



SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR CHANGES IN THE NEW CURRICULUM

	Old Curriculum	New Curriculum
Format of the curriculum	Time-based, Volume-based: A trainee is expected to perform up to standard after certain duration of clinical exposure.	Competency-based: Knowledge, skills and behavior are specifically defined. Each learning outcome is linked to possible assessment strategies. Outcome-based: Learner can focus on what to achieve, discuss with supervisors and plan the learning activities. Duration of training and amount of exposure to achieve the competencies can be variable.
Non-Anaesthesia exposure	A compulsory component	NO compulsory requirement.
Elective training	Elective training: Allow up to 6 months in any one non-anaesthesia/pain/ICU specialty	Elective training: Allow up to 12 months in any one non-anaesthesia/pain/ICU specialty. Allow generic training in other specialties.
Core versus non-core exposure	Some elements are considered non-core	All contents in the curriculum are core. The previously non-core elements which has now turned core are: Ophthalmic anaesthesia Peripheral anaesthesia Cardiac anaesthesia Vascular anaesthesia Pain Medicine Day surgery will be incorporated into various subspecialties training Neonate anaesthesia will be incorporated into paediatric anaesthesia
Pain medicine training	Pain medicine training is not mandatory.	Pain medicine training is mandatory. Block training for Pain medicine is recommended. 48 sessions within maximum of 6 months.
Focused Transthoracic Echo training	No structured Echo training	Focused Transthoracic Echocardiography is formally incorporated into training program
Formative assessments	No formative assessments at the workplace	Formative Workplace based Assessments mandatory. Emphasis on feedback for learning.
Volume of	VOP reflects the expected	VOP requirements exist for certain components of



Practice (VOP)	case load a trainee may encounter throughout training.	the curriculum. This is the minimum cases required to achieve competency . It is not the average or the ultimate number of cases that a trainee will need to do to achieve competency. The VOP in the new curriculum has been extensively discussed and revised, based on consensus of the curriculum review workgroup, literature review, and analysis of local case mix.
Mandatory courses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EASE 2. EMAC or ATLS 3. ADAM-A 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EASE 2. EMAC 3. ADAM-A 4. HKCA FTTE 5. UGRA
	Notes: EASE Exposure to Anaesthetic Safety & Emergencies EMAC Effective Management of Anaesthesia Crisis ADAM-A Advanced and Difficult Airway Management for Anaesthetists HKCA FTTE HKCA Focused Transthoracic Echocardiography Course UGRA Ultrasound Guided Regional Anaesthesia	
Stages of training	Stages of training poorly defined	Clear definition of Basic training , Higher training and Provisional Fellowship Year
Progression	Passing examination not a pre-requisite for progression of training years	Passing examination is a must for progression from Basic to Higher training, and from Higher training to Provisional Fellowship Year
Provisional Fellowship Year	No Provisional Fellowship Year	Trainees must do one year of Provisional Fellowship after completing all the training requirements of Higher Training. There are specific learning objectives and there are requirements for submission of reports before Exit assessment.
Extension of training duration	No limit to the total duration of training	Maximum duration of training is 12 years.