

GP Curriculum statements – 12 – Care of People with Cancer & Palliative Care

Learning Outcomes that could be delivered in Secondary care (Linked to Competency areas in the Curriculum)

Learning Outcome	Competency Area
Demonstrate Knowledge of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiology of major cancers along with, risk factors and unhealthy behaviours • Principles and design of primary and secondary screening programmes • Referral guidelines and protocols, both local and national • Principles of palliative care and how it applies to non-cancer illnesses such as cardiovascular, neurological, respiratory and infectious diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Management • Community care • Comprehensive approach
Demonstrate the ability to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend to the full range of physical, social and spiritual needs of the patient and carer(s) • Communicate effectively with the patient and carer(s) regarding difficult information about the disease, its treatment or its prognosis • Provide and manage 24 hour continuity of care through various clinical system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Management • Person centred • Comprehensive approach
Demonstrate the knowledge of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs and symptoms of the early presentation of cancer • Ability to suspect a cancer diagnosis early in the disease process • Appropriate investigations of patients with cancer and of how they fit in with national guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Management • Specific Problem solving • Comprehensive approach
Demonstrate the knowledge on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to manage pain • About a syringe driver • Suitable drugs for pain management • Conversion of drugs from oral dosage to syringe drive, either, IV or subcutaneous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Management • Specific Problem Solving • Comprehensive approach
Demonstrate the knowledge of various palliative care emergencies and their appropriate management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major haemorrhage • Hypercalcaemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific Problem Solving • Person centred care • Holistic care

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior Vena Caval obstruction • Spinal cord compression • Bone fractures • Anxiety/panic • Use of emergency drugs 	
<p>Knowledge of the social benefits and services available to patients and carer(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care management • Community Orientation • Comprehensive approach
<p>Understand the current population trends in the prevalence of risk factors and cancer in the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Orientation • Holistic care
<p>Appreciate the importance of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social and psychological impact of cancer on the patient's family, friends, dependents and employers • Normal and abnormal grieving and its impact upon symptomatology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care management • Person centred care • Comprehensive approach • Community Orientation
<p>The ability to offer spiritual care for the patient and carer(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic care • Primary care management
<p>Understand the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key health service policy documents that influence healthcare provision for cancer and palliative care. • And recognise how geographical factors influence the prevalence and treatment of cancers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextual aspects • Primary Care Management
<p>Knowledge of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical dimensions of treatment and investigation choices, palliative and terminal care, and advanced directives • Ethical principles and how they apply to cancer care and control • Their own personal attitudes and experiences which can affect their attitude towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal aspects • Comprehensive approach • Problem solving skills

patients with cancer or who are dying

The ability to

- define and apply evidence-based care in patients with cancer
- ability to learn from the clinical experience
- Seek knowledge of cancer treatment trials and how to inform patients about their participation

- Scientific aspects