

Cardiovascular Diseases A training resources guide













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Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) has been identified as the single biggest condition where lives can be saved by the NHS. The NHS Long Term Plan sets out ambitions for the next 10 years, highlighting CVD as a clinical priority. It outlines how improvements along the full pathway from symptom onset to ongoing care, including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, could help prevent over 150,000 heart attacks. Correspondingly, by 2028, the proportion of patients accessing cardiac rehabilitation is aimed to be amongst the best in Europe, with up to 85% of those eligible accessing care.

Healthcare costs relating to CVD are estimated at £9 billion each year (<u>UK Health Security Agency</u>, 2019). Only 53% of patients are referred to cardiac rehabilitation after a heart attack/cardiac surgery and only 33% of those with heart failure [<u>Health Education England</u> (HEE), 2021].

HEE has highlighted the need to enhance workforce understanding of CVD and create a holistic online repository of CVD resources, due to its multifaceted nature and complexity including multiple conditions, risk factors and high risk conditions. For instance, improving accessibility to resources regarding the detection and treatment of high risk conditions of CVD such as Atrial Fibrillation (AF); hypertension and high cholesterol.

HEE aims to explore the support offer regarding CVD for the system on upskilling, knowledge and skills development, for example using the <u>HEE STAR</u> methodology to support workforce transformation.

Background

Cardiovascular disease is a general term for conditions affecting the heart or blood vessels. It includes all heart and circulatory diseases, including coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, congenital heart disease, hypertension, stroke and vascular dementia.

CVD affects approximately seven million people in the United Kingdom, with more than 100,000 hospital admissions each year due to heart attacks (<u>British Heart Foundation, 2021</u>). The <u>British Heart Foundation (2020)</u> estimates that more than half of people in the UK will get a heart or circulatory condition in our lifetime.

CVD is a significant cause of disability and death, accounting for a quarter of premature deaths in the UK, and it is responsible for the largest gap in health life expectancy. An individual is at highest risk of developing cardiovascular disease if they have atrial fibrillation, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, a family history of heart disease, a severe mental illness, smoke or are from a black, Asian, minority ethnic (BAME) background.

CVD is largely preventable however, through lifestyle changes and a combination of public health and NHS action on risk factors mentioned above.

Role of education

The aim of this guide is to provide learners with a comprehensive list of available resources that can be used to support cardiovascular workforce upskilling, training and development. The toolkit addresses a national gap in a central portal for CVD resources.

In light of recent events, the need for embedding virtual education into cardiovascular services has been highlighted, with digital solutions having a profound impact on the ability to share and learn information in cardiovascular medicine and its specialities. The need for accelerated dissemination of information and knowledge means changes to how we educate and learn going forwards (Senapati, Khan & Chebrolu, 2020).

A digital version of this guide will be made available on e-learning for healthcare and any comments and feedback can be sent to enquiries@e-lfh.org.uk

Supporting Organisations

British Heart Rhythm Society

College of Paramedics

Congenital Cardiac Nurses Association (CCNA)

Lagan's Foundation

National Institute for Cardiovascular Outcomes Research

Primary Care Cardiovascular Society

Primary Care Training Centre

Society of Vascular Nurses

The British Journal of Primary Care Nursing

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Respiratory Care

The Queen's Nursing Institute

United Kingdom Clinical Pharmacy Association

Prevention

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All Our Health

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
All Our Health	This course contains a variety of bite-sized elearning sessions to support health and care professionals in preventing illness, protecting health and promoting wellbeing, including material relevant to the primary prevention of CVD: • Adult Obesity • Childhood Obesity • Alcohol • Misuse of illicit Drugs and Medicines • Physical Activity • Musculoskeletal Health • Smoking and Tobacco • Mental Health and Wellbeing	Each e-learning session has its own learning objectives.
All Our Health: Cardiovascular Disease Prevention	This is a bite-sized session to give health and care professionals an overview of cardiovascular disease, including key evidence, data and signposting to trusted resources to help prevent illness, protect health and promote wellbeing.	Recognise CVD as a significant health issue. Discuss the benefits of achieving and maintaining a healthy cardiovascular system.
All Our Health: NHS Health Checks	This is a bite-sized session to give health and care professionals an overview of the NHS Health Check, including key evidence, data and signposting to trusted resources to help prevent illness, protect health and promote wellbeing.	 Discuss the importance of the NHS Health Check services to prevent the onset of cardiovascular diseases and associated conditions. Understand your role as a front-line health and care professional, team leader/manager or a senior/strategic leader in helping people reduce their risk of developing cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Other resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Population Wellbeing Portal	The portal provides a central location for free training and education resources relating to the health and wellbeing of the public, including e-learning, toolkits, videos, webinars and various publications to support the primary prevention of CVD: Nutrition & Obesity 	Each e-learning session has its own learning objectives.
	 Alcohol Smoking Substance Misuse NHS Health Check Wellbeing and Mental Health Making Every Contact Count (MECC) Health Literacy 	
Stroke Prevention in AF	This programme is aimed at GPs, pharmacists and non-specialist clinicians who care for patients with atrial fibrillation. The programme aims to improve participants knowledge of how to assess a patients stroke risk and suitability for anticoagulation therapy as well as educating participants on how to initiate and monitor anticoagulation therapy, including patient counselling.	 Understand the prevalence of AF. Understand NICE and European Cardiology Society guidance for stroke prevention in AF and how to apply these in clinical practice. Understand how to calculate stroke risk using CHA2DS2VASc and how to use this to support shared decision making with patients. Understand how to identify modifiable bleeding risk factors and how to use this to support shred decision making with patients. Basic knowledge of the coagulation pathway. Basic pharmacology of warfarin and DOACs. Understand the evidence behind anticoagulation decision making. Knowledge about the potential adverse outcomes of anticoagulation and how to explain these to patients.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Awareness of common interactions of anticoagulants with
		other medications.
		- Understand how to counsel a patient before starting
		anticoagulation.
		- Knowledge about the importance of regular review
		anticoagulation.

Learning sessions can be found on the <u>eLfH Behaviour Change Literacy for Individuals and Workforce Leaders e-learning programme</u> webpage.

UCLPartners Proactive Care Framework - Cardiovascular disease (CVD) Resources:

- Atrial Fibrillation: Managing AF and Cardiovascular Risk
- Hypertension: Managing High Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Risk
- Lipid Management including Familial Hypercholesterolaemia
- Type 2 diabetes: Managing Diabetes and Cardiovascular Risk
- Digital tools for Hypertension
- Digital tools for Type 2 Diabetes
- Digital tools for Atrial Fibrillation
- Digital tools for Cholesterol

External resources

- NHS RightCare Cardiovascular Disease Resources
- Heart UK Learning Resources
- <u>Primary Care Issues & Answers Preventing and Managing Cardiovascular Disease in a virtual setting a practical approach</u> (Webinar)

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE):

- NICE Pathway on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention
- NICE Pathway on Familial Hypercholesterolaemia.

Public Health England:

- Public Health England Fingertips Resources
- Public Health England Cardiovascular Disease Data and Analysis: Guide for Health Professionals Resources

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Recognition and Management

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Cardiovascular Examination

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Cardiovascular	This session aims to briefly describe the	- List the different types of left to right shunt defects.
Examination - Left to	different types of left to right shunt defects and	- Describe the anatomy and natural history for each defect.
Right Shunts	how to approach diagnosis and management.	- Outline the clinical features and examination findings
		associated with each shunt.
		- List the investigations used and relevant findings.
		- Explain how to manage each type of left to right shunt
		defect.
Cardiovascular	This session explains the different types of	- Outline the different types of obstructive lesions.
Examination -	obstructive lesions and how to approach	- Describe the natural history and pathophysiology for each
Obstructive Lesions	diagnosis and management.	lesion.
		- Explain the clinical features associated with each lesion.
		- List the investigations used and relevant findings.
		- Explain how to manage each lesion.
Cardiovascular	This session describes regurgitant lesions. It	- List the different regurgitant lesions.
Examinations -	also explains the clinical features,	- Describe the aetiology and clinical features of each lesion.
Regurgitant Lesions	investigations and management of each	- Outline the investigational findings and management of each
	lesion.	lesion.
Cardiovascular	This session describes cyanotic lesions. It	- List the different cyanotic lesions.
Examination - Cyanotic	also explains the clinical features,	- Describe the management of each lesion.
<u>Lesions</u>	investigations and management of each	- Outline the clinical features and investigational findings of
	lesion.	each lesion.
Cardiovascular	This session covers acquired heart diseases	- State acquired heart diseases and types of cardiomyopathy
Examination - Acquired	and cardiomyopathy: the causes, clinical	in children.
Heart Disease and	features, investigations and management of	- Recognise the clinical features associated with common
Cardiomyopathy	common ones are considered.	ones.
		- Select the investigations you would need to help with the
		diagnosis.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Describe the initial management of common acquired heart
		diseases.

Palpitations

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Causes of Palpitations - Atrial Flutter Palpitation Case 01	This session describes the underlying conditions predisposing to the development of atrial flutter and outlines how the cardiac reentrant arrhythmia can lead to the typical 12 lead ECG, the underlying arrhythmia circuit. This interactive scenario describes a case	 Describe the key ECG features of typical atrial flutter and explain the abnormal re-entry circuit giving rise to the arrhythmia. Assess your skill in diagnosing and creating a management
	where a patient presents with palpitations and shortness of breath on exertion several weeks after cardiac surgery. As you progress through the scenario you will have the opportunity to apply your knowledge and skills to diagnose and treat this patient. Once you have specified a treatment plan, a simulation of the patient's responses over a period of time enables you to evaluate its success.	plan for a patient presenting with palpitations and shortness of breath by comparing your responses with those of an expert. - Determine any additional training needs in subject areas related to this case.
Examination of a 40- year-old woman with palpitations	This session uses a video clip to demonstrate how to perform a focused, problem-based physical examination on a patient presenting with palpitations in primary care.	 Assess and demonstrate an appropriate physical examination in a patient presenting with palpitations. Carry out a focused history attempting to elicit the potential diagnosis whilst trying to exclude more serious pathology. Provide an appropriate management plan in a primary care setting. Recognise when to refer to secondary or other specialist services.

Angina

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Unstable Angina and Non-STEMI	This session covers the risk stratification and management of unstable angina and non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.	 Perform a risk stratification as part of the assessment and management of non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes (NSTE-ACS). Describe the initial management of NSTE-ACS in terms of anti-thrombotic and anti-ischaemic pharmacological therapy. Describe the relationship between pharmacological and mechanical strategies in the management of NSTE-ACS. Determine for which patients aggressive pharmacological and mechanical therapies are appropriate.
Management of STEMI and its Complications	Acute coronary syndromes (ACS) encompass a range of presentations including unstable angina (UA), non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). This session addresses the management of STEMI and its complications.	 Define STEMI in the context of presentation with chest pain and acute coronary syndromes. Formulate a specific reperfusion strategy for your patient based on current evidence, the clinical presentation and available resources. Deliver appropriate adjunctive therapy to patients with STEMI. Identify the need for rescue PCI where appropriate. Recognise and manage complications which occur in patients with STEMI.
Different Presentations of Anginal Chest Pains	This session describes the different presentations of patients with ischaemic heart disease.	- Classify anginal according to its temporal pattern and relation to exertion.

Cardiomyopathy

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Causes of	This session provides a brief overview of the	- List the various causes of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
<u>Hypertrophic</u>	different causes of hypertrophic	(HCM).
Cardiomyopathy	cardiomyopathy.	
Investigation and	This session covers the investigation,	- List necessary investigations in the assessment of a new
Management of	assessment and management of hypertrophic	patient with HCM.
Hypertrophic	cardiomyopathy (HCM).	

