

Population/Targeted Screening				
Task /Activity	Self-Assessment / Date	Competency Assessed Y / N	Competency Achieved	Signed off by Clinical Assessor / Date
Knowledge and Understanding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of the meaning and rationale for population screening, and targeted screening. • Demonstrate an understanding of the following NHS screening programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NHS abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) programme.¹ ○ NHS bowel cancer screening (BCSP) programme². ○ NHS breast screening (BSP) programme.³ ○ NHS cervical screening (CSP) programme.⁴ ○ NHS diabetic eye screening (DES) programme.⁵ ○ NHS foetal anomaly screening programme (FASP).⁶ 				

¹ <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/abdominal-aortic-aneurysm-screening/>

² <https://www.gov.uk/topic/population-screening-programmes/bowel>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/breast-screening-programme-overview>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/cervical-screening-programme-overview>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/diabetic-eye-screening-programme-overview>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/fetal-anomaly-screening-programme-overview>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NHS infectious diseases in pregnancy screening ⁷ (IDPS) programme. ○ NHS newborn and infant physical examination (NIPE) screening programme.⁸ ○ NHS newborn blood spot (NBS) screening programme⁹. ○ NHS newborn hearing screening programme (NHSP).¹⁰ ○ NHS sickle cell and thalassaemia (SCT) screening programme.¹¹ ● Demonstrate an understanding of the appropriate screening and assessment of people who were born abroad.¹² 				

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/infectious-diseases-in-pregnancy-screening-programme-overview>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/newborn-and-infant-physical-examination-programme-handbook/newborn-and-infant-physical-examination-screening-programme-handbook>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/newborn-blood-spot-screening-programme-overview>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/newborn-hearing-screening-programme-overview>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sickle-cell-and-thalassaemia-screening-programme-overview>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of the possible risks and benefits to individuals undertaking screening tests, including but not exclusively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct undesirable effects of screening procedures, depending on the screening procedure undertaken. ▪ Anxiety while awaiting results. ▪ Anxiety provoked by abnormal results. ▪ False positives and false negatives. ▪ Difficult decisions may need to be made by the patient and their health care team. ○ Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early diagnosis of treatable disease, before any symptoms are evident. ▪ Early detection may mean that treatment is more effective. ▪ Ability to make an informed choice about the treatment or further investigation of a previously unidentified condition. ▪ Some deaths from AAA, bowel cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer can be prevented. 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of the reasons people choose to not take up screening on an individual basis. • Demonstrate an understanding of the cultural, economic and spiritual reasons for inequalities in take-up of screening tests. • Demonstrate an understanding of informed choice in the context of screening programmes. 				
<p>Patient Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to outline the risks and benefits of screening programmes. • Be able to elicit the patient’s understanding of the risks and benefits of screening programmes. • Be able to identify when a person has missed out on screening programmes to which they would have been entitled had they been born in the UK, and discuss this with the patient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mothers of patients born abroad may not have had access to antenatal investigations, such as tests for BBV and syphilis, as well as haemoglobinopathies and haemoglobinopathy traits, and the patient may need these tests as CYP or adult. ○ People born abroad may not have had access to neonatal screening, and may need to access these as CYP or adult. 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People born abroad may be included in local or national tuberculosis screening groups.¹³ ● Be able to identify risks for previous trauma and employ trauma-informed practice. ● Be able to perform the appropriate primary care procedures for screening. ● Be able to participate in the review of results and ensure that that the patient receives follow up from a suitable senior clinician where appropriate. ● Be able to recognise when patient complexity exceeds competence and refer on as appropriate. 				