# The vocational training curriculum

### Roger Neighbour

## What is a curriculum?

#### **Job description**

Aims & objectives Knowledge Skills Competencies Qualities Values + Time + Resources

→ CURRICULUM

What are the key features of a family doctor?

Clinical generalist
Long-term continuity
Community-based
Personal and family orientation
Point of first contact

## What is 'clinical generalism'?

- Focus on 'the person who has the disease' rather than on the disease itself
- Diagnosis in physical, psychological & social terms
- **#** 'Family' and 'narrative' perspective
- **Undifferentiated or atypical illness**
- Managing complexity, co-morbidity, uncertainty and risk
- Concerned with doctor-patient relationship

What else would **you** think is important for young family doctors to learn? When designing a curriculum, the process of designing it is probably as important and valuable as what it contains.

## The new RCGP Curriculum

Six key domains (headings)

Primary care management
Person-centred care
Specific problem-solving skills
Comprehensive approach
Community orientation
Holistic approach

## RCGP curriculum (ii)

**3 areas of competence** 

Clinical tasks
Communication with patients
Practice management

Contents of the RCGP curriculum (i)

- **#** Being a general practitioner
- The general practice consultation (doctor/patient relationship)
- Personal & professional responsibilities
  - Clinical governance
  - Patient safety
  - Ethics and values
  - Promoting quality, valuing diversity
  - Research & academic activity
  - Teaching, mentoring & supervision

Contents of the RCGP curriculum (ii)

**#** Management, including IT **Health promotion, disease prevention #** Care of acutely ill people **#** Care of children & young people **#** Care of older adults **#** Men's & women's health **#** Sexual health

Contents of the RCGP curriculum (iii)

**#** Cancer & palliative care **#** Mental health problems **#** People with learning disabilities **#** Clinical management Cardiovascular problems Digestive problems Drug-using adults ENT & facial problems

### Clinical management (continued)

- Eye problems
- Metabolic problems
- Neurological problems
- Respiratory problems
- Rheumatology / soft tissue problems
- Skin problems

## Issues for further consideration

Content
Organisation
Teaching style & methods
The 'hidden curriculum'

## 'Content' issues

What topics to include, which to omit, which to leave to student
Who is consulted when planning content?
Sequencing – what to teach first e.g. 'survival', common problems, roles of colleagues

**#** Whether to focus on assessment

## 'Organisation' issues

- Balance of hospital / general practice attachments
- **#** Balance of clinical / educational time
- **#** Balance of individual / group experience
- Possibility of attachments away from home practice
- **#** Additional courses

## 'Teaching methods' issues

- # 'Apprenticeship' versus 'competencyfocused'
- **#** Didactic v. non-didactic
- **#** Teacher- or student-led
- Balance between 'experience' (finding out the hard way) & supervised self-reflection
- **#** How to teach values and attitudes?
- **#** Methods of formative assessment

## The 'hidden curriculum'

"The things that are worth learning but which perhaps cannot be taught"

The sub-text beneath the surface

## The hidden curriculum

- For example:
- **#** Professionalism
- **#** Dedication
- **#** Compassion
- **#** Curiosity
- # Leadership
- Life-long learning
- Personal self-development

How to evaluate training programmes?

- How can you tell when the student has stopped learning?
- Is assessment of the student the same as evaluation of the training programme?
- **#** Whose evaluations are important?
- What are the indicators of a successful training programme?
- What will you do with the results of an evaluation?