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Cardiomyopathy		- Assess the risk of sudden cardiac death in patients with
(HCM)		HCM.
		- Describe the principles of drug and device therapy in HCM.
		- Discuss the role of genetic counselling and testing.
		- Describe the management of left ventricular outflow tract
		obstruction, including pharmacological and invasive
		strategies.
		- Describe the management of other complications of HCM
		such as atrial arrhythmias, thromboembolic events and
		deteriorating left ventricular function.

Other resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Hypertension: The Silent Killer - Making a difference in Primary Care Video Assessment Video script	This programme incorporates up-to-date guidelines and evidence-based aims specifically addressing the needs for front-line primary care in the diagnosis and management of hypertension and CVD risk. The programme consists of a film and is accompanied by a short quiz to test knowledge and understanding of the topic.	- Improved knowledge and understanding of the hypertension and cardiovascular risk.
Atrial Fibrillation	This session is about atrial fibrillation, the most common form of cardiac dysrhythmia.	 Explain the importance of the duration of atrial fibrillation and its implications for treatment options. Identify which patients need emergency treatment of atrial fibrillation. Identify which patients are best suited to a rate control strategy. Identify which patients are best suited to a rhythm control strategy. Describe appropriate treatment options for patients presenting to the emergency department with atrial fibrillation. Describe how to assess stroke risk in all patients who present with atrial fibrillation.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Acute Coronary	This session is about the pathophysiology of	- Describe the pathophysiology underlying acute coronary
<u>Syndromes</u>	acute coronary syndromes, defining acute	syndromes.
	myocardial infarction and recognising the	- Define acute myocardial infarction.
	various presentations and clinical features	- Classify the various presentations within the spectrum of
	associated with acute coronary syndromes.	acute coronary syndromes.
		- Interpret features of the history, examination and ECG in
		terms of likelihood ratios that increase or reduce the
		probability of definitive diagnosis.
		- Recognise the need for additional ECG leads where
		appropriate.
		- Describe the role of cardiac markers in patients with acute
Destre Per	The second second second second	coronary syndromes.
Pericarditis:	This session considers causes of acute	- Recognise characteristic signs and symptoms of acute
Investigation and	pericarditis, appropriate investigations to	pericarditis.
Management	perform and management options.	- State which investigations can be performed for acute
		pericarditis.
		- Recognise indications for pericardiocentesis and pericardial
		biopsy. - Determine which patients with acute pericarditis can be
		discharged.
		- Identify management strategies for acute pericarditis.
Limb Pain and Swelling	This session addresses the causes of swollen,	- Divide causes of painful, swollen limbs into local, regional,
Elitib i alli alla owelling	painful limbs, with a particular focus on deep	and systemic.
	vein thrombosis. The assessment,	- Make an initial clinical assessment of the risk of deep vein
	investigations and management of deep vein	thrombosis and select appropriate investigations
	thrombosis will be covered.	- Outline treatment for deep vein thrombosis.
		- Suggest prevention measures for the long-term sequelae of
		deep vein thrombosis.
Risk of In-stent Re-	This session discusses the types of stents	- Compare and contrast the different types of stents and their
<u>stenosis</u>	used to reduce re-stenosis and their success	corresponding risks of re-stenosis.
	rates.	
Syncope: Guidelines	This session explains the European Society of	- Apply European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines in
and Treatment	Cardiology guidelines on the investigation and	evaluating syncope.
	management of syncope.	

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Take informed action to initiate treatment of vasovagal
		syncope.
Anoxic Seizures	A description of abnormal movements that can	- Differentiate syncope from seizures.
	occur during syncope.	
Pathophysiology	This session describes the pathophysiology,	- Describe what cocaine is and the prevalence of its use (as
Presentations and	presentations and management of cocaine-	reported in the 2009 UN World Drug Report).
Management of	related chest pain.	- List the causes of cocaine-related acute coronary syndrome.
Cocaine-related Chest		- Explain how to investigate a patient with suspected cocaine-
<u>Pain</u>		related acute coronary syndrome.
		- Describe the management of cocaine-related acute coronary
		syndrome and state how this differs from classical
		atherosclerotic acute coronary syndrome.
Investigation,	This session provides an overview of the	- Identify the initial investigations required in the investigation
Management and	investigation of mitral stenosis and its	of mitral stenosis.
Treatment of Mitral	subsequent management.	- Identify the need for the involvement of speciality teams.
Stenosis		- Manage mitral stenosis.
Diagnosis of	This session reviews Duke criteria and	- Identify major and minor Duke criteria.
Endocarditis	exceptions for the diagnosis of infective	
	endocarditis.	
Definition of Postural	This session provides a definition of postural	- Define postural hypotension.
Hypotension	hypotension.	
Characteristics of	This session covers how to identify the	- Identify diagnostic features of ventricular tachycardia from a
<u>Ventricular</u>	diagnostic features of ventricular tachycardia	12-lead ECG reading.
Tachycardia Versus	from a 12-lead electrocardiogram reading.	
<u>Supraventricular</u>		
<u>Tachycardia</u>		
Causes of Mitral	This session covers the causes of mitral	- Identify the common and rare causes of mitral stenosis.
<u>Stenosis</u>	stenosis. It also looks at the importance of	
	obtaining a full history regarding previous	
	therapies	
Acute Management of	This session looks at the diagnosis and	- Recognise cardiopulmonary arrest and conduct resuscitation
Accidental	management of an accidental hypothermic	in a hypothermic patient.
	patient presenting either with or without cardio	- Categorise and treat a patient with hypothermia.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Hypothermia and its Complications	respiratory arrest, and common complications. The initial rescue and recovery is not covered in this session.	 Judge the lack of success in resuscitation and know when to stop. Manage a hypothermic patient without cardio respiratory arrest. Demonstrate an understanding of the complications and risks associated with a hypothermic patient.
Acute Illnesses Which Can Present With Syncope	This session covers acute illnesses which can present with syncope.	- Recall the most common and some rarer acute illnesses which can cause syncope.
C is for Circulation	This session focuses on C for Circulation as the third stage of the ABCDE assessment approach.	 Understand the anatomy and pathophysiology of the circulatory system Recognise circulatory shock as a significant cause of acute deterioration. Identify the types of shock and their management. Understand sepsis and how to recognise and respond to a patient who shows signs of sepsis.
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) - Hypertension in CKD	This session explains how to evaluate and manage patients with hypertension associated with chronic kidney disease.	 List the causes of hypertension. Investigate patients with hypertension. State the management principles for patients with hypertension. Describe the utility of non-pharmacological measures in blood pressure control. Describe the mechanism of action of anti-hypertensive medication. List the common side-effects of anti-hypertensive medication.
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) - Cardiovascular Disease in Renal Patients	This session discusses the varied manifestations of vascular disease in patients with chronic kidney disease.	 Investigate and manage a patient with renal artery stenosis. Identify a patient with cholesterol embolism. Describe the role of lipid lowering therapy in patients with chronic kidney disease. List the risk factors for cardiovascular disease in patients with chronic kidney disease.
Cardiac Disease and HIV	This session is about cardiac and cardiovascular complications of HIV.	- Describe clinical features, investigation and management of cardiac conditions associated with HIV, including uncommon

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		conditions such as cardiomyopathy and primary pulmonary
		hypertension.
		- List causes of pericardial effusion in HIV infected individuals
		and plan appropriate investigation.
		- Describe the association between HIV and non-AIDS
		defining conditions such as cardiovascular disease and lipid
		dysregulation.
		- Evaluate pros and cons of antiretroviral agents in relation to
		a patient's risk of cardiovascular disease.
		- Discuss management of traditional cardiovascular risk
		factors including pharmacotherapies and their use with ART.

External resources

Heart Education Awareness Resource and Training through E-learning (HEARTe)

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
HEARTe Healthy Heart and Investigations	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Review the anatomy and physiology of the normal heart. Describe the coronary circulatory system. Describe the conduction system of the normal heart and relate it to the electrocardiogram. Describe common diagnostic tests for investigation of cardiac disease.
HEARTe Primary Prevention of Heart Disease	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Describe and identify risk factors to developing heart/cardiovascular disease and individuals specifically at risk. Be aware of advice that should be shared to patients at risk. Consider the need for risk assessment and tools that can facilitate this including the role and remit of the Keep Well Programme. Identify primary prevention pharmacology. Identify self management strategies specific to primary prevention and support required.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
HEARTe Stable	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use	- Describe the pathophysiology of coronary artery disease.
Coronary Artery	by registered health professionals across	- Describe and define stable angina including signs and
<u>Disease</u>	primary and acute services who are involved in	symptoms the patient may present with.
	general areas which include cardiac care,	- Demonstrate knowledge of targeted risk factor
	however wider health and social partnership	management.
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using	- Outline the pharmacological management of stable coronary
	it.	artery disease.
		- Demonstrate knowledge of appropriate investigations and
		interventions for stable coronary artery disease (angina).
HEARTe Acute	This module explores the guidelines and	- Define the term Acute Coronary Syndrome.
Coronary Syndrome	information to the initial and ongoing care of an	- Describe the assessment and diagnostic process in ACS
	individual presenting with Acute Coronary	patients.
	Syndrome.	- Describe pharmacological management of ACS.
		- Explain the rationale for diagnostic tests and different
		cardiac interventions in ACS.
		- Understand secondary prevention of both pharmacological
		and non-pharmacological management following ACS.
HEARTe Cardiac	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use	- Define the term and outline the menu based
Rehabilitation	by registered health professionals across	pathway/phases of cardiac rehabilitation.
	primary and acute services who are involved in	- Summarise the cardiac rehabilitation tools and services
	general areas which include cardiac care,	used to support patients.
	however wider health and social partnership	- Gain an understanding of the importance of behavioural
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using	change within cardiac rehabilitation.
	it.	- Develop awareness of the evidence supporting secondary
		prevention.
		- Develop awareness of discharge planning and ongoing
HEARTe Heart Failure	UEADTo has been designed primarily for use	community support following cardiac rehabilitation. - Define the term heart failure and be aware of the common
HEARTE HEART FAILUTE	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across	
	primary and acute services who are involved in	causes Identify heart failure symptoms and be aware of the NYHA
	general areas which include cardiac care,	tool and its relation to assessment of the patient's symptoms.
	however wider health and social partnership	- Develop an awareness of the pharmacological and non
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using	pharmacological management of heart failure.
	it.	phannacological management of heart failure.
	IL.	

