

JDocs: KEY CLINICAL TASKS

JDocs overview

JDocs is a Framework that describes the many tasks, skills and behaviours that should be achieved by doctors at defined early post-graduate year levels, and will assist in their development towards a surgical or other proceduralist career. It provides guidance and support in becoming a safe, competent, professional doctor at work and a collaborative member of the healthcare team. To relate the Framework to the workplace, key clinical tasks have been developed that represent professional activities undertaken in the clinical workplace, e.g. leading a ward round and discharging a patient.

What are Key Clinical Tasks?

Key clinical tasks (KCTs) represent the daily professional activities undertaken by the junior doctor, where the level of performance can be observed and feedback provided. These are multi-competency constructs around real clinical work and are supported by the competencies of the JDocs Framework that describe the skills, knowledge and attitudes expected of the junior doctor. KCTs are based on Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs; Olle ten Cate¹), where judgements are made against differing levels of supervision to establish a deeper understanding of the acceptable level of clinical competence required for a particular stage of learning (postgraduate year (PGY) 1–3+).

KCTs use the following levels of supervision to inform feedback and help the doctor gauge his/her progress as they develop their skills and knowledge to demonstrate their readiness for the registrar role.

Needs more supervision for development	
2. Can perform with supervision	
3. Can perform with minimal supervision (observation)	
4. Can perform with supervision at a distance (supervisor not present)	

Proficiency in each task at supervision level 4 (*Can perform with supervision at a distance – supervisor not present*) should be achievable by the end of PGY3. Assessment of a KCT can be captured in a number of ways, e.g. signed KCT, as part of an end-of-term assessment, and/or built into references and referee reports. Evidence of progress and performance in these tasks can be uploaded to the JDocs ePortfolio.

Key Clinical Tasks for Supervisors

Supervisors can observe junior doctors performing a KCT on a number of occasions and judge their performance using the levels of supervision. The competencies of the JDocs Framework that describe the task are progressive (PGY1-3+) and ca be useful when providing feedback to the prevocational doctor; they can also be used to encourage ongoing development of the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to proficiently perform a task unsupervised (with supervision at a distance).

Successful completion of a task at supervision level 4 demonstrates the junior doctor has performed the task safely and reliably without direct supervision. The supervisor will have also checked with the doctor and the senior nurse (or other) afterwards that all had gone well. To ensure authenticity using the mobile version of a task, the supervisor will receive email notification where he/she has judged the doctor's performance at supervision level 4.

Key Clinical Tasks for Prevocational doctors

The doctor is encouraged to seek supervisor support to be observed on a number of occasions, to gauge their current level of proficiency in performing a task. In addition to any verbal feedback, a supervisor may use the

¹ Olle ten Cate. Nuts and Bolts of Entrustable Professional Activities: J Grad Med Educ. 2013 Mar; 5(1): 157–158. doi: 10.4300/JGME-D-12-00380.1



competencies of the Framework to help guide further development of relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes to proficiently perform a task unsupervised (with supervision at a distance). Successful completion of a task at supervision level 4 demonstrates the doctor can perform the task safely and reliably without direct supervision. To ensure authenticity using the mobile version of a task, the Supervisor will receive email notification where he/she has judged the doctor's performance at supervision level 4.

Following supervisor observation using the mobile version of the KCT, the doctor's progress will be automatically recorded in the JDocs ePortfolio, where the doctor can access feedback to help prompt reflection and guide further personal learning and development.

How to access Key Clinical Tasks

There are two ways to access KCTs.

1. Download as a PDF document from JDocs website (http://jdocs.surgeons.org)

Key clinical tasks

- Admit/consult the new patient
- Lead a ward round
- Manage peri-operative care
- Manage the sick patient
- Coordinate and lead open disclosure
- Deliver bad news
- Manage CPR & trauma calls
- Communication (Handover/ISBAR)
- Participate in M & M meetings
- Manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting
- Discharge a patient

- Display professional behaviours in the workplace
- Supervision of junior doctors
- Plan an operating list
- Plan/participate in the Op Room journey
- Perform basic procedures/operations (MALT)
- 2. Access the mobile KCT form from the JDocs ePortfolio (available only via JDocs subscription)

Doctors can prepare the KCT form on a mobile device in readiness for observation, then hand the mobile device to the supervisor. The supervisor is then able to review the task, enter free text comments and/or use the competencies of the Framework and levels of supervision to inform feedback. Feedback is then recorded directly in the individual's JDocs Portfolio as a PDF document. There is no supervisory workflow for the JDocs ePortfolio and feedback is for the prevocational doctor's information only.

