

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Generic	
AES Report	An end of placement report by the trainee's Assigned Educational Supervisor, providing key evidence for the trainee's ARCP.
ARCP / ARCP 6	The annual review of competence progression (ARCP) panel will recommend one of 8 outcomes to trainees. Outcome 6 is sets out that a trainee has gained all required competences and will be recommended as having completed the training programme. For further information, please see the Gold Guide ⁵).
Capability	The ability to be able to do something in a competent way.
Capabilities in Practice (CiP)	<p>The high-level learning outcomes of the curriculum.</p> <p>Learning outcomes operationalise groups of competencies by describing them in terms of holistic professional activities. In surgery they are aligned to what a day-1 consultant will need to be able to know and do.</p> <p>Rather than learning inputs (what is learned they set out what the learner must be able to do as a result of the learning at the end of the training programme – a practical skill) and clarify the extent to which trainees should successfully perform to reach Certification.</p>
Critical Condition	Any condition where a misdiagnosis can be associated with devastating consequences for life or limb.
Critical Progression Points	Key points during the curriculum where trainees will transition to a higher level of responsibility or enter a new area of practice. These points are frequently associated with increased risk, and so robust assessment is required. These points are at the end of phase 2 (transition to phase 3), and the end of phase 3 to achieve Certification.
Core Surgical Training	The early years of surgical training for all 10 surgical specialties.
Generic	Applicable to <i>all</i> trainees regardless of specialty, discipline and level of training, e.g. generic professional capabilities.
Generic Professional Capabilities (GPCs)	A framework of educational outcomes that underpin medical professional practice for all doctors in the United Kingdom.
Good Medical Practice (GMP)	The core ethical guidance that the General Medical Council (GMC) provides for doctors.
High Level Outcome	See Capability in Practice.

Index Procedure	Operative procedures that refer to some of the more commonly performed clinical interventions and operations in the specialty. They represent evidence of technical competence across the whole range of specialty procedures in supervised settings, ensuring that the required elements of specialty practice are acquired and adequately assessed. Direct Observations of Procedural Skills (DOPS) and Procedure-based Assessments (PBAs) assess trainees carrying out index procedures (whole procedures or specific sections) to evidence learning.
Manage	Throughout the curriculum the term “manage” indicates competence in clinical assessment, diagnosis, investigation and treatment (both operative and non operative), recognising when referral to more specialised or experienced surgeons is required for definitive treatment.
Multiple Consultant Report (MCR)	An assessment by Clinical Supervisors that assesses trainees on the high-level outcomes of the curriculum. The MCR provides a supervision level for each of the 5 Capabilities in Practice (CiPs) as well as giving outcomes for the 9 Generic Professional Capabilities. The assessment will be at the midpoint of a placement (formative) and the end of a placement (summative). The MCR feeds into the AES Report. It also provides trainees with both formative and summative feedback.
Phase	An indicative period of training encompassing a number of indicative training levels. Phases are divided by critical progression points to ensure safe transitioning where patient or training risk may increase.
Placement	A surgical unit in which trainees work in order to gain experiential training and assessment under named supervisors.
Protected characteristics	These are defined by the Equality Act (2010) as protected groups with characteristics which may result in that individual suffering discrimination, harassment, victimisation, or some other inequality of opportunity. The protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sexual orientation.
Purpose statement	This is the first section of each curriculum as required by the GMC’s standards for curricula. They set out the shared and specialty-specific capabilities, scope of practice and the levels of performance expected at completion of training. The purpose statements are approved by the GMC’s Curriculum Oversight Group in order to ensure curricula are based on patient and population need as well as strategic service needs across the UK.

Shared	Applicable to all specialties i.e. the 5 shared CiPs are identical to all 10 surgical specialties. In some specialties some additional CiPs may be specialty-specific.
Special Interest	Advanced areas of training in the specialty.
Supervision level	The level of supervision required by a trainee to undertake an activity, task or group of tasks, ranging from observe only through direct and indirect supervision to unsupervised.
Trainees	Doctors in training programmes.
Training programme	A rotation of placements in which training is provided under a Training Programme Director and named supervisors.