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		 Be aware of advanced therapies and their role in the trajectory of heart failure. Recognise the psychological influences in caring for patients living with heart failure and their carers. Develop an awareness of the benefits and support for patients with heart failure and their families should be able to apply for.
HEARTe Palliative Care	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Identify an awareness of triggers that may suggest a declining change in the persons overall condition. Review the evidence available to support the holistic assessment influencing the delivery of supportive palliative care for persons living and dying from advancing cardiac disease. Recognise the unique contribution of the Multi Disciplinary Team (MDT) in optimising person centred care.
HEARTe Atrial Fibrillation	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Define the term atrial fibrillation. Be aware of the psychological impact of living with a long term condition such as atrial fibrillation (including the screening tools available). Understand the classification and causes of atrial fibrillation. Recognise the signs and symptoms of atrial fibrillation. Describe the treatment of atrial fibrillation to ensure an optimal quality of life. Be aware of the stroke risk associated with atrial fibrillation and how that risk can be reduced.
HEARTe Cardiac Investigations	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Describe common diagnostic tests for investigation of cardiac disease Identify possible clinical indications for these cardiac investigations Consider how to use a person-centred approach to decision making in determining appropriateness of investigations into cardiac disease Recognise common electrocardiographic abnormalities

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Understand the use of imaging to identify
		flow/functional/structural abnormalities.
HEARTe Hypertension	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use	- Define hypertension and classifications of essential
	by registered health professionals across	hypertension
	primary and acute services who are involved in	- Describe the epidemiology of essential hypertension
	general areas which include cardiac care,	- Explain the pathophysiology of hypertension, including
	however wider health and social partnership	causes and consequences
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using	- Outline methods used to confirm a diagnosis of essential
	it.	hypertension
		- Consider cardiovascular risk assessment tools used in the
		assessment of essential hypertension
		- Appraise the impact of pharmacological treatment and
		behaviour change approaches
		- Understand person-centred approaches for the management of individuals living with essential hypertension,
		focusing upon supporting self-management.
HEARTe Inherited and	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use	- Describe the two main inherited cardiac conditions
Congenital Cardiac	by registered health professionals across	(cardiomyopathies and channelopathies)
Disease	primary and acute services who are involved in	- Describe the signs and symptoms of inherited cardiac
<u> </u>	general areas which include cardiac care,	disease
	however wider health and social partnership	- Identify when inherited cardiac disease should be
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using	considered as a diagnosis
	it.	- Recognise the complications that may arise from inherited
		cardiac disease
		- Understand the role of specialist multidisciplinary clinics
		- Discuss management pathways for patients with inherited
		cardiac disease
		- Explore person centred approaches specific to living with
		inherited cardiac disease, across the lifespan.
<u>HEARTe</u>	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use	- Demonstrate increased knowledge in order to identify
Psychological Impact	by registered health professionals across	commonly presenting mental health conditions related to
of Cardiac Disease	primary and acute services who are involved in	cardiac disease
	general areas which include cardiac care,	- Demonstrate an awareness of the bidirectional relationship
	however wider health and social partnership	between cardiac ill health and mental health

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
	agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	 Understand a generic model of psychological adjustment to cardiac conditions Explore self management strategies for facilitating emotional and behavioural adjustment to acute and chronic cardiac ill health Recognise the signs of severe mental distress and associated risks Outline appropriate referral systems and pathways for individuals experiencing mental health problems Discuss the possible pharmacological and non-
HEARTe Multiple Conditions	HEARTe has been designed primarily for use by registered health professionals across primary and acute services who are involved in general areas which include cardiac care, however wider health and social partnership agencies and staff may also benefit from using it.	pharmacological management of mental health problems. Recognise the unique contribution of the Multidisciplinary Team in optimising person centred care for patients with cardiac disease and additional morbidities, regardless of individual patient profile and/or care context Discuss common clinical conditions that may impact on cardiac disease and its management Detail medications commonly used in cardiac disease and their potential interactions with those used for co-morbidities Discuss risk assessment and management in relation to multi-morbidities and polypharmacy Describe the possible psychological impact of living with multi-morbidities Explore integrated, person centred approaches to health and social care that may be applied in the management of patients with multi-morbidities.
Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest: A Resource for Responders	This resource aims to provide support and guidance for those attending an OHCA in a trained capacity.	 Increase awareness of the potential physical, psychological and social consequences of OHCA on those involved, in whatever capacity Facilitate those responding to an OHCA to recognise the aftercare and rehabilitation needs of those affected by the event Enable those responding to OHCA to support individuals, within their scope of responsibility, and to sign-post

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		individuals to other, more specialised services, where
		appropriate
		- Provide a one-stop directory of resources and organisations
		available to support those on whom OHCA has impacted.

HEARTe Glossary

Resuscitation external resources:

- <u>UK Coaching Sudden Cardiac Arrest eLearning Sign in required.</u>
- Resuscitation Council UK Lifesaver Immersive Game

Other external resources:

- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Pathways on Cardiovascular Conditions
- NHS RightCare Cardiovascular Disease Resources
- <u>Heart UK Learning Resources</u>
 Sign in required:
- Royal College of General Practitioners Cardiorenal Metabolic Disease e-learning
- The British Journal of Cardiology e-learning Programmes
- Heart University Paediatric Cardiac Learning Center and Adult Congenital Heart Disease Learning Center
- MIMS Learning CPD for Healthcare Professionals e-learning
- Primary Care Issues & Answers The ABC of CVD (Webinar)

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Paediatrics Recognition and Management

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Cardiovascular Examination - Genetics	This session outlines some of the syndromes, teratogens and most common maternal diseases that cause heart problems.	 List some of the syndromes associated with congenital heart disease. Describe the features of each syndrome. Outline the cardiac defects of each syndrome. List the teratogens and their related usual cardiac malformations. Describe the most common maternal diseases and their associated cardiac malformations.
Cardiovascular Examination - Assessment Cardiovascular Examination - Presentation	This session describes a comprehensive approach to the clinical assessment of an infant or child known to have a cardiac problem. It details what to include in a cardiac history and physical examination. This session describes the presentation of an infant or child with a cardiac problem. It covers both cyanotic and acyanotic heart defects.	 Describe a comprehensive approach to the clinical assessment of an infant or child known to have a cardiac problem. State what to include in a cardiac history. State what to include in a cardiac physical examination. List the variety of ways that an infant or child with a congenital heart defect can present. Describe the assessment and management of a cyanotic infant or child with a cardiac problem. Describe possible presentations of an infant or child with an acyanotic cardiac problem.
Cardiovascular Examination - Paediatric ECG and Arrhythmias	This session covers normal heart rhythm and then discusses the common arrhythmias and syncope.	 List common arrhythmias seen in children. State the observations and measurements to be made when reading a paediatric ECG. Recognise the clinical features associated with common arrhythmias. Describe the management of common arrhythmias. State the commonest causes of syncope and when to consider cardiac syncope.

External resources:

- <u>University of Worcester The Congenital Heart Assessment Tool (CHAT)</u> is an early warning tool for parents to assess their infant at home.
- Cardiac Risk in the Young Educational Resources

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Electrocardiogram Assessment

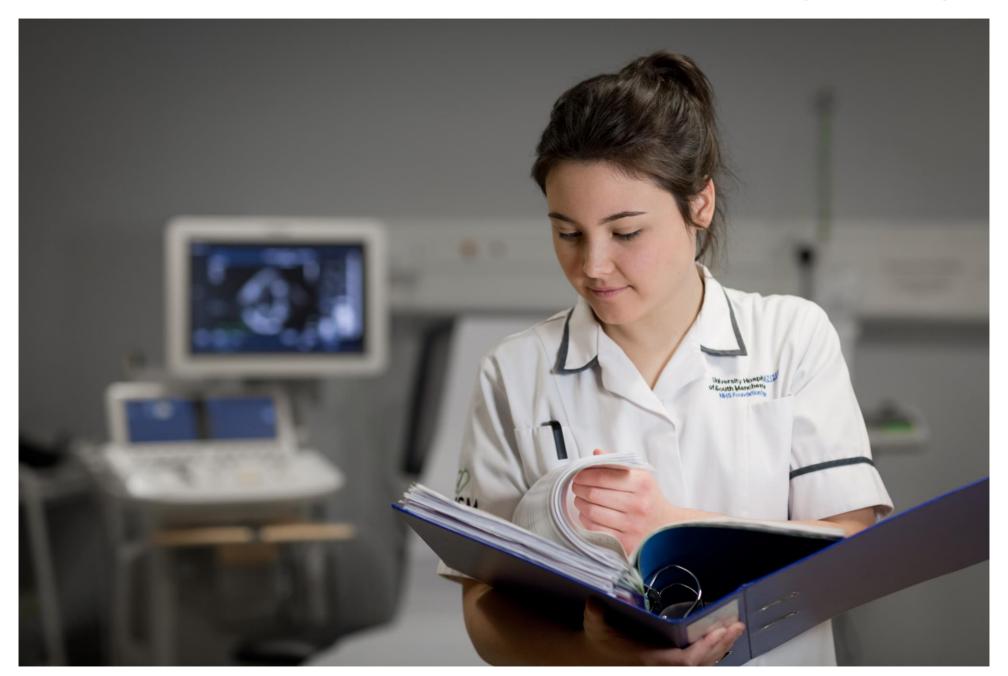
e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Brugada Syndrome	This session addresses the incidental ECG	- Identify the Brugada ECG pattern.
	finding of a Brugada pattern. It includes the	- State the clinical implications of the ECG findings.
	identification of ECG abnormalities, the	- List the principles of management and investigation for a
	implications of the finding and how to manage	patient in the context of these incidental ECG findings.
	the patient.	- Explain the management of the Brugada patient in general.
The ECG in Acute	This session covers the ECG in acute	- Recognise and interpret the ECG in pericarditis.
<u>Pericarditis</u>	pericarditis and highlights how it differs from	
	acute myocardial infarction. It also covers the	
	complications of acute pericarditis (pericardial	
	effusion and cardiac tamponade) and	
	examines the associated ECG changes.	
Classic ECGs and	This session provides an overview of	- Recognise different ischaemic ECGs.
Infarct Territories	ischaemic electrocardiograms (ECGs) in acute	
	medicine. It is not intended to teach how to	
	interpret ECGs, but to understand the	
	underlying coronary anatomy relative to their	
	interpretation.	
ECG Interpretation in	This session recaps the essentials of ECG	- Systematically assess an ECG for conduction defects.
the Bradycardic	interpretation, focusing on conduction defects	
<u>Patient</u>	and heart block.	
Intensive Care Echo &	Assessment for Intensive Care Echo and Basic	- Assess and demonstrate your theoretical knowledge
Basic Lung Ultrasound	Lung Ultrasound Sessions.	required prior to undertaking hands-on training in basic echo
- Assessment		and lung ultrasound in intensive care (including the physics of
		ultrasound, anatomy and basic views, left and right ventricular
		function, life-threatening pathologies, basic lung ultrasound
		and some of the limitations and pitfalls that may be
		encountered).

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Diagnostic Imaging

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Intensive Care

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Assessment	Assessment for Intensive Care Echo and Basic Lung Ultrasound Sessions.	- Assess and demonstrate your theoretical knowledge required prior to undertaking hands-on training in basic echo and lung ultrasound in intensive care (including the physics of ultrasound, anatomy and basic views, left and right ventricular function, life-threatening pathologies, basic lung ultrasound and some of the limitations and pitfalls that may be encountered).
Doppler in Intensive Care Echocardiography (DICE): Theory	This session develops basic 2D transthoracic echocardiography practice by describing Doppler theory and its clinical applications. It explains the role of Doppler in the comprehensive evaluation of cardiac function, valve pathology, and basic haemodynamics.	 Describe the Doppler principle. Identify what is meant by Spectral Doppler and Colour-flow Doppler. Describe the applications and limitations of Spectral Doppler and Colour Flow Doppler in basic echocardiography.
Doppler in Intensive Care Echocardiography (DICE): Clinical	This session builds on the material covered in the Doppler in Intensive Care Echo (DICE): Theory session by illustrating the value of Doppler using mitral regurgitation, aortic stenosis and pulmonary artery pressure measurement as examples.	 Describe the apical long axis 2D echo view. Describe the key Doppler findings in common valve pathologies. Appreciate the value of integrating Doppler with 2D echo in clinical practice. Appreciate the limitations of basic Doppler in evaluating cardiac pathology.

