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| **Name & Surname** |  | **Trainer Name** |  | **Date of Course** |  |

**Please rate your knowledge from 1-5 for both before and after the course**

1 = not at all familiar, 2 = slightly familiar, 3 = somewhat familiar, 4 = moderately familiar, 5= extremely familiar

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| **Learning Outcome** | **Before the course** | **After the course** | **Please write a reflection of what you will take away from each outcome** |
| 1. You understand the range of assessment tools, and ways of gathering information including conversation, and know their advantages and disadvantages (GSF, Rockwood, Surprise Question) |  |  |  |
| 1. You can assess pain and other symptoms in ways appropriate to your role, including using assessment tools, pain history, appropriate physical examination and relevant investigation. Know when to refer concerns to specialist colleagues. |  |  |  |
| 1. You can undertake/contribute to multi-disciplinary assessment and information sharing, including speaking to colleagues as part of the assessment process, and ensuring that, where information is already available, the person is not asked to provide the same information repeatedly |  |  |  |
| 1. You ensure that all assessments are holistic, including Background information about the person’s life   Personal strengths, aspirations and priorities  Religious or other belief, cultural and lifestyle factors  Current physical health and prognosis, including underlying health or other conditions  Social, occupational, psychological and emotional and spiritual well-being  Religion and/or spiritual well-being, where appropriate. Risk and risk management |  |  |  |
| 1. In partnership with others, you review assessments to take account of changing needs, priorities and wishes, and ensure information about changes is properly shared. |  |  |  |
| 1. You understand the DNACPR guidance and how this needs to be used in decision making and recording |  |  |  |
| 1. You are aware that symptoms have many causes, including the disease itself, its treatment, a concurrent disorder, including depression or anxiety, or other psychological or practical issues |  |  |  |
| 1. You understand the significance of the individual’s own perception of their symptoms to any intervention |  |  |  |
| 1. You understand that the underlying causes of a symptom will have an impact upon how care should be delivered. |  |  |  |
| 1. In partnership with others, including the individual, their family and friends, you can develop an End of Life Care plan which balances disease-specific treatment with other interventions and support that meet the needs of the individual and addresses the five priorities of care identified by The Leadership Alliance for Care of Dying People (2014). |  |  |  |
| 1. You are aware of cultural issues that may impact on symptom management |  |  |  |