department should encourage independent self-directed learning and make opportunities for relevant off-the-job education by making provision for attendance at local, national and, where appropriate, international meetings and courses. Independent self-directed learning should be encouraged by providing reference text books. It is the trainee's responsibility to seek opportunity for experiential learning. The rotation should also be arranged in such a way that trainees have time available for participation in research projects as part of their training. The more academically inclined trainees will be encouraged to take time out from the training time to include a more sustained period of grant-funded research working towards a higher degree.

6. LEARNING EXPERIENCES

The following teaching/learning methods will be used to identify how individual objectives will be achieved:

- observation of, assisting and discussion with senior medical staff
- working under consultant supervision
- task-specific on the job training
- observation of laboratory methods
- discussion with clinical scientists and senior BMS staff
- practical bench work
- personal study
- reflective thinking and learning
- appropriate postgraduate education courses
- tailored clinical experience
- laboratory and clinical team and directorate meetings
- discussion with Infection Prevention & Control Nurses and/or Infection Control Doctor
- Consultant in Communicable Disease Control (CCDC)/Consultant in Public Health and/or Regional Epidemiologist (RE)
- attendance and participation at relevant Trust committees
- attending training available through equipment and kit manufacturers
- attending ward round and multidisciplinary team meetings and telephone advice to clinicians
- teaching undergraduates and other health professionals
- awareness of appropriate guidelines
- attending regional, national and international medical or scientific conferences
- interaction with/attachment to specialist reference laboratories
- e-learning
- undertaking a laboratory-based project
- learning with peers
- work-based experiential learning
- medical clinics including specialty clinics
- consultant-led ward rounds
- practical laboratory experience
- formal postgraduate teaching
- independent self-directed learning
- formal study

It must be ensured that the appropriate teaching and learning methods are employed for each area of the curriculum.

7. PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

The Royal College of Pathologists' mission is to promote excellence in the practice of pathology and to be responsible for maintaining standards through training, assessments, examinations and professional development.

The purpose of The Royal College of Pathologists' assessment system in medical microbiology is to:

- indicate suitability of choice at an early stage of the chosen career path
- indicate the capability and potential of a trainee through tests of applied knowledge and skill relevant to the specialty
- demonstrate readiness to progress to the next stage(s) of training having met the required standard of the previous stage
- provide feedback to the trainee about progress and learning needs
- support trainees to progress at their own pace by measuring a trainee's capacity to achieve competencies for their chosen career path
- help to identify trainees who should change direction or leave the specialty
- drive learning demonstrated through the acquisition of knowledge and skill
- enable the trainee to collect all necessary evidence for the ARCP
- gain Fellowship of The Royal College of Pathologists
- provide evidence for the award of the CCT
- assure the public that the trainee is ready for unsupervised professional practice.

A blueprint of the medical microbiology assessment system is available on the GMC website.

a. Methods of assessment

Trainees will be assessed in a number of different ways during their training. Workplace-based assessment allows the trainee to be assessed at regular intervals in the workplace by an appropriately trained, qualified and experienced assessor. The MSF, amongst other things, generates candid feedback on behaviour, attitude, communication and team-working issues. The FRCPATH examination provides an external, quality assured assessment of the trainee's knowledge of their specialty and their ability to apply that knowledge in the practice of the specialty. Satisfactory completion of all assessments and examinations will be monitored as part of the ARCP process and will be one of the criteria upon which eligibility to progress will be judged. A pass in the FRCPATH examination is required as part of the eligibility criteria for the award of the CCT or CESR(CP).

Workplace-based assessment

Trainees will be expected to undertake workplace-based assessment throughout the entire duration of their training in medical microbiology.

Assessment in CIT

Trainees will have to undertake at least 6 per year from the following:

- Case-based discussion (CbD)
- Evaluation of Clinical/Management Events (ECE)
- Acute Care Assessment Tool (ACAT)
- Mini-Clinical Evaluation Exercise (mini-CEX)

During CIT, trainees must undertake a minimum of 6 laboratory Directly Observed Procedural Skills (DOPS) as required during their medical microbiology and virology six-month training period.

Trainees are also required to undertake one Multi Source Feedback (MSF) in CIT.

As well as the MSF trainees must also complete two Multiple Consultant Reports (MCRs). Trainees are required to obtain a minimum of four and up to six multiple consultant reports (MCR) per year. Each MCR form is completed by one consultant and the feedback is automatically collated into a MCR Year Summary Sheet for the Educational Supervisor. Guidance on the use of the MCR and up to date specialty requirements are available on the [JRCPTB website](#).

In total during CIT, trainees will complete a minimum of 18 workplace-based assessments as well as one MSF and two MCRs (minimum of four and up to six multiple consultant reports each time).

Assessment in Medical Microbiology

Trainees will have to undertake at least 4 DOPS per year and at least 6 CBDs and 6 Evaluation of Clinical Events (ECEs) per year.

Trainees are also required to undertake one MSF (during ST6) and two MCRs, one per year, (a minimum of four and up to six multiple consultant reports each time) in higher specialty training.

In total during HST, trainees will complete a minimum of 32 workplace-based assessments as well as an MSF during ST6 and two MCRs (a minimum of four and up to six multiple consultant reports each time).

FRCPATH examination

The major assessments will be the FRCPATH Part 1 examination which can be taken towards the end, or after completion, of CIT and the FRCPATH Part 2 examination which must be passed before completion of the training programme.

The expectation for medical candidates in UK GMC-approved training programmes is that they should normally pass the FRCPATH Part 2 examination within seven years of passing the FRCPATH Part 1. However, there will be circumstances where the guidelines will need to be applied flexibly and candidates who feel that they will not be able to comply with this timescale should contact the RCPATH Examinations Department for further advice.

Examination results are evaluated after each session and an annual review of validity and reliability is undertaken and reported to the Examinations Committee.

Evidence of competence

Annual Review of Competence Progression

The ARCP is an annual opportunity for evidence gathered by a trainee, relating to the trainee's progress in the training programme, to document the competencies that are being gained. Evidence of competence will be judged based on a portfolio of documentation, culminating in an Educational Supervisors Structured Report.

Separate ARCP guidance is available on the College website [INSERT LINK]. A copy of all ARCP forms issued to the trainee must be provided to The Royal College of Pathologists prior to recommendation for the award of the CCT. Lack of progress,

identified by the issue of an ARCP outcome 3 or 5 and necessitating repeat training to rectify deficiencies will lead to the extension of training. Training leading to the issue of an ARCP 3 or 5 and necessitating repeat training will not be recognised towards the award of the CCT.

Evidence of ARCP outcome 6 is required as part of the evidence for the award of the CCT.

8. CURRICULUM REVIEW AND UPDATING

The curriculum will be evaluated and monitored by The Royal College of Pathologists and JRCPTB as part of continuous feedback from STCs, TPDs, trainers and trainees.

It is a stated aim of the RCPATH and JRCPTB that the next review of the medical microbiology, medical virology and infectious diseases curricula will include full consideration of a full merger of training in these specialties.

In reviewing the curriculum, opinions will be sought from all relevant RCPATH and JRCPTB committees; and for the RCPATH, the TAC, the LAC and its members and Registered Trainees.

Any significant changes to the curriculum will need the approval of The Royal College of Pathologists' Council and the GMC.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

The Royal College of Pathologists is committed to the principle of diversity and equality in employment, membership, academic activities, examinations and training as underpinned the Equality Act 2010.

Integral to our approach is the emphasis we place on our belief that everyone should be treated in a fair, open and honest manner. Our approach is a comprehensive one and reflects all areas of diversity, recognising the value of each individual. We aim to ensure that no one is treated less favourably than another on the grounds of sex, race, age, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, pregnancy & maternity, religion and belief and marriage and civil partnership. Our intention is to reflect not only the letter but also the spirit of equality legislation.

Further detail is available in the College's Equality and Diversity policy available on the College website.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the CIT curriculum has required significant input of the RCPATH and JRCPTB. The members of the Combined Infection Training Curriculum Sub-group were Dr Richard Cooke, Dr Nandini Shetty, Dr Ken Mutton, Dr Andy Ustianowski, Dr Alastair Miller, Dr Zahir Babiker and Dr Thushan de Silva. The RCPATH also acknowledges the early work of Dr Martin Gill in preparing a first draft of the CIT curriculum. Dr Cooke, Dr Shetty, Dr Aodhán Breathnach and Dr Ronan McMullan led the development of the higher specialty training curriculum for medical microbiology.

Common Competencies

1. GOOD CLINICAL CARE

Objective: To demonstrate adequate knowledge and skills and appropriate attitudes in routine clinical work.

Specialty trainees will:

- have the breadth of knowledge and skills to take responsibility for safe clinical decisions
- have the self-awareness to acknowledge where the limits of their competence lie and when it is appropriate to refer to senior colleagues for advice
- have the potential (or the ability) to take responsibility for clinical governance activities, risk management and audit in order to improve the quality of service provision

History taking

To develop the ability to elicit a relevant focused history from patients with increasingly complex issues and in increasingly challenging circumstances
To record the history accurately and synthesise this with relevant clinical examination, establish a problem list increasingly based on pattern recognition including differential diagnosis(es) and formulate a management plan that takes account of likely clinical evolution

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Define the patterns of symptoms found in patients presenting with infection	CbD, KBA	1,2
Outline the issues around capacity and competence, and the Mental Capacity Act	CbD, KBA	1,2,4
Describe the appropriate content of clinical records	CbD	1
Explain the problems faced by people for whom English is not a first language	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Explain the problems faced by people with educational and/or physical disabilities	CbD, min-CEX	1,2
Describe the relevance of data protection pertaining to patient confidentiality	CbD, KBA	1
Skills		
Take and analyse a clinical history in a relevant, succinct and logical manner	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT	1
Communicate promptly and accurately with clinicians and patients and their relatives/carers	MSF	1,3

Communicate effectively with people with language difficulties associated with physical and mental impairment, and with those suffering from stigmatising conditions, discrimination and severe anxiety	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT, MSF	1,3
Use interpreters and advocates appropriately	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1
Behaviours		
Show empathy with patients	MSF	1,3,4
Recognise the importance of psychological factors for patients and relatives/carers	CbD, MSF	1,3
Recognise the interaction of social factors and the patient's illness	CbD, MSF	1,3
Use medical secretaries and electronic communication to communicate in an appropriate manner	MSF, CbD	1,3
Show respect towards colleagues in a multidisciplinary team	MSF	1,3

Examination

To develop the ability to perform focused, relevant and accurate clinical examination in patients with increasingly complex issues and in increasingly challenging circumstances		
To relate physical findings to history in order to establish diagnosis(es) and formulate a management plan		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Define the pathophysiological basis of physical signs	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Define the clinical signs found in infection	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Perform a reliable and appropriate clinical assessment	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Perform a rapid physical assessment in a patient who is acutely unwell	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Behaviours		
Respect patients' dignity and confidentiality	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3,4
Acknowledge cultural issues	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3
Appropriately involve relatives/carers	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3,4
Recognise situations where there is the need for a chaperone	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3

Investigations including imaging

To develop the ability to request focussed and relevant investigations (including imaging, to balance their risks and potential benefits and correctly interpret the results		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Define the pathophysiological basis of investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT, KBA	1
Define the indications for investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT, KBA	1
Define the risks and benefits of investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT	1
Identify the clinical and cost effectiveness of individual investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT	1
Skills		
Recommend appropriate investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT	1,3
Interpret the results of investigations	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT, DoPS	1
Perform appropriate clinical investigations competently where relevant	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT	1,2
Discuss investigations with colleagues and advise them appropriately	CbD, mini-CEX, ACAT, MSF	1,2,3
Behaviours		
Explain the importance of working with other healthcare professionals and team working	MSF	1,3
Explain the rationale for investigations, and possible unwanted effects	MSF, mini-CEX	1,3

