

The Royal College of Anaesthetists



The College of Emergency Medicine

Advanced Critical Care Practitioners



The Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Health



The Royal College of Physicians



The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh



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The Royal College of Surgeons of England

CPD & Appraisal Pathway

The Faculty of Intensive Care Medicine













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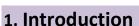












Revisions

V1.0 - 2015

V2.0 - 2017

V2.1 - 2019 – amended to reflect updates in guidance for ACCPs working outside of the ICU V2.2 – 2020 – amended to include Senior ACCP within the Career Progression table (1.7) and guidance on MSF requirements for Trained ACCPs in section 9.

1.1 Aim

The purpose of this document is to provide a clear pathway by which trained and qualified Advanced Critical Care Practitioners (ACCPs) can plan, institute, maintain and evidence their ongoing clinical, academic, and professional learning.

There is now in place a nationally established process by which nursing staff must revalidate according to the NMC Guidelines (NMC 2015). Advanced Healthcare Practitioners (AHPs) must adhere to the code of the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC). However, many of the roles and responsibilities of the qualified ACCP lie within what might traditionally have been described as the medical remit. Furthermore, the clinical supervision of these ACCP roles is unambiguously delivered by the attending Consultant Medical Staff in Critical Care and the Clinical Leads for the ACCPs. There is therefore a clear imperative for ACCPs to undergo some degree of "Medical style" Appraisal, in addition to addressing the specific requirements of NMC Revalidation and those of the HCPC where applicable. It is the aim of this document where possible to harmonise these two simultaneous processes. Given that there will obviously be significant areas of overlap this document also seeks to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and evidence.

1.2 Role of the ACCP

The ACCP is part of the critical care team, undertaking specific roles that have traditionally been associated with the medical staff. Entrants into this role at present are from healthcare professionals eligible to undertake non-medical prescribing with appropriate critical care experience. Allied Health Professions. Having completed an appropriate 2-year Postgraduate Diploma / master's degree with a recognized higher education institution, including a nonmedical prescribing qualification, the ACCP makes a significant contribution to the care and management of critically ill patients and their relatives. Broadly, within their role, the ACCP will:

- Undertake comprehensive clinical assessment of a patient's condition
- Request and perform diagnostic tests
- Initiate and manage a clinical treatment plan
- Provide accurate and effective clinical handovers
- Undertake invasive interventions within the scope of practice

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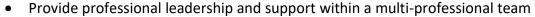












- Work autonomously in recognised situations
- Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge across a range of subject areas relevant to the field of critical care
- Critically analyse, evaluate and synthesise different sources of information for the purpose of assessing and managing the care of a critically ill patient
- Apply the principles of diagnosis and clinical reasoning
- Apply theory to practice through a clinical decision-making model
- Apply the principles of therapeutics and safe prescribing
- Understand the professional accountability and legal frameworks for advanced practice
- Function at an advanced level of practice as part of the multidisciplinary team as determined by the competency framework
- Apply the principles of evidence-based practice to the management of the critically ill patient
- Understand and perform clinical audit and quality improvement work

1.3 The Role of the FICM

The FICM curriculum (2015) for ACCPs provides a core set of competencies required for all ACCPs. Individual trusts and Health Boards have, in addition, trained their ACCPs to perform further tasks and procedures relevant to the clinical case mix and requirements of their own units.

The Faculty of Intensive Care Medicine maintains a register of all ACCP Members who have applied for and met the qualification criteria. FICM considers that the ongoing education, training, good conduct and high performance of all ACCPs is vital in delivering high quality health care and maintaining Professional Standards.

1.4 Appraisals

In addition to the domains laid out within this document, there are likely to be additional requirements for the ACCP's annual appraisal process that are specified locally by the employing trust or Health Board. These would include areas such as Mandatory Training.

It is the responsibility of each ACCP to undergo a thorough annual appraisal-type process. The exact nomenclature of this process may vary from trust to trust, health board to health board and region to region. However, whatever the process is called (e.g. Appraisal, PDR, and ARCP); the mechanism itself must adhere to the principles of NMC and GMC appraisal processes.

Appraisers

It is envisaged that in order to adequately represent both the nursing and medical aspects of the ACCP appraisal process, the appraisal meeting itself should be a tripartite discussion, between the ACCP and two appraisers. The first appraiser should be your clinical line











manager/ supervisor and the second appraiser should be the local ACCP Clinical Lead or deputy.

Appraisal documentation

All documentation must be presented to both appraisers at least 48hrs prior to the appraisal meeting. Within certain sections, the information recorded may be added to or altered during the appraisal itself and a finalised versions should be signed off by both appraisers subsequent to the meeting. The appraisal meeting should last approximately one hour but may necessitate more time than this.

1.5 Revalidation

It is the responsibility of each ACCP member to adhere and maintain their own professional standards with regards to professional registration and revalidation: The current document does not seek to replace the Revalidation process itself (or the requisite documentation). However, the vast majority of the information contained herein can and should be used to populate the specific domains set out in revalidation documents. A record of each and every annual appraisal should be held by the ACCP for a minimum of 5 years.

This pathway and documentation herein supports and informs the four themes of the NMC Code of Revalidation:

- Prioritise people by actively seeking and reflecting on any direct feedback received from patients, service users and others to ensure that you are able to fulfil their needs.
- Practise effectively by reflecting on your professional development with your colleagues, identifying areas for improvement in your practice and undertaking professional development activities.
- Preserve safety by practising within your competency for the minimum number of practice hours, reflecting on feedback, and addressing any gaps in your practice through continuing professional development (CPD).
- **Promote professionalism and trust** by providing feedback and helping other NMC colleagues reflect on their professional development and being accountable to others for your professional development and revalidation.
 - For other AHP's they must adhere to their own professional code for revalidation

1.5.1 Guidance for Advanced Critical Care Practitioners Working outside of the Intensive Care Unit

In order to meet the demands as laid out in CPD revalidation document, ACCPs must be exposed on an annual basis to activity in both level 2 and level 3 areas. However, the ACCP Subcommittee have noted that ACCPs are now working in two strands.

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- Those that wish to maintain the 'traditional' role and work across both level 2 and 3.
- Those that may wish to be career level 2 ACCPs.

Those ACCPs wishing to retain the 'traditional' ACCP role working across both level 2 and 3 need to spend at least 33% of their professional time working within level 3 over the year.

For those who wish to be career level 2 ACCPs and those in outreach roles – this should be specified at appraisal.

It should be noted that those who are career level 2 should not be expected to fulfil level 3 rota commitments and if they wish to work in level 3 later, they must retrain to be up to standard.

1.6 GMC Good Medical Practice

This document is also supported by, and informed by, the four domains of the GMC's Good **Medical Practice,** which define the principles that underlie Medical revalidation:

Domain 1: Knowledge, Skills and Performance

Develop and maintain your Professional Performance Apply knowledge and experience to practice Record your work clearly, accurately and legibly

Domain 2: Safety and Quality

Contribute to and comply with systems to protect patients Respond to risks to safety Protect patients and colleagues from any risk posed by your health

Domain 3: Communication, partnership and teamwork

Communicate effectively Work collaboratively with colleagues to maintain and improve patient care Teaching, training, supporting and assessing Continuity and Coordination of Care Establish and maintain partnerships with patients

Domain 4: Maintaining Trust

Show respect for patients Treat patients honestly and colleagues fairly and without discrimination Act with honesty and integrity















1.7 Career Progression

On successful completion of training and when performing in the role of an ACCP there is a requirement to consolidate, maintain and extend the knowledge skills and competence as defined by the FICM ACCP Curriculum 2015. As a valuable member of the critical care workforce it is anticipated that as your career progresses there are additional dimensions to service delivery and your role will be agreed with your ACCP Clinical Lead/line manager. This will support your progression through the Agenda for Change (AfC) banding structure.

