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First Contact Practitioner Self-Declaration Mapping Document for Education Providers: Paramedics

**Contents**

[Introduction 1](#_Toc100145726)

[First Contact Practitioner Level 7 Module(s): Paramedics 2](#_Toc100145727)

[Threshold requirement 2](#_Toc100145728)

[Domain A: Person-centred Collaborative Working 3](#_Toc100145729)

[Capability 1: Communication and consultation skills 3](#_Toc100145730)

[Capability 2: Practicing holistically to personalise care and promote public and person health 4](#_Toc100145731)

[Capability 3: Working with colleagues and in teams 6](#_Toc100145732)

[Capability 4: Maintaining an ethical approach and fitness to practice 7](#_Toc100145733)

[Domain B: Assessment, investigations, and diagnosis 8](#_Toc100145734)

[Capability 5: Information gathering and interpretation 8](#_Toc100145735)

[Capability 6: Clinical examination and procedural skills 9](#_Toc100145736)

[Capability 7: Making a Diagnosis 10](#_Toc100145737)

[Domain C: Condition management, treatment, and prevention 12](#_Toc100145738)

[Capability 8: Clinical Management 12](#_Toc100145739)

[Capability 9: Prescribing treatment, administering drugs/medication, pharmacology. 13](#_Toc100145740)

[Domain D: Leadership and management, education, and research 14](#_Toc100145741)

[Capability 10: Leadership, management, and organisation 14](#_Toc100145742)

[Capability 11: Education and development 15](#_Toc100145743)

[Capability 12: Research and evidence-based practice 16](#_Toc100145744)

# Introduction

This mapping document should be used in conjunction with the Centre for Advancing Practice’s ‘First Contact Practitioners: Self-Declaration Guidance for Education Providers’. The guidance document can be found via [our website](https://www.hee.nhs.uk/our-work/allied-health-professions/enable-workforce/first-contact-practice-self-declaration-education-providers).

The process of self-declaration requires Education Providers to complete the following mapping document, ensuring their module(s) full maps to the specific [Roadmap](https://www.hee.nhs.uk/our-work/allied-health-professions/enable-workforce/ahp-roadmaps/first-contact-practitioners-advanced-practitioners-roadmaps-practice), prior to completing the self-declaration. When providing evidence, Education Providers should include a written narrative and links to the relevant supportive documents.

A mapping document has been devised for each Roadmap (Musculoskeletal, Paramedics, Podiatry, Occupational Therapy and Dietitian) and Education Providers are required to complete all mapping documents relevant to the training and education they deliver. This mapping document is relevant to the Paramedics Roadmap.

# First Contact Practitioner Level 7 Module(s): Paramedics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Module/ Programme Lead** |  |
| **Name of the module(s) reviewed** |  |
| **Online link to module(s) details** |  |
| **Date of most recent module(s) validation** |  |
| **Date when next validation is required/planned** |  |

HEE’s threshold requirements for accepting self-declaration are set out below. Please complete all sections.

| **#** | Threshold requirement | **Evidence that supports the threshold requirements** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The module(s) includes both stage 1 and stage 2 of the First Contact Practitioners (FCP) in Primary Care (Paramedics): A Roadmap to Practice, with stage 2 including 75-hours of assessed work-based learning in Primary Care |  |
|  | The module(s) has been mapped to the Knowledge Skills and Attributes document from the FCP in Primary Care (Paramedics): A Roadmap to Practice (stage 1) |  |
|  | The Education Provider works with the Primary Care Training Hub/s to support the provision of appropriately trained Roadmap Supervisors for assessment in practice.  OR  Where an Education Provider offers assessed work-based learning, provide details of how this will be consistent with that supervised and assessed by Roadmap Supervisors as described in the FCP Paramedics Roadmap |  |
|  | The module(s) is at level 7 and credits could be used as part of an Advanced Practice Master’s degree (please state number of credits to be awarded) |  |
|  | Applicants will have a minimum of 5 years appropriate post registration experience to enrol on the module |  |
|  | Applicants will have successfully completed online learning as outlined in the First Contact Practitioners in Primary Care: (Paramedics): A Roadmap to Practice during stage 1, prior to commencing stage 2 |  |
|  | Applicants will have secured employer's approval to complete the modules including approval for the assessed supervision of Stage 2 and final sign-off by an appropriately trained Roadmap Supervisor, Educator and Employer OR Education Provider |  |