Decision Making and Clinical Reasoning

To develop the ability to formulate a diagnostic and therapeutic plan for a patient according to the clinical information available		
To develop the ability to prioritise the diagnostic and therapeutic plan		
To be able to communicate a diagnostic and therapeutic plan appropriately		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Define the steps of diagnostic reasoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret history and clinical signs • conceptualise clinical problems in a medical and social context • describe the psychological component of disease and illness presentation • generate hypothesis(es) within context of clinical likelihood • test, refine and verify hypotheses • develop problem list and action plan 	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise how to use expert advice, clinical guidelines and	ACAT, CbD, mini-	1

algorithms	CEX	
Recognise and appropriately respond to sources of information accessed by patients	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise the need to determine the best value and most effective treatment both for the individual patient and for a patient cohort	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Define the concepts of disease, natural history and assessment of risk	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recall methods and associated problems of quantifying risk e.g. cohort studies	ACAT, CbD	1
Describe the concepts and drawbacks of quantitative assessment of risk or benefit e.g. numbers needed to treat	ACAT, CbD	1
Describe commonly used statistical methodology	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe how relative and absolute risks are derived and the meaning of the terms' predictive value, sensitivity and specificity in relation to diagnostic tests	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate appropriate knowledge of clinical disease, and associated biochemical and haematological changes, to enable integration of clinical and laboratory findings for patient management	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate clinical acumen and knowledge of advances and changes in clinical practice	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Interpret clinical features, their reliability and relevance to clinical scenarios including recognition of the breadth of presentation of common disorders	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Incorporate an understanding of the psychological and social elements of clinical scenarios into decision making through a robust process of clinical reasoning	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise critical illness and responds with due urgency	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Generate plausible hypothesis(es) following patient assessment	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Construct a concise and applicable problem list using available information	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Construct an appropriate management plan in conjunction with the patient, carers and other members of the clinical team and communicates this effectively to the patient, relatives/carers where relevant	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4

Define the relevance of an estimated risk of a future event to an individual patient	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Use risk calculators appropriately	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Apply quantitative data of risks and benefits of therapeutic intervention to an individual patient	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Search and select appropriate medical literature to guide reasoning	AA, CbD	1
Interpret correctly test results and the patient's clinical condition in the context of available clinical information		
Behaviours		
Discuss the difficulties of prediction of future events, and benefit/risk balance of therapeutic intervention	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3
Adapt and adjust approaches according to the beliefs and preferences of the patient and/or carers	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3
Facilitate patient choice appropriately within the content of their clinical care	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3
Select appropriate evidence to support clinical decision making	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,4
Identify one's own biases and inconsistencies in clinical reasoning	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3

Treatment (therapeutics)

To progressively develop your ability to advise of prescribing, review and monitor appropriate medication relevant to clinical practice including therapeutic and preventative indications		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline scientific theory relating to pharmacology and the pathophysiology of therapeutic interventions	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1,3
Skills		
Assess accurately the patient's needs	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Correctly advise on prescribing and administration of therapeutics	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,2
Explain important interactions and adverse drug effects	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,2,3,4
Use IT prescribing tools where available to improve safety	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,2
Explain to the patient (and relatives/carers when relevant), the use of medicines	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Explain treatments clearly and openly, the side effects of drugs, and the risks and benefits of alternative treatment options (including no treatment)	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,3
Behaviours		
Remain open to advice from other health professionals on medication issues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Recognise the importance of resources when prescribing, including the role of a Drug Formulary	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Share prescribing information promptly and accurately between a patient's health providers, including between primary and secondary care	ACAT, CbD	1,3
Demonstrate knowledge of up to date therapeutic alerts, and respond appropriately	ACAT, CbD	1

Note-keeping, letters, etc.

To understand the importance of optimal record-keeping and correspondence, and the issues around information governance		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe how to correctly write summaries, letters, medico-legal reports	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Define the structure, function and legal implications of medical records and medico-legal reports	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Describe the principles of how to retrieve and utilise data recorded in clinical systems	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate the principles of literature searching using medical databases	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the range of possible uses for clinical data and information and appreciate the dangers and benefits of aggregating clinical data	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Describe the legal and good practice basis of Information Governance, including the Data Protection Act, the Freedom of Information Act and Caldicott Principles	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Record concisely, accurately, confidentially and legibly the appropriate elements of the history, examination, results of investigations, differential diagnosis and management plan	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Write summaries, letters, medico-legal reports	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Demonstrate competent use of database, word processing and statistics programmes	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Perform searches (including literature searches) and access websites and health related databases	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Apply the principles of confidentiality in the context of IT	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Behaviours		
Explain the importance of timely dictation, cost effective use of medical secretaries and electronic communication	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate the need for prompt and accurate communication with primary care and other agencies and patients or their relatives/carers	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate respect towards medical secretaries and clerical staff	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate optimal use of IT in clinical practice maximum use of IT	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3,4

Be able to share information on computer with the patient in a constructive manner	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate proactive and enquiring attitude to new technology	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3

Management of chronic disease

To understand chronic diseases and their impact on patients and carers		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Define the clinical presentation and natural history of chronic diseases	CbD, KBA	1
Demonstrate knowledge of: the epidemiology, natural history and clinical management of important chronic infections such as TB and hepatitis B and C including drug resistant strains	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Skills		
Develop long-term management plans for control/treatment of chronic disease	CbD	1,3,4
Diagnose illness including atypical presentations using clinical and epidemiological skills	mini-CEX, CbD	1,3
Select suitable hepatitis patients for treatment	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Monitor therapy and ensuring compliance with treatment	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Counsel patients on matters of infection risk, transmission and control	mini-CEX, CbD	1,3,4
Develop and agree a holistic management plan with the patient and relatives/carers, ensuring awareness of alternative therapies and means of patient support	mini-CEX, CbD	1,4
Behaviours		
Treat each patient as an individual	MSF	1,2,3
Explain the effects of chronic disease states on patients and their relatives/carers	CbD, MSF	1,3
Explain the importance of co-operation with primary care	CbD, MSF	1,3
Explain the importance of multi-disciplinary working	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate awareness of patient support groups	CbD, mini-CEX	1

Patient safety

To understand that patient safety depends on the effective and efficient organisation of care, and health care staff working well together		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline the features of a safe working environment and the hazards of medical equipment in common use	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recall side effects and contraindications of medications prescribed	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recall the components of safe working practice in the personal, clinical and organisational settings including local procedures for reporting, investigating and learning from clinical errors	ACAT, CbD	1
Describe the investigation of significant events, serious untoward incidents and near misses	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Outline factors adversely affecting a doctor's and team performance and methods to rectify these	CbD	1
Describe the elements of clinical governance	CbD, MSF	1
Outline the use of patient early warning systems to detect clinical deterioration where relevant to the trainee's clinical specialty	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Recognise when a patient is not responding to treatment and reassesses the situation; encourage others to do the same	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate a high level of safety awareness and consciousness at all times	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate encouragement of feedback from all members of the team on safety issues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3
Demonstrate encouragement of an open environment to foster and explore concerns and issues about the functioning and safety of team working	ACAT, CbD, MSF	2,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate awareness of one's own limitations, and operates within them competently	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrates personal commitment to improving one's own performance in the light of feedback and assessment	CbD, MSF	3
Demonstrate engagement with an open no blame culture	CbD, MSF	3

Management of Patients Requiring Palliative and End of Life Care

To be able to work and liaise with a multi-disciplinary team in the management of patients requiring palliative and terminal care

To be able to recognise the dying phase of a terminal illness, assess and care for a patient who is dying and be able to prepare the patient and family

To facilitate advance care planning, the establishment of aims of care

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe spectrum of professional and complementary therapies available, e.g. palliative medicine, community services, nutritional support, pain relief, psychology of dying	CbD	1,2
Describe different disease trajectories and prognostic indicators and the signs that a patient is dying	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe Advance Care Planning documentation and End of Life Integrated Care Pathway documentation	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the major cultural & religious practices relevant to the care of dying people	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the role of the coroner and when to refer to them and how to complete death certificates and cremation forms	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate delivery of effective pain relief, symptom control (including for agitation, excessive respiratory secretions, nausea & vomiting, breathlessness), spiritual, social and psychological management	MSF, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Communicate honestly and sensitively with the patient (and relatives/carers), about the benefits and disadvantages of treatment allowing the patient to guide the conversation	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Lead a discussion about cardiopulmonary resuscitation with patient, carers, family and colleagues appropriately and sensitively ensuring patients interests are paramount	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Discuss and agree a clear and appropriate management plan with the patient such as hospice care	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Behaviours		
Refer to specialist palliative care services when recognising that care is complex	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Recognise the needs of the relatives/carers and provide support appropriately	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate commitment to continuity of care from physical illness to death	MSF, CbD, mini-CEX	1

2. MAINTAINING GOOD MEDICAL PRACTICE

Objective: To keep knowledge and skills and appropriate attitudes up to date.

Specialty Trainees will:

- take responsibility for and keep up-to-date in their own relevant professional and self-development, and facilitate that of others
- acknowledge that the balance of their skills and expertise will change as their careers progress and they specialise in certain areas of clinical practice

Lifelong learning

To recognise the importance of, and develop systems for, lifelong learning		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Demonstrate the importance of continuing professional development	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Recognise and use learning opportunities	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Use the potential of study leave to keep up to date	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Produce and keep up to date a professional portfolio	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Select information efficiently from a range of sources including paper-based, computer-based and audio-visual	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Monitor own performance through audit and feedback	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate self-motivated and eager to learn	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3
Demonstrate willingness to learn from colleagues and to accept constructive feedback	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3

Self – Development

To recognise the importance of self-development, reflection and a commitment to continual improvement		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the local processes for dealing with and learning from clinical errors	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Explain the importance of best practice, transparency and consistency	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Skills		
Use a reflective approach to practice with an ability to learn from previous experience	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Use assessment, appraisal, complaints and other feedback to discuss and develop an understanding of own development needs	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Behaviours		
Demonstrate acceptance of responsibility	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,4
Demonstrate commitment to continuing professional development which involves seeking training and self-development opportunities, learning from colleagues and accept constructive criticism	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3,4

Principles of Quality and Safety Improvement

To recognise the desirability of monitoring performance, learning from mistakes and adopting no blame culture in order to ensure high standards of care and optimise patient safety		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the elements of clinical governance	CbD	1
Recognise that governance safeguards high standards of care and facilitates the development of improved clinical services	CbD	1, 2
Define local and national significant event reporting systems relevant to specialty	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise importance of evidence-based practice in relation to clinical effectiveness	CbD	1
Outline local health and safety protocols (fire, manual handling etc.)	CbD	1
Explain risk associated with specialty work including biohazards and mechanisms to reduce risk	CbD	1
Outline the use of patient early warning systems to detect	ACAT, CbD, mini-	1

clinical deterioration where relevant to the clinical specialty	CEX	
Demonstrate awareness of national patient safety initiatives including NPSA, NCEPOD reports, NICE guidelines etc	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate adoption of strategies to reduce risk	ACAT, CbD	1, 2
Demonstrate contribution to quality improvement processes e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit of personal and departmental/directorate/practice performance • errors/discrepancy meetings • critical incident and near miss reporting • unit morbidity and mortality meetings • local and national databases 	CbD	2
Produce a portfolio of information and evidence, drawn from own medical practice	CbD	2
Reflect regularly on own standards of medical practice in accordance with GMC guidance on licensing and revalidation	CbD	1,2,3,4
Behaviours		
Participate in safety improvement strategies such as critical incident reporting	CbD, MSF	3
Develop reflection in order to achieve insight into own professional practice	CbD, MSF	3
Demonstrate personal commitment to improve own performance in the light of feedback and assessment	CbD, MSF	3
Demonstrate engagement with an open no blame culture	CbD, MSF	3
Demonstrate positive response to outcomes of audit and quality improvement	CbD, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate co-operation with changes necessary to improve service quality and safety	CbD, MSF	1,2

Clinical audit

To develop a detailed understanding of the process of audit, undertake clinical audits, and appreciate the benefits obtainable		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the process of clinical audit	ECE	1
Explain the audit process (including how to register an audit)		
Skills		
Demonstrate audit and evaluate; personal and departmental activities, existing and new tests, techniques or clinical services	ECE	1
Use clinical audit with the purpose of highlighting resources required		1,2
Demonstrate experience in designing, registering, data collection analysing and implementing an audit		
Behaviours		
Demonstrate a close rapport and understanding with laboratory staff	ECE	1,3
Demonstrate constructive response to change	ECE, CbD	1,2,4
Demonstrate appropriate behaviours in multidisciplinary team working	ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate leadership qualities	ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate prompt and relevant decision making with clear communication	ECE, MSF	1,3
Recognise the need for change, and principles involved	ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate open mindedness	ECE, MSF	1,2