Image Interpretation

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Image Interpretation:	This session covers general principles of	- Describe the general principles of cardiac CT.
Cardiovascular	cardiac computed tomography (CT). It	

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Computed	provides a brief overview of patient preparation	- Describe the cardiac CT patient preparation and technique
Tomography -	and CT technique along with a description of	used.
Introduction and	normal cardiovascular appearances. Relevant	- Identify the technical challenges of cardiac CT.
<u>Anatomy</u>	anatomy using both diagrams and CT images	- Identify anatomy related to cardiac CT imaging.
	is described to aid the understanding of	
	cardiac CT. The session also includes	
	information on the technical challenges of	
	cardiac CT.	
Image Interpretation:	This session provides an introduction to	- Provide background facts about coronary artery/heart
Cardiac Computed	screening for coronary artery disease (CAD)	disease (CAD/CHD).
Tomography -	using computed tomography (CT) cardiac	- Explain how coronary calcium scoring is carried out.
Coronary Artery	calcium scoring. The session also describes	- Identify how and why CT can be used to screen for CAD.
Screening	the use of CT angiography (CTA) and gives	- Identify various congenital coronary artery anomalies in
	examples of congenital coronary artery	adults.
	anomalies.	
Image Interpretation:	This session briefly describes the use of	- Identify normal cardiac anatomy on diagrams and MR
Cardiovascular	magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for the	images.
Magnetic Resonance	anatomical and functional evaluation of the	- Describe the uses and indications for cardiac MRI.
Imaging - Anatomy	heart and related vasculature. Anatomy of the	- Describe safety issues and contraindications for cardiac
	heart and great vessels is demonstrated using	MRI.
	diagrams and MR images.	
Image Interpretation:	This session briefly describes a range of	- Describe the basic pathology of a range of cardiac
Cardiovascular	pathologies related to the heart and major	diseases and abnormalities.
Magnetic Resonance	vessels for which magnetic resonance imaging	- Recognise the MRI appearances of a range of cardiac and
Imaging - Pathology	(MRI) can be used as an imaging modality. It	major vessel diseases and abnormalities.
	focuses on cardiomyopathies, myocardial	
	infarcts and cardiac masses as well as short	
	descriptions of other pathologies along with	
	their imaging appearances.	
Image Interpretation:	This session is an introduction to common	- Explore the basics of electrocardiography and identify
Cardiac Imaging -	procedures undertaken in the cardiac	common arrhythmias.
Interventional Cardiac	catheterisation laboratory including pacemaker	- Describe the purpose of cardiac electrophysiology studies.
<u>Procedures</u>	insertion and electrophysiology studies.	- Explain the different clinical indications for pacemakers and
		implantable cardioverter defibrillators ICDs.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		 Recognise the components of pacemakers and ICDs on imaging. Explore some of the potential complications after the insertion of pacemakers and ICDs.
Image Interpretation: Cardiac Imaging - Echocardiography and Cardiac Nuclear Medicine Examinations	This session illustrates the basic image appearances of common echocardiography examinations. Cardiac nuclear medicine examinations making use of scintigraphy, single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), and positron emission tomography (PET) are also described.	 Identify the role of basic echocardiography as a cardiac investigation. Identify some of the basic principles and techniques of image acquisition in echocardiography. Recognise the four chambers of the heart and basic anatomy on echocardiography images. Identify the different types of cardiac nuclear medicine examinations, including their indications, strengths and weaknesses. Recognise normal from abnormal and potential pitfalls of these modalities. Appreciate the ways in which these examinations are used to assess cardiac physiology, such as left ventricular (LV) function.
Image Interpretation: Catheter Studies - Typical Diagnostic Angiogram and Normal Findings	This session looks at coronary angiography technique and normal coronary artery anatomy (including variants) as demonstrated on diagrams and angiographic images.	 Describe the practical techniques used for gaining arterial access for coronary angiography. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the two commonly used access points. Identify the main coronary arteries and side branches on both diagrams and angiograms. Describe the views required to demonstrate the coronary arteries.
Image Interpretation: Catheter Studies - Disease Diagnosis	This session looks at the procedures carried out during cardiac catheterisation including angiography, angioplasty, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and intracoronary imaging.	 Recall the various uses of cardiac catheterisation. Recognise coronary artery abnormalities. Describe how PCI can be used to dilate coronary arteries. Discuss how haemodynamic studies enhance the diagnosis of coronary artery disease (CAD). Review the use of intravascular ultrasound and optical coherence tomography in coronary artery evaluation.

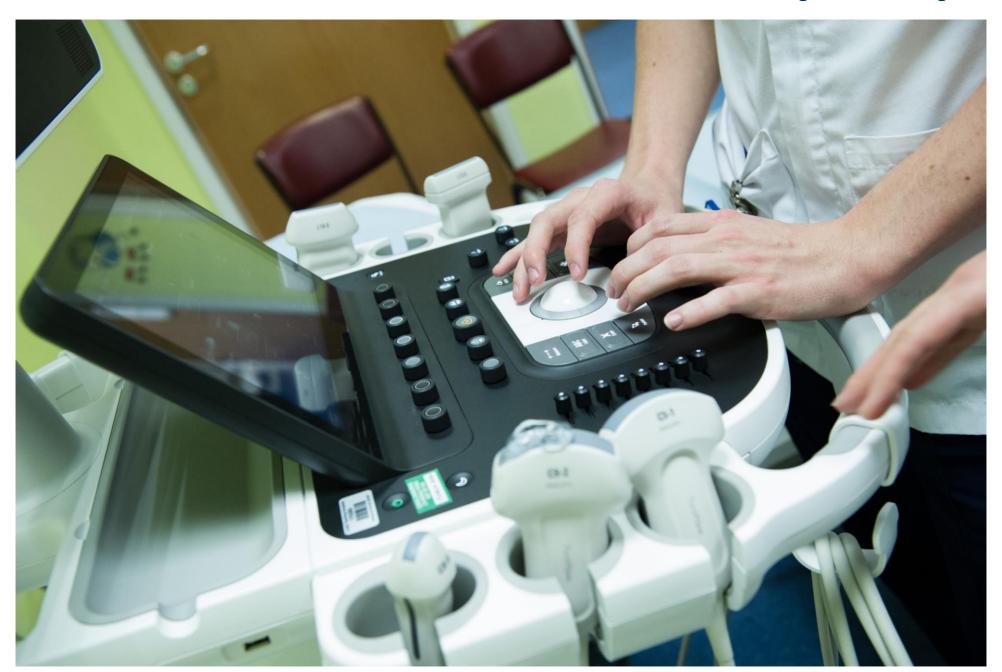
Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Image Interpretation: Catheter Studies - Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) Treatment of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)	This session discusses angioplasty and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in the management of coronary artery disease (CAD). Techniques, indications both technical and clinical, and patient outcomes are covered.	 Describe the role of PCI in the treatment of coronary disease in relation to conservative management and coronary artery bypass graft/surgery (CABG). Revise coronary artery anatomy. Describe the stages involved in performing a PCI. Identify the key devices and equipment used in PCI.
Image Interpretation: Cardiac Imaging - Chest Radiography	This session focuses on the heart and its appearance on chest radiographs. Anatomy and common pathology are discussed along with a range of devices and instrumentations which may be seen on chest radiographs.	 Describe how a chest radiograph can be technically evaluated in relation to rotation, exposure, inspiration and patient position. Describe the basic anatomy of the heart and related vessels and common pathological mediastinal processes that cause abnormal appearances on chest radiographs. Describe common pathologies relating to the heart and mediastinum. Describe devices seen on chest radiographs and recall their uses. Describe the anatomy relevant to these devices, the correct positioning of the devices and common mistakes in placement of these devices.
Image Interpretation of the Paediatric Skeleton: Child Development - Relevance to Imaging Children	This session describes and explores how children develop from birth to the end of adolescence and how this impacts on considerations for communication before, during and after their diagnostic imaging procedures.	 Describe how children and young people develop from birth to the end of adolescence. Identify how different developmental stages may influence children and young people's behaviour. Identify and link relevant theoretical perspectives to your practice. Apply developmental considerations to communication strategies that can be used before, during and after imaging procedures.
Image Interpretation: Nuclear Medicine - Myocardial Perfusion Imaging	This session explains how the nuclear medicine procedure myocardial perfusion imaging can be used to investigate ischaemic heart disease.	 Explain why myocardial perfusion imaging is used alongside other imaging techniques for ischaemic heart disease diagnosis and management. Outline the imaging procedure.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Recognise normal image appearances and explain how normal and abnormal results can affect patient management.
Image Interpretation: Nuclear Medicine - Cardiac Stressing for Myocardial Perfusion Studies	This session explains the need to stress patients as part of a nuclear medicine myocardial perfusion imaging study and describes some methods of cardiac stressing that can be used.	 State the considerations that must be taken into account when assessing a patient for their suitability for a stress myocardial perfusion imaging study. Explain the need for the stressing procedure and the timing of the radiopharmaceutical administration. Outline how the stressing procedure is conducted, for both exercise and pharmacological stress.

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Unit 1: Principles of	This unit covers the screening process and	- Outline the human circulatory system and explain how it
AAA Screening and	treatment options in the NHS AAA screening	related to abdominal aortic aneurysms.
<u>Treatment</u>	programme.	- Describe the pathophysiology and formation of arterial
		disease.
		- Name the different treatment options for abdominal aortic
		aneurysms and briefly describe each of these options.
Unit 2: Principles of	This unit provides an introduction to the key	- Describe the key principles of ultrasound and its
<u>Ultrasound for AAA</u>	principles of ultrasound and how they relate to	applications.
Screening	screening for an abdominal aortic aneurysm. It	- Outline the advantages and disadvantage of ultrasound.
	also provides an introduction to the ultrasound	- Explain how basic ultrasound machine controls work.
	machine controls.	- Understand how this relates to AAA screening.
Abdominal Aortic	This resource aims to help you understand	- What is a PSOM?
Aneurysm: Programme	what is included and what is new in the AAA	- What has changed?
Specific Operating	PSOM.	- Summary of changes
Model		Jan 2021 - Report updated on gov.uk:
		https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/abdominal-
		aortic-aneurysm-screening-programme-specific-operating-
		<u>model</u>

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Critical Care

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Intensive Care Echo and Basic Lung Ultrasound

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Which Patients Benefit from Basic Echo?	This session discusses the challenges of transthoracic echocardiography (TTE or 'echo') in the critically-ill patient plus the scope and role of echo in critical care. It looks at its usefulness in relation to the clinical setting and how echo can be used in the periarrest and arrest situation.	 Recognise the clinical settings in which basic, entry-level echo is useful in critical care. Identify the role of basic echo in diagnosis, monitoring and assessing the effects of therapies in critical care. Explain the use of focused echo in the cardiac arrest situation, with advanced life support (ALS) compliance where appropriate. Describe when it is appropriate to refer for a formal, comprehensive scan.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Physics of Ultrasound and Image Optimisation	This session is an introduction to basic ultrasound physics and an explanation of how to optimise images.	 Describe the physical properties of sound waves and what happens to them as they pass through body tissue. Comprehend how a simple ultrasonic transducer works and how real-time echocardiographic images are created. Appreciate how imaging depth, gain and focus influence the quality of echo imaging and how to optimise these images.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Anatomy and Basic Views	This session looks at basic anatomy of the heart and lungs plus the relationship of this anatomy to the position of the ultrasound probe on the chest. The four basic transthoracic echocardiography (TTE or 'echo') windows and basic lung ultrasound views are covered.	 Describe the chest landmarks for the acquisition of the four basic echo windows and lung ultrasound. Relate the position of the ultrasound probe to the axis of the view through the heart, lungs and surrounding structures. Identify the structures that appear on the resulting images. Explain the relevance of the coronary arterial supply of the heart.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Left Ventricular Function	This session explains normal left ventricular (LV) function and how to diagnose an abnormal left ventricle (LV). Qualitative and quantitative methods of assessing LV function	 Describe the structure and function of the normal LV and use simple methods to quantify LV size and function. Recognise when the structure or function of the LV is abnormal and describe the findings.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
	are described. Attention is drawn to ways in which pathology and interventions may influence the interpretation of a basic transthoracic echocardiography (TTE or 'echo') examination in the critical care setting. The importance of clinical context and of recognising when expert assistance is needed are emphasised.	 Appreciate how confounding factors seen in the critical care setting may influence interpretation of echo appearances. Recognise when more expert assessment is indicated.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Right Ventricular Function	This session reviews transthoracic echocardiography (TTE or 'echo') assessment of right ventricular (RV) dimensions, function and pathophysiology.	 Describe RV dimensions and have an appreciation of its complex geometry. Identify how to assess RV systolic function. Recognise the echocardiographic features of RV pressure overload and RV volume overload.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Pathology	This session covers some of the pathological diagnoses that can cause haemodynamic instability and cardiac arrest: hypovolaemia (including sepsis), cardiac tamponade, pulmonary embolus (PE), thoracic aortic dilatation and acute aortic dissection.	 Describe the echo findings in the hypovolaemic patient in both spontaneously breathing and mechanically ventilated patients. Distinguish between a pericardial collection and cardiac tamponade. Identify the echo appearances of acute PE. Recognise echo features associated with acute aortic dissection.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Limitations and Pitfalls	This session describes factors that can lead to misdiagnosis, including ultrasound artifacts and normal cardiac anatomical structures that may be misdiagnosed as pathological processes. It also considers the limitations of basic echo in those who are inexperienced in its use.	 List the normal cardiac structures that can be wrongly labelled as pathological lesions. Describe the different types of artifacts that can occur during ultrasound imaging. Outline the limitations of a basic transthoracic study and identify when a comprehensive transthoracic echo examination is required.
Intensive Care Echo & Basic Lung Ultrasound - Assessment	Assessment for Intensive Care Echo and Basic Lung Ultrasound Sessions.	- Assess and demonstrate your theoretical knowledge required prior to undertaking hands-on training in basic echo and lung ultrasound in intensive care (including the physics of ultrasound, anatomy and basic views, left and right ventricular function, life-threatening pathologies, basic lung ultrasound

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		and some of the limitations and pitfalls that may be
		encountered).