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http://jdocs.surgeons.org



Key Clinical Task

Manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting							
First name		Last name					
Date		Hospital					
Term		Supervisor					
Description of task	Really promotes the healthcare team. Needs ability to put the medical view/summary, but able to assimilate the many views. Work out a plan going forward. May need observation by seniors including ward/unit manager.						
Activities	 Often significant allied health role Orthopedics, Neurosurgery May overlap ward round/be followed up Medical summary/plan Receive & respect input from allied health Consensus plan 						
	Communication		×	Medical Expe	rtise	×	
Competencies	Collaboration & Teamwork		×	Professionalis	m & Ethics	×	
of JDocs	Health Advocacy		×	Scholarship &	Teaching	×	
Framework	Judgement – Clinical Decision Mak	ing	×	Technical Expertise			
	Management & Leadership						
Assessment guide	Observed 6–8 times						
	Needs more supervision for development						
	2. Can perform with supervision						
Performance	3. Can perform with minimal supervision (observation)						
	4. Can perform with supervision at a distance (supervisor not present)						
	JDocs competencies can be useful to frame feedback						
Additional comments							
Signed by Supervisor							



A guide for feedback Manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting – expected knowledge, skills and attitudes

Guidance for Supervisors

Supervisors can observe junior doctors performing this key clinical task, on a number of occasions, and assess their performance using the standards of the JDocs Framework, which may be of assistance in providing feedback. This feedback can be useful to guide ongoing development of the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes required to proficiently manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting and perform this task unsupervised (with supervision at a distance). Identify areas for further development (<).

Guidance for Prevocational Doctors

The junior doctor is encouraged to seek supervisor support to obtain regular feedback on their proficiency in performing this task. The competencies of the Framework, listed below, describe the levels applicable across the early prevocational years (PGY1–3) and can help the doctor further develop the relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to proficiently **manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting** and demonstrate they can perform this task unsupervised (with supervision at a distance).

the	y can perform this task unsupervised (with supervision at a distance).					
Col	llaboration & Teamwork	✓				
1.	Recognise the roles and responsibilities of other professionals within the healthcare team; respect and listen to their concerns about the patient					
2.	Work harmoniously within a team and resolve simple team conflicts					
3.	Recognise expertise and roles of other health team members and staff					
4.	Participate in shared decision-making activity involving patients, families and relevant health					
	professionals, such as development of a care plan noting reference to open disclosure in					
	'Communication' section					
5.	Identify and manage fatigue with the team					
6.	Predict and manage conflict between members of the healthcare team					
Coi	mmunication					
1.	Provide updates to the current health team, e.g. new critical issues or changes in a patient's					
	condition	Ш				
2.	Demonstrate high-quality written skills to communicate clinical reasoning, e.g. write case notes	П				
	legibly, concisely and informatively					
3.	Gather information from a variety of sources and use it to ensure continuity of patient care, e.g.					
	referral letters, case records, test results, electronic information					
4.	Explain clinical reasoning to current health team using concise language and a structured approach					
5.	Communicate effectively within multidisciplinary teams, reflecting an understanding of, and respect					
-	for, different health professional perspectives Collect and collate relevant information from other team members or specialist teams pertinent to					
6.	decision making or patient management					
Health Advocacy						
1.	Recognise the interaction between mental, physical and social wellbeing in relation to health					
2.	Consider, and allow, for the impact of social, economic and political factors, as well as culture,					
	ethnicity, sexuality, disability and spirituality, on patient illness and health					
3.	Able to advise on, or help to arrange, ambulatory and community care services appropriate for each					
	patient					
4.	Identify key issues on which to advocate for the patient to ensure their immediate clinical care and					
	requirements are achieved	Ш				
5.	Recognise health needs of an individual patient beyond their immediate condition					
6.	Take into account the impact of history and experience of Indigenous Australians/Maori people, and					
_	their spirituality and relationship with the land					
7.	Work with the patient/family/carers to develop a management plan that addresses the needs and					
	preferences of the patient					
Judgement & Clinical Decision Making						
1.	Identify the common clinical conditions managed by the clinical unit and be fully conversant with the					



A guide for feedback							
Manage/chair interprofessional ward/unit meeting – expected knowledge, skills							
and attitudes							
	clinical knowledge, key decision-making points and issues that influence decisions within these						
	conditions						
2.	Can explain indications, contraindications and risks involved in decision making regarding common procedures						
3.	Able to succinctly present the patient scenario and discuss management plan						
4.	Present case management reports on common cases to unit meeting						
Ma	nnagement & Leadership						
1.	Work well with others to gain respect and trust						
2.	Contribute to multi-disciplinary team briefings about patients, e.g. ward meetings						
3.	Chair a clinical meeting effectively						
Me	edical Expertise						
1.	Manage common conditions						
	 See extracts from <u>Australian Curriculum Framework for Junior Doctors</u> (ACJD) and <u>New</u> 						
	Zealand Curriculum Framework for Prevocational training (NZCF)						
2.	Present common cases effectively to senior medical staff and other health professionals						
3.	Identify common risks in older and complex patients, e.g. falls risk and cognitive decline. Take appropriate actions to prevent or minimise harm						
1	Present complex cases effectively to senior medical staff and other health professionals						
4. 5.	Be aware of risks associated with common conditions and procedures and implement steps to						
Э.	predict or mitigate them						
6.	Provide appropriate aftercare and arrange follow-up for all procedures						
7.	Identify patients suitable for, and refer to, aged care, rehabilitation or palliative care programs						
Pro	Professionalism & Ethics						
1.	Maintain an appropriate standard of professional practice and work within personal capabilities						
2.	Demonstrate flexibility and ability to adapt to change						
3.	Critically reflect on own performance and make an accurate assessment of this						
4.	Deal with ethical uncertainty and conflicting values; maintain ethical standards						
Scł	Scholarship & Teaching						
1.	Use multi-disciplinary team meetings as teaching and educational opportunities						