Key

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Essential Knowledge | | Critical Skills |
| Domain A: Person-centred Collaborative Working | | |
| Capability 1: Communication and consultation skills | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
|
| 1.1 | Critically appraise communication strategies and be able to optimise communication approaches appropriately using skills such as active listening e.g., frequent clarifying, paraphrasing, and picking up verbal cues such as pace, pauses and voice intonation |  |
| 1.2 | Convey information and address issues in ways that avoid jargon and assumptions; respond appropriately to questions and concerns to promote understanding, including use of verbal, written and digital information. |  |
| 1.3 | Adapt verbal and non-verbal communication styles in ways that are empathetic and responsive to people’s communication and language needs and preferences, including levels of spoken English and health literacy. |  |
| 1.4 | Communicate effectively with individuals who require additional assistance to ensure an effective interface with a practitioner, including the use of accessible information. |  |
| 1.5 | Evaluate situations, circumstances or places which make it difficult to communicate effectively (e.g. noisy, distressing or emergency environments), and have strategies in place to overcome these barriers. Adapt communication styles to meet the needs of people who have learning disabilities, are neuro-diverse or other disabilities that impair communication. |  |
| 1.6 | Enable effective communication approaches to non-face to face situational environments e.g., phone, video, email or remote consultation. |  |
| 1.7 | Consult in a highly organised and structured way, with professional curiosity as required, whilst understanding the constraints of the time limited nature of primary/urgent care consultations and ensure communication is safe and effective. |  |
| 1.8 | Elicit psychosocial history to provide context for peoples’ problems or presentations. |  |
| 1.9 | Manage people effectively, respectfully, and professionally (including where applicable, carers and families) especially at times of conflicting priorities and opinions. |  |
| 1.10 | Communicate in ways that build and sustain relationships, seeking, gathering, and sharing information appropriately, efficiently, and effectively to expedite and integrate people’s care. |  |
| 1.11 | Recognise that effective consultation skills are a subset of advanced communication skills highlighted in the capability for history taking and consultation skills. |  |
| Capability 2: Practicing holistically to personalise care and promote public and person health | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 2.1 | Critically appraise the impact that a range of social, economic, and environmental factors can have on health outcomes for people, and where applicable their family and carers. |  |
| 2.2 | Evaluate how a person’s preferences and experience, including their individual cultural and religious background, can offer insight into their priorities and wellbeing. |  |
| 2.3 | Evaluate the implications of, and apply in practice, the relevant legislation for informed consent and shared decision making (e.g., mental capacity legislation, Fraser Guidelines). |  |
| 2.4 | Explore and act upon day-to-day interactions with people to encourage and facilitate changes in behaviour such as smoking cessation, reducing alcohol intake and increasing exercise that will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of people, communities, and populations i.e., ‘Making Every Contact Count’ and signpost additional resources. |  |
| 2.5 | Effectively employ the Public Health England “All Our Health” framework in own and wider community of practice. |  |
| 2.6 | Engage people in shared decision making about their care by:   * supporting them to express their own ideas, concerns and expectations and encouraging them in asking questions * explaining in non-technical language all available options (including watch and wait approaches or doing nothing) * exploring with them the risks and benefits of each available option and discussing any implications * supporting them to make decisions on their preferred way forward. |  |
| 2.7 | Recognise and respond appropriately to the impact of psychosocial factors on the presenting problem, condition or general health such as housing issues, work issues, family/carer issues, lack of support, social isolation, and loneliness. |  |
| 2.8 | Evaluate how the vulnerabilities in some areas of a person’s life might be overcome by promoting resilience in other areas. |  |
| 2.9 | Advise on and refer people appropriately to psychological therapies and counselling services, in line with their needs and wishes, taking account of local service provision. |  |
| 2.10 | Advise on sources of relevant local or national self-help guidance, information and support including coaching and social prescribing. |  |
| Capability 3: Working with colleagues and in teams | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 3.1 | Have a deep and systematic knowledge and understanding of wider primary, community care and secondary care, voluntary sector services and teams and refer independently using professional judgement. |  |
| 3.2 | Ensure own work is within professional and personal scope of practice and access advice when appropriate. |  |
| 3.3 | Advocate and utilise the expertise and contribution to peoples’ care of other health and social care professionals and work collaboratively within the multi-professional team to optimise assessment, diagnosis and integrated management and care for people. |  |
