### East of England Region Annual Regional Faculty Day

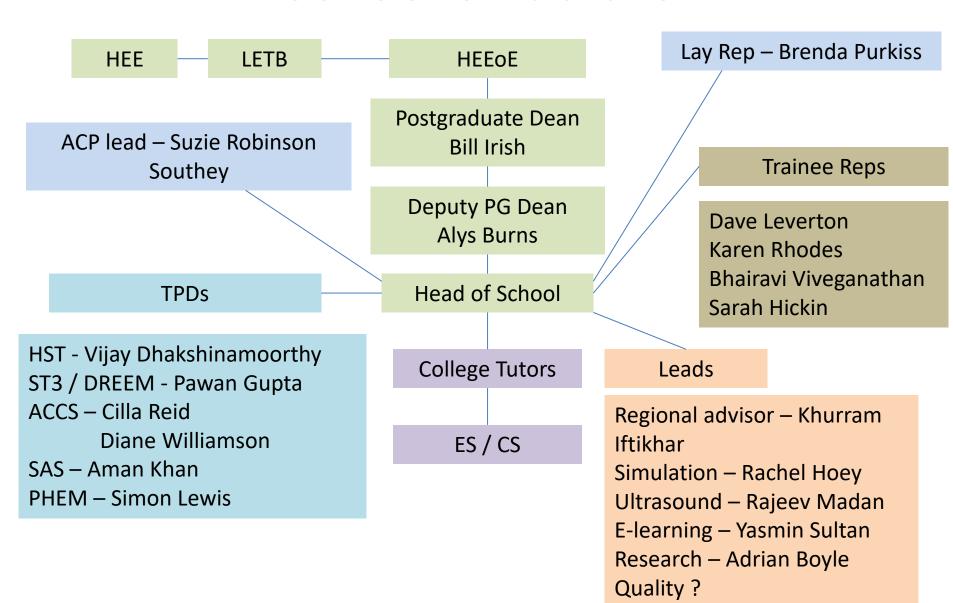
#### Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016 09:30-17:00

#### Madingley Hall Cambridge CB23 8AQ

#### Programme

09:30-10:00	Registration an	d Refreshments	
10:00-10:15	Welcome, Colle	ege and School Matters	Nam Tong
10:15-10:45	TPD Update:	ACCS	Cilla Reid / Diane Williamson
		ST3/DRE-EM HST	Pawan Gupta Vijay Dhakshinamoorthy
10:45-11:15	Training Matte • Feedback f • Simulation	rom ARCPs	Nam Tong Rachel Hoey
11:15-11:45	Quality Improv QIP exam tips	ement: What RCEM is saying	Adrian Boyle Rachel Hoey
11:45-12:30	Professional Su	pport Unit overview	Kate Read
12:30-13.25	Lunch and Net	working	
13:25-13:50	New Emergence	y Care Data Set	Dr Tom Hughes
13:50-14:40	Update on exa	mination structure	Nam Tong
14:40-15:00	Refreshment b	reak	
15:00-17:00	Building resilie	nce	Dr Rachel Morris
17:00	Close		

### School Structure



## Issues from TSC / HEE

- Exams!
- LTFT pilot
- ACCS maintain expanded numbers
- Workforce planning
- Feb 2017 TSC sharing good practice
- Eportfolio updates
  - new STR
  - meeting forms
  - updated ARCP checklists
  - simplified curriculum

### Note to Trainers Selected Trainee · Level 1 Competent - RED · Level 2 Competent - AMBER Profile -· Level 3 Competent - CYAN · Level 4 Competent - GREEN Forms -Curriculum -Competencies Reflection -Common Competences e-Learning -Basic clinical competences CC1 History taking / 6 Admin Personal Info Admin Posts Q View MiniCEX: Acute Presentation: Breathlessness Admin Photo pain Admin Roles Q View CBD: Summative Reset Password Move Forms

Q View MiniCEX: Acute Presentation: Abdominal Q View MiniCEX: Acute Presentation: Chest pain Q View MiniCEX: Acute Presentation: Abdominal pain Q View MiniCEX: Acute Presentation: Breathlessness Q View CBD: Formative Q View CBD: Formative Q View CBD: Summative Q View CBD: Summative Q View CBD: Summative Q View CBD: Summative Q View ACAT: Acute Care Assessment Tool (ACAT)

### Curriculum Item Help

### **CC1 History taking**

To progressively develop the ability to obtain a relevant focused history from increasingly complex patients and challenging circumstances. To record accurately and synthesise history with clinical examination and formulation of management plan according to likely clinical evolution

Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP
Recognise the importance of different elements of history	E, Mi	1
Recognise the importance of clinical, psychological, social, cultural and nutritional factors particularly those relating to ethnicity, race, cultural or religious beliefs and preferences, sexual orientation, gender and disability	Mi	1
Recognise that patients do not present history in structured fashion	E, Mi, ACAT	1, 2, 3
Know likely causes and risk factors for conditions relevant to mode of presentation	E, Mi, C, ACAT	1,2
Recognise that history should inform examination, investigation and management	E, Mi, C, ACAT	1
Skills		
Identify and overcome possible barriers to effective communication, seeks appropriate translators for patients for whom English is not a first language	Mi, C, ACAT	1,2, 3
Manage time and draw consultation to a close appropriately	Mi, C, ACAT	1, 3
Supplement history with standardised instruments or questionnaires when relevant	Mi, C, ACAT	1
Manage alternative and conflicting views from family, carers and friends	Mi, C, ACAT	1, 3
Assimilate history from the available information from patient and other sources	Mi, C, ACAT	1, 3
Recognise and interpret the use of non-verbal communication from patients and carers, recognise the importance of listening to the response to questions	Mi, C, ACAT	1,2, 3
Focus on relevant aspects of history	Mi, C, ACAT	1, 3
Behaviours		
Show respect and behave in accordance with Good Medical Practice, allows time for patient to	Mi. C. ACAT	2.3. 4

Expand All

## Issues from TSC / HEE

- Developing dummy account 'Dr Who' for practice on eportfolio
- WBAs now include level of complexity of case and trainee level of independence
- Externality training May 2017
- Social media reviews
  - Juniorreviews.com
  - St Emlyn's blog

Important information

#### The region

The East of England covers Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Healthcare in the region is provided by 27 Trusts, and the region includes medical schools at the University of Cambridge, and the University of East Anglia (UEA).

The region was visited by GMC in 2015-2016. Key findings included:

- 1. Travel times between trusts can be a problem, and this affects rotations and regional teaching.
- Increasing workloads has led to problems balancing service demands and training. This has particularly affected foundation trainees. Rota gaps have made it difficult for trainees to take study leave.
- Some doctors in training are working excessive hours, and clinical supervision can be limited outside of hours

#### The training

Full summary is on the way!

### +

Help a junior doctor with a big decision – review your training!

Overall rating

Teaching & training

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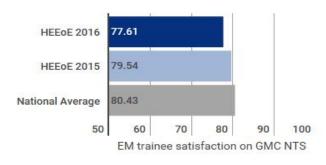
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#### Comment

### EM in HEEoE - facts & figures

#### Overall satisfaction



### Exam performance

Trainees in HEEoE perform worse than average in MRCEM - and pass rates in MRCEM Part A & B are the worst nationally GMC data



Pass rates for MRCEM Part A & B



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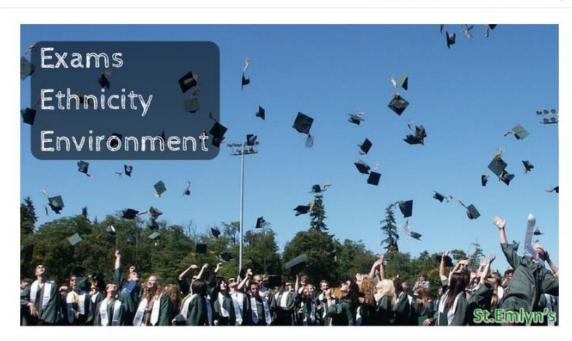
# The race to FRCEM. Ethnicity, regions and training programs. The difference is stark. St.Emlyn's

St.Emlyn's > Administration > Leadership > The race to FRCEM. Ethnicity, regions and training programs. The difference is stark. St.Emlyn's

Simon Carley | O November 12, 2016 | O 4 Comments

#FOAMed, Emergency Medicine, Leadership

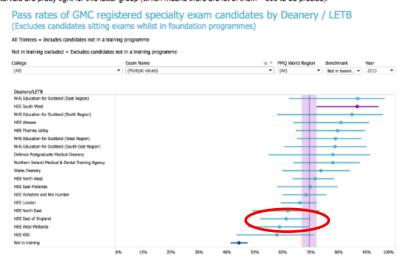
#FOAMed, CC23, Emergency Medicine, FRCEM, Medical education, MRCEM, race, St.Emlyn's



I work part time for the General Medical Council as an education associate and it's a really interesting job. I know that the GMC

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areas linked to health economies. If we compare the pass rates across MRCEM and FRCEM combined between the regions it does look as though there are differences. See the graph below. It's good news for those in the South West, but not so good in Kent, Surrey, Sussex (KSS<sup>a</sup>) and real concerns about those trainees who are not in formal training programs. The confidence intervals are pretty tight for this latter group (which means there are lot of them – 699 to be precise).