Other resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
C for Circulation - Circulation Amber Lesson Plan	This lesson plan is intended as a guide, based upon SOPs for Nightingale NHS Hospital London as part of the surge response for COVID19 in March 2020. If utilised outside of this remit, faculty & learners should cross-reference with local guidelines.	 Demonstrate ability to safely identify changes to HR and 3 lead ECG waveforms and SpO2 waveforms/adjust the probe. Demonstrate the ability to check pulse sites & capillary refill/perfusion. Describe the management of arterial line ICU monitoring including risks of an arterial line. Describe how we sample & monitor blood gasses in the ICU. Consolidate learning by demonstrating how to perform observations and document them.
Circulation Red Lesson Plan	This lesson plan is intended as a guide, based upon SOPs for Nightingale NHS Hospital London as part of the surge response for COVID19 in March 2020.	 State how and why we monitor ICU patients continuously inc. the different lines. Demonstrate ability to safely identify changes to HR and 3 lead ECG waveforms and SpO2 waveforms / adjust the probe. Describe how we monitor blood gasses in the ICU. State how to escalate changes to the registered nurse (RN). Describe the scope of your role in relation to the bedside team. Consolidate learning by demonstrating how to perform observations and document.

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Rehabilitation

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Physical activity

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Cardiovascular	This session discusses the positive impact of	- Explain the relationship between physical activity and CVD.
Conditions: Being	physical activity on people living with	- Describe the role of activity in CVD prevention.
Active	cardiovascular conditions.	- Describe the role of activity in CVD treatment and
		management.
		- List the risks of prolonged physical inactivity.
		- List the contraindications in extreme acute conditions.

More resources can be found on the <u>eLfH Physical Activity and Health e-learning programme webpage</u>.

Other resources

Physical Activity and Health Evaluation Survey

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Surgery

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Disease

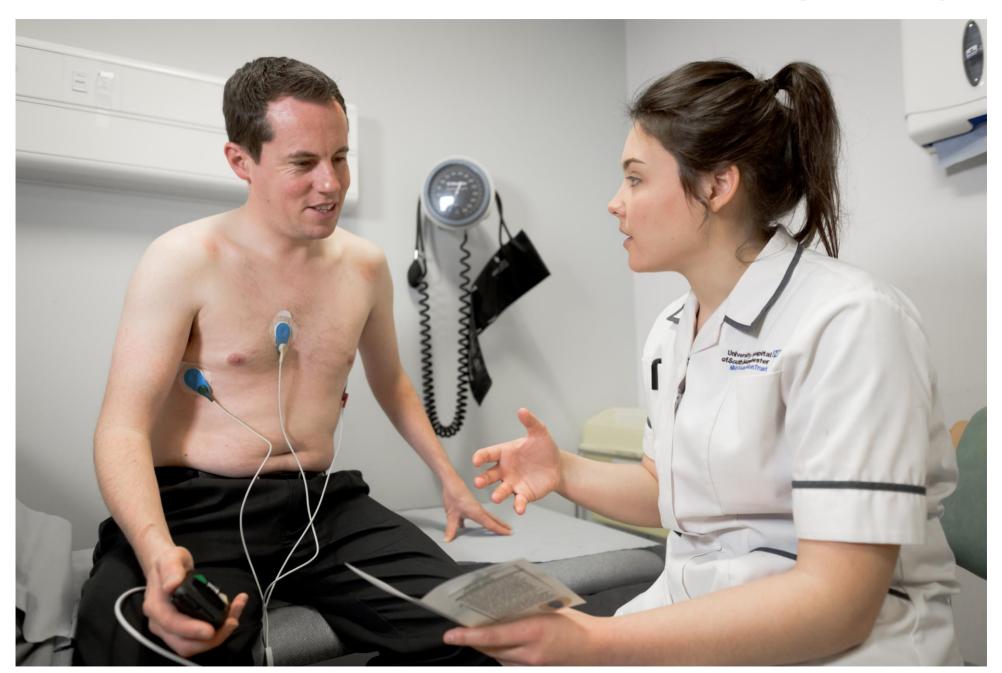
Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Disease: Coronary Heart Disease and Acute	This session provides a brief introduction to coronary heart disease and acute myocardial infarction.	 Describe the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease. Identify the signs and symptoms of acute myocardial infarction. Identify the modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors
Myocardial Infarction		associated with coronary heart disease. - Describe how to manage the risk of peri-operative myocardial infarction in patients with coronary heart disease. - Explain how changes on an ECG can localise narrowing or occlusion of coronary arteries.
Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Disease: Obstructive Airways Disease	This session provides a brief overview of obstructive airway disease.	 Define obstructive airway disease. Explain the conditions discussed focusing on asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Outline basic management. Demonstrate an awareness of the implications for surgery, including the effects of smoking.

Shock

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Shock: Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome	This session outlines the pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).	 Identify the pathophysiological changes that take place in ARDS. Recognise risk factors for the development of ARDS. List the diagnostic criteria for ARDS, with particular relevance to the Berlin definition. Describe common treatment strategies and limitations used
		in the Intensive care unit to manage ARDS.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Shock: Cardiovascular Physiology	This session will discuss cardiovascular shock in the context of trauma. It will provide an overview of the clinical presentation, physiology and management of the shocked patient.	 Recognise the clinical presentation of shock Classify the stages of shock Define the principles of management of the shocked patient.
Shock: Metabolic Response to Injury	This session will describe the key features of the metabolic response to injury. It will provide an overview of the potential consequences of this response and factors that may affect it.	 Define the factors mediating the metabolic response to injury Identify the consequences of the metabolic response to injury List the factors modifying the metabolic response to injury Establish the clinical implications of the metabolic response to injury.

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Heart Failure

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Heart Valve Disease

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
An Introduction to	This session provides an introduction to heart	- Understand the epidemiology of HF and HVD.
Heart Failure and	failure (HF) and heart valve disease (HVD) in	- List the sub-types of HF and HVD conditions and their
Heart Valve Disease	the UK.	causes.
		- Discuss the impact of HF and HVD on the individual as well
		as the NHS and wider society.
Heart Valve Disease	This session looks at the anatomy and	- Describe the anatomy and physiology of normal heart valves
(HVD) - Introduction	physiology of heart valves, as well as the	and abnormal heart valves.
	epidemiology of common types of HVD,	- List the common types, and characteristics, of HVD.
	including their prevalence and causes.	- Describe the role of primary care in the detection of HVD.
		- Describe the general principles of HVD.
		- Explain the implications of bicuspid aortic valve disease.
		- Explain the risk of delayed treatment of severe symptomatic
		HVD.
		- List the elements of a network-based system of care for
		HVD and the referral criteria to a heart valve clinic.
Heart Valve Disease	This session discusses the diagnosis and the	- Identify what is relevant in the patient's history and the
(HVD) - Diagnosis	initial management of heart failure and heart	examinations required for HVD.
and Management in	valve disease in primary care in the UK.	- Discuss possible investigations and any initial management
Primary Care		required, as well as appropriate intervals for the review of
		patents with HVD.
		- Explains the role of community cardiology services.
Heart Valve Disease	This session looks at the indications of HVD,	- Understand the indications for intervention in patients with
(HVD)- Treatment	compares surgical and transcatheter	HVD (aortic stenosis and mitral regurgitation) and which
and Follow-up	treatments, and outlines the follow-up required.	therapeutic options are available.
		- Identify the risks and benefits of different treatments, which
		patients need to know, and the outcomes after treatment.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		- Discuss the long-term prognosis, and the lifestyle changes
		required.
		- Understand how to recognise treatment failure.
Heart Valve Disease	This session discusses the diagnosis and	- Understand the epidemiology and microbiology of
(HVD)- Endocarditis	management of endocarditis in primary care in	endocarditis.
	the UK.	- List the risk factors for endocarditis
		- Recognise common symptoms and signs of infective
		endocarditis.
		- Advice patients at risk.

Breathlessness

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Assessment of Breathlessness	This session gives a framework of how to assess breathlessness as an essential first step to appropriate management in the patient approaching the end of life.	 Give a working definition of breathlessness, encompassing the physical experience and other factors. Recognise the different types of pathophysiology (aetiology) that underlie breathlessness. Outline the core steps involved in an assessment of breathlessness, to reach a diagnosis and initiate a management plan - listing the key elements of a breathlessness history and examination. Recognise the range of investigations that can be used to aid diagnosis and treatment of breathlessness, if appropriate for the patient.
Drug Management of Breathlessness	This session reviews the use of drugs and oxygen within an integrated approach to the management of breathlessness in the patient approaching the end of life.	 Describe the appropriate disease modifying treatments for the relevant cause of breathlessness in patients approaching end of life. Explain how to prescribe and safely administer oxygen for patients with breathlessness in end of life care. List the main drug options used to alleviate the symptom of breathlessness in end of life including use of low dose opioids.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Non-drug Management of Breathlessness	This session reviews non-drug interventions within an integrated approach to the management of breathlessness.	 List the main non-drug options used to alleviate the symptom of breathlessness in end of life care patients. Outline the utility and limitations of these approaches. Recognise other breathlessness management interventions that are used alongside as part of an integrated approach to symptom control.

End of Life

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Discussing 'Do Not Attempt CPR' Decisions	This session explores the evidence and perceptions about attempts at cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). It suggests effective ways of facilitating discussions with patients and their families about decisions related to attempting CPR.	 Identify why discussions on end of life care create a challenge for professionals. Evaluate the evidence for CPR success in patients approaching the end of life. Outline the perceptions of patients, the general public and professionals on the success of CPR. Identify accepted decision making pathways incorporating professional guidance and the legal position. Apply the necessary skills to effectively and sensitively communicate CPR decisions. Describe how to respond to challenging questions and scenarios regarding CPR decision making. Assess your confidence in discussing end of life issues with patients.
End-stage Cardiac Disease – Case study	This session follows the case of a patient with advanced chronic heart failure. It describes the problems experienced by the patient and his family as the end of his life approaches and how best to manage this period.	 Describe the triggers to conversations about end of life care with somebody who has end-stage cardiac disease. Discuss the key physical and psychosocial issues that are faced, particularly by someone with end-stage cardiac disease. Outline a sensible approach to managing end of life care for somebody with end-stage cardiac disease, both in the last year of life and in the terminal stages.
Heart failure in end- of-life care	This session has been written by a multidisciplinary group of cardiology and	- Apply knowledge of the disordered pathophysiology in the management of heart failure.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
	palliative care specialists to help palliative care clinicians become more confident with managing patients with heart failure and knowing when to liaise with heart failure services.	 Explain decompensation of heart failure, classes of heart failure drugs and when and which drugs to consider stopping in advanced heart failure. Describe the different types of device therapy in heart failure and what needs to be considered before the patient is approaching end of life. Discuss the management of refractory symptoms such as breathlessness. Identify why it is important to work collaboratively with other services.

