

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

General Paediatrics

2010 FTTA Competence Assessment

Name:	
<p>The information used in the following form will help the interview panel determine what areas are lacking in your training to date and help form your training plan. It is essential that you are as open as possible about your experience to ensure that the best possible training can be organized. Please note that this form is not confidential and will be sent to your referees as confirmation of your training level.</p>	
<p>Level of training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No exposure 2) Minimally exposed – require more training 3) Somewhat competent – minimal training required 4) Competent with Supervision 5) Fully Competent 	

TRAINING EXPERIENCE					
<i>Please rate your level of competence in dealing with the following situations using the above scale</i>					
• PAEDIATRIC MEDICINE					
Venepuncture and I.V. line placement	1	2	3	4	5
Arterial puncture and arterial line placement	1	2	3	4	5
Umbilical Arterial & Venous Placement	1	2	3	4	5
Naso/Gastric Tube Placement	1	2	3	4	5
Tracheal Intubation	1	2	3	4	5
Ventilation	1	2	3	4	5
C.P.R.	1	2	3	4	5
APLS	1	2	3	4	5
Pleural aspiration.	1	2	3	4	5
Intercostal drain insertion/removal	1	2	3	4	5
Abdominal paracentesis	1	2	3	4	5
Bladder Catheterisation	1	2	3	4	5
Brain Death Tests	1	2	3	4	5
Cardioversion	1	2	3	4	5
Bone Marrow Aspiration	1	2	3	4	5
Intraosseous Access/Transfusion	1	2	3	4	5
Lumbar Puncture	1	2	3	4	5
Central Venous Line Placement in Neonates	1	2	3	4	5
Nitrogen Washout Test.	1	2	3	4	5
Mechanics etc. of Ventilators and Monitoring Equipment	1	2	3	4	5
• ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PAEDIATRICS					
Acute airways problems e.g., <i>foreign body, Croup, Bacterial Tracheitis, Epiglottitis.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Systemic Infections: <i>Septicemia, Scalded Skin Syndrome.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Metabolic Emergencies: <i>Hypoglycaemia, Dehydration, Hypernatraemia.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Unconscious Child: <i>Differential Diagnosis, including child abuse.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Child Abuse: <i>Spectrum of acute presentation, suspicious injuries, talking to parents.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Life Threatening Emergencies: <i>Cardiorespiratory Arrest, Resuscitation, Drug Therapy.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Principles of charcoal use and lavage.	1	2	3	4	5
Life Threatening Emergencies: <i>Cardiorespiratory Arrest, Resuscitation, Drug Therapy.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Status Asthmaticus	1	2	3	4	5
Acute Management of Severe Burns	1	2	3	4	5

• CARDIOVASCULAR					
Tachyarrhythmias and Brady Arrhythmias	1	2	3	4	5
Acute heart failure.	1	2	3	4	5
Clinical presentation of congenital heart disease	1	2	3	4	5
Common cyanotic lesions e.g. <i>Tetralogy of Fallot, Transposition of the great arteries and Trisupid Atresia</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Common acyanotic leasions	1	2	3	4	5
(a) <i>left to right shunt lesions: VSD, ASD, Patent ductus arteriosus</i>	1	2	3	4	5
(b) <i>obstructive lesions: coarctation of the aorta, aortic stenosis, pulmonary stenosis</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Congestive cardiac failure					
• COMMUNITY PAEDIATRICS					
Developmental assessment :	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>normal development</i>	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>identification of delay</i>					
Multidisciplinary assessment of children with disability:	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>medical management of children with physical/sensory disability</i>	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>medical management of children with learning disability</i>					
Knowledge of vaccination programme and current guidelines	1	2	3	4	5
Non accidental injury:	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>assessment</i>	1	2	3	4	5
- <i>management</i>					
Child sexual abuse	1	2	3	4	5
Overview of school health services	1	2	3	4	5
Assessment and management of behavioural/pervasive communication disorders – <i>ADHD, Autistic Spectrum Disorder.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Knowledge of health promotion strategies.	1	2	3	4	5
• Dermatology					
Eczema and seborrhoeic dermatitis	1	2	3	4	5
Acute bacterial/ viral/ fungal infections	1	2	3	4	5
Psoriasis	1	2	3	4	5
Scabies	1	2	3	4	5
Drug eruptions	1	2	3	4	5
Congenital bullous disease.	1	2	3	4	5
Congenital, Pigmented and Vascular Lesions	1	2	3	4	5
Common genodermatoses	1	2	3	4	5
Neonatal dermatology	1	2	3	4	5
Urticarial reactions	1	2	3	4	5
Cutaneous manifestations of immunodeficiency	1	2	3	4	5
Skin signs of systemic disease	1	2	3	4	5
Dermatologic emergencies	1	2	3	4	5
Seborrhoeic dermatitis	1	2	3	4	5

