

RCGP Curriculum

Supercondensed Curriculum Guide

DERMATOLOGY

Role of the GP

- Diagnose, treat, and advise on common skin conditions safely and efficiently
- Recognise the importance of the psychosocial impact of skin problems
- Share management with secondary care where needed.

Knowledge and Skills Self-Assessment Guide

Symptoms and Signs



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry skin and scaling• Erythema• Hair loss and hirsutism• Hyper-, hypo- and depigmentation• Pruritus• Purpura and petechiae | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rashes and eruptions• Skin lesions, including dermal and subcutaneous lesions• Ulceration including leg ulcers and pressure sores. |
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Knowledge and Skills Self-Assessment Guide

Common and Important Conditions



- Acne rosacea and Acne vulgaris
- Blistering diseases including pemphigoid, pemphigus, porphyria
- Dermatological emergencies (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythroderma, staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome)
- Eczema
- Hair disorders
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Hypo- and Hyperpigmentation
- Infections
- Lichen simplex, lichen planus, lichen sclerosis
- Pityriasis rosea and Pityriasis versicolor
- Pruritus
- Psoriasis
- Skin lesions both benign and malignant
- Skin manifestations of psychiatric conditions
- Skin manifestations of internal disease
- Ulcers and their causes
- Urticaria, angio-oedema and allergic skin reactions
- Wounds.

DERMATOLOGY

Knowledge and Skills Self-Assessment Guide

Examinations and Procedures



- The need to recognise skin conditions across a range of skin types
- Common terminology used to describe skin signs and rashes
- Examination of the rest of the skin, nails, scalp, hair, and joints.

Knowledge and Skills Self-Assessment Guide

Investigations



- Skin and nail sampling, immunological tests including patch and prick testing, biopsy, photography and dermoscopy
- Relevant blood tests for underlying causes of skin problems.

How this might be tested in MRCGP

AKT



- Recognition of photographs of skin lesions from a diverse UK population
- Management of psoriasis
- Differential diagnosis of alopecia.

SCA

- A woman with idiopathic urticaria who is struggling with treatment resistant symptoms
- A man with dark skin has dry itchy skin with areas that have become darker and roughened (patient will provide photograph)
- A consultation with the mother of a child who has molluscum contagiosum.



WPBA



- Consultation Observation Tool (COT) about a teenager with moderately severe acne
- COT about a mother whose baby has widespread infantile eczema
- Audio COT with a woman who has a rash which she thinks looks like Lyme disease following a weekend camping.

LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES (Examples)

Core Content

- **Communication and Consultation**
 - Breaking bad news (e.g., alopecia)
 - Exploring triggers for skin problems (e.g., occupational exposure)
 - Addressing patient/carer concerns about skin problems
 - Giving clear advice on self-management (e.g., quantities and duration of topical treatments)
- **Prescribing**
 - Prescribing for common conditions (e.g., steroid ladder)
 - Safely prescribing Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) under a Shared Care Agreement
- **Comorbidity**
 - Considering the psychological impact of dermatological disease
 - Skin conditions linked to other diagnoses (e.g., dermatitis herpetiformis in coeliac disease)
- **Teamworking**
 - Good communication with other healthcare professionals in the care of complex patients
- **Medico-legal/ Ethics**
 - Informed consent (e.g., when performing minor surgery).

Primary Care



- Daily practice and out-of-hours care seeing common presentations
- Leg ulcer management in primary care
- Minor operations clinics
- Quality improvement (e.g., audit of antibiotic prescribing in acne).

Acute Care



- Dermatological emergencies presenting to primary care or secondary care (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythroderma, staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome).

Multidisciplinary Team

- Dermatology (hospital, community, skin cancer MDT)
- GP with Extended Role in Dermatology
- District nurse (e.g., wound dressings).



Other Specialties

- Immunology
- Infectious diseases
- Occupational Health (e.g., rash secondary to chemical exposure in work environment)
- Plastic surgery
- Gastroenterology
- Rheumatology.

