

## Training and development (General psychiatry)

This page provides useful information on the training and development for this specialty and also has tips for people at all stages of their training including medical school.

Training general psychiatry comprises two main stages:

- **core psychiatry training**, CT1-3, lasting three years
- **specialty training in psychiatry**, ST4-6, lasting three years and leading to Membership of the Royal College of Psychiatrists (MRCPsych)

The length of training can vary, for example it is possible to train flexibly if you fulfil the criteria for Less than Full Time Training, (LTFT).

Dual training is often available, although this can vary each year. In the past dual training has been offered in:

- general and old age psychiatry
- general and medical psychotherapy

Core psychiatry training provides experience in the different areas of psychiatric practice through four to six month training posts.

Specialty training comprises three blocks of 12 months each, in areas that are relevant to general psychiatry. If you wish to sub-specialise in rehabilitation, substance misuse or liaison psychiatry you need to undertake 12 months training in one of these areas, as part of your three year specialty training.

You need at least 36 months' whole time experience in psychiatry (not including foundation modules) or 36 months' whole time training in psychiatry posts in an EU country before being accepted for ST4 training. Additional qualifications such as an intercalated degree are desirable.

In interest and realistic insight into psychiatry and mental health is essential. Experience of extra-curricular activities, achievements and interests relevant to the specialty are also desirable.

Selection panels also look for evidence of academic and research achievements, which as well as additional academic qualifications include prizes, awards, distinctions, publications and presentations. An understanding of research, audit and teaching is also important as is evidence of the ability to work in a multidisciplinary team. Good leadership and organisational skills are also important.

The GMC provides information on the curriculum for general psychiatry training [1].

### Getting in tips

It is important to develop your practical skills and interest in psychiatry as early as you can. This will also give you valuable experience to add to your CV.

- Expand / collapse  
Tips for medical students
  - attend conferences on psychiatry – this will give you an opportunity to network and meet your future colleagues
  - undertake a placement in psychiatry
  - undertake a student selected module or project in psychiatry and choose an elective [2] in this area
  - join the Royal College of Psychiatrists (RCPsych) [3] as a Student Associate member – this will enable you to attend events such as the International Congress of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and summer schools. You will also have free electronic access to their journals
- Expand / collapse  
Tips for foundation trainees
  - make contact with psychiatric department in your hospital and find out how you can get involved
  - aim to get a rotation in psychiatry/general psychiatry
  - try to ensure your e-portfolio has relevant experience with psychiatry and that this is kept properly up-to-date
  - try to gain teaching and management experience
  - join the RCPsych as a Foundation Associate member
- Expand / collapse  
Tips for core and specialty trainees
  - undertake a relevant research project
  - try to get some of your work published and present at national and international meetings
  - teach junior colleagues
  - take on any management opportunities you are offered
  - join the RCPsych at the pre-membership psychiatric trainee grade

---

**Source URL:** <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/doctors/roles-doctors/psychiatry/general-psychiatry/training-and-development>

#### Links

[1] [http://www.gmc-uk.org/education/general\\_psychiatry.asp](http://www.gmc-uk.org/education/general_psychiatry.asp)

[2] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Elective>

[3] <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/>