Other resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
How to Diagnose Heart Failure and	This session aims to help build confidence in identifying patients who may have heart failure,	- Identify which patients to suspect HF in, which clinical symptoms suggest HF, and who to refer for further
Key Issues in an Echo Report	in taking a relevant history and in examination.	investigations. - Understand how to best use common tests including echocardiography and the basics of interpretation of an echocardiogram report.
How to Optimise Management of Heart	This session looks at how to optimise management of heart failure in primary care	- Understand NICE guidelines associated with treatment of heart failure.
Failure in Primary Care	and offers practical evidence-based approaches to managing patients that have heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF).	 Appreciate the evidence base behind treatments used for HF to optimise patients as well as explain to patients the importance of HF therapies. Explains the second-line therapies available. Discuss the benefit for patients from the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors. Discusses treatment for patients with HFrEF.
ACP and Different Illness Trajectories	This session provides an overview of the concept of illness trajectories and its influence on the advance care planning (ACP) process in end of life care.	 Describe the illness trajectories of common end of life care conditions. Recognise factors that influence the pathway of an illness trajectory.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
		 Analyse the different trajectory types and describe the limitations of the trajectory approach. Discuss the implication of illness trajectories on the ACP process.
Symptom Management Complicated by Coexisting Conditions	This session outlines some of the considerations to be taken into account when symptom management is complicated by coexisting conditions	 Outline the main causes of progressive respiratory, cardiac, hepatic and chronic renal failure, the key symptoms of each and the implications for end-of-life care. Describe some of the key problems of managing symptoms of more than one condition. List some of the specific problems of drug management of symptoms with coexisting hepatic failure and renal failure in end-of-life care. Explore the communication issues that may arise for those patients who face dying from their co-existing condition rather
Long Term Conditions for Paramedics – Heart Failure	This session aims to enhance understanding of the pathophysiology, identification and prehospital treatment of heart failure.	than their expected life-threatening illness. - Describe the different types and pathophysiology of heart failure. - Explain how heart failure is classified, and the significance of this. - Describe evidence-based interventions for the treatment of heart failure. - Explain how best to treat patients experiencing acute heart failure in the pre-hospital emergency setting.

External resources:

• Primary Care Issues & Answers - Heart Failure - The new standard of care: What we need to know in primary care (Webinar)

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Pregnancy

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

Cardiotocography

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
CTG Changes Caused by Hypoxia - Part 1 CTG Changes Caused by Hypoxia -	This session covers the changes in the fetal heart rate in response to reduction in oxygen supply to the fetus. This session provides further information on changes in the fetal heart rate in response to	 List the key mechanisms resulting in reduction in oxygen supply to the fetus. Describe the mechanism by which contractions can result in hypoxia. Identify the changing pattern of fetal heart rate patterns with progressive hypoxia. Identify the changing pattern of fetal heart rate patterns with progressive hypoxia.
Part 2	reduction in oxygen supply to the fetus.	 Relate the cardiotocograph (CTG) pattern to the incidence of acidosis and adverse outcome. State the criteria that point to an intrapartum cause of cerebral palsy.
More Complicated Non-normal CTGs	This session covers the less frequently encountered abnormalities in the cardiotocograph (CTG) during labour.	 Describe the features, significance and underlying mechanisms of the following more complicated CTGs: Sinusoidal and pseudo-sinusoidal fetal heart rate (FHR) patterns. Reduced baseline variability, saltatory and preterminal FHR patterns. Determining baseline FHR in difficult cases. Fetal cardiac arrhythmias, fetal abnormalities and fetal infections. Describe how the inability to classify and define the CTG leads to concern.
CTGs in Special Circumstances - Part 1	This session considers the cardiotocograph (CTG) in pregnancies associated with in utero growth restriction (IUGR), the preterm fetus,	 Recognise how a CTG may differ in each special circumstance. Recognise which of these changes represent normal physiology and which may represent pathology.

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
CTGs in Special	prelabour ruptured membranes and maternal pyrexia. This session describes the characteristics and	 Appreciate how each circumstance influences the risk of fetal hypoxia. Understand the need for a lower threshold for intervention once key features are recognised. Appreciate which interventions may or may not be appropriate in each circumstance. Describe the characteristics and implications for the CTG:
<u>Circumstances - Part</u> <u>2</u>	implications for CTG interpretation and management in the case of multiple pregnancy, meconium stained liquor, vaginal birth after previous caesarean section and breech presentation.	 In a multiple pregnancy. When meconium stained liquor is present. During a vaginal birth following previous caesarean section. In a breech presentation.
Labour Interventions Impacting on the CTG	This session describes the interventions that may occur during labour which can affect the cardiotocograph (CTG) and its interpretation.	 List the common interventions in labour which may impact on the cardiotocograph (CTG) (especially oxytocin, maternal medication, epidural analgesia). Outline the timing and mechanism by which they result in such changes. Describe the management when such interventions result in CTG changes.
NICE Guidelines	This session elaborates on NICE (CG190) Guidelines, paying particular attention to the use of cardiotocography in the assessment of fetal well-being and the potential for errors in cardiotocograph interpretation.	 Explain the place of cardiotocography in the assessment of fetal well-being. Explain the NICE recommendations on electronic fetal monitoring, including hourly review, and documentation and scoring/classification of the cardiotocograph. Describe the limitations of classification methods and the potential errors in interpretation of the cardiotocograph, including erroneous recording of the maternal heart rate.

Other resources

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Causes, Investigation	Valvular heart disease may be poorly tolerated	- Demonstrate that you understand the risks and
and Management of	in pregnancy; its recognition, assessment and	management of pregnancy in aortic valve disease (AVD),
	management is detailed in this session.	

Session	Description	Learning Objectives
Valvular Disease in		mitral valve disease (MVD), pulmonary valve disease (PVD),
<u>Pregnancy</u>		and tricuspid valve disease (TVD).
		- Demonstrate that you understand the risks and
		management of pregnancy in mechanical valves.
<u>Differential Diagnosis</u>	This session looks at the causes of chest pain	- Identify the common causes of chest pain in pregnancy and
Investigation and	in pregnant women. It covers how to	know how to identify women at risk of such conditions.
Treatment of Chest	differentiate and investigate the pain as well as	- Differentiate between the common causes based on clinical
Pain in Pregnancy	how to treat the causes, concentrating	history and examination.
	predominantly on thromboembolism, ischaemic	- Describe how to manage investigations in pregnant women
	heart disease and dissection.	with chest pain appropriately and safely.
		- Explain how to treat a woman who is both presumed to have
		and diagnosed with pulmonary thromboembolic disease.
Cardiovascular	This session outlines some of the syndromes,	- List some of the syndromes associated with congenital heart
Examination -	teratogens and most common maternal	disease.
<u>Genetics</u>	diseases that cause heart problems.	- Describe the features of each syndrome.
		- Outline the cardiac defects of each syndrome.
		- List the teratogens and their related usual cardiac
		malformations.
		- Describe the most common maternal diseases and their
_		associated cardiac malformations.
Cardiovascular	This session discusses why cardiovascular	- Explain the significance of different cardiovascular
Adaptations to	examination findings in pregnancy are different	examination findings in pregnancy.
<u>Pregnancy</u>	from those found in the non-pregnant state.	
The Impact of EFM	This session reviews the evidence of the value	- Describe the evidence of the value of EFM in low-risk labour
on Labour Outcomes	and limitations of electronic fetal monitoring	and in high-risk labours.
	(EFM) in monitoring low and high-risk labours.	- List the drawbacks and limitations of EFM.
Additional Tests	This session describes the value and role of	- Describe the role and practise of FBS for both pH and
	additional intrapartum tests including fetal	lactate.
	blood sampling, fetal ECG, pulse oximetry, and	- Appraise the evidence for the use of fetal ECG especially
	fetal stimulation testing.	ST evaluation.
		- Explain the role of pulse oximetry and additional intrapartum
		tests.
		- Describe the role of fetal stimulation tests.

Palliative Care

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All resources

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
General Approach to	This session provides a general approach	- Outline the core steps in the assessment of symptoms to
Assessment of Symptoms	to the assessment of symptoms, an	reach a diagnosis.
	essential first step before a plan for	- Recognise the range of investigations that can be used to
	symptom management and care can be	aid diagnosis and treatment.
	started.	- Describe some assessment situations when it is not
		appropriate to undertake further investigations or initiate
		treatment.
Agreeing a Plan of Management	Once the patient's symptoms have been	- Identify some of the responsibilities of the clinician in
and Care	assessed a working diagnosis can be	proposing a plan of management.
	made. The clinician can then propose a	- Recognise the advantages of informed and collaborative
	plan for improving symptoms, discussing	decision-making between the clinician and the patient.
	any advantages, disadvantages and	- Describe the role of family members in agreeing the plan
	practicalities with the patient. This session	of management and care.
	examines some of the different factors	- Give examples of situations in which it may not be
		appropriate to involve the patient in agreeing a
	and care.	management plan.
		- State some of the reasons why a patient facing the end of
		life may refuse or withdraw from the plan.
Communicating the Plan of	This session discusses the different	- Recognise the need to ensure that the plan for symptom
Management and Care	aspects that need consideration in	management and care has been clearly communicated to
		the patient, family and carers as appropriate.
	plan to the patient, family/carers and to all	- Explain the advantages of clear, timely communication of
	Į.	the symptom management plan to relevant professionals
	patient's care.	and services.
		- Describe some of the difficulties that can arise if the plan
		for symptom management and care has not been
		communicated well.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Individual Preferences and	This session discusses the role of cultural	- Explain the importance of ensuring that a patient
Cultural Influences on Symptom	influences and patients' individual	approaching the end of life is offered sufficient information,
<u>Management</u>	preferences on symptom management and	
	care plans.	about their symptom management and care plan and has
		the opportunity to express their preferences.
		- Recognise how cultural background influences the
		individual's approach to progressive illness/end of life, the
		meaning of symptoms for the patient and ways in which
		these may impact on management of symptoms and care.
		- Recognise the influence of one's own personal beliefs
		and attitudes when deciding and negotiating plans for care
		and symptom management.
Influence of Transition Points	This session discusses how to deal with	- Explain the need to be alert for changes such as
and Crises on Decision-Making		infections and unexpected crises in a patient's condition,
in Symptom Management	initial management options and how these	which may mark transition points in an end of
	options can be explained and discussed	life population.
	with patients approaching the end of life and their relatives and carers. The ways in	- Assess the signs and symptoms of change and outline initial management options.
	which these transition points and crises	- Recognise the impact of infections, transition points and
	influence decision-making in symptom	crises on patients approaching the end of life and
	management are explored.	family/carers.
	indiagoment are explored.	- Outline how you can provide supportive communication
		and information about infections, transition points and
		crises, so that sensible and appropriate decisions related
		to symptom management can be made.
Recognising Your Own	This session discusses how being aware of	
Limitations in Symptom	your own skills and limitations can improve	coping with symptom management in patients facing the
<u>Management</u>	symptom management and care for	end of life.
	patients at the end of life.	- Describe how a professional's individual beliefs, values
		and personal coping strategies can impact on, or influence,
		patient care.
		- Describe the responsibilities of professionals to
		demonstrate self-awareness of their own limitations in

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		symptom management and to know when to seek help and
		support.
		- Recognise some of the personal skills that help the
		professional manage themselves and take care of their
		own well-being.
Assessment of Physical and	This session provides a framework for the	- Explain the importance of regularly assessing physical
Cognitive Deterioration in	assessment of physical and cognitive	and cognitive function in end of life care patients.
Function	deterioration in function in end of life care	- Outline the core elements in assessing physical and
	patients.	cognitive function and the key professionals involved in
		assessment.
		- Give examples of standardised tools used in clinical
		practice and research and their utility/limitations.
		- Outline the impact of deteriorating physical and cognitive
		function on the patient and their family/carers.
Discussing hydration	This session focuses on communication	- Describe the common concerns expressed by patients
	with families and carers, both lay and	and families regarding the giving or withholding of clinically
	professional, about decisions involving	assisted hydration at the end of life, including relevant
	clinically assisted hydration at the end of	cultural issues.
	life.	- Review the evidence about the effectiveness of and the
		legal position regarding clinically assisted hydration at the
		end of life.
		- Develop the communication skills to identify and address
		the concerns raised by patients and families regarding the
		giving or withholding of clinically assisted hydration at the
		end of life.
		- Develop the skills to address the concerns of colleagues
		regarding the giving or withholding of clinically assisted
		hydration at the end of life.
Assessment of spiritual	Assessment of spiritual well-being is one of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
wellbeing	the four core areas (also known	- Describe the purpose of assessing spiritual well-being
	as domains) of a holistic assessment in end	·
	of life care. This session will explore this	- Examine practical ways of identifying spiritual concerns in
	domain and its potential interactions with	patients approaching the end of life.
	the other core areas.	

