

# SITM: Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology (PAG)

## SECTION 1: CAPABILITIES IN PRACTICE (CiP)

<b>PAG CiP 1: The doctor is able to assess children presenting with gynaecological problems during prepuberty and adolescence.</b>	
<b>Key skills</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>
Takes an age-appropriate history and carries out a clinical examination, including a genital assessment in a prepubertal girl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes sure that carers or family members are involved when they assess children.</li> <li>• Assesses pubertal status including Tanner stage.</li> <li>• Appropriately manages a consultation with a child who has neurodiversity issues, learning difficulties or complex needs.</li> <li>• Understands when it is appropriate to carry out a clinical examination on a child.</li> </ul>
Takes an age-appropriate history and carries out a clinical examination, including a genital assessment in an adolescent girl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is aware of the elements of a paediatric history</li> <li>• Negotiates appropriate involvement of parents or carers in the consultation.</li> <li>• Establishes rapport with adolescent and parents.</li> <li>• Appropriately manages a consultation with an adolescent who has neurodiversity issues, learning difficulties or complex needs.</li> <li>• Understands when it is appropriate to carry out a clinical examination on an adolescent girl.</li> </ul>
Recognises the indicators of child sexual abuse and where safeguarding may be needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies a child at risk of sexual abuse and refers appropriately in line with local safeguarding policy.</li> <li>• Is able to discuss possibility of sexual abuse in a sensitive manner with the child's parents.</li> <li>• safeguarding to level 3.</li> </ul>
<b>Evidence to inform decision</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mini-CEX</li> <li>• Cbd</li> <li>• Reflective practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TO2 (including SO)</li> <li>• Local and deanery teaching</li> <li>• RCOG Learning</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge criteria</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal and abnormal puberty, including precocious puberty</li> <li>• Prepubertal conditions related to the vulva and vagina</li> <li>• Primary amenorrhoea</li> <li>• Menstrual disorders in adolescence</li> <li>• How to manage menstruation in adolescents with neurodiversity or learning difficulties</li> </ul>	

- Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and its evolution in adolescence
- Adolescent sexual health, teenage pregnancy and contraception
- Adolescent athletes and Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (RED-S)
- The effects of cancer on children who survive it, including premature ovarian insufficiency and fertility issues
- Pelvic pain, including endometriosis and non-gynaecological causes
- How to investigate and manage ovarian cysts or pelvic masses and when to refer someone
- How to investigate and manage congenital gynaecological anomalies
- Disorders of Sex Development (DSD), previously known as intersex, including the psychological implications on someone who has it, disclosing of karyotype and possible gender identity issues
- Gynaecological problems in those with other related congenital anomalies e.g. urological
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programme in the UK
- Practical and legal issues arising from female genital mutilation
- Child protection issues and child sexual abuse
- The principles of competence, capacity, confidentiality and consent

### **PAG CIP 2: The doctor appropriately manages vulval symptoms, vaginal discharge, abnormal bleeding and pelvic mass during pre-puberty and adolescence.**

<b>Key skills</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>
Manages the care of girls with vulval symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognises normal and abnormal appearance of the vulva in children.</li> <li>• Explains findings to parents or carers and agrees a suitable management plan, based on informed decision making.</li> </ul>
Manages the care of girls with vaginal discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinguishes between normal and abnormal discharge.</li> <li>• Investigates and manages vaginal discharge.</li> <li>• Explains findings to parents or carers and agrees a suitable management plan, based on informed decision making.</li> </ul>
Manages the care of girls with vaginal bleeding and menstrual disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinguishes between normal and abnormal bleeding.</li> <li>• Investigates and manages vaginal bleeding appropriately, both in routine and emergency situations.</li> <li>• Explains findings to parents or carers and agrees a suitable management plan, based on informed decision making.</li> </ul>
Recognises abdominopelvic pathology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluates and manages the lower abdominal and pelvic mass presenting in pre-puberty or adolescence.</li> </ul>
<b>Evidence to inform decision</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOTSS</li> <li>• TO2 (including SO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSATS:</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and regional teaching</li> <li>• RCOG Learning</li> <li>• Reflective practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ examination under anaesthetic and vaginoscopy</li> <li>• Mini-CEX</li> <li>• CbD</li> </ul>
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### Knowledge criteria

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepubertal conditions related to the vulva and vagina:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ vulvovaginitis</li> <li>○ vaginal bleeding</li> <li>○ labial adhesions</li> <li>○ lichen sclerosus</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vulval skin problems in adolescents e.g. eczema and lichen sclerosus</li> <li>• Other vulval pathology e.g. Lipschütz ulcers and herpes</li> <li>• Body dysmorphia relating to the appearance of the vulva</li> <li>• Menstrual disorders in adolescence:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ menorrhagia</li> <li>○ dysmenorrhoea</li> <li>○ causes and management of primary amenorrhoea, oligomenorrhoea and secondary amenorrhoea</li> <li>○ menstruation suppression in adolescents with learning difficulties or neurodiversity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pelvic pain, endometriosis and non-gynaecological causes of pain in children</li> <li>• Child protection issues and child sexual abuse</li> <li>• The investigation and appropriate referral of a pelvic mass</li> <li>• The implications for childhood cancer survivors, including premature ovarian insufficiency and fertility issues</li> <li>• Primary amenorrhoea</li> <li>• Congenital gynaecological anomalies</li> <li>• The principles of competence, capacity, confidentiality and consent</li> </ul>
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### PAG CiP 3: The doctor recognises and manages endocrine and congenital anomalies that affect puberty.