Consultant **ACCP**

- A highly experienced ACCP who has a minimum of 70 % direct clinical commitment
- Actively involved in strategeic development, leads research, service delivery, and trains and supervises other ACCPs

Senior ACCP

- A senior ACCP is one who likely works on the senior part of the medical rota, may be responsible for supervising junior medical staff/ trainee ACCPs.
- Undertakes extended skills post core training

ACCP

- An ACCP who has sucessfully completed the academic and clinical competenceis to the standard requried by the FICM
- ACCP FICM Membership for ACCP

Trainee ACCP

• AN ACCP in a trainee ACCP post working towards completion of the MSc/PGDip training programme prescribed in the FICM ACCP curriculum

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Career framework for the Advanced Critical Care Practitioner

(NHS Agenda for Change)

9	Clinical Director of Service	Managing and co-ordination of services	
8	Consultant Practitioner	Undertakes specific duties e.g. clinical practice, consultancy and education	
7	Advanced Critical Care Practitioner	Functions at a similar level to SpR with relevant supervision	
6	Senior Practitioner	Undertakes nationally recognised education and competency based framework leading to ACCP. Examples: Education modules – anatomy & physiology, pharmacology, clinical decision/judgement making. Examples: Competences – clinical examination, airway management, organ support	
5	Registered Practitioner	Nurses, physiotherapists, OPDs – at the beginning of their professional career in critical care supported by post registration education and work based learning	
4	Assistant Critical Care Practitioner	Works at interface with qualified nurses and Allied Health Professionals and supports the work of doctors	
3	Senior HCA/Support Worker	Level 3 National Vocational Qualification – at this level, undertakes nationally recognised education and competency framework. Gaining relevant healthcare experience	
2	HCA/Support Worker	First exposure to healthcare working. Minimal recognised academic qualifications	
1	HCA/Support Worker	First exposure to healthcare working. Minimal recognised academic qualifications	











1.8 Career Options

There are a wide range of skills/activities the ACCP role can develop into in the interests of the service and career development.

Service Research **Audit** Development **Education ACCP Training Clinical Advisor ACCP** Quality Leadership Supervision **Improvement**













2. Continuing Professional Development

CPD should focus on outcomes or outputs, rather than on inputs and a time-served approach. As an ACCP, you should evaluate what you have learned and understood from your CPD activity, and how it may impact on and improve your performance.

You should identify and participate in CPD based on your day-to-day work in Critical Care and what you perceive will be needed in the future, both personally and for the service, in order for you to continue to undertake your roles and responsibilities. You should plan and participate in a wide range of CPD covering the entire scope of your practice (although CPD is not limited to this).

CPD should also prepare you to address the unpredictable and changing nature of Critical Care practice. Some CPD should be based on developing and considering new areas of competence, knowledge and skills.

You should also participate in CPD that meets the needs of your patients, colleagues and your employer where appropriate e.g. Mandatory Training

You should ensure that your CPD is influenced by your participation in Healthcare governance processes, individual, organisational and national audit, workplace-based assessments, and other mechanisms that shed light on your professional and work practices.

Personal learning and CPD should be organised and undertaken as part of your personal development. It is an essential part of an ACCP's career. CPD should be linked to the domains and attributes of the NMC Revalidation Code and the Good Medical Practice Framework. For ACCPs registered with the Health Care Professional Council [HCPC] the requirements of the CPD and Registration HCPC document will be met by this document.

2.1 Standards of CPD

All Allied health care professionals / physicians associates in the future will undertake a minimum of 40 hours of CPD, this must be undertaken within each 3 year Revalidation Cycle - of these 40 hours, 20 hours must include participatory learning. In order to fulfil the agreed requirements of FICM ACCP role ACCPs should be undertaking 100 hours of CPD, 50 hours of which need to be participatory, within each 3 year Revalidation Cycle.

An ACCP's specific educational needs and Personal Development Plan should be a continuously evolving process that is directed primarily via the six-monthly Educational Supervision meetings with your ES or Clinical Lead.

You must maintain accurate, contemporaneous and verifiable records of your CPD activities, with details including;

 The CPD method (see below) Maintain a continuous, up-to-date and accurate record of their CPD activities;

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- Seek to ensure that their CPD benefits the service user
- A brief description of the topic and notes of the actual content. This will be helpful in preparing your reflective accounts.
- Detail of the feedback you provided and how CPD has contributed to improving the quality of their practice and service delivery
- Dates and time the CPD activity was undertaken
- Upon request, present a written profile explaining how they have met the standards for CPD including attendance certificates / event programs etc.

2.2 Types of CPD

The list below details some of the types of CPD activity that you should record. It is not an exhaustive list. For each activity you should record if the activity is individual or participatory;

- Structured learning (direct or distance learning style) e.g. ALS, ATLS, Training For
- Accredited higher education or training e.g., an HEI Course/Module
- Mandated training specifically relevant to role/scope of practice e.g. Blood **Transfusion Training**
- Local, Regional, National & International Learning events such as conferences, meetings, workshops, seminars
- Reading and reviewing publications provide copies of publications read and reflections on these
- e-learning resources utilized provide e-links & e-certificates
- Research activities undertaken
- Peer review activities M&M, Clinical Review
- Coaching and mentoring (role in either delivery or being a recipient) letters, notes observations and practice related outcomes
- Structured professional supervision date, time, personnel, nature of supervision
- Undertaking short supervised practice for specific skills development workplace based assessments forms including DOPS, Mini-CEX
- Group or practice meetings provide sample anonymised minutes/agendas if appropriate
- Participation in clinical audits provide audit documentation
- Practice visits to different environments relevant to scope of practice
- Job rotation or secondment, shadowing













3. Reflective Accounts

Good clinical practice requires you to reflect on your practice and whether you are working to the relevant standards.

Within each 3 year revalidation cycle, you must record at least 5 pieces of formal written reflection that explain how this CPD and/or Quality Improvement activity demonstrates that you are meeting the needs of the NMC Revalidation Process, HCPC CPD guide and Good Medical Practice, i.e. how you changed or improved your work as a result, and how it is relevant to the NMC Code?

For each reflective account, you must also undergo a formal discussion with a suitably qualified and registered member of nursing or medical staff, who is trained to provide reflective feedback and/or appraisal.

A reflection and discussion form which includes the name, signature and NMC/HCPC / GMC number of the clinician that you had the discussion with as well as the date you had the discussion must be included.













4. Quality Improvement Activity

Within this section, you must demonstrate that you regularly participate in activities that review and evaluate the quality of your work, both as an individual or as part of the Critical Care Team

Quality improvement activities should be robust, systematic and relevant to your work, including any clinical, academic, managerial and educational roles that you undertake. They should include an element of evaluation and action, and where possible, demonstrate an outcome or change.

Involvement in quality improvement activities is an ongoing process and evidence of participation in such activities must be presented at every appraisal. However, the extent and frequency will depend on the nature of the activity. For example, participation in a full national clinical audit might be appropriate once per revalidation cycle, whereas a case review might be expected to take place more regularly. You should discuss and agree the frequency of the quality improvement activity with your appraiser.

For each episode of QIA that you undertake you must record;

- Nature of the activity i.e. a brief description of its form and function including dates and times if applicable
- The nature of your personal participation within the QIA
- Demonstrate that you have taken appropriate action in response to the results/output from the QIA. This might include the development of an action plan based on the results of the activity or audit, any change in practice following participation, and informing colleagues of the findings and any action required.
- Demonstrate that you have evaluated and reflected on the results of the activity or audit. This might be through reflective notes about the implications of the results on your work, discussion of the results at peer-supervision, professional development or team meetings and contribution to your professional development. A minimum of 5 such pieces reflective work (for CPD or QIA) is required for NMC Revalidation
- You should consider whether an improvement has occurred or if the activity demonstrated that good practice has been maintained. This should be through the results of a repeat of the activity or re-audit after a period of time where possible.

