

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS
ANIMAL FACULTY
COMPETENCIES FOR SPECIALISM**

TOPICS	COMPETENCIES
Animal Chiropractic	Recognise the differences between the GP chiropractor and the chiropractor who treats animals and their role within the veterinary care team. Qualified to treat animals.
Injuries	Competent to diagnose acute and chronic injuries, their prevention, assessment and treatment. Understands when it is not appropriate to treat. Understands when to refer back to Veterinary Surgeon or other health professional
Prevention and Rehabilitation	Understands common injury patterns, training methods in various disciplines both in horses and dogs, equipment used in various disciplines, horse riding styles.
Adjunctive Professions	Understands and refers to when appropriate a broad spectrum of relevant professions including: Farriery Dentistry Saddlery Nutrition Professional trainers and behaviourists

Medico-legal issues	Understands relevant medico-legal issues in dealings with: Veterinary surgeons Other health care professionals, including farriers, dentists, saddlers Animal owners, Trainers, Yard owners, Riders Governing bodies
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**ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS
PAEDIATRICS FACULTY
COMPETENCIES FOR SPECIALISM**

The purpose of this document is to identify those topics that are considered essential in order to develop and enhance the clinical skills, knowledge and experience of the General Practitioner Chiropractor in the specialist field of Paediatrics Chiropractic and to be able to demonstrate competency in that specialty. Faculty members should be expected to maintain their knowledge base by CPD in their area of specialism.

TOPICS	COMPETENCIES
Paediatrics Chiropractic	Recognise the differences between the GP chiropractor and the chiropractor with a concentration in paediatrics and their role within the health care of the individual. The practitioner complies with the current best evidence.
Presentation	Competent to identify conditions which are amenable to chiropractic care, those which should be referred to a better suited practitioner or for specialist treatment and those which are best co-managed. Recognise when immediate referral to medical care is required.
History taking	To be able to take a competent history with relevance to the growth and development for different age groups, in particular the neonate, 0-1yrs, 1-5 years, 5+ years and adolescent. History taking should include, but not limited to: presenting complaint, review of systems, social history, family history(including child protection issues), psychological screening, developmental history, immunization status
Examination	To be able to perform an appropriate examination of the different age groups, 0-1yrs, 1-5 years, 5+ years and adolescent. To include but not limited to; General appearance, growth status, developmental

	<p>screening, head and neck, upper extremities, chest (including cardiac and respiratory), abdomen (including the organs), genitourinary, lower extremities, spinal analysis, and neurological. To be able to interpret growth charts.</p>
Investigations	<p>Radiological Laboratory Other</p>
Adjunctive Therapies	<p>Understands, and applies where appropriate, a broad spectrum of relevant interventions, including, but not limited by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parental education Nutrition Diagnostic imaging Appropriate exercises Soft tissue techniques
Medico-legal issues	<p>Understands relevant medico-legal issues in dealings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed consent Need for chaperone for underage patients Other health care professionals Parents Governing bodies Child protection Press
Emergency Procedures	<p>Manages triage and emergency procedures.</p> <p>Demonstrates successful completion of a first aid course.</p>

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS
REHABILITATION AND CHIROPRACTIC ORTHOPAEDICS FACULTY
COMPETENCIES FOR SPECIALISM

The purpose of this document is to identify those topics that are considered essential in order to develop and enhance the clinical skills, knowledge and experience of the General Practitioner Chiropractor in the specialist field of Rehabilitation and Chiropractic Orthopaedics and to be able to demonstrate competency in that speciality.

