

## CC1 Clinical decision making and judgement

Assessment of these competencies to be integrated during Mini-CEX, ACAT-EM or CbD of clinical modules with appropriate cross-linking. It is important to also consider these competencies within your reflection logs. Colleagues and supervisors may feedback comments on this area within the MSF.

*Trainees are expected to achieve EPA level 2 (Direct active – full supervision by senior clinician, with prompting/ verbal and actual guidance and help throughout) in these competencies, unless indicated separately in specific clinical modules.*

<b>Knowledge/ Skill/ Behaviour</b>	<b>Detail of competency</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>	Defines the steps of diagnostic reasoning
	Conceptualises the clinical problem and generates a differential diagnosis within the context of clinical likelihood. Be able to test, refine and verify hypotheses
	Recognises how to use expert advice, clinical guidelines and algorithms. Can utilise support for decision making in stressful environments
	Recognises the need to determine the best value and most effective treatment both for the individual patient and for a patient cohort
	Defines the concepts of a disease's natural history and assessment of risk
<b>Skills</b>	Is able to judge the severity of a presenting complaint, based on history and examination and determine an appropriate differential diagnosis, investigation and treatment plan
	Is able to recognise signs and symptoms that may indicate a <i>critical illness</i> and escalates appropriately
	Constructs an appropriate management plan and communicates this effectively to the patient, parents and carers where relevant
	Can define the relevance of an estimated risk of a future event to an individual patient
	Is able to assess those patients suitable for discharge and provide appropriate treatment and advise
<b>Behaviour</b>	Ensures that patients have an appropriate monitoring plan, including reassessment and identification of the deteriorating patient
	Shows willingness to discuss intelligibly with a patient the notion and difficulties of prediction of future events, and benefit/risk balance of therapeutic intervention

	Recognises personal beliefs and biases and understand their impact on the delivery of health services
	Is willing to facilitate patient choice
	Recognises the need to use all healthcare resources in a discriminatory manner and appropriately