

## GP Specialty Training Programme

# Emergency medicine

### Relevant Sections of the RCGP Curriculum

- 2.02 Patient safety and quality of care
- 2.03 The GP in the wider professional environment
- 2.04 Enhancing professional knowledge
- 3.03 Care of acutely ill people
- 3.04 Care of children and young people
- 3.05 Care of older adults
- 3.10 Care of people with mental health problems
- 3.12 Cardiovascular health
- 3.13 Digestive health
- 3.14 Care of people who misuse drugs and alcohol
- 3.15 Care of people with ENT oral and facial problems
- 3.16 Care of people with eye problems
- 3.17 Care of people with metabolic problems
- 3.18 Care of people with neurological problems
- 3.19 Respiratory health
- 3.20 Care of people with musculoskeletal problems
- 3.21 Care of people with skin problems

### Learning Needs

To help identify learning needs in relation to the GP Curriculum the GPStR we recommend that you review the document below and highlight those areas where you feel less, this should be completed before the initial meeting of the GPStR with their Clinical Supervisor. In this meeting an educational plan for the post can be drawn up that identifies how these learning needs can be addressed and how and when they will be assessed, please record this as a placement planning meeting in your ePortfolio.

### Assessments and Reviews

During this 6 month post it is the responsibility of the GPStR to arrange the following with their Clinical Supervisor:

- A placement planning meeting reviewing the learning objectives and producing an educational plan (within the first 3 weeks of the post)
- 3 CBD assessments
- 3 mini-CEX assessments
- Suggested CEPS – application of simple dressing, female genital examination, male genital examination, prostate examination, rectal examination, testing for blood glucose
- An end of post meeting to discuss your progress and entering the Clinical Supervisor's Report on the e-Portfolio

Please note that this is the minimum requirement for assessments and your Clinical Supervisor may feel that more are required in order for you to meet the required competency areas.

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## Learning Objectives & Assessment in ED

What the GPStR can learn (adapted from AKT content guide)

### **KNOWLEDGE OF EMERGENCIES IN GENERAL PRACTICE**

- Features of mental health emergencies and factors suggestive of a high risk of harm to self or others
- Features of serious illness requiring an immediate response (e.g. meningitis, respiratory compromise, circulatory shock, septic shock, anaphylaxis, etc.)
- Features of severe or life-threatening injuries
- Management of emergency situations (eg: drug dosages, national guidance)
- Symptoms and signs of acute illness in adults including patients with intellectual disabilities, dementia, communication problems
- Symptoms and signs of the acutely ill child

### **CARDIOVASCULAR PROBLEMS**

- Chest pain (including factors suggestive of cardiac origin)
- Circulatory symptoms of ischaemia, thrombosis
- Dyspnoea
- Oedema – peripheral and central
- Palpitations and arrhythmias
- Syncope, dizziness and collapse including non-cardiovascular causes

### **DIGESTIVE PROBLEMS INCLUDING NUTRITION**

- Abdominal masses and swellings including organ enlargement such as splenomegaly and hepatomegaly
- Abdominal pain including the differential diagnosis from non-gastrointestinal causes e.g. gynaecological or urological
- Ascites
- Chest pain
- Constipation, diarrhoea
- Cough
- Dyspepsia, heartburn
- Haematemesis
- Nausea and vomiting including non-gastrointestinal causes
- Rectal bleeding

### **EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AND FACIAL PROBLEMS**

- Cough
- Deafness and the differentiation of types of hearing loss
- Dental symptoms
- Earache and discharge
- Epistaxis
- Facial dysfunction – sensory and motor
- Facial pain
- Neck lumps
- Sore throat and mouth
- Vertigo and dizziness, falls