• DISABILITY & PHYSICAL HANDICAP					
Medical aspects of disability (<i>diagnosis, examination, investigation</i>)	1	2	3	4	5
Rehabilitation techniques and the role of the therapists	1	2	3	4	5
Psychological aspects of disability	1	2	3	4	5
Communication skills and disability (<i>including breaking bad news and communicating with patients with specific communication problems</i>).	1	2	3	4	5
Normal development and developmental problems with disabled children	1	2	3	4	5
Feeding disorders and their management	1	2	3	4	5
Knowledge of specific disabilities: - <i>Down's syndrome</i> - <i>Language delay</i> - <i>Autism</i> - <i>Cerebral palsy</i> - <i>Neural tube defects</i> - <i>Neuromuscular disorders</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• ENDOCRINOLOGY AND DIABETES MELLITUS					
Diabetic keto-acidosis.	1	2	3	4	5
Addisonian Crisis.	1	2	3	4	5
Hyperosmolar coma.	1	2	3	4	5
Adrenal Hyperplasia.	1	2	3	4	5
Electrolyte disturbance: - <i>Hypo/hypercalcaemia, Hypo/hyponatremia</i> - <i>Hypo/hyperkalaemia, Growth and Pubertal Development.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• GASTROENTEROLOGY/NUTRITION					
Vomiting	1	2	3	4	5
Abdominal pain	1	2	3	4	5
Malabsorption	1	2	3	4	5
Constipation	1	2	3	4	5
Growth failure/malnutrition	1	2	3	4	5
Gastro-oesophageal reflux/oesophagitis	1	2	3	4	5
G I aspects of Cystic Fibrosis	1	2	3	4	5
Neonatal Jaundice.	1	2	3	4	5
Gastro-intestinal haemorrhage	1	2	3	4	5
Liver failure	1	2	3	4	5
Jaundice	1	2	3	4	5
Acute diarrhoeal illness	1	2	3	4	5
Inflammatory bowel disease	1	2	3	4	5
Acute bowel obstruction	1	2	3	4	5
• HAEMATOLOGY					
Investigation of anaemia & thrombocytopenia	1	2	3	4	5
Transfusion of red cells/blood products	1	2	3	4	5
Bleeding and coagulation disorders	1	2	3	4	5
Acute leukaemias	1	2	3	4	5
Haemoglobinopathies	1	2	3	4	5
• INFECTIOUS DISEASES					
Immunisation	1	2	3	4	5

<p>Diagnosis and management of community acquired infections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>common viral infections: EBV, HSV, herpangina, influenza, etc.</i> - <i>childhood exanthems: measles, varicella, parvovirus, enteroviruses, etc.</i> - <i>upper respiratory tract infections including: otitis, coup, laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis, peri-orbital and orbital cellulitis, pharyngitis & retropharyngeal infection, cervical lymphadenitis.</i> - <i>Lower respiratory tract infections – bronchitis, pneumonia, empyaema</i> - <i>Endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis</i> - <i>Gastrointestinal infections and infestations: viral, bacterial and protozoal</i> - <i>Septicaemia and meningitis</i> - <i>Urinary tract infections</i> - <i>Skin infections and infestations: impetigo, cellulitis, tinea, scabies</i> - <i>Osteomyelitis and septic arthritis</i> - <i>Systemic infections – TB, brucellosis, toxoplasmosis</i> - <i>Miscellaneous infections: Kawasaki syndrome, Cat scratch disease, atypical mycobacterial adenitis etc.</i> 	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Diagnosis and management of Congenital infections and interventions for prevention:</p> <p><i>cytomegalovirus, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, HSV, parvovirus, rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosis, etc.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Diagnosis and management of neonatal spesis.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Investigation and principles of management of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Device related infection – V-P shunt, catheters</i> - <i>Viral infections including hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV</i> - <i>Infection in the immunocompromised host</i> - <i>Infection in the ICU patient</i> - <i>Fever of unknown origin</i> - <i>Fever in patients recently returned from overseas</i> 	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Basic bacteriology of important paediatric pathogens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Staphylococci</i> - <i>Streptococci</i> - <i>Pneumococcus</i> - <i>Meningococcus</i> - <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> - <i>Listeria and common gram negative pathogens (E coli, Klebsiellae, Proteus, Pseudomonas)</i> 	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Rational use of antimicrobial agents</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Principles of infection control</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Principals of diagnosis of infectious diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Appropriate use of microbiology laboratory/Specimen collection</i> - <i>Diagnositc serology</i> - <i>PCR testing</i> 	1	2	3	4	5
<p>• METABOLIC DISEASE</p>					
<p>Neonatal screening</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Clinical features of common metabolic disorders</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Laboratory investigation of possible metabolic disease</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>• NEONATOLOGY</p>					
<p>Examination of the newborn</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Neonatal resuscitation</p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>Diagnosis and management of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>neonatal jaundice</i> - <i>neonatal infection</i> - <i>respiratory distress syndrome</i> - <i>fluid and electolyte balance</i> - <i>neonatal convulsions</i> - <i>infant feeding and nutrition</i> - <i>short-term ventilation</i> - <i>neonatal transport</i> - <i>breast feeding</i> - <i>spinda bifida / myelomeingocoele</i> - <i>hypoxic ishaemic encephalopathy</i> - <i>developmental dysplasia of the hip</i> - <i>neonatal screening</i> 	1	2	3	4	5