| 3.4 | Communicate effectively with colleagues using a variety of media (e.g., verbal, written and digital) to serve peoples’ best interests. |  |
| 3.5 | Engage in effective inter-professional communication and collaboration (with clear documentation) to optimise integrated management and care for people. |  |
| 3.6 | Make direct referrals in a timely manner as indicated by peoples’ needs with regard to referral criteria and organisational policies e.g., 2-week wait cancer pathway, urgent or routine referrals. |  |
| 3.7 | Participate in effective multi-disciplinary team activity and understand the importance of effective team dynamics. This may include but is not limited to the following: service delivery processes, research such as audit/ quality improvement, significant event review, shared learning, and development. |  |
| 3.8 | Take responsibility for one’s own well- being and promote the well-being of the team escalating any causes for concern appropriately. |  |
| Capability 4: Maintaining an ethical approach and fitness to practice | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 4.1 | Critically reflect on how own values, attitudes and beliefs might influence one’s professional behaviour. |  |
| 4.2 | Demonstrate the application of professional practice in one’s own day to day first contact clinical practice. |  |
| 4.3 | Identify and act appropriately to promote positive behaviour around equality, diversity, and human rights. |  |
| 4.4 | Reflect on and address and engage appropriately ethical/moral dilemmas encountered during one’s own work which may impact on care. Advocate equality, fairness and respect for people and colleagues in one’s day to day practice. |  |
| 4.5 | Keep up to date with mandatory training and CPD requirements, encompassing those requiring evidence for a first contact role. |  |
| 4.6 | Recognise and ensure a balance between professional and personal life that meets work commitments, maintains one’s own health, promotes well-being and builds resilience. |  |
| 4.7 | Demonstrate insight into the health issues primary care can place on personal health and wellbeing (e.g., workload pressures, lone working etc.) when working as an FCP. |  |
| 4.8 | Promote mechanisms such as complaints, significant events and performance management processes in order to improve people’s care. |  |
| 4.9 | Promote mechanisms such as compliments and letters of thanks to acknowledge and promote good practice. |  |
| Domain B: Assessment, investigations, and diagnosis | | |
| Capability 5: Information gathering and interpretation | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 5.1 | Understand and apply a range of consultation models appropriate to the clinical situation and appropriately across physical and mental health presentations. |  |
| 5.2 | Understand the limits of own clinical knowledge and recognise when presentations are outside own scope of practice. Ensure history taking is detailed to enable advice referral as appropriate. |  |
| 5.3 | Be able to take a succinct, pertinent history when managing the acutely unwell or time- critical patient, balancing the benefits of a detailed history against the need for immediate treatment to preserve life or prevent deterioration. |  |
| 5.4 | Structure consultations to encourage the patient and/or their carer to express their ideas, concerns, expectations and understanding, using active listening skills and open questions to effectively engage with people and carers. |  |
| 5.5 | Be able to undertake general history-taking, and focused history-taking to elicit and assess “red flags”. Be aware that “red flags” may differ in a primary/urgent care setting compared to an emergency setting (e.g., symptoms suggestive of cancer). |  |
| 5.6 | Synthesise information, considering of factors which may include the presenting complaint, existing complaints, past medical history, genetic predisposition, medications, allergies, risk factors and other determinants of health to establish differential diagnoses. |  |
| 5.7 | Incorporate information on the nature of the person’s needs preferences and priorities from various other appropriate sources e.g., third parties, previous histories and investigations. |  |
| 5.8 | Explore and appraise peoples’ ideas, concerns and expectations regarding their symptoms and condition, and whether these may act as a driver or form a barrier. |  |
| 5.9 | Critically appraise complex, incomplete, ambiguous, and conflicting information gathered from history-taking and/or examination, distilling and synthesising key factors from the appraisal, and identifying those elements that may need to be pursued further. |  |
| 5.10 | Deliver diagnosis and test/investigation results, (including bad news) sensitively and appropriately in line with local or national guidance, using a range of mediums including spoken word and diagrams for example to ensure the person has understands what has been communicated. |  |
| 5.11 | Record all pertinent information gathered concisely and accurately complying with local guidance, legal and professional requirements for confidentiality, data protection and information governance. |  |
| Capability 6: Clinical examination and procedural skills | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 6.1 | Demonstrate the ability to apply a range of physical assessment techniques, being informed by an understanding of such techniques’ respective validity, reliability, specificity and sensitivity, and the implications of any limitations within such assessments, to enable an appropriate examination. |  |
| 6.2 | Understand and have insight into the limits of own knowledge, skills, scope of practice and competence, and practice within these boundaries, recognising when referral to another professional for examination may be more appropriate. |  |
