

Training and development (stroke medicine)

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.

Specialist training for [stroke](#) [1] medicine takes two years. You cannot start specialist training in [stroke](#) [1] medicine until you have obtained Membership of the Royal College of Physicians ([MRCP](#) [2]) and have been accepted as a specialist trainee (and hold a national training number) in one of the following specialties:

- [geriatric medicine](#) [3]
- [neurology](#) [4]
- [rehabilitation medicine](#) [5]
- [clinical pharmacology and therapeutics](#) [6]
- [cardiology](#) [7]
- [general internal medicine](#) [8]
- [acute internal medicine](#) [9]

Please see the training and development section for each role to find detailed information on the length of training.

[Stroke](#) [1] medicine training can begin at any time after appointment to the specialty training post, either full-time or if you fulfil the criteria, on a less-than-full-time basis.

During [stroke](#) [1] medicine training two years' experience orientated to the [stroke](#) [1] medicine curriculum will be required, one year of which must be at the level of advanced [stroke](#) [1] medicine training, and will usually take place in the penultimate or final year of your main specialty training as an additional year of out of programme training. The training will include an attachment to a comprehensive [stroke](#) [1] service that includes:

- a hyper-acute [stroke](#) [1] unit
- acute and longer-term rehabilitation units
- TIA and outpatient clinics

The best time to undertake the advanced training is the penultimate year of specialty training, to ensure the competencies of specialty training can be built upon. The main training in [stroke](#) [1] medicine is integrated with the main specialty and can start at the beginning of specialty training, ST3.

For trainees enrolled in a specialty where there is already a substantial component of training

relevant to [stroke](#) [1] medicine (geriatric medicine and neurology), at least one year of training can be accepted towards stroke medicine sub-specialty training (subject to approval). Trainees would still be required to complete a minimum full year of advanced [stroke](#) [1] medicine training attached to a comprehensive [stroke](#) [1] service.

You can then become a consultant in your chosen specialty with an interest in [stroke](#) [1] medicine or work as a full-time [stroke](#) [1] physician.

The approved postgraduate training programme for stroke medicine is available from the GMC. [10]

After sub-specialty training in [stroke](#) [1] medicine has been completed, trainees will have the sub-specialty of [stroke](#) [1] medicine included in their entry in the GMC's specialist register alongside their [certificate of completion of training](#) [11] ([CCT](#) [12]) in their main specialty.

There is no national recruitment for [stroke](#) [1] medicine, as recruitment takes place locally, via HEE local offices/deaneries

This information is correct at the time of writing. Full and accurate details of training pathways are available from medical royal colleges, local education and training boards [13] (LETBs)/deaneries or the GMC [14].

Getting in tips

These tips will give you some ideas to add to your CV. Whether you're a medical student, foundation trainee or doing your core specialty training, there's information below to help you.

- Medical students Expand / Collapse
 - join your university medical society
 - attend conferences for medical students – this will give you an opportunity to network and meet your future colleagues
 - get involved with the GMC (General Medical Council) [14], eg medical students can participate in visits to medical schools as part of the GMC's [quality assurance](#) [15] process
 - consider joining the specialist society for your chosen specialty as a student member, eg the British Association of Stroke Physicians [16] as an affiliate member
 - consider becoming a student member of the BMA (The British Medical Association [17] is the trade union and professional association for doctors and provides careers advice)
 - arrange a placement in [stroke](#) [1] medicine if possible
 - choose the topic of your supervised research project carefully to test out your thinking
- Foundation trainees Expand / Collapse
 - talk to your clinical and educational supervisors about your interest in [stroke](#) [1] medicine
 - use full placements to find out more or apply for taster experiences if you can't get a placement
 - become an associate member of the British Association of Stroke Physicians [16]
 - taking part in a [clinical audit](#) [18] is important for your development as a doctor and if possible, choose an audit project related to [stroke](#) [1] medicine or one of the

related specialties

- ensure your foundation e-portfolio has plenty of medical evidence and that this is kept properly up-to-date
- try to gain teaching and management experience
- look at competition ratios (ie the number of applicants to places) critically. Find out what is happening this year and spot any regional differences in competition ratios

[View the careers resources on the Foundation Programme website](#) [19].

- Core and specialty trainees Expand / Collapse
 - speak to consultants about what the role is like
 - read as much information as you can on the websites of relevant professional bodies
 - continue as an associate member of the [British Association of Stroke Physicians](#) [16]
 - develop a genuine interest in [stroke](#) [1] medicine
 - be prepared to move to where the vacancies are
 - continue to develop your practical and academic expertise
 - undertake a research project
 - try to get some of your work published and present at national and international meetings
 - join or start a Journal Club (a group who meet to critically evaluate academic research)
 - teach junior colleagues
 - take on any management opportunities you are offered

Source URL: <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/doctors/roles-doctors/medicine/stroke-medicine/training-and-development>

Links

- [1] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Stroke>
- [2] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#MRCP>
- [3] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/geriatric-medicine>
- [4] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/neurology>
- [5] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/rehabilitation-medicine>
- [6] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/clinical-pharmacology-and-therapeutics>
- [7] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/cardiology>
- [8] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/general-internal-medicine>
- [9] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/explore-roles/medicine/acute-internal-medicine>
- [10] http://www.gmc-uk.org/Stroke_Curriculum__AMENDMENTS_2013__V0.17.pdf_56149951.pdf
- [11] https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Certificate_of_completion_of_training
- [12] <https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#CCT>
- [13] <https://hee.nhs.uk/hee-your-area>
- [14] <http://www.gmc-uk.org/>
- [15] https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Quality_assurance
- [16] <http://www.basp.ac.uk>
- [17] <http://bma.org.uk/>
- [18] https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Clinical_audit
- [19] <http://www.foundationprogramme.nhs.uk/pages/medical-students/your-career-path/resources>