Quality improvement activities for an ACCP can take many forms and examples include;

- Clinical audit evidence of effective participation in clinical audit or an equivalent quality improvement exercise
- Improvement project using plan, do, study, act cycles QI methodology

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- Review of clinical outcomes where robust, attributable and validated data are available. This could include morbidity and mortality statistics and meetings or Clinical review meetings you should seek to present and discuss
- Performance data and complication rates where these are routinely recorded for local or national reports. Critical Care has in place several robust and validated quality measures that include ICNARC, SICSAG, and SCTS Blue Book Data etc. You should submit any such data that is applicable to your Critical care Unit.
- Case review or discussion a documented account of interesting or challenging cases that an ACCP has discussed with a peer, another specialist or within a multi-disciplinary team.
- Departmental reports from any external inspection agency e.g. CQC
- Audit and monitor the effectiveness of a teaching programme
- Evaluate the impact and effectiveness of a piece of health policy or management practice
- Teaching sessions delivered to other healthcare staff with feedback from attendees
- MDT meeting attendance
- Departmental Health Care Governance and Managerial meetings attended
- Contribution to local, regional or national guidelines in relation to any aspect of healthcare













5. Non-medical Prescribing

As ACCP non-medical prescribers your appraisal / PDP process must involve a review of your prescribing activity. The following aspects must be reviewed:

- Job Description: The job description (JD) for any ACCP undertaking non-medical prescribing after completing the approved course must have the following statement added to their JD which has been approved Trust wide: 'Undertakes non-medical prescribing within their sphere of competence. Complying with the requirements of the Non-Medical Prescribing policy and their regulatory body'.
- NICE guideline All ACCPs must be aware of and conform to NICE guidelines [NG5] Medicines optimisation: the safe and effective use of medicines to enable the best possible outcomes Published date: March 2015 http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng5/chapter/1-Recommendations













6. Personal Good Character and Probity

An ACCP's good character is based on conduct, behaviour and attitudes. ACCPs must constantly adhere to the best principles of Nursing and Medical Professionalism.

For the purpose of NMC revalidation, every 3 years you provide a Health & Character Declaration according to NMC Guidelines (reference). This would be deemed to be good practice for those registered with the HCPC.

You must declare if you have been convicted of any criminal offence or issued with a formal caution over the 3 years prior to the renewal of your registration, or if you have any pending police charges.

Probity is at the heart of healthcare professionalism. Probity means being honest and trustworthy and acting with integrity. With regard to your role as an ACCP, probity specifically also extends to the following areas;

- Providing and publishing information about services you provide
- Writing reports and CVs, giving evidence and signing documents
- Research
- Financial and commercial dealings
- Conflicts of interest













7. Achievements, challenges and aspirations

Whilst these topics are not mandatory for revalidation, it is important to discuss your achievements over the past year, your aspirations for the future and any challenges you may be currently facing, with your appraiser. Appraisal is a formative process and therefore you are encouraged to discuss these topics then record and document the outcome in support of these discussions.













8. Practice Related Feedback

It is a formal requirement of NMC Revalidation process that you must obtain at least five pieces of practice-related feedback over the three years prior to the renewal of your registration. This would be considered good practice for AHP ACCPs. At least two of these pieces must be of Multi Source Feedback variety, one of which should be sourced from patients/ relatives and one from professional colleagues (see MSF form in appendix).

We recommend that you try to obtain feedback from a variety of sources and this exercise should reflect the whole scope of your practice. We recommend that you think broadly about who can give you this sort of feedback, for example, you might receive feedback directly from patients, carers, junior and senior medical staff, students, allied healthcare professionals within Critical Care (e.g. physics, occupational therapists, managers and clerical staff).

You should obtain feedback through reviewing complaints, team performance reports and serious event reviews (see other domains). Formal feedback can also be provided on the performance of your team, unit, ward or organisation's performance. This information may already be recorded under the Quality Improvement Activity Domain above and if so, does not need repeating. However, you will need to be clear about the specific impact that the feedback had on your own practice.

You will have received feedback through each of your annual appraisals and your regular meetings with your ES or Clinical Lead and this should be available for inspection in your portfolio.

You should obtain specific feedback provided on your individual performance via formalised MSF type processes.













9. Multi-Source Patient and Colleague Feedback

Feedback from colleagues and patients will usually be collected using standard MSF questionnaires that comply with NMC/HCPC/ GMC guidance and it is expected that any questionnaire will be administered independently of the ACCP and the appraiser. The purpose of the exercise is to provide you with information about your work through the eyes of those you work with and treat, and is intended to help inform further development.

Seeking feedback in this way enables colleagues and patient views about an ACCP's behaviour to be gathered in a more systematic way. It provides the opportunity for patients, medical and non-medical co-workers (including other health professionals, managers and administrators) to reflect on the professional skills and behaviour of the ACCP.

It is imperative that you remain sensitive to the timing and circumstances when you request feedback. It might be helpful to assure patients and colleagues that your professional relationship with them will not be adversely affected by any feedback that they provide, and that they do not have to provide feedback if they do not want to. In some cases, you might want to consider using a third party to seek feedback on your behalf.

If directly asking colleagues or patients for feedback, we recommend that you inform them how you intend to use their feedback and that it will remain confidential. You must also ensure that you maintain complete anonymity for all individuals who provide feedback for you

You should receive your questionnaire feedback prior to your appraisal to ensure you have had time to consider it and are prepared to discuss it. You should be able to demonstrate that you have reflected on the feedback. Your appraiser will be interested in what actions you took as a result of the feedback, not just that you collected it.

The discussion of your MSFs and other feedback should highlight areas of good performance and help you to identify any areas that might require further development. This should be reflected in your personal development plan and your choices for continuing professional development. It is acknowledged that feedback from patients in Critical Care can be problematic for a variety of reasons (sedation, delirium, confusion, Neurological impairment). You should therefore also consider collecting views from people who are not conventional patients but have a related role to the patient, e.g. family members, friends and carers.

Trained ACCP's should complete a full MSF every 3 years this is outlined at https://www.ficm.ac.uk/trainingcurricula-and-assessment/assessment-forms. This is best planned during revalidation year.

Suggested numbers of assessors are provided in the table below. A minimum of 12 feedback forms must be completed for the process to be deemed valid.











Role of assessor	Suggested number of feedback forms
Educational supervisor (ES)	1
Consultant	1 (+ ES)
ST3+	2-4
FY1/2 or CT1/2	2-4
Nursing staff and other ACCP's	4-8
AHPs	2-4
Clerical	1

A full MSF should be completed annually for ACCP's in training.

10. Feedback: review of compliments and complaints

Feedback is often provided by patients and others by way of complaints and compliments which should also be reviewed as part of the appraisal process.

A complaint is a formal expression of dissatisfaction or grievance. It can be about an individual ACCP, the team or about the care of patients where an ACCP could be expected to have had influence or responsibility.

Complaints should be seen as another type of feedback, allowing ACCPs and organisations to review and further develop their practice and to make patient-centred improvements.

You should be aware of the complaints procedures in the organisations you work in and be aware of any complaints received about you or your team.

You should record your exact participation in the investigation and response to the complainant where appropriate. In recording any complaints however you must ensure complete anonymity for all individuals involved.

You should demonstrate knowledge of the formal organisational protocols in place when investigating and responding to complaints, and in the continued treatment of the complainant.

You should record any actions taken by yourself or the organisation as a result of the complaint and any alteration in practice that has resulted.

Complaints may potentially act as an indicator of performance and the way in which you use your professional and clinical skills. Complaints can thus be utilised in order to highlight areas for further learning, which should then be included in your personal development plan













11. Instructions for using this documentation

All sections of this documentation must be completed in an electronic format and a finalised version should also be printed to hard copy and added to personnel file as per individual institution instructions.

Supporting evidence must be kept within the ACCP's portfolio and be available for inspection at the time of the appraisal meeting.