Evidence and Guidelines

To develop the ability to make the optimal use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of patients
To develop the ability to construct evidence based guidelines and protocols in relation to medical practise

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the application of statistics in scientific medical practice	CbD	1
Describe the advantages and disadvantages of different study methodologies (randomised control trials, case control, cohort etc.)	CbD	1
Explain the relative strengths and limitations of both quantitative and qualitative studies, and the different types of each	CbD	1
Explain the principles of critical appraisal	CbD	1
Explain levels of evidence and quality of evidence	CbD	1
Explain the role and limitations of evidence in the development of clinical guidelines and protocols	CbD	1
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of guidelines and protocols	CbD	1
Explain the processes that result in nationally applicable guidelines (e.g. NICE, SIGN, UK SMI)	CbD	1
Skills		
Select appropriately the medical literature, including the use of online databases	CbD	1
Apply conclusions from critical appraisal to clinical care	CbD	1
Identify the limitations of research	CbD	1
Demonstrate contribution to the construction, review and updating of local (and national) guidelines of good practice using the principles of evidence based medicine	CbD	1
Behaviours		
Keeps up to date with national reviews and guidelines of practice (e.g. NICE, SIGN, UK SMI)	CbD	1,2
Demonstrate commitment to best clinical practice (clinical effectiveness) at all times, responding to evidence-based medicine	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Recognise the occasional need to practise outside clinical guidelines	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2

Demonstrate encouragement of discussion amongst colleagues on evidence-based practice	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2
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Structure of the NHS and the principles of management

To understand the structure of the NHS and the management of local healthcare systems in order to be able to participate fully in managing healthcare provision

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the structure of the NHS in the relevant jurisdiction of the UK	ACAT, CbD	1
Describe the finance issues in general in the NHS, especially budgetary management and commissioning	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the importance of a health service for the population	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain commissioning, funding and contracting arrangements relevant to the specialty	CbD	1
Explain the principles of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clinical coding European Working Time Regulations including rest provisions National Service Frameworks Health regulatory agencies (e.g., NICE, Scottish Government) NHS Structure and relationships NHS finance and budgeting consultant contract and the contracting process resource allocation the role of the Independent sector as providers of healthcare patient and public involvement processes and role 	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate developing skills in managing change and managing people	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate developing interviewing techniques including those required for performance reviews	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate contribution to the writing of a business plan	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate awareness of equity in healthcare access and delivery	CbD	
Demonstrate appropriate response to health service objectives and targets and take part in the development of services	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 2

Demonstrate recognising the role of patients and relatives/carers as active participants in healthcare systems and service planning	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 2, 3
Demonstrate willingness to improve managerial skills (e.g. management courses) and engage in management of the service	CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate commitment to the proper use of public money and take action when resources are not used efficiently or effectively	CbD, MSF	1, 2,3
Demonstrate awareness that in addition to patient specific clinical records, clinical staff also have responsibilities for other records (e.g. research)	CbD, MSF	1,2,3

Time management

To demonstrate increasing ability to prioritise and organise clinical and clerical duties in order to optimise patient care		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain that effective organisation is key to time management	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain how some tasks are more urgent and/or more important than others	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain the need to prioritise work according to urgency and importance	ACAT, CbD	1
Demonstrate focus on individual patient needs whilst balancing multiple competing pressures	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain that some tasks may have to wait or be delegated to others	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain the roles, competences and capabilities of other professionals and support workers	ACAT, CbD	1
Outline techniques for improving time management	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain the importance of prompt investigation, diagnosis and treatment in disease and illness management	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Skills		
Identify clinical and clerical tasks requiring attention or predicted to arise	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Estimate the time likely to be required for essential tasks and plan accordingly	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Group together tasks when this will be the most effective way of working	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1

Recognises the most urgent/important tasks and ensures that they managed expediently	ACAT, Cbd, mini-CEX	1
Review and re-prioritise personal and team work load regularly	ACAT, Cbd, mini-CEX	1
Organise and manage workload effectively and flexibly	ACAT, Cbd, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate appropriate use of other professionals and support workers	ACAT, Cbd, mini-CEX	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate ability to work flexibly and deal with tasks in an effective and efficient fashion	ACAT, Cbd, MSF	3
Recognises when you or others are falling behind and take steps to rectify the situation	ACAT, Cbd, MSF	3
Demonstrate communication of changes in priority to others	ACAT, MSF	1
Demonstrates calm in stressful or high pressure situations and adopts a timely, rational approach	ACAT, MSF	1
Recognises and handles uncertainty appropriately within the consultation	ACAT, MSF	1

Teaching and Training

To develop the ability to teach to a variety of different audiences in a variety of different ways

To be able to assess the quality of the teaching

To be able to train a variety of different trainees in a variety of different ways

To be able to plan and deliver a training programme with appropriate assessments

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe how to identify adult learning principles	CbD	1
Describe how to identify learner needs	CbD	1
Outline how to structure a teaching activity	CbD	1
Explain varied teaching strategies	CbD	1
Describe how to identify learning styles	CbD	1
Describe principles of evaluation	CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate facilitation of learning process	CbD, ECE	1
Identify learning outcomes	CbD, ECE	1
Construct educational objectives	CbD, ECE	1
Design and deliver an effective teaching event	CbD, ECE	1
Communicate effectively with the learners	CbD, ECE, MSF	1
Use effective questioning techniques	CbD, ECE	1
Teach large and small groups effectively	CbD, ECE, MSF	1
Select and use appropriate teaching resources	CbD, ECE	1
Demonstrate constructive effective feedback	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3
Evaluate programmes and events	CbD, ECE	1,3
Use teaching media that is appropriate to the teaching setting	CbD, ECE	1,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate a willingness and enthusiasm to teach	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate respect for the learner	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate a professional attitude towards teaching	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate commitment to teaching	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate a learner centred approach to teaching	CbD, ECE, MSF	1,3

Ethical Research projects

To be able to plan and analyse a research project		
To ensure that research is undertaken using relevant ethical guidelines		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline the GMC guidance on good practice in research	ACAT, CbD	1
Explain the principles of research governance	AA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the differences between audit and research	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe how clinical guidelines are produced	CbD	1
Demonstrate a knowledge of research principles	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Outline the principles of formulating a research question and designing a project	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Comprehend principal qualitative, quantitative, bio-statistical and epidemiological research methods	CbD	1
Outline sources of research funding	CbD	1
Explain the difference between population-based assessment and unit-based studies and evaluate outcomes for epidemiological work	CbD	1
Skills		
Develop critical appraisal skills and apply these when reading literature	CbD	1
Describe the method for applying for appropriate ethical research approval	CbD	1
Demonstrate the use of literature databases	CbD	1
Demonstrate good verbal and written presentations skills	CbD, DOPS	1
Behaviour		
Demonstrate adherence to guidelines on ethical conduct in research and consent for research	CbD	1
Demonstrate willingness to promote research	CbD	1

Policy, research and change management

To understand the principles behind policy, research and change management		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe current UK screening, immunisation and reporting programmes that relate to infection	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the current guidance for the clinical care of infection patients	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate awareness and maintenance of an up to date knowledge of research evidence relating to infection	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, ECE	1
Apply a variety of methodologies for developing creative strategies for improving services	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain how to access and use local health data	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain how to access resources for action and advocacy (e.g. resources, legislation, policy documents)	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the function and responsibilities of national bodies such as DH, CQC, NICE, NPSA, NCAS; Royal Colleges and Faculties, specialty specific bodies, representative bodies; regulatory bodies; educational and training organisations relevant to the particular devolved administration in which practising	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate access and make use of appropriate population, demographic, socio-economic and health data	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Show adjustment to central policy and guidance for local circumstances and conditions	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate implementation of policy and directives applicable to local and global practice	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Discuss the local, national and UK health priorities and how they impact on the delivery of health care relevant to the specialty	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Identify trends, future options and strategy relevant to the specialty and delivering patient services	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Question existing practice in order to improve services	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Apply creative thinking approaches (or methodologies or techniques) in order to propose solutions to service issues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate openness to directives, policy and advice from government, specialist society, local management and others	CbD, mini-CEX	1

Comply with national guidelines that influence healthcare provision	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate strategic ideas willing and use effective influencing skills	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate a commitment to implementing proven improvements in clinical practice and services	CbD, mini-CEX	1

Health Promotion and Public Health

To develop the ability to work with individuals and communities to reduce levels of ill health, remove inequalities in healthcare provision and improve the general health of a community

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the factors which influence the incidence and prevalence of common conditions	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the links between health and work, including the benefits of work on well-being	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the factors which influence health and illness – psychological, biological, social, cultural and economic especially poverty and unemployment	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the influence of lifestyle on health and the factors that influence an individual to change their lifestyle	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the influence of culture and beliefs on patient's perceptions of health	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the purpose of screening programmes and knows in outline the common programmes available within the UK	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the positive and negative effects of screening on the individual	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the possible positive and negative implications of health promotion activities (e.g. immunisation)	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the relationship between the health of an individual and that of a community and vice versa	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the key local concerns about health of communities such as smoking and obesity and the potential determinants	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the role of other agencies and factors, including the impact of globalisation in increasing disease and in protecting and promoting health	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe the determinants of health worldwide and strategies	ACAT, CbD, mini-	1

to influence policy relating to health issues, including the impact of the developed world strategies on the third world	CEX	
Outline the major causes of global morbidity and mortality and effective, affordable interventions to reduce these	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recall the effect of addictive and self-harming behaviours, especially substance misuse and gambling, on personal and community health and poverty	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain any existing indicators or potential health risks related to overweight/obesity including clinical indicators, medication, lifestyle factors and family history	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe and explain national and local obesity prevalence and probable future trends	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Identify opportunities to prevent ill health and disease in patients	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 2
Identify the interaction between mental, physical and social wellbeing in relation to health	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Counsel patients appropriately on the benefits and risks of screening and health promotion activities	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Identify patient's ideas, concerns and health beliefs regarding screening and health promotions programmes and is capable of appropriately responding to these	CbD, mini-CEX,	1, 3
Demonstrate working with other agencies, e.g. occupational health services, to improve the health of individual patients, and help them to remain at or return to work whenever appropriate	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Identify opportunities to promote changes in lifestyle and other actions which will positively improve health, e.g. to encourage smoking cessation and / or weight reduction	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Encourage patients to remain at or return to work whenever appropriate	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Provide information to an individual about mechanisms to support them remaining at work or returning to work, and offering encouragement that they should do so whenever possible	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate engagement in effective team-working around the improvement of health	ACAT, CbD, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate appropriate encouragement of screening to facilitate early intervention	CbD	1

Proactively use opportunities for health promotion and disease prevention CbD

1

3. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PATIENTS

Objective: to ensure that the trainee has the knowledge, skills and attitudes to act in a professional manner at all times.