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Describe how spiritual problems may affect other aspects
		of end of life care.
	This session offers a framework for	- Use the 'surprise question' to identify patients who may
days of life and verifying death	recognising patients who are at risk of	be approaching the end of their life.
	deterioration and who may die soon (last	- Identify some key communication issues for patients and
	months of life) and also recognising when	their family/carers in the dying phase and when death is
	death is imminent (last days). The priorities	
	for care of the dying person are discussed	- List the five priorities for care of the dying patient.
	and the communication with patients and	- List the clinical signs that verify that a patient has died.
	families needed at these times is explored.	
When the dying process is	This session looks at the key issues facing	- Describe the key issues which you could expect in two
protracted or unexpectedly fast	two scenarios: where the dying process is	contrasting situations: where the dying process has been
	protracted and where it is unexpectedly	particularly protracted or where it has been unexpectedly
	fast. It discusses how to support those	fast.
	around the patient in these situations.	- Apply the five priorities of care for the dying person to the
		situations.
		- Discuss how to support families and those close to the
		patient in these situations.
		- Describe the impact that such situations may have on
		other patients nearby, staff and volunteers, and how to
		manage this.
Talking about death and dying	This session explores the cultural issues	- Demonstrate an understanding of how different cultures
	surrounding death and dying in the UK and	approach death and dying.
	offers guidance on how to talk about	- Identify cultural barriers to discussing death and dying in
	this often difficult subject.	the UK.
		- Recognise the importance of talking about death and
		dying.
Breaking bad news	This session looks at ways in which to	- Discuss areas that health and social care professionals
	deliver bad news effectively when faced	find difficult around breaking bad news and reflect on your
	with end of life care situations. It also looks	own practice.
	at some of the reasons why professionals	- Discuss the importance of preparation for breaking bad
	find breaking bad news so difficult.	news.
		- Describe the strategy for breaking bad news using the
		SPIKES framework.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Discuss the need for follow up after breaking bad news.
		- Identify resources to support your development in
		breaking bad news.

Other resources

• End of Life Care (e-ELCA) e-learning resources

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Clinical leadership learning support

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All resources

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Introduction to Leadership and LeAD	introduces you to the e-learning support for the development of clinical leadership (LeAD) and its relationship with the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework (MLCF/CLCF).	 Recognise the importance of leadership skills for clinicians. Explore the key concepts of leadership. Identify the purpose and outcome of leadership in healthcare. Describe how LeAD e-learning works to support the MLCF/CLCF. Identify clinical situations that can support the development of clinical leadership further.
Introduction to the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework	This session provides an overview of the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework (MLCF/CLCF). It explains how it has been constructed and how it can be used.	- Explain the rationale behind the development of the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework (MLCF/CLCF) Describe the structure of the framework Explain shared leadership and how it relates to the framework Explain how the framework is being used to influence clinical education, training and development.
Introduction to CLCF: Demonstrating Personal Qualities	This session introduces the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework domain - Demonstrating Personal Qualities. It examines the elements of competence within the domain and the application of leadership to clinical practice.	 Identify the four competence elements within this domain. Explain why these elements are important for clinicians. Examine the competence descriptors for each element and identify examples of how these are relevant to you and the application of leadership to clinical practice. Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in clinical settings by identifying what you will do to develop competence in demonstrating personal qualities.
Values and Attitudes in Practice	This session explores values, beliefs, prejudice and stereotyping. It	- Define values, beliefs and prejudice.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
	encourages reflection on how these issues might affect your working practice and considers how you can uphold the beliefs and values of your workplace. The session supports the development of leadership in	 Explain and reflect on how individual and institutional beliefs are developed. Make the link between values, beliefs and behaviour. Understand how effective reflection on difficult situations can be used to change behaviour.
	clinical settings.	 Consider the effect of prejudice and stereotyping on your professional practice. Consider your role in upholding the values and beliefs of the profession and/or organisation. Identify how you demonstrate leadership by acting to minimise the negative impact of assumptions and prejudices on patients and other staff.
Team Roles and Personality	This session examines how an individual's personality, consequent behaviours and preferred styles and approaches can impact on others. It encourages reflection on personal behaviour as well as on the behaviour of colleagues. This session supports the development of leadership in a clinical setting.	 Describe the most common approach to identifying aspects of personality and behaviour of individuals in the workplace. Explain the influence of personality type on behaviour and consider circumstances where preferred behaviours may or may not be appropriate. Determine the consequences of individuals with different preferences and approaches working together within teams. Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying the steps you will take to increase team effectiveness.
Feedback for Personal Development	This session considers methods of obtaining feedback from others in order to increase self-awareness and assist with personal development planning. This session supports the development of leadership in clinical settings.	- Detail the principal methods of obtaining feedback from others about personal impact and performance Identify and critically evaluate different feedback methods List means of using information from such feedback and securing appropriate support Describe the link to the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying how to develop your own skills at giving feedback.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Errors and Experiences in Healthcare	This session describes the types of error encountered in healthcare settings, ways of identifying errors, and how to prevent errors occurring. It also supports the development of leadership in clinical settings.	 Explain what is meant by patient safety and clinical errors. Categorise the types of clinical error that can occur, identifying those most likely within your own area of work. Describe local and national processes for managing safer care. Identify where the clinician can play a lead role in promoting safer care (using a case study). Identify learning which may arise from clinical errors (whether by self or others). Identify how, through demonstrating leadership, you will
Managing Personal and Professional Development	This session considers the necessity for clinicians to continuously develop in the various roles that make up their professional practice, including leadership. It explores the link between individual practice and that of the organisation. This session supports the development of leadership in clinical settings.	address issues in the future. - State the requirements for clinicians to demonstrate a consistently high standard in all aspects of their work. - Understand how individual performance impacts on the wider healthcare system. - Identify the range and means of identifying personal and professional development needs. - Describe the link to the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework. - Identify any areas for future personal development arising from this module and any appropriate training opportunities available locally. - Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying steps to show improvement in your own practice and leadership.
Using Best Practice	This session considers the features of best practice and how it can help improve personal practice and clinical services by increasing transparency, facilitating accountability, ensuring equity of provision and improving outcomes.	•

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Describe the reasons behind equity of provision and
		outcome for the population.
		- Describe the link to the Medical/Clinical Leadership
		Competency Framework.
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in the clinical
		setting by recommending improvements to clinical
		guidelines.
Using Policy and Guidance to	This session examines the range of	- List the principal frameworks (professional, legal and
Ensure Effective Healthcare	policies and guidance that ensure effective	ethical) which have a role in ensuring the delivery of
	practice within our healthcare	effective healthcare.
	organisations. The session encourages	- Identify the role of team members in adhering to and
	clinicians to appreciate the importance of	promoting the principles behind relevant frameworks, for
	these influences on themselves and on the	the benefit of patients and the wider service.
	wider organisations in which they work.	- Consider situations where non-adherence to governing
	Understanding how these frameworks are	frameworks has impacted on the service and the wider
	used and learning how to influence them	healthcare system.
	are key factors in the development of	- Demonstrate your contribution to developing your
	leadership.	leadership capabilities through reflection and awareness of
		the influence of these frameworks on your work.
The Challenge of Probity	This session gives practical scenarios	- Explore and define probity.
	where probity and conflicts of interest	- Identify how your professional body defines probity and
	occur and examples of the expectations by	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	professional regulators and organisations.	- Discuss and critically evaluate the relationship between
	Effective leadership requires individuals to	probity and effective leadership in healthcare.
	continually demonstrate their integrity and	- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in your
		clinical setting by elaborating on the ways in which the
	in public service.	challenges of probity may occur and what steps you
		personally could take to address these.
Introduction to CLCF: Working	This session introduces the	- Identify the four competency elements within this domain.
with Others	Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency	- Explain why these elements are important for clinicians.
	Framework domain - Working with Others.	- Examine the competence descriptors for each element
	It examines the elements of competence	and identify examples of how these are relevant to you and
	within the domain and the application of	the application of leadership to clinical practice.
	leadership to clinical practice.	