The NMC, HCPC and GMC clearly stipulate that all the information and declarations within the respective revalidation documentation need to be confirmed by a third party (nurse or doctor according to organisational requirements), to ensure compliance with the revalidation requirements.

For the purposes of ACCP appraisal and revalidation, it is therefore mandatory that both appraisers sign off the declaration to ensure that they are satisfied with content of the appraisal.

Each appraiser must provide their name, NMC, HCPC or GMC number, email, professional or trust address and postcode.













12. Quick reference guide

12.1 Appraisal Requirements

Personal Details Scope of work - completed Health Questionnaire Attendance review Yearly: evidence of completion of mandatory training Review of learning objectives from the previous appraisal period with evidence of how these have been met. Five pieces of reflective accounts per three-year period. It is expected each yearly appraisal will include at least one piece of reflective writing to effectively meet this requirement. Quality Improvement activity as agreed with your appraiser Personal good character and probity review **MSF** Achievement, challenges and aspirations PDP objectives for the next appraisal period Professional indemnity check Significant event discussion Practice feedback

Feedback - review of compliments / complaints.

MSF should be completed as outlined in section 9













12.2 Portfolio Review (to include as a minimum)

Record of 6 monthly meetings with Educational Supervisor or ACCP Clinical Lead Logbook (see appendix 1) All Workplace based assessments undertaken Current job plan CPD undertaken Teaching undertaken Audit undertaken Research undertaken Courses attended & certificates Personal development plan for the next year Summary of appraisal discussion













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Personal details

NMC/HCPC Number	
Address	
- 1 1	
Telephone number	
For all address	
Email address	
Employer address	
Name of designated body (for revalidation purposes)	
Nursing qualifications (including ACCP): Awarding body Dates	
FICM Status	
Year of appraisal	
Revalidation year	
Membership of Learned societies e.g. ICS, SICS, ESICM, ACTA	

Personal Development Plan for last year and Review of Progression

Date of last appraisal	
Name of last appraisers	
appraisers	

This section should clearly list each component of last year's PDP (as defined in last year's appraisal if applicable) and the current status of progression towards meeting the goals within the PDP.

Learning/development need	Was this need met? Yes/No/In progress	If yes, please describe how and when this need was met. If no or in progress, please explain why not or how the need is progressing.











General comments concerning last year's progress			
	st year's progress	st year's progress	st year's progress













Scope of work

Scope of work information should be completed and any alterations on yearly review clearly noted.

Clinical commitments including current job plan, job description/job specification (if available)
Work Setting – brief description of Critical Care unit – number of beds, admissions per year, types of cases admitted, sub-specialty areas
year, types or cases assumed by an ear
Regular Clinical roles - ICU, HDU, Outreach, ED, MAU, OP Clinics
Ad-hoc clinical roles – as above but undertaken less than once per month
·
Out of hours commitment (hours/frequency)
Educational Roles
Educational Roles
Research Roles
Managerial & Leadership roles



Any other roles
Healthcare Roles external to Designated Body
Treatment Roles external to besignated body
Datas of Duration
Dates of Practice
Average hours worked per week clinically for last year
Record of total hours worked for last 3 years (NMC minimum is 450)
Record of total floars worked for last 5 years (Nine Illiminal 15 450)
Please describe any changes to your scope of work that you have made since your last
appraisal
Please describe any changes to your scope of work that you envisage taking place in
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
the next year













Mandatory Training

Please provide an up to date list of the Mandatory Training that you are required to undertake by your Trust, both generic (e.g. Fire & Safety, Conflict Resolution) and specific to your role in Critical Care (e.g. Blood Transfusion, ALS/CALS).

Please also indicate with which elements of the mandatory training you are currently up to date with.

Training	Up to date Yes/No	Date Completed	Comments
Fire			
Manual Handling			
Information governance			
Safeguarding			
ALS			
Infection protection / control			
Mental Capacity Act/ DOLS			
Equality and diversity			
Blood transfusion theory & practice			
Conflict resolution			
Waste management			













Educational Supervisor Meetings

Please provide details of your six-monthly meetings with your Educational Supervisor













Educational Supervisor Meetings (2)

Please provide details of your six-monthly meetings with your Educational Supervisor

Name of Educational Supervisor	
Job Title	
Data of Marillan	
Date of Meeting	
Outcomes Agreed	













Health

Please confirm that you are capable of fulfilling the Professional Obligation	ons placed upon you
by the NMC (2015), HCPC. This states that you must be in a state of heal	th that ensures you
are capable of safe and effective practice without supervision, after any i	reasonable
adjustments are made by your employer. It does not necessitate a comp	lete absence of any
disability or illness.	

accept the professional obligation placed upon me about my personal health
If you feel you are unable to accept this statement for whatever reason, please explain why in the comments box:
Are you registered with a GP? Yes No
Please provide the dates of your last immunisation and certificates
How many sick days have you taken since your last appraisal?

Continued on the next page



How many sick days have you taken in the last	
three years?	

Please provide any additional comments regarding any health issues and your role as an ACCP?











Achievements, challenges and aspirations

Whilst these topics are not mandatory for revalidation, it is important to discuss your achievements over the past year, your aspirations for the future and any challenges you may be currently facing with your appraiser. Appraisal is a formative process and therefore you are encouraged to discuss these topics and record and documentation in support of these discussions.

Achievements				
Challenges				
Aspirations				













Professional Indemnity Arrangements

You must clearly state whether your indemnity arrangement is through:				
Your employer				
A membership	with a professional body			
A private insurance arrangement				
You must show evidence to demonstrate that you have an appropriate arrangement in place.				
If your indemnity arrangement is provided by membership with a professional body or a private insurance arrangement, you will need to record the name of the professional body or provider.				
Insurer				
Name				
Renewal date				













Probity

	d understand my professional responsibility as an ACCP in relation to sed any areas of concern or conflict with my appraiser.
I accept the professional o	obligation placed upon me in relation to probity
ACCP signature	
Print name	
Appraiser signature	
Print name	
Date	













Significant Events

Significant events are an additional source of supporting information that can be used to demonstrate that an ACCP is continuing to meet the principles and values set out in Good Medical Practice.

If your employing trust utilises data capture software for Significant Events, please record any output from this that is relevant to you.

Please give details of any significant events in which you have been involved, either clinically or in a managerial capacity. These should include;

In addition to a concise description of the event, the ACCP should reflect on each episode and

- Never events
- Near misses
- Morbidity & Mortality Reviews
- Datix events
- Coroner's Reports & Attendances (anonymised)
- Patients referred to the Procurator Fiscal

give details of the lessons learnt from the significant event and any action subsequently taken.
Reflective Account Form

Good nursing and medical practice requires you to reflect on your practice and whether you are working to the relevant standards. Within each 3 year revalidation cycle, you must













record at least 5 pieces of formal written reflection that explain how this CPD and/or Quality Improvement Activity demonstrates that you are meeting the needs of the NMC Revalidation Process, HCPC CPD guide and Good Medical Practice.

Discussion topic	
Key lessons learnt	
Discussion topic	
Key lessons learnt	
Discussion topic	
Key lessons learnt	













Discussion topic	
Key lessons learnt	
Discussion topic	
Key lessons learnt	
Name of reviewer	
NMC/HCPC/GMC num	ber
Signature	
Date	
Non-Medical Preso	ribing Review
One reflective piece per y	ear must be in relation to activities as a NMP.
Is non-medical prescribing of appropriate?	lefined on your job description and registered with the NMC if
Yes No	

Signature of reviewer

Date













Have you completed one reflec	ctive account form relating to non-medical prescribing?
Yes No	
Title of the non- medical prescribing related reflection for this CPD period	
the safe and effective use of mo	nd conform to NICE guidelines [NG5] Medicines optimisation: edicines to enable the best possible outcomes Published date: org.uk/guidance/ng5/chapter/1-Recommendations
I confirm that I am aware of an	d conform to this guideline
Signature	
Date	













Quality Improvement Activity

You must demonstrate that you regularly participate in activities that contribute to QI within critical care, both as an individual or as part of the Critical Care Team.