New specialists will:

- be skilled in building relationships of trust with patients and their families, through effective interpersonal skills, a courteous and compassionate approach, and respect for their privacy and dignity, and cultural and religious beliefs
- follow the principles and legal aspects of consent and confidentiality
- be able to manage difficult and complex situations with patients and their families, to advise them appropriately and to manage complaints effectively

The Patient as Central Focus of Care

To develop the ability to prioritise the patient's agenda encompassing their beliefs, concerns expectations and needs		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline health needs of particular populations e.g. adolescents/young adults, ethnic minorities and recognises the impact of health beliefs, culture and ethnicity in presentations of physical and psychological conditions	ACAT, CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate provision of adequate time for patients and relatives/carers to express their beliefs ideas, concerns and expectations	ACAT, mini-CEX	1, 3, 4
Respond to questions honestly and seek advice if unable to answer	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3
Demonstrate encouragement of the health care team to respect the philosophy of patient focussed care	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	3
Develop a self-management plan with the patient	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Demonstrate support of patients, relatives/carers where relevant to comply with management plans	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX,	3
Demonstrate encouragement of patients to voice their preferences and personal choices about their care	ACAT, mini-CEX	3
Respond to people in an ethical, honest and non-judgmental manner	CbD	1,3,4
Demonstrate skills in dealing with patients who seek alternative sources of health information (e.g. via the internet) and who take alternative or unprescribed therapies	CbD, Mini-CEX	1, 2, 4
Behaviours		
Demonstrate support of patient self-management when appropriate	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3

Respond to questions honestly and seek advice if unable to answer	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	3
Recognise the duty of the medical professional to act as patient advocate	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	3, 4
Demonstrate that all decisions and actions are in the best interests of the patient and the public good	CbD	1

Continuity of care

To understand and proactively encourage continuity of care		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the relevance of continuity of care	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate satisfactory completion of reasonable tasks at the end of the shift/day with appropriate handover	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Produce appropriate documentation for handover	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Prepare adequately to cover leave	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate the importance of punctuality and attention to detail	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate effective communication with colleagues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,3

Valid consent

To understand the necessity of obtaining valid consent from the patient and how to obtain it		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the process for gaining informed consent, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate understanding that consent is a process that may culminate in, but is not limited to, the completion of a consent form demonstrate understanding the particular importance of considering the patient's level of understanding and mental state (and also that of the parents, relatives or carers when appropriate) and how this may impair their capacity for informed consent 	CbD, DOPS, MSF	1
Describe the legal aspects of consent in respect to adolescents and young adults and how this differs across the countries in the UK	CbD, MSF	1
Skills		
Present all information to patients (and relatives/carers) in a format they understand, checking understanding and allowing time for reflection on the decision to give consent	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Demonstrate understanding of the social and cultural issues that might affect consent	CbD	1,3,4
Provide a balanced view of all care options	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3, 4
Behaviours		
Respects a patient's rights of autonomy, even in situations where their decision might put them at risk of harm	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Does not exceed the scope of authority given by a competent patient	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Does not withhold information relevant to proposed care or treatment in a competent patient	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3, 4
Only seek to obtain consent for procedure for which they are competent to perform, in accordance with GMC/regulatory bodies	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3

Principles of Medical Ethics and Confidentiality

To know, understand and apply appropriately the principles, guidance and laws regarding medical ethics and confidentiality		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Demonstrates knowledge of the principles of medical ethics	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Outline and follow the guidance given by the GMC on confidentiality	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Define the provisions of the Data Protection Act and Freedom of Information Act	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Define the principles of Information Governance	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Define the role of the Caldicott Guardian and Information Governance lead within an institution, and outlines the process of attaining Caldicott approval for audit or research	CbD, mini-CEX	1, 4
Outline situations where patient consent, while desirable, is not required for disclosure e.g. serious communicable diseases, public interest	CbD, mini-CEX	1, 4
Outline the procedures for seeking a patient's consent for disclosure of identifiable information	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise the obligations for confidentiality following a patient's death	CbD, mini-CEX	1, 4
Recognise the problems posed by disclosure in the public interest, without patient's consent	CbD, mini-CEX	1, 4
Recognise the factors influencing ethical decision making, including religion, personal and moral beliefs, cultural practices	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Do not resuscitate – defines the standards of practice defined by the GMC when deciding to withhold or withdraw life-prolonging treatment	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise the role and legal standing of advance directives	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Outline the principles of the Mental Capacity Act	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate an understanding of adolescents' and young adults' right to confidentiality and the importance of safeguarding	CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Use and share information with the highest regard for confidentiality, and encourages such behaviour in other members of the team	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 2, 3
Use and promote strategies to ensure confidentiality is	CbD	1

maintained e.g. anonymisation		
Counsel patients on the need for information distribution within members of the immediate healthcare team	CbD, MSF	1, 3
Counsel patients, family, carers and advocates tactfully and effectively when making decisions about resuscitation status, and withholding or withdrawing treatment	CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Behaviours		
Encouragement of informed ethical reflection in others	ACAT, CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate willingness to seek advice of peers, legal bodies, and the GMC in the event of ethical dilemmas over disclosure and confidentiality	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1
Demonstrate respect for patient's requests for information not to be shared, unless this puts the patient, or others, at risk of harm	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 4
Demonstrate willingness to share information regarding care with patients as appropriate	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Demonstrate willingness to seek the opinion of others when making decisions about resuscitation status, and withholding or withdrawing treatment	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3

Relationships with Patients and Communication within a Consultation

To recognise the need, and develop the abilities, to communicate effectively and sensitively with patients, relatives and carers		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Structure a consultation appropriately	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Recognise the importance of the patient's background, culture, education and preconceptions (beliefs, ideas, concerns, expectations) to the process	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Listen actively and question sensitively to guide the patient and to clarify information in particular with regard to matters that they may find it difficult to discuss, e.g. domestic violence or other abuse	mini-CEX	1, 3
Recognise that the needs and issues of adolescents, young adults and those in transition to adult services may differ from others	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Skills		
Establish a rapport with the patient and any relevant others (e.g. relatives/carers)	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Utilise open and closed questioning appropriately	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3

Listens actively and questions sensitively to guide the patient and to clarify information	ACAT, mini-CEX	1, 3
Identify and manages communication barriers, tailoring language to the individual patient and others, and using interpreters when indicated	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Deliver information compassionately, being alert to and managing their and your emotional response (anxiety, antipathy etc.)	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3, 4
Use, and refers patients to, appropriate written and other evidence based information sources	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Checks the patient's/relative's/carer's understanding, ensuring that all their concerns/questions have been covered	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Indicate when the consultation is nearing its end and concludes with a summary and appropriate action plan; asks the patient to summarise back to check his/her understanding	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Produce accurate contemporaneous records of the discussion	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Demonstrate follow-up effective and safe, utilising a variety of methods (e.g. phone call, email, letter)	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate appropriate referral and communications with other healthcare professional resulting from the consultation are made accurately and in a timely manner	CbD	1,3
Behaviours		
Approach the situation with courtesy, empathy, compassion and professionalism, especially by appropriate body language and endeavouring to ensure an appropriate physical environment - act as an equal not a superior	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3, 4
Demonstrate appropriate personal language and behaviour	CbD	1,3
Demonstrate inclusive and patient-centred, and respects the diversity of values in patients, carers and colleagues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate wiliness to provide patients with a second opinion	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Use different methods of ethical reasoning to come to a balanced decision where complex and conflicting issues are involved	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate confidence and positive values	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3

Complaints

To recognise the causes of error and to learn from them; to realise the importance of honesty and effective apology and to take a leadership role in the handling of complaints

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the local complaints procedure	CbD, MSF	1
Recognise factors likely to lead to complaints (poor communication, dishonesty, clinical errors, adverse clinical outcomes etc.)	CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate behaviour likely to prevent causes for complaints	CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate appropriately with concerned or dissatisfied patients or relatives	CbD, MSF	1
Recognise when something has gone wrong and identifies appropriate staff to communicate this to	CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate honesty and sensitivity in a non-confrontational manner	CbD, MSF	1
Describe systems of independent review	CbD, MSF	1
Skills		
Demonstrate basic consultation techniques and skills	CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate contribution to the patient the events leading up to a medical error or serious untoward incident, and sources of support for patients and their relatives	CbD, MSF	1, 3
Deliver an appropriate apology and explanation (either of error or for process of investigation of potential error and reporting of the same)	CbD, MSF	1, 3, 4
Behaviours		
Contribute to a fair and transparent culture around complaints and errors	CbD, MSF	1
Recognise the rights of patients, family members and relatives/carers to make a complaint	CbD, MSF	1, 4

4. WORKING WITH COLLEAGUES

Objective: To demonstrate good working relationships with colleagues and appropriate communication skills.

New specialists will:

- strive for continuing improvement in all aspects of their work and that of colleagues while mindful of priorities and high standards
- have effective interpersonal skills which enable them to bring out the best in colleagues, to resolve conflicts when they arise and to develop working relationships within the team
- support teams that bring together different professions and disciplines and other agencies, to provide high quality healthcare
- develops an understanding of leadership by drawing on values, strengths and abilities to deliver high standards of care

Communication with Colleagues and Cooperation

To recognise and accept the responsibilities and role of the doctor in relation to other healthcare professionals		
To communicate succinctly and effectively with other professionals as appropriate		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe and explain the section in 'Good Medical Practice' on Working with Colleagues, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the roles played by all members of a multi-disciplinary team • the features of good team dynamics • the principles of effective inter-professional collaboration to optimise patient, or population, care 	CbD, MSF	1
Describe and explain the principles of confidentiality that provide boundaries to communication	CbD, MSF	1
Skills		
Demonstrate accurate, clear, prompt communication with relevant colleagues by means appropriate to the urgency of a situation (telephone, email, letter etc.), especially where responsibility for a patient's care is transferred	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 3
Utilise the expertise of the whole multi-disciplinary team as appropriate, ensuring when delegating responsibility that appropriate supervision is maintained	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate skills required for out of hours hospital learning	CbD, MSF	
Demonstrate participation in and co-ordination of an effective hospital-at-night or hospital out-of-hours team where relevant	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1
Demonstrate effective communication with administrative bodies and support organisations	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate behavioural management skills with colleagues to	ACAT, CbD, mini-	1, 3

prevent and resolve conflict and enhance collaboration	CEX, MSF	
Behaviours		
Demonstrate awareness of the importance of and takes part in multi-disciplinary teamwork, including adoption of a leadership role when appropriate but also recognising where others are better equipped to lead	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	3
Foster a supportive and respectful environment where there is open and transparent communication between all team members	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Demonstrate maintenance of appropriate confidence with any member of the team	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3
Recognise the need for a healthy work/life balance for the whole team, including self, but takes any leave only after giving appropriate notice to ensure that cover is in place	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1
Demonstrate acceptance of additional duties in situations of unavoidable and unpredictable absence of colleagues, ensuring that the best interests of the patient are paramount	CbD, MSF	1

Acting with integrity

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the professional, legal and ethical codes of the GMC, e.g. Fitness to Practise and any other codes pertaining to the trainee's specialty	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Summarise the key issues of prejudice and preferences within self, others, society and cultures	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Recognise, analyse and appropriately deal with unprofessional behaviours in clinical practice, taking into account local and national regulations	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,4
Create open and non-discriminatory professional working relationships with colleagues	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Demonstrate awareness of the need to prevent bullying and harassment	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3,4
Behaviours		
Accept professional regulation	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2
Demonstrate promotion of professional attitudes and values	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3,4
Act with probity and the willingness to be truthful and to admit errors	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3,4

5. PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR

Objective: To understand the importance of the personal behaviour of the doctor.

- act quickly and effectively if there is reason to believe that their own or a colleague's conduct, performance or health may put patients at risk

Personal Behaviour

To develop the behaviours that will enable the doctor to become a senior leader able to deal with complex situations and difficult behaviours and attitudes
To work increasingly effectively with many teams and to be known to put the quality and safety of patient care as a prime objective
To develop the attributes of someone who is trusted to be able to manage complex human, legal and ethical problems
To become someone who is trusted and is known to act fairly in all situations

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Recalls and builds upon the competencies defined in the Core Medical Training Curriculum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deals with inappropriate patient and family behaviour • respects the rights of children, elderly, people with physical, mental, learning or communication difficulties • adopts an approach to eliminate discrimination against patients from diverse backgrounds including age, gender, race, culture, disability and sexuality • places needs of patients above own convenience • behaves with honesty and probity • acts with honesty and sensitivity in a non-confrontational manner • knows the main methods of ethical reasoning: casuistry, ontology and consequential • understands the overall approach of value-based practice and how this relates to ethics, law and decision-making 	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1,2,3,4
Outline the relevance of professional bodies (Royal Colleges, JRCPTB, GMC, Postgraduate Deans, BMA, specialist societies, medical defence societies)	CbD	1
Skills		
Practise with professionalism including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrity • compassion • altruism • continuous improvement • aspiration to excellence • respect for cultural and ethnic diversity • regard to the principles of equity 	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 2, 3, 4
Demonstrate promotion of awareness of the doctor's role in utilising healthcare resources optimally and within defined resource constraints	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1, 3

Recognise and respond appropriately to unprofessional behaviour in others	ACAT, CbD	1
Demonstrate an understanding of the need to work with the Press Office or local equivalent in dealing with enquires from the press and other media	CbD, DOPS	1, 3
Demonstrate ability to prepare rotas, delegate, organise and lead teams	CbD	1, 3
Demonstrate ability to contribute to the recruitment and selection of staff	CbD	1, 3
Behaviours		
Recognise the need to use all healthcare resources prudently and appropriate	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 2
Recognise situations when it is appropriate to involve professional and regulatory bodies	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate willingness to act as a leader, mentor, educator and role model	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1
Take part in 360 degree feedback as part of appraisal	CbD, MSF	1, 2, 4
Recognise need for reliability and accessibility throughout the healthcare team	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1

SPECIALTY SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES FOR COMBINED INFECTIOUS TRAINING

This section outlines the core scientific and clinical training in infection which underpins and prepares trainees for specialist training in medical microbiology, medical virology and infectious diseases, and the competencies acquired in relation to the practice of these specialties. This section will be complemented by training and courses organised by the local Deanery holding the trainee's NTN. It is the responsibility of the educational supervisor to liaise with the local Programme Director and the Postgraduate Dean to ensure that the trainee has access to the necessary training opportunities, including attendance at courses, to enable them to acquire the competencies as outlined in this curriculum.

