Training and development (dermatology)

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.

The approved postgraduate training programme for dermatology [1] is available from the GMC.

You will need to complete core training after your two-year foundation programme. Core training has a choice of three pathways:

- core medical training [2] (CT1-2) ? CMT
- acute care common stem (CT1-3) ? ACCS (Acute Medicine)
- paediatrics (ST1-3) - you must also have achievement of same core medical training competences that would be expected after 12 months training in adult medicine posts

CMT programmes generally take two years to complete and three in the case of ACCS and paediatrics. They consist of four to six placements in medical specialties which must include direct involvement in acute medical ?take?. Trainees record their workplace based assessments in an ePortfolio which they continue to use in specialty training.

Applicants for specialty training at ST3 should also hold the full MRCP (UK). Not all applicants who meet the required standard to continue will necessarily be offered a post due to the level of competition.

Trainees can enter specialty training in dermatology at ST3 level. ST3 training takes a minimum of four years.

Trainees who wish to achieve a CCT in General Internal Medicine (GIM) as well as dermatology must apply for an advertised dual training programme at the outset.

The JRCPTB has detailed information on the curriculum and assessment for dermatology [3].

Detailed entry requirements and all essential and desirable criteria are listed in the person specification 2017 for dermatology ST3. [4]

All 2017 person specifications [5] can be found on the NHS specialty training website. Please note that these documents are updated every year in the autumn before the recruitment round opens.

A significant proportion of the trainees in dermatology are training less than full time. [6]

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 [7] (LETBs) or the GMC [8].

Getting in tips

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

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  - do a special study module or your elective [9] in dermatology if possible
  - opportunities in medical training to secure a post on a Foundation or Core Medical rotation which includes dermatology are quite limited so try to get as much experience as you can, eg by doing audits, writing up case studies, doing research, doing poster presentations at conferences
  - join your university medical society or dermsoc if there is one
  - attend conferences for medical students? many are free ? this will give you an opportunity to network and meet your future colleagues
  - get involved with the GMC (General Medical Council), eg medical students can participate in visits to medical schools as part of the GMC?s quality assurance process
  - consider joining the specialist society for your chosen specialty as a student member, eg the British Association of Dermatologists [10]
  - consider becoming a student member of the BMA (the British Medical Association [11] is the trade union and professional association for doctors and provides careers advice)
  - make your specialty decisions in good time so that you can test it out before committing yourself, eg by using hospital visits and clinical placements arranged as part of your course to ask questions and observe people at work
  - choose the topic of your supervised research project carefully to test out your career thinking
  - enter essay prizes and competitions.

- **Foundation trainees**

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  - remember your first priority is to demonstrate that you have developed the personal, learning, clinical, practical and management skills needed by all doctors
  - think laterally when applying for rotations ? vacancies may not be available in dermatology so apply for a rotation in a related field
  - talk to your clinical and educational supervisors about particular areas of interest to explore
  - use full placements to experience specialties that you might be interested in or apply for taster experiences if you can?t get a placement
  - don?t just look at the more high profile specialties when considering your career choice
  - talk with your peers about their career ideas and experiences ? you may be able to help each other
  - listen to information and advice from more experienced doctors but make your own decisions
  - taking part in a clinical audit is important for your development as a doctor but you may be able to choose an audit project related to a specialty that interests you
  - 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 [12] website
  - write case reports or make presentations with a dermatology focus
  - enter essay prizes and competitions.

- **Core and specialty trainees**
Join the British Association of Dermatologists [10] and get help with navigating your way through specialty training. Speak to consultants about what the role is like. Read as much information as you can on the websites of relevant professional bodies. Question your own perceptions and possible negative stereotypes of the specialty. Impress interviewers by showing that your interest in the specialty is intrinsically motivated, i.e., you are drawn to the work and not just attracted by admiration of someone you have shadowed. (You will also be happier in your career in that specialty many years later!) 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/dermatology/training-and-development

Links
[2] https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Core_medical_training
[9] https://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk/glossary#Elective