

The duration of paediatric training should be five years, after having completed medical school.

A three-year basic training program should be incorporated in the full training during which the paediatric trainee shall acquire a central core of knowledge embracing physiology, development and growth, metabolism and nutrition, immunology and infectious diseases, pathology, neonatology, trauma and resuscitation, emergency and intensive care, safeguarding.

The common trunk training in general paediatrics sets the foundation for an additional 2 (to 3) years in one of the three options the discipline of paediatrics can encompass:

Primary care or community paediatrics

Secondary care or hospital-based general paediatrics

Tertiary care or hospital-based paediatric subspecialities

a. Theoretical knowledge

The specialty of general Paediatrics requires documented and assessed knowledge (see appendix

1) in:

1) Adolescent pathology

2) Allergy

3) Cardiology

4) Community medicine

5) Dermatology

6) Diseases of the Orbita and Eyes

7) ENT Disorders

8) Endocrinology & Diabetes

9) Emergency medicine

10) Gastrointestinal & Hepatic diseases

11) Genetics & Dysmorphology

12) Haematological & Oncological Disorders

13) Infectious and Immune deficiencies

14) Mental health & Behavioural Disorders

15) Metabolic Diseases

16) Neonatology

17) Nephro-Urology Disorders

18) Neurology & Neuromuscular Disorders

19) Pre-, Peri-, and Post-surgical Care

20) Respiratory Disorders

21) Rheumatic Diseases

22) Sports Medicine

b. Practical and Clinical Skills

The speciality of general Paediatrics requires assessed and documented numbers for “Practical Skills”: **TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO PERFORM INDEPENDENTLY Common Trunk General Paeds.**

Capillary or peripheral blood samplings	✓	✎		
Electrocardiogram	✓	✎		
Lumbar puncture	✓	✎		
Urethral catheterization, supra-pubic aspiration of urine			✓	✎
Collection of blood from central lines	✓	✎		
Umbilical venous and artery cannulation and sampling			✓	✎
Bag, valve and mask ventilation	✓	✎		
External chest compression	✓	✎		
Tracheal intubation of term newborn babies			✓	✎
Tracheal intubation of preterm babies and older children			✓	✎
Administration of exogenous surfactant	✓	✎		
Safeguarding	✓	✎		
Administer intradermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular & intravenous drugs			✓	✎
Needle thoracocentesis for pleural effusion or pneumothorax				*
Insertion of intraosseous needle				*
Percutaneous long line insertion				*
Abdominal paracentesis				*