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in clinical
		settings by identifying what you will do to develop
		competence in working with others.
<u>Leadership Styles</u>	This session examines what is meant by leadership style, explores the different	- Examine the key definitions and models of leadership and leadership style.
	types of leadership style, and considers	- Describe current predominant thinking around leadership.
	which style is likely to be the most effective	
	in different situations. This session	situations.
	supports the development of leadership in	- State the most likely outcome of adopting the various
	clinical settings.	leadership styles.
	om noon cominger	- Analyse and critique your personal leadership styles and
		those of others.
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying
		leadership approaches to improving the experience of
		healthcare for patients.
Team Dynamics	This session examines team dynamics.	- Define a team and explain the differences between groups
	This includes what constitutes a good team	and teams.
	in healthcare, the team's development,	- Explain what constitutes an effective team and its
	your contributions to a successful team,	development.
	and how to intervene in and improve a	- Recognise your personal contribution to effective team
	dysfunctional team. It also gives you the	working and the skills required for leading a team.
	foundations for successfully contributing to	- State the interventions required for teams that are not
	leading a team in a clinical setting.	functioning well.
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership through identifying actions to support effective functioning of teams.
Effective Team Working	This session examines how working within	- Describe the range of teams and team structures that are
	and across multidisciplinary teams to	found in healthcare settings, including those of which you
	deliver and improve services can bring	are a part.
	benefits to patients. This session	- List the advantages of working across networks to deliver
	contributes to the development of	and improve services.
	leadership in clinical settings.	- Identify the characteristics and benefits of multidisciplinary
		teams (MDTs) as well as any associated difficulties.
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying
		action to improve the way clinical teams function.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Working in a Group	The session looks at what can make	- Explain how working groups function.
	working groups successful, and what you	- Consider ways in which you can contribute to the
		effectiveness of a group.
	group goals, whether you are the	- Demonstrate leadership in your field of practice by
	designated chair, or a member of the group.	reflecting on your contribution to a working group.
Coaching for Practice	This session explores values,	- Describe the main features of a coaching approach.
	beliefs, prejudice and stereotyping. It	- Discuss how to create an effective coaching alliance.
	encourages reflection on how these issues	- Understand key techniques and approaches.
	might affect your working practice and	- Discover how to motivate yourself and others.
	considers how you can uphold the beliefs	- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by reflecting
	· ·	on coaching in a context relevant to your field of practice.
	supports the development of leadership in	
	clinical settings.	
Introduction to CLCF: Managing	This session introduces the	- Identify the four competence elements within this domain.
<u>Services</u>	Medical/Clinical Leadership Competence	- Explain why these elements are important for clinicians.
	Framework domain - Managing Services. It	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		and identify examples of how these are relevant to you and
	·	the application of leadership to clinical practice.
	leadership to clinical practice.	- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in clinical
		settings by identifying what you will do to develop
E . B		competence in managing services.
Ensuring Development and	This session examines the formal and	- Define performance management in the context of the
Learning	informal means of reviewing and managing	
	the individual performance of other people.	
		individual performance review, educational supervision and
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	appraisal.
	review, mentoring and coaching. The	- Identify the skills and techniques associated with
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	conducting effective individual performance review.
	leadership in clinical settings.	- Explain the role of mentoring, coaching and counselling in
		supporting development and improved performance.
		- Identify where poor performance or inappropriate behaviour calls for the use of formal measures to deal with
		the situation.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Identify how managing performance relates to clinical leadership.
Organisational Performance	used to improve performance. This session supports leadership development in the clinical setting.	 Describe the range of information that can be helpful in indicating performance. Explain the formal mechanisms and approaches to organisational performance management in the NHS. Analyse the information provided in a case study to identify key performance issues for a service and decide what actions may be necessary. Consider how information about performance can be used to inform future plans. Explore how performance is measured and managed in your own service. Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying appropriate performance indicators in your service.
Introduction to CLCF: Improving Services	Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework domain - Improving Services	 Identify the four competence elements within this domain. Explain why these elements are important for clinicians. Examine the competence descriptors for each element and identify examples of how these are relevant to you and the application of leadership to clinical practice. Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in clinical settings by identifying what you will do to develop competence in improving services.
Introduction to Quality Improvement	This session introduces you to quality improvement in healthcare, in particular the role of the clinician, the discipline of improvement, the people and leadership skills involved, and the main approaches and tools. This session supports the development of leadership in clinical settings.	- Define the term quality improvement.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Quality Improvement and Patient	This session explores the importance of	- Explain the link between quality improvement and safer
Safety	patient safety and provide some practical	patient care.
	tools for improvement. This session	- Describe the methods needed to undertake improvements
	supports the development of leadership in	to ensure patient safety and confidence.
	clinical settings.	- Identify how and when process mapping can be used to analyse services.
		- Explain how patient and carer input can be obtained and
		used in service improvement.
		- State means of evaluating improvement and measuring the impact of changes.
		- Explain how quality improvement processes relate to the broader system.
		- Demonstrate your contribution to leadership by identifying
		changes in the way care is delivered in order to improve
		patient safety.
Minimising Risk in Healthcare	This session defines risk and via the	- Define risk management generally and explain how it
<u>Organisations</u>	presentation of various clinical situations,	applies within the clinical context and to the concept of
	discusses approaches to the management	leadership.
	of risk. This session contributes to the development of leadership in a clinical	- Identify and critique current policies and protocols used locally to manage risk.
	setting.	- Describe and categorise potential sources of risk within your area of work.
		- Describe commonly used tools and techniques for
		managing risk.
		- Through consideration of a case study, demonstrate your
		contribution to leadership by identifying how risk can be
		systematically managed.
Clinical Governance	This session outlines the principles of	- Explain how individual clinicians can use governance
	clinical governance, including how clinical	principles to improve the quality of their care.
	governance works for individual clinicians,	- Describe the essential components of a structured
	and how clinical governance is applied to	governance plan within a hospital directorate or GP
	whole organisations to assure and improve	r I
	quality. This session supports the	- Evaluate regional and national factors that impinge on
		local governance requirements.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
	development of leadership in clinical settings.	- Demonstrate how you contribute to the development of leadership by identifying how you would assure the quality of service for patients.
Monitoring Systems of Care	This session explains the term outcomes, the methods commonly used to assess quality, and the contribution of monitoring to ensuring standards are met and that there is equity of provision and outcome. This session supports the development of leadership in the clinical setting.	 Describe the meaning of outcomes in the context of system wide clinical services. State the mechanisms used to assess quality and outcomes. Identify opportunities where systems of care might benefit from assessing the quality of provision and service. Explain the steps that would be necessary to bring a more systematic approach to monitor the outcome of provision. Develop your leadership by recommending appropriate outcome measures for your service.
Introduction to CLCF: Setting Direction	This session introduces the Medical/Clinical Leadership Competency Framework domain, Setting Direction. It examines the elements of competence within the domain and the application of leadership to clinical practice.	 Identify the four competence elements within this domain. Explain why these elements are important for clinicians. Examine the competence descriptors for each element and identify examples of how these are relevant to you and the application of leadership to clinical practice. Demonstrate your contribution to leadership in clinical settings by identifying what you will do to develop competence in setting direction.
Successful Patient Outcomes	This session examines how patient outcome measures contribute to national and local programmes looking at effectiveness and safety in healthcare and are used to inform service plans nationally and locally. This session supports the development of leadership in clinical settings.	 Identify how national programmes relate to local services. Examine the type of data and information needed to measure patient outcomes. Consider the use of patient outcomes information in planning practice and services. Describe how results from national programmes on patient outcomes can be used constructively to influence individual practice. Demonstrate your contribution to the development of leadership in your area of practice by identifying relevant national patent outcome measures.

More learning sessions can be found on the <u>eLfH Leadership for Clinicians e-learning programme webpage</u> .
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Management learning support

e-Learning for Healthcare (eLfH) and HEE

All resources

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Working with Others: Developing	This session will increase your knowledge	- Identify opportunities where working with patients and
<u>Networks</u>	in the importance of developing networks	colleagues in the clinical setting can bring added benefits.
	and how your role as a registered	- Create opportunities to bring individuals and groups
	practitioner can impact on patient care and	
	the service which you provide. Multi-	- Promote the sharing of information and resources.
	professional working and learning is	- Actively seek the views of others.
	essential for any healthcare practitioner.	
	Networking gives you the opportunity to not	
	only work alongside colleagues and other	
	professionals, but also to understand	
	different perspectives in care delivery	
	(including patients and carers).	
Working with Others: Building	The aim of this session is to enhance your	- Listen to others and recognise different perspectives.
and Maintaining Relationships	knowledge and appreciation of the	- Empathise and take into account the needs and feelings
	importance of building and maintaining	of others.
	relationships as a newly qualified, or new	- Communicate effectively with individuals and groups, and
	to role healthcare professional, including	act as a positive role model.
	the positive impact relationships can have	- Gain and maintain the trust and support of colleagues.
	on the quality of patient care and safety.	
Working with Others: Working	This session will support you in your team	- Have a clear sense of your role, responsibilities and
within Teams	to deliver and improve services.	purpose within the team.
		- Adopt a team approach, acknowledging and appreciating
		efforts, contributions and compromises.
		- Recognise the common purpose of the team and respect
		team decisions.
		- Lead a team, involving the right people at the right time.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
Managing Services: Managing	This session discusses why measuring	- Analyse information from a range of sources about
<u>Performance</u>	performance is a key part of delivering high	performance.
	quality, effective and safe services. It helps	
	you consider how to improve performance	- Take responsibility for tackling difficult issues.
	and give some ideas for how to take this	- Build learning from experience into future plans.
	forward.	
Improving Services: Ensuring	This session provides information about	- Identify and quantify the risk to patients using information
Patient Safety		from a range of sources.
	through deliverance of evidence-based	- Use evidence, both positive and negative, to identify
	practice within the healthcare environment.	•
	It discusses how this can improve the	- Use systematic ways of assessing and minimising risk.
	quality of care given to patients through	- Monitor the effects and outcomes of change.
	root cause analysis, risk assessment and	
	will also consider how healthcare	
	professionals can reflect on lessons learnt	
	following patient safety incidents.	
Improving Services:	This session explores ways to support the	- Question the status quo.
Encouraging Improvement and	creation of a climate of continuous service	- Act as a positive role model for innovation.
<u>Innovation</u>	improvement.	- Encourage dialogue and debate with a wide range of
		people.
		- Develop creative solutions to transform services and
		care.
Improving Services: Facilitating	This session looks at actively contributing	- Model the expected change.
<u>Transformation</u>	to change processes that lead to improving	
	healthcare.	and services.
		- Promote changes leading to systems redesign.
		- Motivate and focus a group to accomplish change.
		- Demonstrate awareness of the political, social, technical,
Contexts for Change		economic, organisational and professional environment.
	into account when identifying the contexts	- Understand and interpret relevant legislation and
	for change.	accountability frameworks.
		- Anticipate and prepare for the future by scanning for
		ideas, best practice and emerging trends that will have an
		impact on health outcomes.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
		- Develop and communicate aspirations.
Assertiveness in the Workplace	time, respecting the views of the person	 Identify the difference between passive, aggressive and assertive behaviour. Understand how assertive behaviour can get your desired outcome. Understand the principles of being assertive. Identify the
	constructive dialogue. This module gives you the confidence to apply the skills of	importance of giving and receiving honest feedback. - Identify how to apply the skills of assertive behaviour in the workplace.
Coaching Skills	This module will enable you to identify and understand some of the principles of successful coaching and is your first step on the path to becoming a successful coach to help people find their focus and be the best they can be.	 Identify and understand the principles of coaching. Understand how coaching can be used in the work context. Be able to apply a simple model for coaching – GROW. Know when and how to use coaching skills. Be clear about the coach/coachee relationship.
Coaching to Support Change	areas of knowledge and skill to allow a person to perform to the best of their abilities in their job role - particularly when experiencing times of change.	 Understand how coaching can support staff through times of change. Define workplace coaching and how it differs from other types of coaching. Understand how workplace coaching will benefit the individual, the manager and the organisation. Understand the process and benefits of three-way contracting.
Dealing with Difficult People	uses a number of scenarios to introduce how you can deal more effectively with difficult people.	 Recognise the common behaviours of a 'difficult' person. Understand the reasons why dealing with difficult people should not be avoided. Understand the LEAD model and how this can be a useful tool when dealing with difficult people. Understand how dealing with difficult people professionally and appropriately can have a positive outcome for all concerned.
Empowering the Manager – Managing Upwards	Managing upwards involves a range of skills in order to get what we need from our	- Identify a range of common work styles and understand how to deal with them.

Session	Description	Learning Outcomes
	manager, whilst keeping them happy too. Sometimes it's necessary to say no to our	- Be able to receive delegated work more clearly, with explicit measures of time and quality expectations.
	manager and we must do so assertively	- Identify skills you already have that can be utilised in
	without causing any ill-feeling. This module	3 3 1
	covers three specific skills of	- Plan to say 'no' without upsetting the boss.
	influence, negotiation and delegation to	- Self-awareness – what can you do differently to change
	help with the process of managing upwards.	the results you get with your manager.
Performance Management	This module introduces the concept of performance management as a way of	 Identify personal barriers to dealing with performance problems.
	effectively managing and supporting the	- Set clear goals for yourself and your team members.
	individuals within your team so effectively increasing your overall team performance	- Be more effective in giving reward and encouragement for a job well done.
	and contribution to the organisation.	- Identify and differentiate between performance and
		behaviour issues within the workplace.
The Situational Leader	This module introduces theories and	- Recognise how different situations will require different
	concepts you can use to help you become	management styles.
	a more effective leader and manager.	- Understand why consistent leadership does not
		necessarily mean treating All staff exactly the same.
		- Recognise different leadership styles and how a
		combination of these styles is more effective than just
		choosing one.

More learning sessions can be found on the <u>eLfH Leadership Foundations e-learning programme webpage</u>.

Other external resources:

NICOR National Cardiac Audit Programme (NCAP) Annual Report 2021

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