

Appendix 3: Critical Conditions

To ensure that trainees have the necessary skills in the critical conditions below, by certification (the end of phase 3) there should be documented evidence in the portfolio of performance at the level of a day-one consultant by means of the CBD or CEX as appropriate (at level 4: *Appropriate for certification*. See CBD/CEX forms for the full list of levels).

| Essential conditions Paediatric Surgery | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| General Surgery | General Paediatric Surgery | INGUINAL HERNIA: | | |
| | | HYDROCELE: | | |
| | | UNDESCENDED TESTIS: | | |
| | | PENILE CONDITIONS: | | |
| | | ACUTE SCROTUM: | | |
| | Abdominal wall pathologies | UMBILICAL HERNIA: | | |
| | | SUPRA-UMBILICAL HERNIA: | | |
| | | EPIGASTRIC HERNIA: | | |
| | Head/neck | Skin lesions | | |
| | | Causes cervical lymphadenopathy | | |
| | | Thyroglossal cyst | | |
| | | Branchial cysts; Branchial remnants | | |
| | Endocrine | Diabetes | | |
| | | Disease of thyroid gland | | |
| | | Disorders of Growth | | |
| | | Disorders of secondary sexual development (e.g. Gynaecomastia) | | |
| | | Parathyroid disease | | |
| | Trauma | Head injury | | |
| | | Paediatric Abdominal and Pelvic Trauma | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--|---|--------|
| | | Principles of burn management in children: | Assessment, Resuscitation, early surgery (grafting), management of contractures | |
| | Emergency | Acute appendicitis, complications | | |
| | | Intussusception | Henoch-Schonlein Purpura (HSP) | |
| | | Abscess (perianal; breast & misc) | | |
| | | Pilonidal abscess | | |
| Neonatal surgery | | Necrotising Enterocolitis (NEC) | | |
| | | Neonatal Abdominal Wall Defects (Gastroschisis and Exomphalos) | | |
| | | Hirschsprung's Disease | | |
| | | Oesophageal Atresia and Tracheo-oesophageal fistula | | |
| | | Malrotation, volvulus mid-gut | | |
| | | Ano-Rectal Malformation ; Cloaca | | |
| | | Congenital diaphragmatic hernia | | |
| | | Intestinal Atresias | | |
| | | Meconium Ileus | | |
| | | Small bowel duplications | | |
| Gastro-intestinal surgery | | Pyloric stenosis | | |
| | | Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) | | |
| | | Oesophageal Stricture - | Reflux | TOF/OA |
| | | Hiatus Hernia | | |
| | | Abdominal Pain | | |
| | | Constipation | | |

