

## GP Curriculum statements – 15.7 Neurological Problems

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

Learning Outcome	Competency Area
1. Be able to recognise common and or important neurological conditions in secondary care e.g. Cerebrovascular accident, Subarachnoid haemorrhage, Epilepsy, Dementia, Parkinson's disease, Multiple sclerosis, Motor neurone disease and Cerebral palsy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge base</li> </ul>
2. Be aware of the indications for and limitations of the following investigations: EEG, CT scan, MRI scan and nerve conduction studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• Knowledge base</li> </ul>
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the acute management of the following: meningitis, meningococcal septicaemia, collapse, sudden loss of consciousness (including cerebrovascular accidents), status epilepticus and acute spinal cord compression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific problem solving skills</li> <li>• Emergency care</li> <li>• Knowledge base</li> </ul>
4. Be able to communicate truthfully and sympathetically to patients with neurological problems, particularly when they are incurable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitudinal aspects</li> <li>• Person centred care</li> </ul>
5. Demonstrate an awareness of the functional anatomy of the nervous system to aid diagnosis and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem solving skills</li> <li>• Knowledge base</li> </ul>
6. Counsel patients appropriately and beware of the latest medical standards for fitness to drive especially post epileptic seizure and in dementia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person centred care</li> <li>• Community orientation</li> </ul>
7. Recognise the ethical dilemmas in dealing with patients who are unconscious or unable to communicate and deal with them in a sympathetic and non-judgemental manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person centred care</li> <li>• Attitudinal aspects</li> </ul>
8. Communicate diagnoses, risks and treatment options with patients, families and carers in an ethical and non-prejudicial manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person-centred care.</li> <li>• Attitudinal aspect</li> </ul>

9. Be aware of key national guidelines in managing neurological conditions in secondary care (e.g. NICE stroke and TIA guidelines).

- Scientific aspects

10. Psychomotor skills

Demonstrate a competent examination of the central and peripheral nervous systems.

- Knowledge base
- Psychomotor skills