COMMON PRESENTATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Basic Trainees will require a sufficient depth of knowledge of these presentations and conditions.

- Biliary obstruction
- Coeliac disease
- Diarrhoea
  » undifferentiated
  » acute diarrhoeal illness
- Gallstones
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
- Gastrointestinal manifestations of systemic and chronic disease, such as anaemia, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Liver disease
  » acute
  » chronic
- Obesity
- Acute pancreatitis
- Peptic ulcer disease

For all common presentations, Basic Trainees will need to know how to:

**Synthesise**
- incorporate epidemiology, pathophysiology and clinical science
- recognise the clinical presentation
- take a relevant clinical history
- conduct an appropriate examination
- establish a differential diagnosis
- plan and arrange appropriate investigations

**Manage**
- provide initial, evidence-based management
- discuss the principles of ongoing management
- apply quality use of medicines
- recognise potential complications of the disease and its management, and initiate preventative strategies
- refer appropriately

**Consider other factors**
- identify broader considerations and their impact on diagnosis and management
### LESS COMMON OR MORE COMPLEX PRESENTATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Basic Trainees will need to have an awareness of, and an understanding of appropriate resources that should be used to help manage patients with these presentations and conditions.

**Conditions:**
- Gastrointestinal malignancy
- Hepatitis
  - alcohol induced
  - autoimmune
  - drug induced
  - viral
- Malabsorption
- Oesophageal motility disorders

For all less common and more complex presentations, Basic Trainees will need to know how to:

**Synthesise**
- incorporate epidemiology, pathophysiology and clinical science
- recognise the clinical presentation
- take a relevant clinical history
- conduct an appropriate examination
- establish a provisional diagnosis
- plan and arrange appropriate initial investigations

**Manage**
- initiate therapy in consultation
- discuss broad therapeutic options
- recognise potential complications
- refer appropriately

**Consider other factors**
- identify broader considerations and their impact on diagnosis and management

### EPIDEMIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND CLINICAL SCIENCE

Basic Trainees will be able to describe the principles of the foundational sciences.

**Topics:**
- Alcohol metabolism
- Bilirubin metabolism
- Hormonal or enzymatic control of the alimentary tract including control of acid and pancreatic secretion
- Laboratory markers of hepatic and pancreatic function and malabsorption
- Pharmacology of major drug classes used
- Principles of macro and micronutrient absorption
- Principles of nutrition and fluid balance
- Structure and function of the gastrointestinal system

### INVESTIGATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Basic Trainees will know how to select and interpret the results of these investigations and procedures.

**Investigations:**
- Abdominal:
  - CT scan
  - ultrasound
  - X-ray
- Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)
- Haemochromatosis
- Laboratory tests, including culture and toxin testing, faecal microscopy, helicobacter testing, liver function test, liver screen, malabsorption tests coeliac serology, and viral serology
- Liver biopsy
- Magnetic resonance angiogram (MRA)
- Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP)
- Rectal examination when indicated
- Upper and lower endoscopy
IMPORTANT SPECIFIC ISSUES
Basic Trainees will be able to identify important specialty-specific issues and their impact on diagnosis and management.

LEARNING METHODS
Suggested opportunities, activities, and resources to assist with learning.

- Hepatitis B and C management in context of newer therapies
- Management of chronic liver disease complications, such as ascites, coagulopathy, and encephalopathy
- Clinical experience with Gastroenterology patients in a range of settings