

Key Competencies for key decision points during training

Transition	Demonstration of competence	Consolidation of skills
Before entry to general practice	In order to sit exams	For successful completion of training
Communication skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has effective communication skills and in particular: is easy to talk to and establishes rapport; actively listens and responds to verbal cues; uses language that is clear and easily understood 	Communication skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapts communication style to all manner of patients and contexts 	Communication skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently applies and adapts communication style to all manner of patients and contexts
Competency in the medical clinical method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collects and synthesises clinical data from an appropriate history, focused examination and investigation results. Develops an appropriate list of differential diagnoses, and a management plan that rationally addresses that list, taking into account the patient context 	Competency in the medical clinical method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a problem list that is centred within the context of the patient, and prioritises appropriately. Develops a management plan that addresses both the patient and doctor agendas. 	Cognitive skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled in clinical reasoning
		Reflective skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has well-developed reflective abilities and insight (self, the patient and the consultation)
		Uncertainty and complexity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages most General Practice problems at all levels of complexity.
Clinical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has adequate knowledge of the range of medical conditions, <i>particularly high risk presentations</i>, which present to GP, and the range of investigations and treatments available. Is able to recognise knowledge gaps, and can identify means to fill those gaps when required in consultations 	Uncertainty and complexity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages uncertainty and undifferentiated problems (for the most part). 	Clinical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has comprehensive clinical knowledge relevant to General Practice, which is supplemented with additional resources where required.
	Procedural skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Able to perform a range of procedures relevant to their practice context (refer to Procedural skills self-assessment tool). 	Procedural skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is proficient in common relevant General Practice procedures (refer to Procedural skills self-assessment tool).

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Clinical knowledge	Evidence-based medicine Uses evidence-based resources frequently, and is able to explain evidence for and against a particular course of action in a way that the patient can understand.	Evidence-based medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to critically analyse and use evidence to inform decisions, along with other factors such as patient preference, context, and comorbidities.
Contextual skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers the impact of the patient's context, including psychosocial situation, on health • Understands the importance of the socio-cultural context in determining the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 	Contextual skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies knowledge of the differences in health status and socio-cultural setting between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous Australian communities, to improve individual and community health and reduce inequities. 	Contextual skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes into account the individual context of the patient (socio-political, cultural, economic and spiritual) as well as the broader community context (setting, demographics, epidemiology, public health issues) • Makes use of the healthcare team to provide culturally safe, appropriate and comprehensive healthcare to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients and communities.
	The context of GP in the provision of healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More readily and "seamlessly" incorporates illness prevention and health promotion into the consultation. • Has a detailed knowledge of recommended screening investigations and activities appropriate to age, gender, medical and family history. 	The context of GP in the provision of healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides comprehensive, holistic primary care, incorporating current medical issues, preventative care and care coordination.
	Public health knowledge and skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a broad understanding of the health status of the community in which they work, and the factors influencing this. 	

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Professionalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readily identifies learning needs • Actively seeks feedback 	Professionalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliant with medico legal requirements. • Has a good working knowledge of certification (WorkCover, Centrelink documents), EPC arrangements, MH plans, billing requirements, notification (infectious diseases, death, autopsy), mandatory reporting requirements, involuntary admission regulations. • Behaves professionally at all times with all people 	Professionalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to learn and to improve and actively seeks opportunities to do so. • Manages the various systems of General Practice well, including IT, information management, documentation, certification, Medicare and billing, Care plans, practice management. • Manages risk and errors appropriately and considers a systems approach to reducing clinical risk.
Attitude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is conscientious in the undertaking of professional responsibility 	Attitude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates respect for patients and colleagues. 	
		Ethical behaviour and values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively considers the ethical implications of decision making in patient care and can justify contentious decisions from an ethical standpoint.
		Identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has developed a stable professional identity as a General Practitioner and recognises the privilege and responsibility of the position in society.