6. BASIC BIOLOGY OF BACTERIA, VIRUSES, FUNGI AND PARASITES; HOST-PATHOGEN RELATIONSHIPS

To understand the basic biology of micro-organisms that may cause disease in humans, and how they cause disease		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain basic biology, including structure, function, genetics, and pathogenesis, of major bacterial, viral, fungal and parasitic agents	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the principles of microbiological and clinical classification of microorganisms	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain local and global epidemiology of major infectious agents and their disease associations	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the principles of the immune response to infection and the role of innate and adaptive immunity	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the basis of different types of host-parasite relationships, e.g. the importance and evolution of normal flora, viral latency and quasispecies evolution	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the principles of active and passive immunisation	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Skills		
Demonstrate application of knowledge of basic biology and host-pathogen relationship to inform clinical management of infection	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Enthusiastic approach to learning	MSF	1,4
Appropriately involve appropriate multi-disciplinary specialties, in the management of infection	MSF	1,3

7. MICROBIOLOGY/VIROLOGY LABORATORY PRACTICE

Objective:

- to be competent in the use of the laboratory in the investigation, management and prevention of infection

Pre analytical phase

To appreciate the range of investigation and diagnostics available in different clinical scenarios, the optimal samples to send and the conditions in which to send them		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the repertoire of investigations available for a given clinical scenario, and understand their merits and limitations	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Refer to the local laboratory standard operating procedures (SOPs) for guidance on the nature of the sample and the tests performed	KBA	1
Explain the correct sample type, volume (where relevant) and optimal conditions for storage and transport that are required for the individual test	KBA	1
Skills		
Select the most appropriate investigations for the individual patient	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate ability to liaise closely with laboratory staff	MSF	3
Demonstrate willingness to communicate with, guide, inform and educate other clinicians	MSF	3

Analytical Phase

To understand and appreciate the advantages, limitations and use of investigations and diagnostics, and the role and use of reference laboratories		
To appreciate the methods and risks of routine laboratory diagnostics		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe health and safety aspects of laboratory diagnostic procedures and bio-safety level classification when dealing with pathogens (See Health and Safety section)	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the principles, uses and limitations of laboratory diagnostic procedures (manual, automated and Point-of-Care) – including microscopy, culture, protein/nucleic acid-based, serological/other assays of host-response, and more novel diagnostics	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the repertoire and use of reference laboratories when dealing with pathogens	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1

Skills		
Demonstrate the ability to follow an SOP/examination procedure and use time effectively and efficiently to achieve an optimal turnaround time	MSF, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate a close rapport and understanding with laboratory staff and reference centres	MSF, mini-CEX	3
Observe good laboratory practice	MSF	1,2
Demonstrate willingness to learn from members of a multi-disciplinary team and to accept constructive feedback	MSF	3

Post-analytical Phase

To understand and appreciate the importance of correctly recording, interpreting and relaying the results of laboratory investigations and diagnostics		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the importance of keeping concise, accurate, confidential, and legible records of laboratory investigations	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Interpret laboratory investigations and their results accurately	CbD, mini-CEX KBA	1,1
Explain the results comprehensively with results from other specimens and other investigations such as radiology, biochemistry and haematology	CbD, mini-CEX KBA	1
Skills		
Demonstrate producing a laboratory report containing correct results and appropriate interpretative comments using appropriate IT systems	MSF, CbD	1,2
Behaviours		
Communicate promptly and accurately with clinician	MSF	3
Ensure patient confidentiality	MSF	3
Demonstrate ability to place the patient and the clinical condition at the centre of all deliberations and interpret laboratory results accordingly	MSF	3

Laboratory Management and Quality assurance

To appreciate the requirements for laboratory quality assurance and accreditation, and the methods used to assess the adequacy of the laboratory processes		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the principles of internal and external quality assurance, and laboratory accreditation	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Explain the importance of good record keeping	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Skills		
Demonstrate performing horizontal, vertical, and examination audits, as appropriate to level of training	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate commitment to maintaining high standards of laboratory practice	CbD	1,2
Establish a close rapport with and mutual respect for laboratory staff	MSF	3

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Health & Safety

To obtain an in-depth understanding of health and safety issues both locally and nationally in order to practise safely in a laboratory and in a clinical or other setting, and to advise on safe practice

To obtain an understanding of risk assessment for dealing with category 3 and 4 pathogens and be familiar with the requirements for handling of such pathogens and of patients potentially infected with them

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline current legislative framework underpinning Health & Safety (H&S) at work	KBA	1,2,3
Explain basic laboratory hazards and precautions against them	KBA, DOPS	1
Explain principles of universal precautions, hazard groups and containment levels	KBA, ECE, DOPS, CbD	1
Skills		
Explain infection-prevention and control risk assessment procedures	.KBA, CbD, ECE	1,2
Work safely in a laboratory at appropriate Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) level, including the use of appropriate sterilisation, disinfection and waste disposal techniques	KBA, DOPS	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate awareness of the principles of Good Medical Practice	MSF	1,2,3,4

9. PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN RELATION TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Principles of Public Health in relation to Infection

To understand the importance of control of communicable diseases and be able to evaluate effectiveness of services to prevent, diagnose and treat infection		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe public health issues related to infectious diseases, including identifying and describing the key communicable disease threats: aetiology; how these diseases spread; how they are prevented	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD ; KBA	1,3
Outline modes of transmission, incubation period, period of communicability of common agents with public health importance	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD ; KBA	1,3
Describe basic epidemiological methods	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD ; KBA	1,3
Describe the requirements for statutory and 'good practice' notification of infectious disease	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD	1,3
Explain the function of the health protection and environmental health officers (or their equivalents), and their relationship with key infection control personnel in the hospital and community	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD	1,3
Outline the role of the UK's health protection agencies and other NHS and governmental organisations at local, national and international levels in the control of, and emergency planning for, outbreaks of infection	CbD, KBA	1,3
Explain the role of vaccination in vaccine preventable communicable diseases	CbD, KBA	1,3
Skills		
Notify with infectious disease (statutory requirements and 'good practice' notifications) when required	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD	1,3
Demonstrate provision of appropriate vaccine advice	mini-CEX, ACAT, CbD	1,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate good working relationships with Consultants in Communicable Disease Control (CsCDC) and environmental health officers (or equivalents) and other colleagues who provide health protection functions	CbD	1,3

10. INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Objective: To understand the principles of infection prevention and control in order to reduce risk of acquiring infection and to control its spread.

Organisation of Infection Prevention & Control responsibilities

To understand the legislative and organisational frameworks of infection prevention and control		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the responsibilities of healthcare institutions for IPC under relevant legislations and guidelines	ECE, CbD	1,2
Describe the roles and responsibilities of individual members of healthcare institutions in monitoring, responding to, and resourcing IPC needs	ECE, CbD	1,2
Explain the role of public health bodies as well as reference laboratories in relation to the management of healthcare associated infections (HCAIs)	ECE, CbD	1,3
Recognise the benefits of adhering to scientifically sound practices of IPC to patients and staff as well as the adverse outcomes resulting from failure to comply with them	ECE, CbD	1,2,3
Skills		
Demonstrate complying with current national legislation and guidance on IPC	ECE, CbD, KBA	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate willingness to learn	ECE, CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate appreciation of the nature of the Multi-Disciplinary team working in infection prevention and control	ECE, MSF	3

Principles of Infection Prevention and Control

To understand the principles underpinning the principles and practices of infection prevention and control		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the basic biology of common agents implicated in HCAs and their pathogenesis	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the mode of spread and optimum prevention and control strategies of HCAs	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the concept of "The Chain of Infection": Pathogen or infectious agent; Reservoir (patient, healthcare worker, environment); Portal of exit; Portal of entry; Mode of transmission; Susceptible host risk factors	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the concepts of colonisation, infection and disease	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the mechanisms by which organisms acquire antimicrobial resistance and how to use this knowledge to inform appropriate antimicrobial prescribing	CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the concepts of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • universal precautions • protecting Healthcare workers from infection in the work place; including prevention of sharps/splash incidents • source and protective isolation • antibiotic stewardship • aseptic non-touch technique (ANTT) • single use items 	ACAT, ECE, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Describe specific control measures employed to prevent transmission of infection to include hand hygiene, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Isolation and Cohorting Strategies	ACAT, ECE, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the basic principles of environmental control measures to include cleaning, disinfection, sterilization of patient care equipment and environmental cleaning (housekeeping)	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the role of the local authority in relation to infection control	ECE, CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Skills		
Recognise potential for transmission of infection in clinical settings	ACAT, ECE, CbD, mini-CEX	1, 2
Demonstrate counselling patients on matters of infection risk, transmission, and control	ACAT, mini-CEX, CbD	2,3,4

Demonstrate following local infection prevention and control procedures	ACAT, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate performing practical clinical procedures using aseptic technique	DOPs	1,2
Demonstrate prescribing antibiotics according to local antibiotic guideline	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate infection prevention and control practices	ECE, CbD	1, 2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate leading by example for all staff, patients, students and relatives to observe infection control principles	ACAT, ECE, MSF	1,2,3,4

Management and reporting health-care associated infections (HCAIs)

To understand the epidemiological and clinical aspects of healthcare-associated infections (HCAIs)		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the important clinical syndromes of HCAIs, risk factors, organisms involved, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control	ACAT, CbD, mini-CEX, KBA	1
Explain the principles of Root Cause Analysis (RCA) and reporting infection-related adverse events including 'serious untoward incidents' (SUI)	ECE, CbD	1,2
Explain the principles of infection control audits and their importance to maintaining good medical practice	ECE, CbD	1,2
Skills		
Report and interpret IPC surveillance data accurately	ECE, CbD, MSF	1,2,3,4
Demonstrate undertaking an IPC related audit	ECE, MSF	1,2,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate conforming with good infection control practice	ACAT, ECE, MSF	1,2,4
Demonstrate appreciation of the nature of the Multi-Disciplinary team working in infection prevention and control	ACAT, ECE, MSF	3

Outbreaks and Surveillance

To understand the principles of diseases outbreak management		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe the role of the laboratory in investigating disease outbreaks	ACAT, ECE, Cbd, mini-CEX	1,3
Describe the key principles underpinning outbreak investigation, control, and reporting	ACAT, ECE, Cbd, mini-CEX	1,3
Skills		
Demonstrate utilising laboratory resources appropriately when investigating an outbreak	ACAT, ECE, Cbd, mini-CEX	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate effectively working within a team	ACAT, ECE, MSF	3
Demonstrate appreciation of roles of other health professionals	ACAT, ECE, MSF	3
Demonstrate an alert and vigilant mind	ACAT, ECE, MSF	1,2