Please complete a separate form for each quality improvement activity.

Brief description of the quality improvement activity; please include it's function, dates and times if applicable
What was your involvement in this activity?
What action have you taken in response to the results/outputs of the activity? (e.g. action plans, changes to practice)













Demonstrate evaluation and reflection on the results of the activity (e.g. reflective notes, discussion of the results with peer-supervision, contributions to your personal development)
Is any further action to be taken, such as re-audits? If so, please provide details:

Personal Development Plan for next year

Following a thorough examination and discussion with your appraisers, you should agree a set of educational and CPD goals for the forthcoming year and incorporate these into a coherent Personal Development Plan.

This section should clearly list each component of next year's PDP.

Learning/development need	When and how will this be met?























PORTFOLIO

It is mandatory for all ACCPs to maintain a contemporaneous portfolio. This will contain the following documentary evidence of in addition to the information laid out in the domains identified above. The Portfolio must be available for inspection at the time of the appraisal meeting.

The contents of the portfolio should include as a minimum:

- Record of six monthly meetings with Educational Supervisor or ACCP Clinical Lead
- Logbook (see appendix 1)
- All Workplace based assessments undertaken
- Current job plan
- CPD undertaken
- Teaching undertaken
- Audit/QI undertaken
- Research undertaken
- Courses attended & certificates













Summary of Appraisal Discussion

The appraisers and the ACCP being appraised must record here a jointly agreed and concise summary of the appraisal discussion. In order to directly address the appraisal process to the combined requirements of NMC Revalidation/ HCPC and GMC Good Medical Practice, it is useful to consider the appraisal in four distinct areas.

In preparation for the appraisal, the ACCP should use these four areas to summarise the evidence they have provided within the domains laid out above.

I. Maintaining Effective Practice via a Knowledge, Skills and Performance Framework				
?. Preserving	g and promoting	Safety and Quali	ity	

Continued on the next page



3. Prioritising people via Communication, Partnership & Teamwork					
Promotin	g & Maintainin	ng Profession	alism and Trus	t	













Appraisal Outputs

1.	An appraisal has taken place that reflects the whole of the ACCP's scope of work and addresses the principles and values set out in Good Medical Practice
	Yes No No
2.	Appropriate supporting information has been presented for appraisal and revalidation purposes and this reflects the nature and scope of the ACCP's work
	Yes No No
3.	A review that demonstrates progress against last year's personal development plan has taken place
	Yes No No
4.	An agreement has been reached with the ACCP about a new Personal Development Plan and any associated actions for the coming year
	Yes No No
5.	No information has been presented or discussed that raises a concern about the ACCP's fitness to practice
	Yes No No
Co	omments for the appraisers

Continued on the next page













Comments for the appraisers

Signature of Appraiser 1	
NMC number	
10000	
Signature of Appraiser 2	
Signature of Appruiser 2	
GMC number	
GIVIC HUITIBET	
ACCD signature	
ACCP signature	
Registration number	
Which Regulator	
Date	



 ${\it Please use a CROSS (X) for each question and complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink.}\\$

Trainee ACCP's surname						
T-ACCP's forename(s)						
NMC/equivalent	NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED					
o, equitalent	NOMBER MOST DE COMPLETED					
Observed by	Profession and grade					
Signature				GMC/NMC/Equivalent number		
Date	, , , ,					
Domain	No Concerns	Minor Concerns	Major or Serious Concerns	Comments Please provide feedback on professional behaviour including areas of excellence and areas for improvement NB: Any concerns <u>must</u> be commented on to allow constructive feedback and planning for improvement		
 Maintaining trust/professional relationships with patients Listens Is polite and caring Shows respect for patients' opinions, privacy, dignity and is unprejudiced 						
 Verbal communication skills Gives clear, understandable information Speaks good English at an appropriate level for patient or relative 						
 3. Team working/working with colleagues Respects others' roles Works constructively within team Effective handover Delegates appropriate Supportive of colleagues 	У					



 4. Accessibility Accessible to all staff Does not shirk duty Responds when called Arranges cover for planned absence, notifies of unplanned absence 								
Do you have any concerns about this practitioner's probity or health? If yes please explain on additional sheet Additional comments on practitioner's professional behaviour:								



Please use a CROSS (X) for each question and complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink.

ACCP's surname							
ACCP's forename(s)							
NMC/equivalent				NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED			
Observed by	Profession and grade						
Signature	GMC/NMC/Equivalent number						
Date							
Domain	No Concerns	Minor Concerns	Major or Serious Concerns	Comments Please provide feedback on professional behaviour including areas of excellence and areas for improvement NB: Any concerns must be commented on to allow constructive feedback and planning for improvement			
1. Maintaining trust/ professional relationships with patients Listens Is polite and caring Shows respect for patients' opinions, privacy, dignity and is unprejudiced							
Verbal communication skills Gives clear, understandable information Speaks good English at an appropriate level for patient or relative							
3. Team working/ working with colleagues Respects others' roles Works constructively within team Effective handover Delegates appropriately Supportive of colleagues							



 4. Accessibility Accessible to all staff Does not shirk duty Responds when called Arranges cover for planned absence, notifies of unplanned absence 						
Do you have any conce or health? If yes please explain on additional comments of	nal sheet			Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
Additional comments o	ргасиноп	ei 3 pioies	Sional Della	vioui.		



FICM ACCP Case-based Discussion (CbD) Assessment Form

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink Trainee ACCP's Surname T-ACCP's Forename(s) NMC/equivalent Number NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED Code Number or **Description of Case** Observed by **GMC/NMC** Number NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED Date Profession/grade: Signature of supervising clinician **Clinical Setting:** HDU ED ICU Ward Transfer Other Assessment: Tick **Practice was satisfactory** Assessor's signature one Tick **Practice was unsatisfactory** Assessor's signature one Expand on areas of good practice. You MUST expand on areas for improvement for each unsatisfactory score given. **Examples of good practice were:** Areas of practice requiring improvement were: Further learning and experience should focus on: **Special focus of discussion:**

Please grade the following areas: (Descriptors included with each section)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
History taking and information gathering		
Did the trainee take an adequate history and gather enough information from relatives, staff, notes or other colleagues to help decision making?	Tick	Tick
2. Assessment and differential diagnosis		
The focus here is on a targeted clinical examination that, combined with domain 1, allows full assessment and the assimilation of a differential diagnosis. It is important that more than one diagnosis is considered, but the most likely diagnosis should also be highlighted.	Tick	Tick
3. Immediate management and stabilisation		
Having made a full assessment, was the immediate management appropriate? Did the patient require urgent action? Was that action taken? Was it effective? Was appropriate help sought?	Tick	Tick
4. Further management and clinical judgement		
Once patient was stable, were further management decisions appropriate? Were appropriate drugs given? Were relevant tests ordered? Was the patient managed/admitted to the appropriate clinical area?	Tick	Tick
5. Identification of potential problems and difficulties	Tick	
Did the trainee identify potential problems?		Tick
6. Communication with patient, staff and colleagues		
How was communication dealt with by the trainee? Were intervention options discussed with the patient? Was there good communication with patient's relatives, staff and other colleagues?	Tick	Tick
7. Record keeping	Tick	Tiels
The records should be legible, signed, dated and timed. All necessary records should be completed in full.		Tick
8. Overall clinical care		
The case records and the trainee's discussion should demonstrate that this episode of clinical care was conducted in accordance with good practice and to a good overall standard.	Tick	Tick
9. Understanding of the issues surrounding the clinical focus chosen by the assessor	Tick	Tick
The clinical focus must be one of the topics identified in the assessment schedule. The trainee should show an understanding <i>appropriate to their experience</i> .	TICK	TICK

Case-based Discussion (CbD) – Intensive Care Medicine ACCP

Case-based discussion is designed to evaluate trainee clinical practice, decision-making and the interpretation and application of evidence, by reviewing their record of practice. Its primary purpose is to enable a conversation between trainee and assessor about the presentation and management of a critically ill patient. It is not intended as a test of knowledge, nor as an oral or clinical examination. It is intended to assess the clinical decision-making process and the way in which the trainee used medical knowledge when managing a single case.