### **EYE PROBLEMS**

- Discharge from the eye

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Eyelid swellings</li> <li>○ Orbital swellings</li> <li>○ Red eye - painful and painless</li> <li>○ Visual disturbance – complete/partial loss of vision, distorted vision, floaters, flashes</li> <li>○ Visual field disturbance</li> </ul>
<p><b>IMMUNOLOGY PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anaphylaxis</li> <li>○ Angio-oedema</li> <li>○ Atopy – asthma, eczema and hayfever</li> <li>○ Drug reactions</li> <li>○ Food allergies and intolerances</li> <li>○ Urticaria</li> </ul>
<p><b>MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Acute psychosis including hallucinations and delusions, thought disorders</li> <li>○ Addictive and dependent behaviour such as alcohol and drugs</li> <li>○ Affective disorders including depression and mania, suicidal behaviour</li> <li>○ Anxiety and panic attacks</li> <li>○ Delirium</li> </ul>
<p><b>ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence-based screening, brief interventions for alcohol misuse</li> <li>• Knowledge of safeguarding procedures for children and vulnerable adults and how these must shape clinical decisions and behaviour</li> <li>• Knowledge of the barriers to care for people who misuse alcohol or drugs</li> <li>• Knowledge of the dangers of drink/drug driving and the Dr’s responsibilities in relation to advising and reporting on this</li> <li>• Knowledge of the different forms of harmful alcohol and drug use and how this may present (e.g. calculation of units, safe levels of alcohol intake, excessive use, binges, risk-taking behaviours or dependency)</li> <li>• Physical consequences of alcohol abuse including cirrhosis, portal hypertension, oesophageal varices, vitamin deficiencies, Wernicke-Korsakof syndrome</li> <li>• Principles of harm reduction and health promotion for people who misuse drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Role of wider primary healthcare team including pharmacists, specialist services, the voluntary and criminal justice sectors</li> <li>• Screening for blood-borne viruses and indications for immunisation</li> <li>• Signs and symptoms of drug/alcohol misuse, as well as the signs and symptoms of withdrawal</li> <li>• The short- and long-term sequelae of alcohol and drug misuse, including physical, mental and social harms and the impact on children, families and work life</li> </ul>
<p><b>METABOLIC AND ENDOCRINE PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Collapse and coma</li> <li>○ Gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation</li> <li>○ Headache and visual problems</li> <li>○ Joint pains and muscle problems</li> <li>○ Polydipsia and polyuria</li> </ul>
<p><b>MUSCULO-SKELETAL PROBLEMS INCLUDING TRAUMA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Falls</li> <li>○ Joint pain, stiffness, swelling, deformity, redness including individual joints such as back and neck, jaw, hip, knee, ankle, foot, shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand or generalised</li> <li>○ Lumps and deformities of bone, joint or soft tissue</li> <li>○ Muscle pain and weakness</li> </ul>
<p><b>NEUROLOGICAL PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cognitive impairment such as memory loss, delirium and dementia</li> <li>○ Disturbance of smell and taste</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Falls</li> <li>○ Features differentiating between upper and lower motor neurone function</li> <li>○ Headache</li> <li>○ Movement disorders such as athetosis, chorea, tremor</li> <li>○ Neuralgic and neuropathic pain</li> <li>○ Peripheral nerve and root symptoms and signs including dermatomes and reflexes</li> <li>○ Seizures, convulsions, collapse, dizziness</li> <li>○ Sensory and motor symptoms – weakness, spasticity, paraesthesia,</li> <li>○ Speech and language deficits</li> <li>○ Visual problems such as diplopia, ptosis, pupillary abnormalities and visual field defects</li> </ul>
<p><b>RENAL PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Abdominal masses</li> <li>○ Dysuria</li> <li>○ Haematuria</li> <li>○ Loin and abdominal pain</li> <li>○ Urinary retention</li> </ul>
<p><b>RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Chest pain</li> <li>○ Collapse</li> <li>○ Cough</li> <li>○ Cyanosis</li> <li>○ Dyspnoea – acute and chronic</li> <li>○ Haemoptysis</li> <li>○ Pleural effusion</li> <li>○ Stridor &amp; hoarseness</li> <li>○ Wheezing</li> </ul>
<p><b>MEN'S HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Scrotal pain and swelling</li> <li>○ Testicular pain and swelling</li> <li>○ Urinary retention</li> </ul>
<p><b>WOMEN'S HEALTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pelvic problems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Infection including STI such as pelvic inflammatory disease</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Pregnancy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Antenatal complications such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bleeding including miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, placenta praevia, placental abruption, hyperemesis</li> <li>▪ pre-eclampsia and eclampsia</li> <li>▪ urinary tract infections</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Vaginal bleeding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Abnormal vaginal bleeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Recognition and safe response to domestic violence affecting women</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Care of Children and Young People</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute paediatric emergencies such as febrile convulsions, anaphylaxis, epiglottitis, asthma, septicaemia, meningitis, surgical conditions</li> </ul>