

## Using the Framework of CPD Skills in the Lifelong Learning platform

### **Overview of this guidance:**

The incorporation of CPD into the Lifelong Learning platform has seen a Framework of CPD Skills replace what was formerly the CPD Matrix.

While the CPD Matrix was designed to assist CPD learners and appraisers in their appraisal discussions, there were some previous barriers to its use. Some of these issues had included misconceptions that use of the CPD Matrix was compulsory, and adverse feedback had been received from some event providers that the process of mapping their programmes to individual codes from the Matrix had been a level of detail too far. There had however been contrasting comments that many CPD learners and event providers found benefit in having a structure against which to plan and record CPD.

The Lifelong Learning platform has been designed to address all of the above and this guidance explains how the Framework of CPD Skills should be used.

### **What has changed:**

The Framework of CPD Skills has been designed to provide a more logical and streamlined way for guiding indicative content. For example, airway topics, which had previously appeared across all three levels of the former CPD Matrix, now appear under one overall heading and all of the previous codes (e.g. "1C02" and "3A01") have been removed. The current structure of the Framework appears later in this guidance.

We are engaging with the specialist societies and associations to keep the CPD Skills topical and appropriate, and updates will follow as notifications within the Lifelong Learning platform.

### **Using the Framework of CPD Skills within the Lifelong Learning platform:**

A 'light touch' approach has been adopted for use of the Framework of CPD Skills in the Lifelong Learning platform. It is made very clear that this is an entirely optional resource for CPD Learners recording their completion of a CPD Activity, such as e-Learning or reading, and the same approach applies for event providers making an application for CPD approval.

We recognise that some of the CPD skills may change on the day of an approved CPD event, or additional CPD skills may instead get covered, for example, during open discussion sessions. For this reason, CPD Learners can now select/deselect the CPD skills which were originally specified, during their reflection in the Lifelong Learning platform. Further information on how to do this is available [here](#).

Every heading in the Framework has the option of selecting "Other" and we are keen to hear from CPD Learners about any new categories which can be added. Following consultation with the appropriate specialist society / association we will then be able to quickly include these within the Framework.

In recognition of the fact that many event providers have previously made use of the CPD Matrix, the skills from it can still be easily identified in the Framework albeit in a more streamlined way and without the individual codes, which it was commented were not meaningful. This will assist with transitional arrangements.

Looking further ahead, we are keen to hear from CPD Learners if the Framework should continue in its current format or if, instead, the structure should just feature the headings with the individual skills appearing as indicative content only, which can be elaborated upon during the doctor's reflection.

**Further resources:**

Guidance videos for using CPD functionality within the Lifelong Learning platform:

- [Add and reflect on a CPD activity](#)
- [How to search CPD events](#)
- [Special circumstances and CPD activity report](#)

<b>CPD heading</b>	<b>(Indicative) CPD skills</b>
<b>Airway and resuscitation</b>	Airway assessment Advanced airway management Anaphylaxis Basic airway management Can't intubate, can't ventilate
<b>Anaesthesia for radiology</b>	Anaesthesia for radiology
<b>Bariatric</b>	Bariatric
<b>Cardiothoracic</b>	Cardiothoracic
<b>Day surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery
<b>Education</b>	Assessing educational needs Careers support Clinical skill teaching Clinical supervision Curriculum design Developments in allied clinical specialties (relevant to practice) Educational leadership Ensuring quality in medical education Facilitating learning in the workplace Inter-professional learning Mentoring Simulation in clinical learning Structured assessments of competence Supervision of international medical graduates Technology-enhanced learning
<b>Training</b>	Educational supervisor training Roles and responsibilities of clinical supervisors Workplace based assessment
<b>ENT, maxillo-facial and dental surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery
<b>General, urological and gynaecological surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery
<b>Healthcare management</b>	Critical incident reporting Human factors in anaesthetic practice Quality improvement Team leadership and resource management Understanding of complaints process
<b>Hepatobiliary surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery
<b>ICM and emergency Management</b>	Anaphylaxis Advanced life support (relevant to practice) Assessment of the critically ill patient Basic life support Diagnosis and management of shock, infection and sepsis End of life issues and organ donation Initiation and management of ventilatory support Management of the ICU Sedation techniques for ICU patients

