European Training Charter for Medical Specialists, UEMS 2001

DERMATO-VENEREOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY

Chapter 6, CHARTER on TRAINING of MEDICAL SPECIALISTS in the EU

REQUIREMENTS for the SPECIALITIES DERMATO-VENEREOLOGY (Continental Europe), DERMATOLOGY and VENEREOLOGY (UK and Ireland)

Approved by the UEMS Specialist Section and the European Board of Dermatology and Venereology in its meeting in Munich, 13th October 2001
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DEFINITIONS

Dermatology is the organ speciality that is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment (both medical and surgical) and prevention of diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, adjacent mucosae, cutaneous appendages as well as skin manifestations of systemic diseases and systemic manifestations of skin diseases. It also encompasses the promotion of good skin health.
Venereology is the organ speciality that is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other medical conditions of the genito-anal tract. It also concerns promotion of good sexual health.

INSTITUTIONS

The institution or combination of institutions responsible for training should meet the following criteria:

- Adequate facilities for the diagnosis and management for the full range of dermatological and venereological conditions, respectively full range of dermatological conditions (UK and Ireland), including a minimum requirement of dedicated in-patients beds, provision and support for research and postgraduate degrees.

- The trainee should be exposed to the full range of dermatological and venereological conditions, respectively full range of dermatological conditions (UK and Ireland).

- It is recommended that there should be at least the equivalent of 2 full time specialists in the department. Every institution should designate one person responsible for training.

- The European Board of Dermatology and Venereology (EBDV) recognizes the importance of ‘Quality Assurance’ in training. This should be the responsibility of the appropriate national body in association with the EBDV.

- ‘Manpower’ planning should exist in European countries. These should inform, consult and be subject to the EBDV.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

- For the quality assurance of training of dermato-venereologists all the topics listed in the Programme for Dermatology and the Programme for Venereology should be considered; whilst for the separate specialities of Dermatology and Venereology only those topics listed under each speciality need to be considered.
PROGRAMME OF DERMATOLOGY

According to the definition of the specialities Dermato-Venereology and Dermatology the trainee should gain deep knowledge of and gain sufficient theoretical and practical experience in methodologies and skills for diagnosis and treatment.

The training has to cover the following spectrum:

* General dermatology in 'out-patients clinics' and 'in-patients' clinics
* Paediatric dermatology and genetics
* Geriatric dermatology
* Dermatologic oncology
* Clinical immunology, with particular reference to immune-mediated skin diseases
* Allergology, with particular reference to allergic skin diseases
* Occupational and environmental dermatology
* Photodermatology and phototherapy
* Dermatological surgery, electrosurgery, cryosurgery, lasers, radiotherapy and other physico-chemical treatments (including photodynamic therapy)
* Aesthetic and cosmetic dermatology, including corrective dermato-surgical and medical (conservative) procedures
* Wound healing, conservative and surgical
* Dermatopathology, incl. biopsy and technical aspects
* Molecular biology
* Burns, reactions to physical and chemical agents
* Bacterial, mycological, viral and parasitic infections and infestations affecting the skin and skin-adjacent mucous membranes
* Genito-anal diseases of skin and skin-adjacent mucous membranes
* Vascular pathology of the skin and adjacent tissue
* Non-invasive and invasive diagnostic procedures (eg. dermoscopy techniques, ultrasound and other measurements of skin function, laser spectroscopy, biopsy and culture techniques)
* Selecting, monitoring and prescribing topical and systemic treatments, including dermatological formulations
* Pharmacology and skin-related toxicology
* Skin care, preventive dermatology and rehabilitation
* Psychodermatology and social aspects
PROGRAMME OF VENEREOLOGY

According to the definition of the specialities Dermato-Venereology and Venereology the trainee should gain deep knowledge of and gain sufficient theoretical and practical experience in methodologies and skills for diagnosis and treatment.

The training has to cover the following spectrum:

* Epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV-infection
* Prevention and control of STIs, including partner notification
* Organization of STI services in public health
* Sexual history-taking and genito-anal examination
* Clinical diagnosis and management of STIs, including systemic manifestations, genito-anal dermatoses and the local and systemic complications
* HIV infection and its complications, management and treatment
* HPV-related lower genital tract malignancies, including diagnosis and management of cellular abnormalities of the uterine cervix
* Common gynecological, proctal and andrological disorders
* STIs in pregnancy and neonates
* Multidisciplinary management of children with genital infections
* Laboratory diagnosis including serological tests for STIs
* Familiarity with at least one set of management guidelines for STIs (national and supranational)
* Methods of contraception
* Sexual health and education, and psychosexual problems

IN ADDITION TO THIS THE TRAINING PROGRAMME OF ALL THREE SPECIALITIES (Dermato-Venereology, Dermatology, Venereology) SHOULD CONTAIN:

* Epidemiology, data management and evidence based medicine
* Good clinical practice guidelines and training, medical ethics
* Basic principles of health economics
* Practice organisation and time management
* Research, clinical and laboratory
* Active participation in clinic sessions, dermatopathology sessions, journal sessions and telematics
* Clinical Scoring Systems
* Teaching and communication skills
* Quality management and critical incidence and failure reporting
GENERAL ASPECTS of TRAINING in DERMATO-VENEREOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY and VENEREOLOGY

- Selection and access to the speciality is the responsibility of the appropriate national authority.

- A period in general common trunk training is recommended, before, during or after the minimum 4 years of speciality training. In those countries without requiring a common trunk training a minimum of 5 years full time training in Dermato-Venereology is necessary.

- A training log-book for the speciality is necessary

- The national authorities can recognize for training purposes up to one year spent in a recognized centre abroad in an EU or non-EU country.

- The size of the training institution or group of institutions should be such that it has an adequate number and variety of disorders of in and out-patients and/or easy access to a sufficient number of beds

- The institution should be such as to allow the trainee to carry out his/her training as outlined in the programme of dermatology and in the programme of venerology, as well as to allow appropriate access to other relevant specialities. Inspection of training institutions by the national authorities should be conducted at least once every 5 years. Reports from visitations / inspections of training sites can be brought to the knowledge of the EBDV with due regards to privacy protection).

- Each institution should identify a chief of training who should have been practicing the specialty for at least 5 years after specialist certification. There must be additional experienced personal in the training staff.

- The chief of training should be responsible for the training programme of the trainee in accordance with the experience of the trainee and the available facilities in the institution or group of institutions. When some facilities are not locally available it is the responsibility of the chief of training to make appropriate arrangements. There should be sufficient teaching staff to allow adequate monitoring of each trainee.

- To build up his/her experience the trainee should be involved in the diagnostic procedures and treatment of a sufficient number of in-patients, day care patients and out-patients and should perform a sufficient number of practi-
cal procedures of sufficient diversity to fully cover dermatology and venerology, dermatology or venereology (UK, Ireland).

- The trainee should have sufficient linguistic ability to communicate with patients.

- The trainee should keep his/her personal logbook updated according to the recommendations of the EBDV.

- The trainees should be encouraged to involve themselves in original studies which may lead to presentations and/or publications.