TOPICS	COMPETENCIES
Rehabilitation and Chiropractic Orthopaedics	Recognise the differences between the GP chiropractor and the chiropractor with a concentration in rehabilitation and Chiropractic orthopaedics and their role within the health care of the individual. Complies with best available evidence.
Presentation	Diagnose acute and chronic injuries. Apply competency in assessment and treatment of acute and chronic injuries. Recognises conditions that are amenable to chiropractic care, those which should be referred to a better suited practitioner or for specialist treatment and those which are best co-managed. Recognise when immediate referral to medical care is required.
Rehabilitation	Manages the return to activities of daily living safely and effectively utilising procedures based on current best evidence.
Prevention	Understands common injury patterns presenting in clinical practice and is able to provide preventative advice and or support.
Investigations	Radiological Laboratory Other

Adjunctive Therapies	<p>Understands, and applies where appropriate, a broad spectrum of relevant interventions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic imaging Taping and Bracing Psychosocial advice/referral for counselling Electrotherapies Nutrition Therapeutic Massage/Soft tissue techniques
Medico-legal issues	<p>Understands relevant medico-legal issues in dealings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed consent Other health care professionals Governing bodies Press
Obligations	Maintains competency via relevant CPD
Emergency Procedures	<p>Manages triage and emergency procedures.</p> <p>Demonstrates successful completion of a first aid course.</p>

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS
FACULTY FOR SPORT & EXERCISE
COMPETENCIES FOR SPECIALISM

The purpose of this document is to define the competencies of a 'Sport & Exercise Chiropractor', i.e. a chiropractor with enhanced clinical skills, knowledge and experience in the field of sport and exercise who, as a result, is able to participate effectively in the care of sportspeople as a member of a multidisciplinary sports care team.

TOPICS	COMPETENCIES
Sports Chiropractic	Recognise the differences between the GP chiropractor and the chiropractor with a concentration in sports and exercise and their role within the sports care team
Sports Injuries	Diagnoses acute and chronic sports injuries. Understands and advises on the prevention of acute and chronic sports injuries.
Rehabilitation	Manages the return to usual sport/exercise activity safely and effectively.
Prevention	Understands common injury patterns, training procedures, techniques and equipment of relevant sport/exercise activities
Emergency Procedures	Manages triage and emergency procedures. Demonstrates successful completion of a sports injury first aid course.
Adjunctive Therapies	Understands, and applies where appropriate, a broad spectrum of relevant interventions, including: Sports psychology Sports nutrition Taping and bracing Diagnostic imaging Sports massage Electrotherapies

Medico-legal issues	Understands relevant medico-legal issues in dealings with: Administrators Managers Coaching staff Other health care professionals Parents Governing bodies Press
World Anti-Doping Agency	Understands the policies of the World Anti-Doping Agency and where to access appropriate advice.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS
PAIN FACULTY
COMPETENCIES FOR SPECIALISM

It is expected that experience, skills or evidence of prior learning will be in one or more of four broad areas.

General

- (a)Anatomy and physiology of pain pathways
- (b)Acute vs chronic pain
- (c)Psychological and social mechanisms in pain
- (d)Designing, reporting and interpreting clinical research studies about treatments for pain
- (e)Ethical standards in pain management and research

Assessment of Pain

- (f)Pain measurement
- (g)Placebo and pain
- (h)Investigations for pain (nerve function studies and imaging)
- (i)Epidemiology
- (j)Psychosocial and cultural aspects of pain
- (k)Sex and gender issues in pain

Treatment of pain

- (l)Physical therapy
- (m)Pharmacology
- (n)Rehabilitation
- (o)Psychological treatments
- (p)Stimulation produced analgesia (including dry needling)
- (q)In the workplace
- (r)Complimentary therapies

Clinical states

- (s)Taxonomy of pain syndromes
- (t)Chronic pain
- (u)Spinal pain (neck, mid back & lower back)
- (v)Radicular pain (cervical or lumbar)
- (w)Musculoskeletal pain
- (x)Headache & Facial pain
- (y)Nerve damage (Neuropathic pain & complex regional pain syndromes)
- (z)Other cases
 - a. Paediatric pain
 - b. Geriatric pain
 - c. Post operative pain
 - d. Cancer pain
 - e. Visceral pain