11. IMPORTANT CLINICAL SYNDROMES

Important clinical syndromes

To be able to diagnose and manage important clinical syndromes where infection is in the differential diagnosis		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
<p>Demonstrate a detailed knowledge (incorporating epidemiology, pre-disposition, presentation, clinical features, investigations, differential diagnosis, management and prognosis) of key clinical syndromes including community-acquired and healthcare-associated infections such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sepsis and systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) • pyrexia of unknown origin • blood borne virus infections (e.g. HIV, viral hepatitis) • tuberculosis and other mycobacterial infections • multisystem infections • cardiovascular infections • skin and soft tissue infections • bone and joint infections • upper and lower respiratory tract infections • gastro-intestinal, hepatic, pancreatic and biliary infections • urinary tract and genital infections including Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) • neurological infections • ocular infections • device-associated infections • zoonotic infections • exanthemata • pregnancy-associated infections 	KBA, CbD	1,2
Explain how to assess infection risk and recommend appropriate prophylactic or pre-emptive therapy	KBA, CbD	1,2
Explain the nature of infection in special populations including the complexities associated with their management e.g. excessive alcohol and drug users, the elderly, pregnant and postpartum women, neonates, primary and secondary immunodeficiency	KBA, CbD	1,2
Explain the types of immunodeficiency, how they affect susceptibility to and control of infections, and the infections specifically related to primary or secondary immunodeficiencies	KBA, CbD	1,2
Skills		
Take relevant clinical/infection history, perform clinical examination, and use relevant investigations (including imaging) to establish a differential diagnosis	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2

Recommend and interpret appropriate investigations and subsequently interpret the results to guide the management of infection	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Use relevant local, regional, national guidelines especially those from specialty societies to manage infection	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Able to adjust management plan in light of progress and developments	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Establish rapport with other clinical staff	MSF	3
Interpret and explain results and treatments simply and effectively to both clinicians and patients	MSF, mini-CEX	3
Appreciate the importance of being adaptable and open in the face of new or changing information	MSF	3,4
Maintain confidentiality	MSF	3,4
Maintain non-judgemental attitude to disease and its acquisition	MSF	3,4

12. UNDERSTANDING USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Properties of antimicrobial agents

Acquire a basic understanding of the use of antimicrobial agents for treatment and prophylaxis and their use in clinical settings		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the concept of broad and narrow spectrum antibiotics	KBA, CbD	1
Explain the key properties of the classes of antimicrobial agents active against bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanism of action • spectrum of activity • route of administration • dosing regimen • penetration • side-effects • resistance patterns • cost 	KBA, CbD	1
Explain mechanisms of resistance to antimicrobial agents	KBA, CbD	1
Explain the mechanism of action and role of monoclonal antibodies, antitoxins, and immunoglobulins in prophylaxis and treatment of infections	KBA, CbD	1
Describe the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetics of antimicrobials, and how these affect choice and dosing of antimicrobials	KBA, CbD	1
Explain in vitro methods used to detect antimicrobial resistance and their limitations	KBA, CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate appropriate prescribing and/or advice on prescribing antimicrobial drugs	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Demonstrate adherence to evidence based guidance	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate seeking expert advice when necessary	CbD, MSF	1,3
Demonstrate awareness of new developments and knowledge and apply this to clinical practice	CbD, MSF	1

Use of antimicrobials agents in Clinical Management

To be able to use antimicrobial agents rationally based on evidence and existing policies		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the principles of empirical use of antimicrobials for common infections and syndromic presentations, before laboratory results are available	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the selection of optimal antimicrobials, including combination therapy, for treatment of infection based on susceptibility report, the clinical scenario and results of other investigations	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the optimal duration of appropriate therapy and when to escalate/ de-escalate	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the importance of measuring blood levels of certain antimicrobial agents to ensure clinical efficacy and reduce toxicity	KBA, CbD	1
Explain contraindications to antimicrobial use	KBA, CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate appropriate use of antimicrobial drugs	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate appropriate use of local antibiotic polices and national guidelines	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Behaviours		
Demonstrate establishing a rapport and understanding with both laboratory and clinical staff	MSF	1,3
Keep accurate and legible records	MSF	1,2
Demonstrate ability to apply theoretical knowledge to practical situations	MSF, CbD	1

Safe use of antimicrobial agents

To be able to use antimicrobial agents safely and competently		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the importance of the safe use of antimicrobial agents	KBA, CbD	1
Explain symptoms and signs of antimicrobial toxicity	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
Explain the adverse consequences of antimicrobials, including effects on normal microbial flora, toxicity and interactions with other drugs	KBA, CbD	1
Describe the importance of measuring blood levels of certain	KBA, CbD	1

antimicrobial agents to avoid toxicity

Skills

Use the most effective and non-toxic antimicrobial regimes	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate caution for potential side effects and monitor appropriately	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Demonstrate prescribing inpatients particularly in relation to allergy, in pregnancy, in children and in individuals with deranged liver or kidney function	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1,2

Behaviours

Demonstrate enthusiastic approach to learning	MSF	3
Demonstrate establishing a rapport with both laboratory and clinical staff	MSF, CbD	3
Demonstrate ability to seek expert advice when necessary	MSF	3

Antimicrobial stewardship and control

To understand the evidence that underpins policy development and stewardship

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe and explain Department of Health and other regulatory bodies' requirements for antimicrobial stewardship	KBA, CbD	1
Explain the importance of antimicrobial formularies, and prescribing control policies and processes	CbD	1
Explain how local antimicrobial resistance patterns should be used to direct antimicrobial usage	CbD	1
Explain the role of the Medicines Management Committees (or equivalent) and antimicrobial pharmacist	CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate communicating effectively on antibiotic policy and stewardship with antimicrobial pharmacist	Mini-CEX, MSF	3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate enthusiastic approach to learning	MSF	3
Demonstrate appreciation of roles of other healthcare professionals especially the antimicrobial pharmacist or equivalent	MSF	3
Demonstrate theoretical knowledge to practical situations	MSF, CbD	1,2,3
Demonstrate liaising and supporting other healthcare professionals	MSF	3

13. VACCINATION

Ability to advise on vaccination against infectious diseases		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the advantages and disadvantages of live attenuated, inactivated and recombinant vaccines and conjugate vaccines 	KBA	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use of licensed vaccines in prevention of disease caused by viral infection, bacterial infection and bacterial toxins 	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the UK and the WHO schedules for immunisation against infectious diseases 	KBA, ECE	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recommendations for immunisation of healthcare workers 	KBA, CbD, ECE	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the immunisation protocols for patients with reduced splenic function 	KBA, CbD, mini-CEX	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use of vaccines in postexposure prophylaxis e.g. rabies, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, tetanus 	KBA, CbD, MSF, ECE	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use of vaccines to boost pre-existing immunity e.g. VZ 	KBA, CbD	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the safety of vaccines and their adverse effects 	KBA, CbD	1,2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> testing for immunity pre- and post-vaccination, the methods available for measuring this and their limitations 	KBA, CbD, DOPS	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the effects of vaccination on a population e.g. herd immunity, age shifts in natural infection 	KBA, ECE	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how diseases can be eradicated by vaccination 	KBA	1
Skills		
Demonstrate ability to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and interpret laboratory tests for immunity 	CbD, DOPS	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain clearly the advantages and disadvantages of vaccination including assessment of safety profiles 	CbD, ECE, mini-CEX	1,2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advise appropriately on the use of active and passive immunisation in prevention of infection, including in the management of outbreaks 	CbD, KBA, ECE, MSF	1,3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply national guidance on vaccination relevant to common clinical scenarios 	CbD, KBA, CbD	1
Behaviours		
Enthusiastic approach to learning	MSF	3
Enthusiastic in promoting increased uptake of vaccination	MSF	1,3
Respect for and ability to work with immunisation coordinators, nursing staff, public health colleagues and others responsible for vaccine policy and delivery	MSF	3

14. THE MANAGEMENT OF HIV INFECTION

Ability to recognise and manage infection including opportunistic infections in the HIV positive patient, and to manage infection risk		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain the function of the intact immune system	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Explain pathophysiology of HIV infection	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Explain epidemiology and natural history of HIV	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Demonstrate providing relevant counselling to patients, carers and relatives, and to individuals potentially exposed to HIV	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Demonstrate knowledge of therapeutic options in HIV management	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Explain risk/benefit analysis of therapies for HIV and for prophylaxis against HIV and opportunistic infections	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Recognise the clinical features of infections and other disease processes in the HIV infected host	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Recognise the relevance of specific aspects of history and specific physical signs (and their absence)	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1
Explain the utility of appropriate laboratory investigations	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate recognising clinical and laboratory manifestations of immune deficiency	mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate interpreting test results relating to the direct management of HIV infection and explain their significance to the patient	mini-CEX	1,3
Demonstrate advising regarding risk reduction for opportunistic infections in the HIV-infected individual, through behavioural change, chemoprophylaxis and vaccination	mini-CEX, CbD, KBA	1,3
Demonstration communication skills that allow patients, relatives/carers and others, including those at HIV risk, to participate in management decisions	mini-CEX, CbD, KBA	1,3
Demonstrate providing information on HIV transmission and strategies for risk reduction	mini-CEX, CbD, KBA	1,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate a consideration of the interaction of psychological and social well being on physical symptoms	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Recognise the need for empathy and appreciation of patient anxieties	mini-CEX, MSF, CbD	1,3

Demonstrate awareness of patient's rights (including confidentiality) and responsibilities	mini-CEX, CbD	1,4
Demonstrate non-judgemental attitude to risk activities of the patient	mini-CEX, CbD CbD, MSF	1
Demonstrate the ability to work as part of a multidisciplinary team for the benefit of the patient with colleagues in, for example, sexual health, oncology, hepatology		1,3
Recognise social, cultural, sexual and religious factors that may impact on HIV management	MSF	1

Specific HIV Diagnostics

Competence in the use of specific HIV diagnostics		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain current diagnostic techniques	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Skills		
Demonstrate appropriate use of current diagnostic techniques	mini-CEX, CbD, KBA	1,3
Behaviours		
Recognise and appreciate patient wishes and concerns	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Demonstrate communicating effectively with regard to the infection and need for treatment	mini-CEX, CbD	3

Specific Therapies in HIV-infected Patients

Ability to institute and manage specific therapies in immune compromised patients		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain antiretroviral drugs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pharmacokinetics, modes of action, interactions, side effects of the commonly used agents • indications for and use of antiretroviral drugs in treating HIV infection • laboratory tests used in monitoring response and in informing use of certain drugs • mechanisms of resistance and cross resistance • awareness of current treatment guidelines • post-exposure prophylaxis of HIV • anti-retroviral agents in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission 	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2
Skills		
Demonstrate applying guidelines and recommend appropriate treatment and interventions	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Recognise and monitor side effects and drug interactions	CbD, mini-CEX	1,2

Demonstrate engaging patients to support adherence and facilitate treatment decisions	CbD, mini-CEX	1,3
Behaviours		
Demonstrate appropriate application of knowledge to the clinical situation	CbD, mini-CEX, MSF	1

15. TRAVEL AND GEOGRAPHICAL HEALTH

Objectives:

- To be competent in the recognition and management of imported infection and the recognition of problems of non communicable disease in immigrants from resource poor settings.
- To be competent in giving advice about pre travel precautions including vaccination.

