

RACP Divisional Clinical Examination

Score Combination Grid

		Long Case #1 Score					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Long Case #2 Score	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
	3	0	0	0	2	3	4
	4	0	1	2	3	4	4
1	5	1	2	3	4	4	5
	6	2	3	4	4	5	5

0	Band 0: Does not meet Standard
1	Band 1: SC Passed ≥3 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥19
2	Band 2: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥15
3	Band 3: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
4	Band 4: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
5	Band 5: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥12

Applying the Score Combination Grid - Examples

The Score Combination Grid uses a two-step process to determine if candidates pass or fail.

Example 1

Step 1: Determine Band. Using the performance scores on both long cases, determine the Band Level. In the example below, the candidate scored 5 on both long cases and ends up in Band 4.

Example 1

Long	Short
Case	Case
Scores	Scores
5,5	4,4,4,4

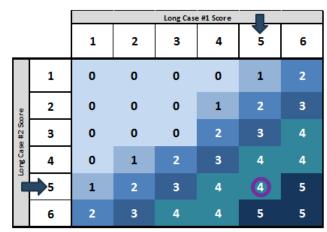
Step 1: Determine Band

Band: 4

Step 2: Apply Band Rules

SC Passed: 4

SC Aggregate: 16



0	Band 0: Does not meet Standard
1	Band 1: SC Passed ≥3 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥19
2	Band 2: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥15
3	Band 3: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
4	Band 4: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
5	Band 5: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥12



Step 2: Apply Band Rules. Each band outlines the performance on the short cases needed based on the performance on the long cases. The lower bands require better Short Case performance to compensate for relatively poor Long Case performance and vice versa.

In the example above, the candidate scored 4 on all 4 short cases and was in Band 4. The band rules state that in order to pass, this candidate needed to pass at least one Short Case with a score of 4 or more AND have a Short Case aggregate of 13 or more.

This candidate passed 4 Short Cases and has a Short Case aggregate score of 4+4+4+4=16 and therefore passes.

Example 2. In this second example, a candidate scored 5 and 3 on their long cases and they received a 2, 4, 2, and 4 on their short cases.

Given these scores, the candidate is in **Band 3** given their Long Case scores of 5 and 3.

Based on the Band Rules for Band 3, there is a Short Case requirement of having an aggregate score of 13 or more. This candidate had a Short Case Aggregate of 2+4+2+4 = 12 and therefore this candidate's performance did not meet the standard.

Example 2

Long	Short
Case	Case
Scores	Scores

Step 1: Determine Band

Band: 3

Step 2: Apply Band Rules

SC Passed: 2 SC Aggregate: 12

		Long Case #1 Score					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Soore	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
#	3 \blacksquare	0	0	0	2	3	4
Long Case	4	0	1	2	3	4	4
	5	1	2	3	4	4	5
	6	2	3	4	4	5	5
	0	Band 0: D	oes not n	neet Stand	dard		
	1			d≥3 AND			
	2	Band 2: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥15					
	3	Band 3: S	C Passe	d≥2 AND		gate Score	e ≥13

2	Band 2: SC Passed 22 AND SC Aggregate Score 215
3	Band 3: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
4	Band 4: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13
5	Band 5: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥12



Example 3. In this example, the candidate scores 1 and 5 on the Long Cases but does very well on the Short cases and the candidate passes. Given this, the examiners are able to use the full scores of 1 to 6 without failing the candidate outright. One poor performance will not fail a candidate automatically.

Example 3

Long	Short
Case	Case
Scores	Scores
	5.5.6.4

Step 1: Determine Band Band: 1

Step 2: Apply Band Rules

SC Passed: 4 SC Aggregate: 20

		Long Case #1 Score					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Soore	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
#	3	0	0	0	2	3	4
Long Case	4	0	1	2	3	4	4
	5	1	2	3	4	4	5
	6	2	3	4	4	5	5

0	Band 0: Does not meet Standard				
1	Band 1: SC Passed ≥3 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥19				
2	Band 2: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥15				
3	Band 3: SC Passed ≥2 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13				
4	Band 4: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥13				
5	Band 5: SC Passed ≥1 AND SC Aggregate Score ≥12				

