

Guide to Prevocational Training in Australia for Supervisors

Take me to the National Framework documents:



This guide is based on the AMC's National Framework for Prevocational (PGY1 and PGY2) Medical Training



What should prevocational doctors learn?

By the end of each year, you should be able to demonstrate the **skills and knowledge** outlined in the Outcome Statements at the appropriate level for that year. The outcomes are organised into four Domains

Outcomes

Describe doctor capabilities

- D1 Practitioner
- D2 Professional and leader
- D3 Health advocate
- D4 Scientist and scholar

How will prevocational doctors learn?

Entrustable professional activities (EPAs) have been introduced to increase **focus on clinical work**. There are 4 EPAs which are based on the most important work you do as a prevocational doctor. You will be assessed on your performance of EPAs.

Prevocational doctors are also encouraged to take advantage of other **on the job learning opportunities**.



EPAs

Describe the work doctors do

- EPA1 Clinical assessment
- EPA2 Recognition and care of the acutely unwell patient
- EPA3 Prescribing
- EPA4 Team communication

What if a prevocational doctor needs additional support?

If you have concerns about a prevocational doctor's wellbeing, it is **critical that you act quickly** to seek help for them. Individuals who have the skills and authority to provide this help, include experienced supervisors, the Director of Clinical Training (DCT), the Supervisor, Medical Education Unit staff or the Director of Medical Services (DMS).

Prevocational doctors are strongly encouraged to seek help if they have any concerns about their **wellbeing or their mental or physical health**. They should have their own general practitioner.

If a prevocational doctor has **concerns**, they can talk to their general practitioner, supervisor or DCT. The state's Doctors Health Program, Drs4Drs, Beyond Blue or Lifeline can also be accessed.

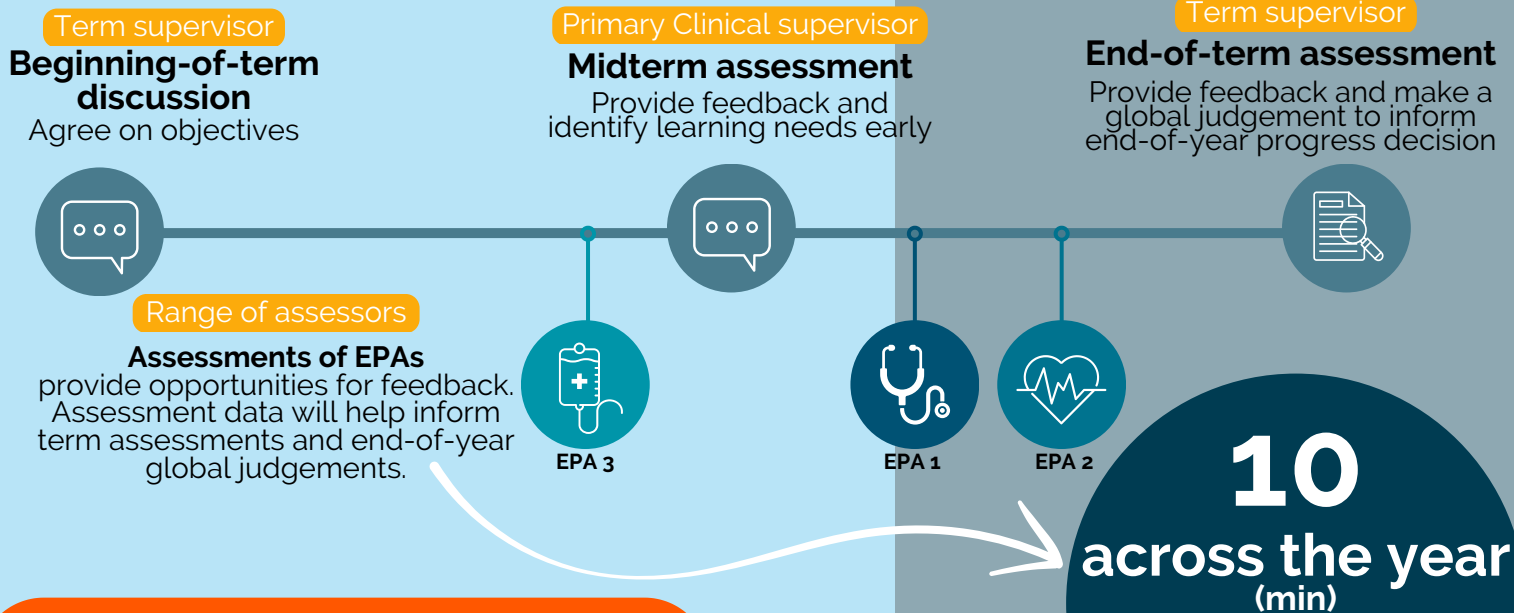
If you have witnessed **bullying, harassment or discrimination**, you should report it to the DCT, DMS or your health service's HR Department.




How are prevocational doctors assessed?

Here's an example of what a prevocational doctor's assessment could look like across a term:

The supervisor responsible for each assessment is highlighted. Some assessments can be delegated. See the Framework documents for further information.



 **Assessments of EPAs are not a mandatory part of formal assessment in 2024. Some health services may choose to implement paper-based EPA assessments in 2024.**

Completion of prevocational training

PGY1

At the end of the first postgraduate year, prevocational doctors apply to the Medical Board of Australia for general registration. The employing health service informs the Board if interns have met the conditions for general registration by completing the requirements of PGY1.

PGY2

At the end of the second postgraduate year the health service's Assessment Review Panel is asked to recommend whether a prevocational doctor should be awarded a certificate of satisfactory completion. This recommendation is based on completing the requirements of PGY2.

Assessment Review Panel

At the end of each year, the health service's Assessment Review Panel will consider the results of end-of-term and EPA assessments and any additional learning activities that have been documented. **There is no minimum number of assessments that must be passed;** the panel's role is to make an assessment of **whether a prevocational doctor has the skills and knowledge outlined in the outcome statements** at the end of the year.