The evaluation should be according to the trainee's level of training. A satisfactory assessment will indicate that the trainee's performance is what is expected from a trainee at their level of training. Please refer to the FICM ACCP Curriculum.

The trainee should bring to their assessment a copy of the notes of three critically ill patients they have dealt with independently. The assessor will select one case. The trainee should be asked how they proceeded with management. In particular questions should be directed towards asking them to explain and justify the decisions they made. It is important to ask questions that bear directly upon the thought processes of the trainee during the case being discussed and not to digress into a long exploration of their knowledge of theory.

The assessor should also identify one particular issue that should have influenced the trainee's decision making in this case. They should explore the trainee's thinking in relation to the impact of this issue. This exercise is to explore in greater depth the way that the trainee reacts to events. If this specific focus is relevant to the case then the trainee should have taken its impact into account in their management and decision-making. If they believed their knowledge of the issue to be inadequate they should have sought advice before proceeding. Therefore the trainee does not need to have prior notice of the focus the assessor will discuss. If their knowledge and understanding of the clinical problem is inadequate this will be reflected by the marking.

Such discussions will also incorporate an assessment of the adequacy of a trainee's record keeping, although this is not the primary purpose of CbD.

In practical terms, the trainee will arrange a CbD with an assessor (Consultant or senior trainee) and bring along a selection of three case notes from cases in which he/she has recently been solely involved. The assessor selects one and then engages the trainee in a discussion around the assessment of the patient, the choices and reasons for selection of techniques and the management decisions with respect to initial resuscitation, stabilisation, further management and ICU/HDU admission decision. The assessor then scores the trainee in each of the nine domains described above, using the standard form. It may be appropriate only to score three or four domains at a single event, and it should be emphasised that the purpose of the tool is to understand the decision making processes and thinking of the trainee. CbD is the trainee's chance to have somebody pay close attention to an aspect of their clinical thinking and to provide feedback. Feedback and discussion are mandatory.

Curriculum Competency Level Descriptors

The following Competency Level Descriptors are excerpted from Part II of *The CCT in Intensive Care Medicine* and are presented here for indicative ease of reference when completing the ACCP 'Competencies Assessed' section (over).

Level	Task orientated competence	Knowledge orientated competence	Patient management competence
1	Performs task under direct supervision.	Very limited knowledge; requires considerable guidance to solve a problem within the area.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations for straight forward case (limited differential diagnosis). Can initiate emergency management and continue a management plan, recognising acute divergences from the plan. Will need help to deal with these.
2	Performs task in straightforward circumstances, requires help for more difficult situations. Understands indications and complications of task.	Sound basic knowledge; requires some guidance to solve a problem within the area. Will have knowledge of appropriate guidelines and protocols.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complicated case. Can initiate emergency management. In a straightforward case, can plan management and manage any divergences in short term. Will need help with more complicated cases.
3	Performs task in most circumstances, will need some guidance in complex situations. Can manage most complications, has a good understanding of contraindications and alternatives.	Advanced knowledge and understanding; only requires occasional advice and assistance to solve a problem. Will be able to assess evidence critically.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complex case in a focused manner. Can initiate emergency management. In a most cases, can plan management and manage any divergences. May need specialist help for some cases.
4	Independent (consultant) practice.	Expert level of knowledge.	Specialist.



FICM ACCP Case-based Discussion (CbD) Assessment Form

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink ACCP's Surname ACCP's Forename(s) NMC/equivalent Number NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED Code Number or **Description of Case** Observed by **GMC/NMC** Number NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED Date Profession/grade: Signature of supervising clinician **Clinical Setting:** HDU ED ICU Ward Transfer Other Assessment: Tick **Practice was satisfactory** Assessor's signature one Tick **Practice was unsatisfactory** Assessor's signature one Expand on areas of good practice. You MUST expand on areas for improvement for each unsatisfactory score given. **Examples of good practice were:** Areas of practice requiring improvement were: Further learning and experience should focus on: **Special focus of discussion:**

Please grade the following areas: (Descriptors included with each section)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1. History taking and information gathering		
Did the trainee take an adequate history and gather enough information from relatives, staff, notes or other colleagues to help decision making?	Tick	Tick
2. Assessment and differential diagnosis		
The focus here is on a targeted clinical examination that, combined with domain 1, allows full assessment and the assimilation of a differential diagnosis. It is important that more than one diagnosis is considered, but the most likely diagnosis should also be highlighted.	Tick	Tick
3. Immediate management and stabilisation		
Having made a full assessment, was the immediate management appropriate? Did the patient require urgent action? Was that action taken? Was it effective? Was appropriate help sought?	Tick	Tick
4. Further management and clinical judgement		
Once patient was stable, were further management decisions appropriate? Were appropriate drugs given? Were relevant tests ordered? Was the patient managed/admitted to the appropriate clinical area?	Tick	Tick
5. Identification of potential problems and difficulties	Tick	
Did the trainee identify potential problems?		Tick
6. Communication with patient, staff and colleagues	Tick	
How was communication dealt with by the trainee? Were intervention options discussed with the patient? Was there good communication with patient's relatives, staff and other colleagues?		Tick
7. Record keeping	Tial	Tick
The records should be legible, signed, dated and timed. All necessary records should be completed in full.	Tick	TICK
8. Overall clinical care		
The case records and the trainee's discussion should demonstrate that this episode of clinical care was conducted in accordance with good practice and to a good overall standard.	Tick	Tick
9. Understanding of the issues surrounding the clinical focus chosen by the assessor	Tick	Tick
The clinical focus must be one of the topics identified in the assessment schedule. The trainee should show an understanding <i>appropriate to their experience</i> .		TICK

Case-based Discussion (CbD) - Intensive Care Medicine ACCP

Case-based discussion is designed to evaluate trainee clinical practice, decision-making and the interpretation and application of evidence, by reviewing their record of practice. Its primary purpose is to enable a conversation between trainee and assessor about the presentation and management of a critically ill patient. It is not intended as a test of knowledge, nor as an oral or clinical examination. It is intended to assess the clinical decision-making process and the way in which the trainee used medical knowledge when managing a single case.

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Such discussions will also incorporate an assessment of the adequacy of a trainee's record keeping, although this is not the primary purpose of CbD.

In practical terms, the trainee will arrange a CbD with an assessor (Consultant or senior trainee) and bring along a selection of three case notes from cases in which he/she has recently been solely involved. The assessor selects one and then engages the trainee in a discussion around the assessment of the patient, the choices and reasons for selection of techniques and the management decisions with respect to initial resuscitation, stabilisation, further management and ICU/HDU admission decision. The assessor then scores the trainee in each of the nine domains described above, using the standard form. It may be appropriate only to score three or four domains at a single event, and it should be emphasised that the purpose of the tool is to understand the decision making processes and thinking of the trainee. CbD is the trainee's chance to have somebody pay close attention to an aspect of their clinical thinking and to provide feedback. Feedback and discussion are mandatory.

Curriculum Competency Level Descriptors

The following Competency Level Descriptors are excerpted from Part II of *The CCT in Intensive Care Medicine* and are presented here for indicative ease of reference when completing the ACCP 'Competencies Assessed' section (over).