| 6.3 | Ensure the person understands the purpose of any physical examination (including intimate examinations), and/or mental health assessment, describe what will happen and the role of the chaperone where applicable. |  |
| 6.4 | Obtain appropriate consent and ensure where examinations take place, the person is afforded privacy and their dignity is respected (addressing comfort where practicable and reasonable adjustments being made as needed). Ensure examination is appropriate and clinically effective. |  |
| 6.5 | Adapt practice to meet the needs of different groups and individuals, including adults, children, and those with particular needs (such as cognitive impairment, sensory impairment or learning disability), working with chaperones, where appropriate. |  |
| 6.6 | Apply a range of physical assessment and clinical examination techniques appropriately, systematically, and effectively. |  |
| 6.7 | Perform a mental health assessment appropriate to the needs of the person, their presenting problem and manage any risk factors such as suicidal ideation promptly and appropriately. |  |
| 6.8 | Use nationally recognised tools where appropriate during assessment. |  |
| 6.9 | Using a systematic approach, identify, analyse, and interpret potentially significant information from the physical and mental health assessment (including any ambiguities). |  |
| 6.10 | Demonstrate accurate and concise documentation of examinations or procedures undertaken to support a clinical management plan, and in compliance with local guidance, legal and professional requirements for confidentiality, data protection and information governance. |  |
| Capability 7: Making a Diagnosis | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 7.1 | Understand how to make a diagnosis in a structured way using a problem-solving method informed by an understanding of probability based on prevalence, incidence, and natural history of illness to aid decision making. |  |
| 7.2 | Understand key diagnostic biases and common errors and the issues relating to diagnosis in the face of ambiguity and incomplete data. |  |
| 7.3 | Critically appraise own decision-making processes by applying underpinning models of complex clinical decision making into practice. |  |
| 7.4 | Understand diagnostic uncertainty, sharing uncertainty with patients. Recognise the urgency and necessity of further assessment or investigations required to reach a diagnosis by assessing the relative risks as being immediately life threatening, serious, or minor. |  |
| 7.5 | Target further investigations appropriately and efficiently following due process with an understanding of respective validity, reliability, specificity and sensitivity and the implications of these limitations. |  |
| 7.6 | Understand the importance, and implications, of findings and results and take appropriate action. This may be urgent referral/escalation as in life threatening situations, or further investigation, treatment, or referral. |  |
| 7.7 | Synthesise the expertise of multi- professional teams to aid in diagnosis where needed. |  |
| 7.8 | Focus the objective data gathering and prioritise investigations in the context of the patient presentation and the clinical environment. |  |
| 7.9 | Formulate a differential diagnosis based on subjective and where available objective data, identifying where necessary the need for investigations to aid diagnoses. |  |
| 7.10 | Interpret the subjective and objective findings from the consultation. Exercising clinical judgement, determine differential diagnoses and a working diagnosis in relation to all information obtained. This may include the use of time as a diagnostic tool where appropriate. |  |
| 7.11 | Revise hypotheses in the light of additional information and think flexibly around problems, generating functional and safe solutions. |  |
| 7.12 | Recognise when information/data may be incomplete (e.g., patient personally unable to provide a comprehensive history) and take mitigating actions to manage risk appropriately. Recognise the limitations of collateral information from others. |  |
| 7.13 | Be confident in and take responsibility for own decisions whilst being able to recognise when a clinical situation is beyond own capability or competence and escalate appropriately. |  |
| Domain C: Condition management, treatment, and prevention | | |
| Capability 8: Clinical Management | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 8.1 | Critically reflect on limits of own knowledge, and seek advice, when uncertain about correct clinical management. |  |
| 8.2 | Vary the management options responsively according to the circumstances, priorities, needs, preferences, risks, and benefits for those involved with an understanding of local service availability and relevant guidelines and resources. |  |
| 8.3 | Consider a “watch and wait” approach where appropriate. |  |
| 8.4 | Safely prioritise problems in settings where the person presents with multiple issues.  Manage any conflict between patient priorities and clinically urgent problems. |  |
| 8.5 | Implement shared management/ personalised care/support plans in collaboration with people (and where appropriate carers), families and other healthcare professionals. |  |
| 8.6 | Ensure the management plan considers all options that are appropriate for the care pathway. |  |
| 8.7 | Arrange appropriate follow up that is safe and timely to monitor changes in the person’s condition in response to treatment and advice, recognising the indications for a changing clinical picture and the need for escalation or alternative treatment as appropriate. |  |
| 8.8 | Evaluate outcomes of care against existing standards and patient outcomes, managing/ adjusting plans appropriately in line with best available evidence. |  |