Procedures: - <i>intubation</i> - <i>arterial and umbilical venous insertion</i> - <i>spinal tap</i> - <i>chest tube</i> - <i>venepuncture</i> - <i>stabilisation of infants with diaphragmatic hernia, omphalocele, gastroschisis</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• NEPHROLOGY					
Obtaining urine by clean catch catheterisation and suprapubic tap	1	2	3	4	5
Interpretation of standard dipsticks	1	2	3	4	5
Interpretation of urine reports	1	2	3	4	5
Interpretation of urine concentration, urine acidification, standard renal function tests, routine biochemistry	1	2	3	4	5
Acute Nephritis	1	2	3	4	5
Acute renal failure	1	2	3	4	5
Diurnal and nocturnal incontinence	1	2	3	4	5
Urinary tract infection	1	2	3	4	5
Common urinary tract malformations	1	2	3	4	5
Genetics of renal disorders	1	2	3	4	5
Fluid and electrolyte balance	1	2	3	4	5
Renal calculi	1	2	3	4	5
• NEUROLOGY					
Assessment and management of coma	1	2	3	4	5
Status epilepticus	1	2	3	4	5
Hypotonic infant	1	2	3	4	5
Headache	1	2	3	4	5
Meningitis/Encephalitis	1	2	3	4	5
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	1	2	3	4	5
Raised intracranial pressure	1	2	3	4	5
Assessment of brain death	1	2	3	4	5
Normal patterns of physical development and variants	1	2	3	4	5
Multidisciplinary assessment of cerebral palsy and neural tube defects	1	2	3	4	5
Acute and long term complications of chronic neurological disability	1	2	3	4	5
• ONCOLOGY					
Investigation of newly diagnosed patients	1	2	3	4	5
Management of febrile neutropenia	1	2	3	4	5
General principles of chemotherapy	1	2	3	4	5
Bone marrow aspirates/trephines	1	2	3	4	5
Intrathecal chemotherapy	1	2	3	4	5
Participation in multidisciplinary conferences	1	2	3	4	5
Routine care of BMT patients	1	2	3	4	5
• PAEDIATRIC SURGERY					
Knowledge of diagnosis of early medical management of common surgical conditions including: - <i>tracheo-oesophageal fistula/atresia</i> - <i>duodenal atresia</i> - <i>neonatal necrotising enterocolitis</i> - <i>pyloric stenosis</i> - <i>acute appendicitis</i> - <i>intussusceptions</i> - <i>torsion of the testes</i> - <i>incarcerated hernia</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• PSYCHIATRY					
Royal of Family Functioning.	1	2	3	4	5
Communicating with children.	1	2	3	4	5

Non-Accidental injury.	1	2	3	4	5
Child Sexual abuse.	1	2	3	4	5
Common Behavioural Disorders/Conduct Disorders.	1	2	3	4	5
Acute crises – Ingestion, Para-Suicide, Depression.	1	2	3	4	5
Developmental Disorders	1	2	3	4	5
Psychiatric problems associated with chronic illness e.g. <i>CF, IDDM.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
• RESPIRATORY					
Interpretation of plain chest x-rays	1	2	3	4	5
Interpretation of arterial blood gases	1	2	3	4	5
Basic principles of oxygen and nebulizer therapy	1	2	3	4	5
Community acquired, nosocomial and vertically transmitted pneumonia	1	2	3	4	5
Cystic Fibrosis	1	2	3	4	5
Bronchial asthma	1	2	3	4	5
Bronchiolitis	1	2	3	4	5
Broncho-pulmonary dysplasia	1	2	3	4	5
Pneumothorax	1	2	3	4	5
Pleural effusion	1	2	3	4	5
• RHEUMATOLOGY					
Acute arthritis and first line drugs used in treatment	1	2	3	4	5
Acute connective tissue diseases	1	2	3	4	5