

Identifying GP Registrar learning needs

Identifying learning needs in a GP Registrar is no different from anyone else, really. Except it is easier - working in a training environment means there are more potential sources of data on gaps in knowledge, skills, and attitudes, and more time to think about them!

Here are some examples:

Own experience in direct patient care

PUNs and DENs

Blind spots

Clinically-generated unknowns

Competence standards

Diaries

Difficulties arising in practice

Introducing innovations in practice

Knowledgeable patients

Mistakes

Patients' complaints and feedback

Post-mortems

Reflection on practical experience

In the Primary Health Care team

Clinical meetings

Practice (business) meetings

Practice (educational) meetings

Mentoring

Non-clinical activities

Academic activities

Half-day release participation

Conferences

Visits to other practices

Journal articles

Medico-legal cases

Press and media

Professional conversations

Research

Specific needs assessment

Random case analysis

Problem case analysis

Video assessment of performance

Formative assessment package

Observation - joint surgery

Self-assessment - confidence scales

Objective tests of knowledge and skill

e.g. PEP CD package; Summative assessment MCQ

Critical incident surveys

Formal quality management and risk assessment

Audit

Morbidity patterns

Patient adverse events

Patient satisfaction surveys

Risk assessment

Peer review

In-practice peer review