| 8.9 | Identify when interventions have been successful and complete episodes of care with the person, offering appropriate follow- on advice to ensure people understand what to do if situations/circumstances change. |  |
| 8.10 | Promote continuity of care as appropriate to the person and practice setting. |  |
| 8.11 | Suggest a variety of follow-up arrangements that are safe and appropriate, whilst also upholding the person’s autonomy. |  |
| 8.12 | Ensure safety netting advice is appropriate and the person understands when to seek urgent or routine review. |  |
| 8.13 | Support people who might be classed as frail and work with them utilising best practice. |  |
| 8.14 | Recognise, support, and proactively manage people who require palliative care and those in their last year of life, extending the support to carers and families as appropriate. |  |
| Capability 9: Prescribing treatment, administering drugs/medication, pharmacology. | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 9.1 | Demonstrate knowledge of drug legislation including medicines management adhering to legal frameworks and use appropriate source literature where required (e.g., British National Formulary). |  |
| 9.2 | Understand the legal mechanisms by which drugs may be supplied or administered by paramedics i.e., exemptions under the Human Medicine Regulations (2012), Patient Group Directions, Patient Specific Directions and Independent and Supplementary Prescribing, and the advantages and limitations of each. Understand the basis on which you may be supplying and administering medicines in your setting, always adhering to the legal mechanism and frameworks. |  |
| 9.3 | Promote personalised, patient-shared decision-making to support adherence leading to concordance. |  |
| 9.4 | When using PGD’s practice in line with the principles of antimicrobial stewardship and antibiotic resistance using available local or national resources. |  |
| 9.5 | Be able to confidently explain and discuss the risks and benefits of medication with people, using appropriate tools to assist as necessary. |  |
| 9.6 | Recognise adverse drug reactions and manage appropriately, including reporting as required through the correct route. |  |
| 9.7 | Advise people on medicines management, including compliance, the expected benefits, and limitations, and inform them impartially on the advantages and disadvantages in the context of other management options. |  |
| 9.8 | Identify sources of further information (e.g., websites or leaflets) and advice (e.g., pharmacists) and signpost appropriately to complement the advice given. |  |
| 9.9 | Understand a range of options available other than supplying, administering, or prescribing (e.g., not prescribing, promoting self-care, advice on over-the-counter medicines). |  |
| 9.10 | Facilitate and or prescribe non-medicinal therapies such as psychotherapy, lifestyle changes and social prescribing. |  |
| 9.11 | Maintain accurate, legible, and contemporaneous records of medication prescribed and/or administered and advice given in relation to medicine. |  |
| Domain D: Leadership and management, education, and research | | |
| Capability 10: Leadership, management, and organisation | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 10.1 | Show consideration for people and colleagues, carrying out both clinical and non-clinical aspects of work in a timely manner, demonstrating effective time management within the constraints of the time limited nature of general practice/ primary care. |  |
| 10.2 | Respond positively when services are under pressure, acting in a responsible and considered way to ensure safe practice. |  |
| 10.3 | Role model the values of being an FCP(Paramedic) and their place of work, demonstrating a person-centred approach to service delivery and development. |  |
| 10.4 | Actively engage in peer review to inform own and other’s practice, formulating and implementing strategies to act on learning and make improvements. |  |
| 10.5 | Actively seek and be positively responsive to feedback and involvement from people, families, carers, communities, and colleagues in the co-production of service improvements. |  |
| 10.6 | Demonstrate receptiveness to challenge and preparedness to constructively challenge others, escalating concerns that affect people, families, carers, communities and colleagues’ safety and well-being when necessary. |  |
| 10.7 | Negotiate an individual scope of practice within legal, ethical, professional, and organisational policies, governance, and procedures, with a focus on managing risk and upholding safety. |  |
| 10.8 | Deal with compliments and complaints appropriately, following professional standards and applicable local policy. |  |
| 10.9 | Actively participate in Significant Event Review and share the learning. |  |
| Capability 11: Education and development | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 11.1 | Critically assess and address own learning needs, negotiating a personal development plan that reflects a breadth of ongoing professional development. |  |
| 11.2 | Engage in self-directed learning, critically reflecting on practice to maximise skills and knowledge. |  |
| 11.3 | Actively seek and be open to feedback on own practice by colleagues to promote ongoing development. |  |
| Capability 12: Research and evidence-based practice | | **Narrative to rationalise how and where this is embedded in the module(s) and how it is assessed** |
| 12.1 | Understand and utilise the evidence of best practice to inform own practice. |  |
| 12.2 | Support quality improvement initiatives/ projects – sharing outcomes and promoting change. |  |