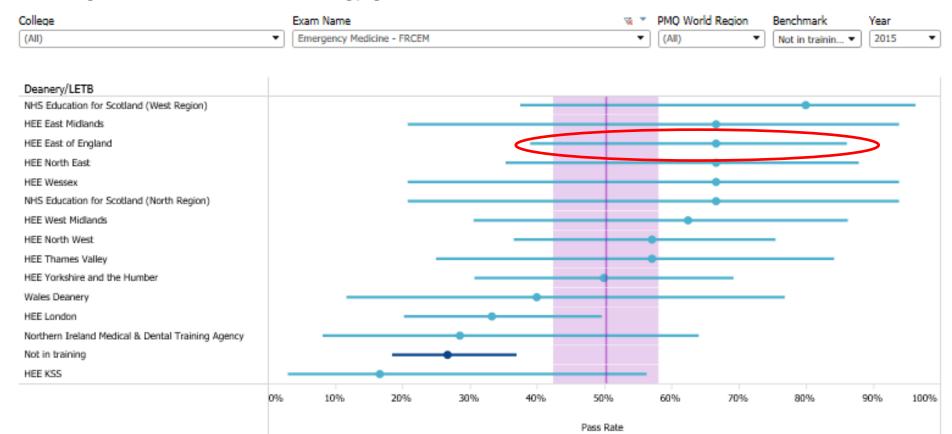


#### What about ARCP outcomes across the country?

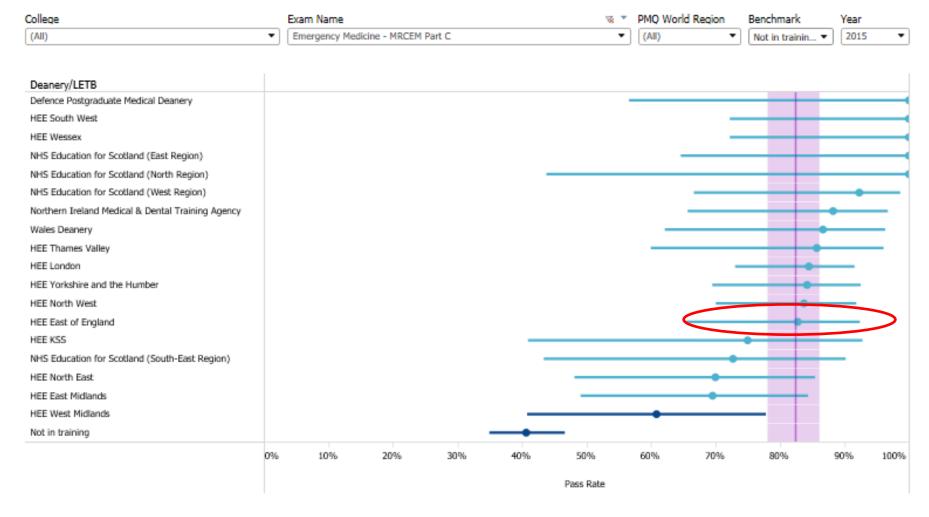
ARCP<sup>3</sup> is the annual review of clinical progress that all UK trainees look forward to (Ed – not really). It's designed to make sure that trainees are progressing against the curriculum, learning what they should be learning and meeting the targets set out by the college and the GMC. If training is going well they get an outcome 1 and a hearty handshake. If progress is slower than expected, if data is missing, if additional training time is needed then they can get an adverse outcome (2.3.4.5). The graph below shows how adverse ARCP outcomes vary across the country. As with exam results there is quite a variation across the country.



All Trainees = Includes candidates not in a training programme



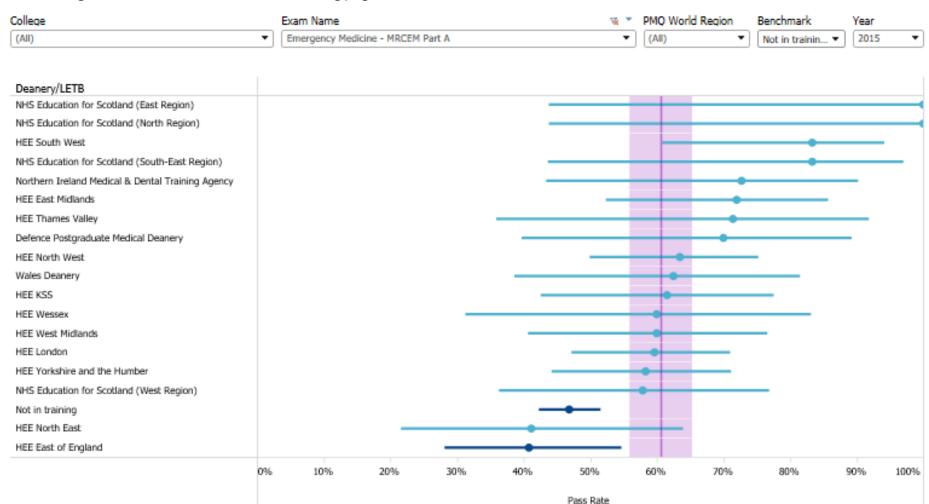
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# Summary of Exam Results

- Poor pass rate at MRCEM A / Primary
- Good pass rate rest of exam
- Good performance even with IMG's