	Support of threatened and failing organ systems
<b>IT skills</b>	Basic search methodology Use of patient record systems
<b>Legal and ethical aspects of Practice</b>	Consent Equality and diversity Ethics Information governance Mental capacity and deprivation of liberty safeguards
<b>Military anaesthesia</b>	Advanced Leadership and Crew Resource Management Anaesthesia for Blast and Ballistic Injuries Anaesthesia for Head Injuries in the Deployed Military Environment Anaesthesia for Severe Burns Analgesia for Aeromedical Evacuation Appraisal Process During Deployment Awareness of the Military Anaesthesia Higher Unit of Training Awareness of the Military Equipment Procurement Process Casualty Reporting Systems Clinical Decision Making in the resource constrained environment Concepts of Vascular Access and Rapid Infusion Devices Control of catastrophic haemorrhage Critical Care Bundles in the austere environment Deployed Adult and Paediatric Anaesthetic Delivery Deployed echelons of care and evacuation Deployed ethical decision-making Deployed Hospital Care Analgesia Protocols Deployed Indirect Laryngoscopy Devices Deployed Military Clinical Governance Deployed PCA Equipment Deployed Regional Anaesthesia including equipment and protocols Deployed Theatre and Transfer Ventilators Early Prophylaxis of Neuropathic Pain Enduring DMS Audit and Data Collection Process Familiarity with DMS Structure, Hierarchy and Responsibilities Fluid Management for Major Burns with Trauma Implications of prolonged transfer care Inter-MTF transfer options Intra-osseous Devices Major Medical Incident Management Management of Critical Care patients for those not undertaking regular intensive care Management of TBI including ICP monitoring Management of traumatic airway Injuries Management of Traumatic Cardiac Arrest Military Massive Haemorrhage Protocol Military Pre-Hospital Analgesia Near Patient Coagulation Testing Options for TIVA in the Deployed Military Environment Pain Management During Rehabilitation Pre-Hospital Resuscitation Options Preparation of Patients for CCAST Evacuation Prolonged Field Care

	<p>Role and capabilities of tactical and strategic CCAST</p> <p>Role of the Deployed Medical Director</p> <p>Specific Deployed ICM Equipment</p> <p>Transfer equipment and their role in different transfer platforms</p> <p>Ultrasound use in Regional Anaesthesia</p> <p>Understanding of CPNB in the deployed setting</p> <p>Understanding the end points of resuscitation including the potential role of ultrasound</p> <p>Unplanned Paediatric Resuscitation Skills and Equipment</p>
<b>Neuro</b>	<p>Initial management of brain injury (traumatic or spontaneous intracranial haemorrhage)</p> <p>Initial management of spinal injured patients</p> <p>Management of patients with neuro trauma for imaging</p>
<b>Obstetrics</b>	<p>Analgesia for labour</p> <p>Anaesthesia for non-obstetric procedures in the pregnant patient</p> <p>Assessment of the critically ill parturient</p> <p>General anaesthesia for elective and emergency LSCS</p> <p>Management of obstetric emergencies</p> <p>Principles of newborn resuscitation</p> <p>Regional anaesthesia complications in the pregnant patient</p> <p>Regional anaesthesia for elective and emergency LSCS</p>
<b>Ophthalmic</b>	Ophthalmic
<b>Orthopaedic surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery
<b>Paediatrics</b>	<p>Assessment and initial management of the critically ill child</p> <p>Analgesia for children</p> <p>Fluid management for children</p> <p>Perioperative care of children</p> <p>Sedation techniques for children</p> <p>Team working between DGHs and PIC retrieval teams</p> <p>Vascular access techniques</p>
<b>Pain</b>	<p>Assessment of acute pain</p> <p>Advanced management of perioperative pain</p> <p>Basic assessment and management of chronic pain</p> <p>Management of acute pain</p> <p>Management of acute non-surgical pain</p>
<b>Patient safety</b>	<p>Advanced patient monitoring techniques</p> <p>Anaesthetic management for non-operative procedures</p> <p>Blood product checking protocols (to comply with local requirements)</p> <p>Child protection training</p> <p>Fluid management and blood product usage</p> <p>Infection control</p> <p>Protection of vulnerable adults</p> <p>The prevention and management of accidental awareness under anaesthesia</p> <p>Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis</p>
<b>Plastic/burns</b>	Plastic/burns
<b>Perioperative</b>	<p>Perioperative emergencies</p> <p>Perioperative management for surgical specialties not listed elsewhere</p>
<b>Regional anaesthesia</b>	<p>Indications, benefits and risks of regional anaesthesia</p> <p>Principles of performing local, regional and neuraxial techniques</p>

	Recognition and management of side effects and complications of regional anaesthesia Use of nerve/plexus location techniques
<b>Research</b>	Research
<b>Scientific principles</b>	Pharmacology and therapeutics Physics and clinical measurement Physiology and biochemistry
<b>Sedation practice</b>	Sedation practice
<b>Transfer medicine</b>	Patient transfer skills
<b>Trauma management (including pre-hospital care)</b>	Principles of assessment and management of major trauma (including burns)
<b>Vascular surgery</b>	Preoperative assessment and preparation for surgery