| | | | | |
|---------|--|---|------------|---------|
| | | Definitive Surgical management ARM, Hirschsprung's disease | | |
| | | GI Bleeding | | |
| | | Hepatobiliary abnormalities (e.g. Biliary atresia, Choledochal cysts) | | |
| | | Inflammatory Bowel Disease | | |
| | | Intestinal obstruction | | |
| | | Ingested Foreign Body - | Oesophagus | Stomach |
| | | Intestinal Perforation | | |
| | | Oesophageal Stricture - Previous Oesophageal Atresia Repair | | |
| | | Cholelithiasis; choledochal abnormality e.g. Cysts) | | |
| | | Pancreatitis | | |
| | | Liver disease (e.g. hepatitis; cholangitis; Portal vein thrombosis; hepatic vein thrombosis; Portal Hypertension) | | |
| | | Splenic disease (hypersplenism; splenic cysts) | | |
| | | Meckel's Diverticulum | | |
| | | Volvulus - Localised | | |
| | | PR Bleeding | | |
| | | Fistula-in-ano; Peri-anal abscess | | |
| | | Short Bowel Syndrome | | |
| | | Leaking gastrostomy | | |
| Urology | | UTI (Cystitis; pyelonephritis; Pyonephrosis) | | |
| | | Haematuria | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Hypospadias | | |
| | | Penile problems: | BXO causing phimosis | |
| | | | Metal Stenosis | |
| | | | Congenital Megaprepuce | |
| | | | Paraphimosis | |
| | | | Buried Penis | |
| | | | Balanoposthitis | |
| | | PUJO | | |
| | | VUJO | | |
| | | PUV | | |
| | | Renal parenchymal abnormalities | MCDK; polycystic kidney disease; Glomerulonephritides | |
| | | Urinary tract calculus | | |
| | | Bladder dysfunction (including neuropathic bladder) | | |
| | | Renal Failure | | |
| | | Bladder exstrophy/epispadias complex | | |
| | | Duplication of urinary tract | Complete Duplex | |
| | | | Incomplete duplex | |
| | | | PUJO LM duplex | |
| | | | VUR LM | |
| | | | Ectopic ureter | |
| | | | Ureterocele | |
| | | Disorders of sex development | | |
| | | Acute scrotum | Torted Hydatid | |
| | | | Torsion testis | |
| | | | Idiopathic scrotal oedema | |
| | | | Epididymo-orchitis (HSP) | |
| | | Ovarian cysts; tumours; torsion | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Trauma | Urinary tract trauma | Renal | |
| | | | Ureter | |
| | | | Bladder | |
| | | | Urethra | |
| | | | External genitalia | |
| | | | | |
| Thoracic | | Chest wall anomalies | Pectus excavatum | |
| | | | Pectus carinatum | |
| | | Congenital and acquired lung abnormalities including management of empyema | CCAM | |
| | | | Pulmonary sequestration | |
| | | | CLE | |
| | | | Foregut duplications | |
| | | Inhaled /aspirated /ingested foreign body | | |
| | | Tracheal anomalies | | |
| | | Pneumothorax | | |
| | | Empyema | | |
| | Trauma | Paediatric Thoracic Trauma | | |
| Oncology | Wilms Tumour | | | |
| | Neuroblastoma | | | |
| | Hepatoblastoma | | | |
| | Sacro coccygeal teratoma | | | |
| | Soft tissue tumours | | | |
| | Haematological malignancies | | | |
| | Benign tumours | | | |
| | Adrenal gland | Congenital adrenal hyperplasia | | |
| | | Neuroblastoma | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Phaeochromocytoma | | |
| | | Non-neoplastic conditions: Haemorrhage, cyst, abscess, TB | | |
| | | Benign: Ganglioneuroma | | |
| | | Malignant metastatic: Lymphoma | | |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Essential background Paediatric Knowledge: Recognise and manage appropriately the condition being treated and coexisting pathology | Basic science | Anatomy, physiology, embryology of the conditions being treated |
| | Pre, peri, post-op care | Including principles of anaesthesia and analgesia; post-op management (including fluid balance; analgesia; complications of surgery) |
| | Fetal Medicine | Understanding of fetal presentation (where relevant), and management |
| | Neonatal medicine | Including common conditions that coexist; ventilation; fluid balance; acid-base balance; thermoregulation; normal homeostasis; neonatal jaundice and management; feeding and GI function; common conditions such as respiratory distress syndrome (RDS); intra-ventricular haemorrhage (IVH); development of cerebral palsy; Chronic lung disease of prematurity |
| | Development | Neurological development; normal developmental milestones; common conditions that coexist in neonates (e.g. IVH; cerebral palsy) |
| | Respiratory function | Common conditions affecting this |
| | Gi Function | Assessment; monitoring; management |
| | Renal Function | Monitoring; assessment; treatment renal impairment (acute kidney injury (AKI); chronic renal impairment) |
| | Cardiovascular function | Monitoring, assessment; common abnormalities e.g. PDA, VSD, ASD Coarctation aorta, Tetralogy of Fallot etc. |
| | Endocrinology | Understanding normal physiology; recognition and management of common conditions e.g. hypoglycaemia; diabetes mellitus (and per-operative management) (DM); DI; Calcium/Phosphate homeostasis; puberty; thyroid function: assessment and management. |
| | Normal Growth | Recognition of failure to thrive; management |
| | Holistic care of the child | Holistic management of the child within the family unit; culture. |
| | Safe guarding | Safe-guarding: recognition; management |