Level	Task orientated	Knowledge orientated	Patient management
1	competence Performs task under direct supervision.	very limited knowledge; requires considerable guidance to solve a problem within the area.	competence Can take history, examine and arrange investigations for straight forward case (limited differential diagnosis). Can initiate emergency management and continue a management plan, recognising acute divergences from the plan. Will need help to deal with these.
2	Performs task in straightforward circumstances, requires help for more difficult situations. Understands indications and complications of task.	Sound basic knowledge; requires some guidance to solve a problem within the area. Will have knowledge of appropriate guidelines and protocols.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complicated case. Can initiate emergency management. In a straightforward case, can plan management and manage any divergences in short term. Will need help with more complicated cases.
3	Performs task in most circumstances, will need some guidance in complex situations. Can manage most complications, has a good understanding of contraindications and alternatives.	Advanced knowledge and understanding; only requires occasional advice and assistance to solve a problem. Will be able to assess evidence critically.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complex case in a focused manner. Can initiate emergency management. In a most cases, can plan management and manage any divergences. May need specialist help for some cases.
4	Independent (consultant) practice.	Expert level of knowledge.	Specialist.



FICM ACCP ICM Mini Clinical Evaluation Exercise (ICM-CEX) Assessment Form

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink						
Trainee ACCP's Surname						
T-ACCP's Forename(s)						
NMC/equivalent Number	NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED					
Observation						
Code Number						
edde Hambel						
Observed by						
GMC/NMC Number	NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED					
Date	Profession/grade					
Date	riolession/grade					
Signature of supervising clinician						
Clinical Setting:						
ICU HDU ED	Ward Transfer Other					
Assessment:						
	Tick					
Practice was satisfactory	Assessor's signature					
	one					
Practice was unsatisfactory	Tick Assessor's signature					
,	one					
Expand on areas of good practice. You unsatisfactory score given.	MUST expand on areas for improvement for e					
Examples of good practice were:						
Examples of good practice were:						
Areas of practice requiring improvement	were:					
7 incus of practice requiring improvement						
Further learning and experience should for	ocus on:					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						

Please grade the following areas: (Descriptors included with each domain)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
History taking and information gathering		
Did the trainee take an adequate history and gather enough information from relatives, staff, notes or other colleagues to help decision making?	Tick	Tick
2. Assessment and differential diagnosis		
The focus here is on a targeted clinical examination that, combined with domain 1, allows full assessment and the assimilation of a differential diagnosis. It is important that more than one diagnosis is considered, but the most likely diagnosis should also be highlighted.	Tick	Tick
3. Immediate management and stabilisation		
Having made a full assessment, was the immediate management appropriate? Did the patient require urgent action? Was that action taken? Was it effective? Was appropriate help sought?	Tick	Tick
4. Further management and clinical judgement		
Once patient was stable, were further management decisions appropriate? Were appropriate drugs given? Were relevant tests ordered? Was the patient managed/admitted to the appropriate clinical area?	Tick	Tick
5. Identification of potential problems and difficulties	Tick	
Did the trainee identify potential problems?		Tick
6. Communication with patient, staff and colleagues	Tick	
How was communication dealt with by the trainee? Were intervention options discussed with the patient? Was there good communication with patient's relatives, staff and other colleagues?		Tick
7. Record keeping	- Tick	Tick
The records should be legible, signed, dated and timed. All necessary records should be completed in full.		Tick
8. Overall clinical care		
The case records and the trainee's discussion should demonstrate that this episode of clinical care was conducted in accordance with good practice and to a good overall standard.	Tick	Tick
9. Understanding of the issues surrounding the clinical focus chosen by the assessor	Tick	Tick
The clinical focus must be one of the topics identified in the assessment schedule. The trainee should show an understanding <i>appropriate to their experience</i> .	TICK	TICK

Clinical Evaluation Exercise (CEX) – FICM ACCP

Clinical Evaluation Exercise is designed to evaluate a trainee's clinical practice, decision-making and the interpretation and application of evidence, by directly observing the trainee's practice. Its primary purpose is to observe the trainee during a clinical encounter. Then, a discussion takes place between the observer and the trainee with regards to the management of a critically ill patient and feedback is given. It is intended to assess the overall clinical conduct of the trainee in the nine domains (described above) when managing a single case.

The evaluation should be according to the trainee's level of training. A satisfactory assessment will indicate that the trainee's performance is what is expected from a trainee at their level of training. Please refer to the ICM curriculum.

The trainee should ask the assessor to observe the clinical encounter with the patient. The assessor

should observe the trainee's performance only interfering if it is necessary (e.g. patient safety is compromised, help to manage the patient is required...etc).

It is best to mark sheet and write notes while the trainee is being observed. The assessor then scores the trainee in each of the nine domains described above, using the standard form. It may be appropriate only to score three or four domains at a single event.

Discussion and feedback should be given as soon as possible after the observation in a quiet and private place. Feedback and discussion are mandatory.

Curriculum Competency Level Descriptors

The following Competency Level Descriptors are excerpted from Part II of *The CCT in Intensive Care Medicine* and are presented here for indicative ease of reference when completing the ACCP 'Competencies Assessed' section (over).

Level	Task orientated competence	Knowledge orientated competence	Patient management competence
1	Performs task under direct supervision.	Very limited knowledge; requires considerable guidance to solve a problem within the area.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations for straight forward case (limited differential diagnosis). Can initiate emergency management and continue a management plan, recognising acute divergences from the plan. Will need help to deal with these.
2	Performs task in straightforward circumstances, requires help for more difficult situations. Understands indications and complications of task.	Sound basic knowledge; requires some guidance to solve a problem within the area. Will have knowledge of appropriate guidelines and protocols.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complicated case. Can initiate emergency management. In a straightforward case, can plan management and manage any divergences in short term. Will need help with more complicated cases.
3	Performs task in most circumstances, will need some guidance in complex situations. Can manage most complications, has a good understanding of contraindications and alternatives.	Advanced knowledge and understanding; only requires occasional advice and assistance to solve a problem. Will be able to assess evidence critically.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complex case in a focused manner. Can initiate emergency management. In a most cases, can plan management and manage any divergences. May need specialist help for some cases.
4	Independent (consultant) practice.	Expert level of knowledge.	Specialist.



FICM ACCP ICM Mini Clinical Evaluation Exercise (ICM-CEX) Assessment Form

Please complete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink	
ACCP's Surname	
ACCP's Forename(s)	
NMC/equivalent Number	NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED
Observation	
Code Number	
Observed by	
GMC/NMC Number	NUMBER MUST BE COMPLETED
Date	Profession/grade
Signature of supervising clinician	
Clinical Setting:	
ICU HDU ED Wa	rd Transfer Other
Assessment:	
Practice was satisfactory	Tick Assessor's signature
,	one
Practice was unsatisfactory	Tick Assessor's signature
,	one
Expand on areas of good practice. You MUS	r expand on areas for improvement for each
unsatisfactory score given.	
Examples of good practice were:	
Areas of practice requiring improvement wer	e:
	-
Further learning and experience should focus	on:

Please grade the following areas: (Descriptors included with each domain)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1. History taking and information gathering		
Did the trainee take an adequate history and gather enough information from relatives, staff, notes or other colleagues to help decision making?	Tick	Tick
2. Assessment and differential diagnosis		
The focus here is on a targeted clinical examination that, combined with domain 1, allows full assessment and the assimilation of a differential diagnosis. It is important that more than one diagnosis is considered, but the most likely diagnosis should also be highlighted.	Tick	Tick
3. Immediate management and stabilisation		
Having made a full assessment, was the immediate management appropriate? Did the patient require urgent action? Was that action taken? Was it effective? Was appropriate help sought?	Tick	Tick
4. Further management and clinical judgement		
Once patient was stable, were further management decisions appropriate? Were appropriate drugs given? Were relevant tests ordered? Was the patient managed/admitted to the appropriate clinical area?	Tick	Tick
5. Identification of potential problems and difficulties		Tick
Did the trainee identify potential problems?	Tick	
6. Communication with patient, staff and colleagues		
How was communication dealt with by the trainee? Were intervention options discussed with the patient? Was there good communication with patient's relatives, staff and other colleagues?	Tick	Tick
7. Record keeping	Tick	T: -1-
The records should be legible, signed, dated and timed. All necessary records should be completed in full.	Tick	Tick
8. Overall clinical care		
The case records and the trainee's discussion should demonstrate that this episode of clinical care was conducted in accordance with good practice and to a good overall standard.	Tick	Tick
9. Understanding of the issues surrounding the clinical focus chosen by the assessor	Tick	Tick
The clinical focus must be one of the topics identified in the assessment schedule. The trainee should show an understanding <i>appropriate to their experience</i> .	TICK	TICK

Clinical Evaluation Exercise (CEX) - FICM ACCP

Clinical Evaluation Exercise is designed to evaluate a trainee's clinical practice, decision-making and the interpretation and application of evidence, by directly observing the trainee's practice. Its primary purpose is to observe the trainee during a clinical encounter. Then, a discussion takes place between the observer and the trainee with regards to the management of a critically ill patient and feedback is given. It is intended to assess the overall clinical conduct of the trainee in the nine domains (described above) when managing a single case.