Recognition and treatment of imported infections		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Explain clinical and epidemiological features of imported diseases, including severe communicable diseases such as viral haemorrhagic fevers	mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Describe availability and limitations of specialised diagnostic tests	CbD	1,2
Demonstrate familiarity with current guidelines and availability of tertiary care and information resources	Mini-CEX, CbD	1
Describe management of malaria and other imported infections	CbD	1
Skills		
Elicit and record appropriate travel history, and develop a differential diagnosis	mini-CEX, CbD	1,3
Select and interpret appropriate diagnostic tests	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Demonstrate managing malaria and other common imported infection	mini-CEX, CBD	1
Recognise when tertiary level care/advice is needed and to seek it	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Demonstrate dealing with severe communicable diseases (e.g. viral haemorrhagic fevers) and their infection control issues	mini-CEX, CBD, KBA	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate limitations and know when to seek advice from senior colleagues	mini-CEX, CbD	1

Provision of health advice for travellers		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Describe and explain the geographical patterns of disease, risk factors for their acquisition, and the availability of paper, electronic and other resources (e.g. vaccination guides, websites, NaTHNaC)	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Use, availability, efficacy and safety of vaccines	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Use, efficacy and safety of antimalarial prevention measure	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Explain principles of organising a travel clinic, and the medico-legal issues involved	KBA CbD	1
Skills		
Demonstrate recording accurate pre-travel medical and travel history	mini-CEX, CbD	1,3
Demonstrate performing risk assessment appropriate to the traveller, including consideration of specific groups (e.g. the elderly, immunosuppressed) and the hazards of specific types of travel	mini-CEX, CbD	1,4
Demonstrate formulating and communicating appropriately verbal and written advice for traveller, and to motivate them to apply the advice	mini-CEX, CBD	1,3,4
Demonstrate prescribing and administering immunisations as appropriate	mini-CEX, CbD, DOPS	1
Demonstrate ability to prescribe antimalarials as appropriate	mini-CEX, CbD	1
Behaviours		
Demonstrate commitment to maintaining up to date information	CbD	1
Demonstrate insight to determine when to seek further advice	CbD, MSF	1

Infection related problems of immigrants		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Outline health needs of particular populations, e.g. ethnic minorities, and recognise the impact of health beliefs, culture and ethnicity in presentations of physical and psychological conditions	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1,2
Explain epidemiological and clinical features of imported infection in immigrant groups	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1
Skills		
Recognise barriers to effective communication	mini-CEX, CbD	1,3

Recognise both acute and chronic infections, including those that are asymptomatic, in immigrants	KBA, mini-CEX, CbD	1
Behaviours		
Recognise the indications for use of a chaperone	mini-CEX , MSF, CbD	1
Recognise the duty of the medical professional to act as patient advocate	mini-CEX, MSF, CbD	1,4

HIGHER SPECIALTY TRAINING IN MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

16. SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF BACTERIAL, VIRAL, FUNGAL AND PARASITIC INFECTIONS

To understand the scientific basis of infection

Knowledge

Demonstrate how basic biology and antimicrobial resistance mechanisms relate to host immune response, diagnostic laboratory testing and antimicrobial therapy

Describe in detail the epidemiology of important human pathogens and their impact on public health

Describe the epidemiology of major antimicrobial resistance determinants in important human pathogens and assess the likelihood of such resistance mechanisms being present in a variety of clinical infection scenarios

Describe the impact of veterinary and agricultural use of antimicrobials of resistance in human pathogens

Skills

Select appropriate laboratory tests for pathogen detection/identification and select appropriate anti-infective therapies for a wide range of important infections

Demonstrate expertise in assimilating infection-related differential diagnoses, informed by epidemiological factors, when patients present with complex clinical histories

Demonstrate expertise in patient management, both in terms of antimicrobial and infection prevention practice, taking account of the likelihood of important antimicrobial resistance determinants being present in a variety of clinical situations

Behaviours and attitudes

Communicate with multidisciplinary colleagues and, where appropriate, patients the biological and epidemiological rationale underpinning clinical and infection policy decisions

Demonstrate an enthusiastic approach to learning

17. MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY PRACTICE

It is implicit that 'microbiology' includes relevant virology, mycology and parasitology unless otherwise stated'

Pre-analytical Phase

Knowledge

Identify the range of appropriate diagnostic tests available for investigating a wide range of clinical scenarios, including awareness of their basic methodology and limitations

Identify appropriate sample type/volume, and collection/storage/transport techniques

Skills

Appraise clinicians and other laboratory users of appropriate test selection for different clinical situations

Design and critique protocols for test selection

Design, negotiate and institute a demand-management strategy for diagnostic services

Recognise the workload and financial pressures on diagnostic services, and illustrate methods for managing demand

Behaviours and attitudes

Maintain good rapport with clinical, management and laboratory staff

Willingness to inform and educate other clinicians in best use of laboratory services

Engage with users of the service and encourage their involvement in maintaining the appropriate diagnostic repertoire

Analytical Phase

Knowledge

Describe and explain the laboratory methods used to diagnose common or important infections – including microscopy, culture, serological/immunological assays, antigen detection, nucleic acid detection, and also including manual and automated techniques

Recognise the limitations of such tests, and potential sources of error

Explain the methods, strengths and limitations of novel techniques such as automated bacteriology systems, whole-genome sequencing and microbiome analysis
(See also sections on Health & Safety and Use of Antimicrobials)

Skills

Demonstrate competent performance of basic laboratory techniques, including Gram-staining, culture, organism identification, and antimicrobial susceptibility testing

Support and guide laboratory colleagues in solving technical problems, and be able to manage any clinical risks associated with such technical problems

Develop and critique evidence-based laboratory Standard Operating Procedures with laboratory colleagues

Behaviours and attitudes

Maintain good rapport with clinical, management and laboratory staff

Willingness and interest in keeping up-to-date in developments in diagnostic techniques

Post-analytical Phase

Knowledge

Identify the clinical implications of laboratory results, including implications for individual patients, infection prevention and control and public health

Demonstrate the need for confidential handling of patient data, with relevance to appropriate guidance and law such as GMC standards and the Data Protection Act

Demonstrate an appreciation of the precision of diagnostic tests and their performance in different populations

Skills

Guide laboratory staff in appropriate further test selection (including identification techniques, susceptibility testing, and use of reference laboratory facilities) when dealing with complex clinical cases

Interpret specific laboratory results, in the context of management of a particular patient or clinical problem

Prioritise results and identify critical results that need more urgent discussion with clinicians, and/or bedside assessment of the patient

Recognise and act on results that have potential infection control, public health or forensic significance

Handle confidential patient data sensitively and securely, and work with colleagues ensuring that patient confidentiality is maintained

Behaviours and attitudes

Maintain good rapport with clinical, management and laboratory staff both within the Trust and with other relevant organisations

Demonstrate enthusiasm and interest in the subject of microbiology, and the application of laboratory results to clinical problems

Laboratory Management, including service development, change management, quality control/quality assurance, managing relationships with staff and colleagues

Knowledge

Summarise how microbiology laboratory services are organised, funded and managed, and explain pressures for change in the configuration of microbiology services

Describe the process of laboratory accreditation

Describe the theory and practice of quality assurance in laboratory practice

Describe the role of Information Technology in the laboratory, from sample requesting to issuing of reports; summarise the problems and limitations of IT in laboratory services.

Describe the role of the medical microbiologist in modernising pathology services

Describe the role of appraisal and medical revalidation

Describe the nature and importance of clinical governance in microbiology

Demonstrate familiarity with external organisations that provide regulation or guidance on medical and laboratory practice, for example:

- the British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
- the National Institute of Clinical Excellence
- the Care Quality Commission
- the Food Standards Agency
- Public Health England
- equivalent bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- the Royal College of Pathologists, Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network, British Infection Association
- Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens

Summarise legal and regulatory issues relevant to clinical and laboratory practice in microbiology, including(at the time of writing):

- the Data Protection Act 1998
- the Human Tissue Act 2004
- the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- the Health & Social Care Act 2008
- the Public Health (Control of Infectious Diseases) Act 1984
- equivalent legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Explain how a quality management system works in relation to test results

Skills

Provide effective clinical leadership to a microbiology service

Effectively work with senior laboratory staff to ensure the laboratory is run in an efficient, safe and cost-effective way

Effectively work with senior laboratory colleagues to deal with staffing or financial problems

Lead the management and investigation of errors or adverse events in the laboratory, especially when these may pose a clinical risk

Provide clinical leadership on service development/improvement, including making and presenting a business case, and evaluation of new techniques or practices

Train, appraise and mentor staff, and to deal with staff in difficulty

Audit existing laboratory or clinical practices in order to improve services

Demonstrate good presentation, speaking and negotiation skills

Behaviours and attitudes

Work with clinical colleagues to ensure safe & effective delivery of a clinical microbiology service including out-of-hours cover

Network effectively with staff outside the microbiology department, including users of the laboratory services

Willingness to lead effectively, including setting priorities for the service, delegating, communicating and liaising appropriately

Accept and respond to change within the microbiology service

18. HEALTH AND SAFETY

To demonstrate an ability to competently manage health and safety issues arising both in the laboratory and clinical settings

To demonstrate an ability to prepare written reports on health and safety issues/incidents

Knowledge

Locate new legislative documents relating to Health and Safety at work

Demonstrate an up-to-date knowledge of health and safety issues and how this can be translated into local best practice

Skills

Prepare infection prevention and control written risk assessments

Generate both vertical and horizontal audits to identify health and safety issues within both laboratory and clinical settings

Use incident reporting and corrective actions in response to health and safety issues

Behaviours

Work effectively work in a multi-disciplinary team

19. IMPORTANT CLINICAL SYNDROMES

To be able to diagnose and manage important clinical syndromes (community and healthcare associated) where infection is in the differential diagnosis

Knowledge

Describe and explain the epidemiology, aetiology, pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis, clinical investigation and treatment of a broad range of complex infection syndromes to enable expert, independent, practice as a medical microbiologist. These include:

- systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis and septic shock, including bloodstream infection with a broad range of pathogens.
- fever of unknown origin
- infection of the heart and vascular system
- infection involving mucosal surfaces, skin, soft tissue, and muscle, including those associated with surgery or trauma
- systemic infection syndromes presenting with rash
- infection of bone and joint
- infection of the respiratory tract
- intra-abdominal and hepatobiliary infection
- neurological infection
- infection of the urogenital system, including sexually-transmitted infection
- infection of the eye, sinuses, and ear
- infection involving medical devices

Describe and explain the relationship between co-morbidities and infection

Describe and explain the diagnosis and management of infection syndromes arising in special patient groups. Such groups include:

- critically-ill adults
- pregnant women (with focus on infections particularly important in, or unique to, pregnancy) – including the management of pregnant women exposed to individuals with significant transmissible infections
- antenatal and perinatal infections associated with congenital infection in neonates
- premature neonates
- children
- febrile returned traveller

Skills

Diagnosis of complex infection syndromes through assimilation of relevant history and the findings of clinical examination, enabled by the judicious selection and interpretation of laboratory tests and clinical investigation

Select, appropriately dose, and monitor antimicrobial drug regimens taking account of the specific clinical circumstances of patients with complex infections and those belonging to special patient groups

Develop evidence-based protocols for the investigation and management of complex infections

Prioritise workload according to clinical risk and attend to time-critical aspects of patient care promptly

Behaviours and attitudes

Work collaboratively with multidisciplinary colleagues to improve the quality of care for patients with complex infection syndromes, exerting constructive influence through flexible clinical

liaison and the development and implementation of evidence-based policy

Take responsibility for on-going supervision and follow-up, for an appropriate period, of the investigation and management of patients with complex infection in the course of clinical liaison. Maintain excellent written and verbal communication with clinical teams overseeing patients' care

Refer appropriately to relevant colleagues when specific expertise is necessary for optimum patient care

20. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PATIENT

Recognise, diagnose and manage infection in the immunocompromised patient

Knowledge

Describe the predominant immune defect and infection risk in each of the principal groups of immunocompromised patients, including:

- HIV
- oncology/solid organ tumours
- haematology malignancy
- solid organ transplant
- haematopoietic stem cell transplant chronic organ diseases (e.g. liver, renal, rheumatology, respiratory)
- those on immunomodulating therapies
- primary immunodeficiencies

Describe and explain the presentation, diagnosis and clinical management of infection in the different groups of immunocompromised patient, including potential complications of treatment

Skills

Demonstrate competence in preventing and managing infection in the patient groups listed above

Behaviours and attitudes

Demonstrate cross-disciplinary working in the management of the immunocompromised patient

Seek specialist advice when necessary

Explain complex management plans clearly and simply to the patient and relevant clinicians

21. MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIONS AND THE USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (INCLUDING ADJUNCTIVE ANTI-INFECTIVE THERAPY)

Clinical use of antimicrobial agents for prophylaxis and treatment

Knowledge

Describe and explain important aspects of a wide range of antimicrobial agents, including:

- mechanism of action
- spectrum of activity
- dose and route of administration
- pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties
- adverse effects and interactions
- prevalence of and mechanisms of resistance
- need for therapeutic drug monitoring
- resource issues