Key skills	Descriptors
Manages the care of girls with endocrine anomalies that impact on sexual development and menstruation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognises, investigates and manages all causes of primary amenorrhoea.</li> <li>• Recognises, investigates and manages virilisation at puberty and can counsel an adolescent who has this condition.</li> <li>• Diagnoses and explains the impact of and how to manage PCOS, premature ovarian insufficiency and less common endocrine disorders of sexual development, such as androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS).</li> <li>• Recognises the effects of eating disorders, exercise, RED-S and high body mass index on sexual development and menstruation.</li> </ul>

<p>Manages the care of girls with congenital structural anomalies that may have an impact on their sexual development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discusses issues relating to sexual function and potential fertility options with an adolescent who has a known DSD, including appropriate referral.</li> <li>• Performs examination of the shortened vagina and provides advice on vaginal dilation therapy.</li> </ul>
<p>Recognises DSD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develops an understanding of the psychological implications of DSD including disclosing karyotype and possible gender identity issues.</li> <li>• Understands the need for honesty and disclosure about the range of issues the condition raises for the patient and their family. Is sensitive to the challenges these conditions pose for all involved.</li> <li>• Prescribes hormones to a patient with DSD.</li> <li>• Is sensitive to the patient's increased risk of abuse</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evidence to inform decision</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflective practice</li> <li>• TO2 (including SO)</li> <li>• Local and regional teaching</li> <li>• RCOG Learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSATS:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ examination under anaesthetic</li> <li>○ excision of imperforate hymen</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mini-CEX</li> <li>• CbD</li> </ul>
<p><b>Knowledge criteria</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal and abnormal puberty, including precocious puberty</li> <li>• The effects of precocious puberty and when it is appropriate to refer to another professional</li> <li>• PCOS and its evolution in adolescence, including:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ how it presents</li> <li>○ how to investigate it</li> <li>○ how to treat it</li> <li>○ how diet and lifestyle issues can affect it</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Effects of BMI and RED-S</li> <li>• The features and implications of Turner syndrome</li> <li>• The presentation and management of obstructive, septal or duplex Müllerian anomalies and Müllerian agenesis (Rokitansky syndrome)</li> <li>• Gynaecological problems in those with other related congenital anomalies e.g. urological</li> <li>• Psychological problems associated with a diagnosis of reproductive congenital anomaly</li> <li>• The effects of complex conditions on reproductive issues e.g. a stoma having an impact on sexual confidence, as well as health implications for pregnancy</li> <li>• Understands the implications of gender dysphoria in children</li> </ul>	

### PAG CiP 4: The doctor provides advice that is tailored to adolescents on safe sex, pregnancy and contraception.

Key skills	Descriptors
Provides appropriate contraceptive advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takes sexual and contraceptive history from adolescents, including those with complex chronic conditions, long-term illness and current health problems.</li> <li>• Discusses contraceptive choices, infection risks and sequelae, and safe sex.</li> </ul>
Investigates and manages genitourinary tract infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examines and investigates the adolescent appropriately, including carrying out screening and treating genital infections.</li> <li>• Manages persistent urinary symptoms.</li> </ul>
Manages the disclosure of a planned or unplanned pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discusses all options for the pregnancy and makes an appropriate referral or arrangements.</li> <li>• Respects confidentiality of the adolescent.</li> </ul>
Evidence to inform decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mini-CEX</li> <li>• CbD</li> <li>• Reflective practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TO2 (including SO)</li> <li>• Local and deanery teaching</li> <li>• RCOG Learning</li> </ul>
Knowledge criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolescent sexual health and contraception</li> <li>• Gynaecological and sexual health in adolescents with chronic illness e.g. diabetes, learning difficulties, complex needs or other problems, such as social deprivation</li> <li>• The advice, legal and consent issues around unplanned teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Chronic pelvic pain</li> <li>• Child protection, safeguarding issues and child sexual abuse</li> <li>• The principles of competence, capacity, confidentiality and consent</li> </ul>	

## SECTION 2: PROCEDURES

Procedures marked with \* require three summative competent OSATS.

Procedures	Level by end of training	CIP 2	CIP 3
Examination under anaesthetic and vaginoscopy*	5	X	
Treatment of haematocolpos due to imperforate hymen*	5		X

## SECTION 3: General Medical Council (GMC) GENERIC PROFESSIONAL CAPABILITIES (GPC)

### Mapping to GPCs

Domain 1: Professional values and behaviours

Domain 2: Professional skills

- Practical skills
- Communication and interpersonal skills
- Dealing with complexity and uncertainty
- Clinical skills (history taking; diagnosis and management; consent; humane interventions; prescribing medicines safely; using medical devices safely; infection control and communicable diseases)

Domain 3: Professional knowledge

- Professional requirements
- National legislative requirements
- The health service and healthcare systems in the four countries

Domain 4: Capabilities in health promotion and illness prevention

Domain 5: Capabilities in leadership and teamworking

Domain 6: Capabilities in patient safety and quality improvement

- Patient safety
- Quality improvement

## SECTION 4: MAPPING OF ASSESSMENTS TO PAG CiPs

PAG CIP	OSATS	Mini-CEX	CbD	NOTSS	TO1/ TO2	Reflective practice
1: The doctor is able to assess children presenting with gynaecological problems during prepuberty and adolescence		X	X		X	X
2: The doctor appropriately manages vulval symptoms, vaginal discharge, abnormal bleeding and pelvic mass during pre-	X	X	X	X	X	X

PAG CIP	OSATS	Mini-CEX	CbD	NOTSS	TO1/ TO2	Reflective practice
puberty and adolescence						
3: The doctor recognises and manages endocrine and congenital anomalies that affect puberty	X	X	X		X	X
4: The doctor provides advice that is tailored to adolescents on safe sex, pregnancy and contraception		X	X		X	X