The evaluation should be according to the trainee's level of training. A satisfactory assessment will indicate that the trainee's performance is what is expected from a trainee at their level of training. Please refer to the ICM curriculum.

The trainee should ask the assessor to observe the clinical encounter with the patient. The assessor should observe the trainee's performance only interfering if it is necessary (e.g. patient safety is compromised, help to manage the patient is required...etc).

It is best to mark sheet and write notes while the trainee is being observed. The assessor then scores the trainee in each of the nine domains described above, using the standard form. It may be appropriate only to score three or four domains at a single event.

Discussion and feedback should be given as soon as possible after the observation in a quiet and private place. Feedback and discussion are mandatory.

Curriculum Competency Level Descriptors

The following Competency Level Descriptors are excerpted from Part II of *The CCT in Intensive Care Medicine* and are presented here for indicative ease of reference when completing the ACCP 'Competencies Assessed' section (over).

Level	Task orientated competence	Knowledge orientated competence	Patient management competence
1	Performs task under direct supervision.	Very limited knowledge; requires considerable guidance to solve a problem within the area.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations for straight forward case (limited differential diagnosis). Can initiate emergency management and continue a management plan, recognising acute divergences from the plan. Will need help to deal with these.
2	Performs task in straightforward circumstances, requires help for more difficult situations. Understands indications and complications of task.	Sound basic knowledge; requires some guidance to solve a problem within the area. Will have knowledge of appropriate guidelines and protocols.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complicated case. Can initiate emergency management. In a straightforward case, can plan management and manage any divergences in short term. Will need help with more complicated cases.
3	Performs task in most circumstances, will need some guidance in complex situations. Can manage most complications, has a good understanding of contraindications and alternatives.	Advanced knowledge and understanding; only requires occasional advice and assistance to solve a problem. Will be able to assess evidence critically.	Can take history, examine and arrange investigations in a more complex case in a focused manner. Can initiate emergency management. In a most cases, can plan management and manage any divergences. May need specialist help for some cases.
4	Independent (consultant) practice.	Expert level of knowledge.	Specialist.



FICM ACCP Direct Observation of Procedural Skills (DOPS) Assessment Form

nplete this form in BLOCK CAPITALS and BLACK ink		
e ACCP's Surname		
's Forename(s)		
quivalent Number	NUMBER MUST	T BE COMPLETED
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IMC Number	GMC /NMC NU	MBER <u>MUST</u> BE COMPLETED
	Profession/grad	de
re of observing n		
ment:		
Practice was satisfactory	Tick one	Assessor's signature
Practice was unsatisfactory	Tick one	Assessor's signature
d on areas of good practice. You	MUST expand on a	areas for improvement for each
isfactory score given.		areas for improvement for each
		areas for improvement for each
r	r's Forename(s) quivalent Number ure umber ed by IMC Number ure of observing n ment: Practice was satisfactory Practice was unsatisfactory	r's Forename(s) quivalent Number ure umber ed by IMC Number profession/grace ure of observing n ment: Practice was satisfactory Practice was unsatisfactory Tick one Tick one

Performance	YES	NO	Comments
Understands indications and contraindications for the procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Explained procedure to patient	Tick	Tick	Comments
Understands relevant anatomy	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory preparation for procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Communicated appropriately with patient and staff	Tick	Tick	Comments
Full aseptic technique	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory technical performance of procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Adapted to unexpected problems during procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Demonstrated adequate skill and practical fluency	Tick	Tick	Comments
Maintained Safe practice	Tick	Tick	Comments
Completed procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory documentation of procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Issued clear post-procedure instructions to patient and staff	Tick	Tick	Comments
Maintained professional demeanour throughout	Tick	Tick	Comments

If you have rated the performance unsatisfactory, you **MUST** indicate which elements were unsatisfactory

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Forename(s)		
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Performance	YES	NO	Comments
Understands indications and contraindications for the procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Explained procedure to patient	Tick	Tick	Comments
Understands relevant anatomy	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory preparation for procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Communicated appropriately with patient and staff	Tick	Tick	Comments
Full aseptic technique	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory technical performance of procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Adapted to unexpected problems during procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Demonstrated adequate skill and practical fluency	Tick	Tick	Comments
Maintained Safe practice	Tick	Tick	Comments
Completed procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Satisfactory documentation of procedure	Tick	Tick	Comments
Issued clear post-procedure instructions to patient and staff	Tick	Tick	Comments
Maintained professional demeanour throughout	Tick	Tick	Comments

If you have rated the performance unsatisfactory, you **MUST** indicate which elements were unsatisfactory:

Curriculum Competency Level Descriptors

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Acute Care Assessment Form (ACAT)

Date of Assessment (DD/MM/YY) Trainee's S	Surname	
Trainee's F	orename	
Trainee's Year Trainee's GMC No	umber	
$\textbf{Assessor's Registration Number} \ (e.g. GMC, \ NMC, \ GMC, \ CMC, \ $	GDC)	
Assessor's Name		
Assessor's Email		
Assessor's Position:		J
Consultant SAS SpR SpR S	вно 🗆	GP Nurse Other
List of cases seen (please include the curriculum c	competence	ce level being assessed where applicable):
How has the trainee's acute work been	n assess	sed?
Post Take Ward Round		
During Acute Unselected Take- Day		
During Acute Unselected Take- Night		
Specialty Take		
Critical Care		
Regular Ward Round		
Other (please specify)		
		1

Please score the trainee on the scale shown. Please note that your scoring should reflect the performance of the trainee against that which you would reasonably expect at their stage/year of training and level of experience. Please mark 'Unable to Comment' if you feel you have not observed the behaviour.

Well below Below for expectation for stage of of training		expectation for			expectation stage
training training		training	training	training	
Clinical Assessment:	<u></u>	_	_	_	
		Ц		Ц	
Medical Record Keeping:					
Investigations and Referrals	:: 				
Management of Critically III	Patient:				
Time Management:					
Management of Take/Team	Working: □				
Clinical Leadership:					
Handover:					
Overall Clinical Judgement:					
Based on this observation p	lease rate the leve	of overall compet	ence the trainee l	has shown:	
Overall Clinical Judgen	nent				
Rating	Descrip	tion			
Below Level expected during Foundation Programme		required frequent su nanagement plans a			
Performed at the level expected completion of Foundation Programs Core Training		Trainee required supervision to assist in some clinical management plans and/or time management			
Performed at the level expected completion of Core Training/ e Higher Training		Supervision and assistance needed for complex cases, competent to run the acute care period with senior support			
Performed at level expected d Higher Training		Very little supervising consultant input needed, competent to run the acute care period with occasional senior support			
Performed at level expected for completion of Higher Training		oractise independen e care period	tly and provide ser	nior supervision for	