Explain the mechanism of action and indications for use of adjunctive anti-infective therapy, including antitoxins, monoclonal antibodies, steroids and immunoglobulins

Identify the appropriate antimicrobial agents for a wide range of clinical scenarios

Describe and explain the principles underlying antimicrobial prophylaxis

Describe and explain the principles underlying the choice of antimicrobial agents for complex infections, or in cases of drug allergy

Summarise the limitations of antimicrobial agents in the management of infection, and when to advise other modalities of treatment

Summarise national/international guidance on the management of infections, and locate such information

Describe the pathway of antimicrobial drug discovery, development, marketing and post-marketing surveillance

Skills

Independently manage, or advise others on the management of, common and/or important clinical infections – in particular complex or difficult-to-treat infections

Use therapeutic drug monitoring to reduce toxicity and optimise therapy

Recognise when other interventions in addition to (or instead of) antimicrobial agents are required to manage an infection – for example surgical intervention, topical treatments, or adjunctive therapies

Recognise by integrating clinical and laboratory information those situations that do not merit antimicrobial treatment

Escalate and de-escalate antimicrobial treatment appropriately and safely

Recognise, manage and advise on adverse drug reactions to antimicrobial agents

Develop and critique evidence-based guidelines on the use of antimicrobial agents to treat or

prevent infection

Behaviours and attitudes

Liaise effectively with, and influence, colleagues (including clinical, laboratory and pharmacy) in order to achieve the best patient outcome

Be aware of one's own limitations and seek advice when necessary

Antimicrobial resistance

Knowledge

Describe and explain common or important resistance mechanisms for antimicrobial agents used in routine practice

Explain current laboratory methods for detecting antimicrobial resistance

Explain the epidemiology and public health significance of antimicrobial resistance and significant multi-resistant organisms

Skills

Perform basic laboratory resistance testing, including disc-testing and MIC determination demonstrate inferred resistance mechanisms

Work with laboratory staff to further evaluate resistant organisms, including use of reference laboratories where appropriate

Manage or advise on management of infections due to multi-resistant organisms

Recognise and act on resistant organisms that have infection control or public health significance

Behaviours and attitudes

Willingness to communicate with and liaise with appropriate colleagues to manage the problem of antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial Stewardship and Control

Knowledge

Explain the rationale behind antimicrobial stewardship, and the regulatory requirements for this

Explain, compare and contrast the possible methods of controlling antimicrobial use, including guidelines, formulary restriction, audits of prescribing, and antimicrobial stewardship ward rounds

Skills

Design and implement measures to control antimicrobial use, in collaboration with colleagues in Infection Control and Pharmacy including infection control and pharmacy

Explain and justify such measures to hospital management

Influence colleagues in other disciplines in order to change behaviour and safely limit antimicrobial use

Actively contribute to the work of the drug and therapeutic committee or equivalent, including

presenting and evaluating evidence for the introduction of antimicrobial or anti-infective agents

Behaviours and attitudes

Demonstrate leadership negotiating and inter-personal attributes to enable effective antimicrobial stewardship

Willingness to liaise and negotiate with colleagues in order to control antimicrobial use

Enthusiasm to train and educate staff at all levels about the dangers of unrestrained antimicrobial use, and the need for stewardship

Appreciation of the role of other healthcare professionals in antimicrobial stewardship, especially the antibiotic pharmacist

Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy (OPAT)

Knowledge

Summarise the concept of OPAT services, including advantages, risks, costs, contra-indications, operational aspects, and clinical governance/patient safety issues

Skills

Explain the benefit of an OPAT service to colleagues in hospital and primary care.

Draft a business case to introduce such a service

Oversee and deliver an OPAT service, including patient selection, antibiotic selection, liaison with colleagues in other specialties and community nursing providers as appropriate, and provision of effective and safe follow-up arrangements for patients on the service

Audit the effectiveness of the OPAT service

Behaviours and attitudes

Willingness to develop new services and liaise effectively with colleagues to achieve this

22. INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Organisation of Infection Prevention and Control responsibilities

To build on areas covered in the CIT curriculum and demonstrate the ability to apply concepts learned to the delivery of an Infection Prevention and Control (IP&C) Programme

Knowledge

Evaluate and assess the responsibilities of healthcare institutions and primary care for IP&C under The Health and Social Care Act 2012

Describe and explain the roles and responsibilities of staff in the institution involved in delivering an infection prevention and control programme

Describe the political context of an infection prevention and control programme within an institution

Recognise the interactions between different organisations in relation to the management of healthcare associated infections (HCAIs)

Describe the role of infection control in the procurement of new equipment and facilities

Describe and explain the principles and processes of IP&C in community settings such as in General Practice and General Dental Practice, in Nursing Homes, Hospices, Mental Health institutions etc

Skills

Apply national legislation and guidance to IP&C to contribute to evaluate and change practice if indicated

Develop appropriate leadership skills in preparation for a leadership role in IP&C on completion of training

Behaviours and attitudes

Contribute positively to the institution's adherence to the framework of the Care Quality Commission, 2010

Willingness to make difficult decisions in a team setting and take responsibility for them

Demonstrate reliability in completion of tasks

Demonstrate a high degree of organisation

Demonstrate good communication skills when working with a multi-disciplinary team

Principles of infection prevention and control

To evaluate and assess an IP&C programme, using the principles of infection prevention and control learned in the CIT curriculum

Knowledge

Describe and explain the science and evidence base that underpins IP&C

Describe and explain various surveillance methodologies, data extraction, analysis and reporting of HCAs (including mandatory reporting)

Describe and explain the processes involved in undertaking IP&C inspections and their interpretation

Explain engineering and design concepts relevant to IP&C as published by the Department of Health (Health Building Notes and Health Technical Memoranda)

Have a working knowledge of how to evaluate infection control risks associated with

- operation theatre design and ventilation
- ventilation in augmented care areas
- design and ventilation of source and protective isolation facilities
- design of central sterile services departments including evaluation and assessments of the processes of sterilisation and disinfection
- water safety standards including those related to Legionella and Pseudomonas
- endoscopy design, maintenance and monitoring including the use of appropriate high level disinfecting agents
- assess and commission new and refurbished facilities in a healthcare environment
- safe injection practices and make recommendations on choice of product
- management of sharps and splash injuries and the principles of post-exposure prophylaxis

Skills

Create policy documents related to common and important aspects of IP&C in hospital and community based healthcare systems

Create evidence based policy documents and guidance in the event of infections with novel or imported agents

Use knowledge of surveillance methods to make effective judgements on advantages and disadvantages before making a recommendation on the most appropriate surveillance methodology

Suggest appropriate interventions based on surveillance data interpretation

Design, lead, analyse and disseminate results of in-depth audits of policies and practices related to IP&C

Undertake IP&C inspections, analysing the findings and providing a judgement on the quality of the processes adopted by the institution

Demonstrate good report and policy writing skills

Critically appraise evidence when creating policy documents

Demonstrate organisational, leadership and mentoring skills in taking a project to completion

Behaviours

Recognise and help overcome barriers to adopting good infection prevention and control practice

Be a role model for good infection control practice

Respect the contribution of all healthcare staff in maintaining good infection prevention and control practice

Management of Health-Care Associate Infections (HCAIs)

To manage HCAIs and / or incidents of increasing complexity

Knowledge

Describe how to risk-assess and manage cases of complex HCAIs in vulnerable patient groups including those in augmented care environments

Describe and explain device related infections and the importance of infection control and antibiotic stewardship in prevention, management and control of such infections

Describe and explain the implications of antimicrobial drug resistance for infection control practice, in particular, emerging and imported complex multi-drug resistant organisms

Skills

Maintain accurate and detailed clinical records

Undertake in-depth audits of clinical practice

Demonstrate high standards of clinical governance

Demonstrate skills related to teaching, training and mentoring

Lead and Chair Root Cause Analyses (RCA's) and infection-related adverse events including 'serious untoward incidents' (SUI's)

Demonstrate the ability to tackle complex problems and provide clear, evidence based guidance and advice in managing HCAIs or related incidents

Behaviours and attitudes

Be available and approachable to all staff in dealing with infection control issues

Multi-Disciplinary Team working in dealing with infection control issues

23. PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN RELATION TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Principles of Public Health in relation to Infection

To be able to apply the Principles of Public Health Management in matters related to prevention and control of communicable diseases

Knowledge

Explain the key principles of outbreak investigation in the community

Describe the principles of hypothesis-generation and testing when investigating an outbreak

Employ basic statistical methods and describe the concepts of mathematical modelling in designing interventions during an outbreak

Describe and explain public health aspects of vaccine-preventable infections and the benefits of vaccination

Explain the concepts of herd immunity in relation to vaccine failure

Describe and explain microbiology and epidemiology of food and waterborne infections

Describe how to provide microbiology support in a public health emergency

Describe the features of agents of deliberate release in terms of clinical presentation, potential for spread and methods for detection and control

Skills

Provide leadership on the microbiological investigation and management of community outbreaks including chairing outbreak or incident meetings as appropriate

Work with relevant authorities in organising an emergency response

Analyse data and provide daily updates and situation reports

Write clear and concise briefing notes as an aide to communication with colleagues in the wider healthcare environment

Provide clear and evidence based specialist microbiology advice to Public Health and other clinical colleagues including GPs

Behaviours and attitudes

Work within a multi-disciplinary team comprising colleagues from healthcare facilities, reference laboratories, public health bodies and other agencies and participate in the comprehensive management of an outbreak

Demonstrate a high degree of organisation in pulling together diverse work streams

Demonstrate excellent communication and negotiation skills in dealing with a diverse body of health professionals

Respect the opinions of professionals in other disciplines and take on board other points of view

Outbreak Management

Demonstrate leadership ability in dealing with outbreak situations. Demonstrate the ability to analyse and interpret surveillance data and translate the results into policy and practice

Knowledge

Describe and explain the steps involved in recognising, investigating and controlling outbreaks of infection;

Describe and explain the current laboratory, including molecular, epidemiological methods utilised for outbreak investigations and how to access them

Explain statistical methods used in outbreak recognition, investigation and management,

Skills

Lead the investigation of an outbreak ensuring utilisation of expertise and resources

Interpret statistical data and make recommendations for interventions for outbreak control

Provide guidance to the diagnostic laboratory and utilise reference laboratory and other expert resources appropriately when investigating an outbreak

Demonstrate clear and concise report writing skills

Behaviours and attitudes

Demonstrate a high degree of organisation in pulling together diverse work streams

Demonstrate excellent communication and negotiation skills in dealing with a diverse body of health professionals

Respect the opinions of professionals in other disciplines and take on board other points of view

Maintain accurate and confidential records

Influence opinion and change practice in the interest of good infection control

24. VACCINATION

Ability to advise on vaccination against infectious diseases - building on section 12 in the CIT curriculum

Knowledge

Describe and explain:

- the role of the UK Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization (JCVI) in assessing information and setting vaccination policy
- reporting of vaccine-related incidents to appropriate bodies e.g. MHRA
- surveillance programmes and their role in vaccine preparedness e.g. global influenza A networks
- the use of ring vaccination in outbreak control
- immunization use and efficacy in the immunocompromised
- the mechanisms underlying vaccine-induced pathology

Skills

Advise appropriately on the use of active and passive vaccination in prevention of infection, including in the management of outbreaks

Demonstrate participation in surveillance programmes for vaccine preventable infections

Demonstrate participation in initiatives in the health care setting to set and to meet targets for vaccination

Behaviours and attitudes

Enthusiastic approach to learning

Enthusiastic in promoting increased uptake of vaccination

Willingness to report adverse reactions to vaccination

Respect for and ability to work with immunisation coordinators, nursing staff, public health colleagues and others responsible for vaccine policy and delivery

25. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

To understand the contribution of research to clinical practice

Knowledge

Demonstrate understanding of

- research methods
- study design and execution
- research governance including ethical approval and standards of Good Clinical Practice
- dissemination of research findings

Skills

Demonstrate ability to:

- undertake a literature review and critically appraise publications
- critically appraise and interpret study results including statistical data
- contribute to a publication (e.g. case report, conference poster or abstract)

Behaviours and attitudes

Approach research with enthusiasm

Observe safe and ethical working practices

Acknowledge the contribution of all members of the research team