

## RCGP Curriculum Statement 10 Gender specific Health issues 10.2 Men's Health

### Learning Outcomes that could be delivered in Secondary care (Linked to Competency areas in the Curriculum)

Learning Outcome	Competency Area
1. Be aware of the presentation and management of benign Prostatic hypertrophy and Prostatitis, how to screen for Prostatic cancer (including PSA testing), and the pros and cons of this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> <li>• Community orientation</li> </ul>
2. Demonstrate awareness of red flag symptoms for male-specific cancers: testicular and prostate cancer. Understand the investigation and management options for these conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The knowledge base</li> <li>• Specific problem-solving skills</li> </ul>
3. Be aware of the presentation and management of urinary disorders such as dysuria, frequency of micturition, haematuria, chronic retention of urine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> </ul>
4. Be able to assess and manage other conditions such as sore or painful penis, penile ulceration, testicular lumps, testicular pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> </ul>
5. Be able to deal with, and appropriately refer, acute abdominal conditions, e.g. testicular torsion, acute urinary retention, ureteric colic, paraphimosis and priapism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> <li>• Emergency care</li> </ul>
6. Know how to enquire sensitively about and manage sexual dysfunction including psychosexual conditions, premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction and the likely emotional impact of this on the patient and his partner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• Person-centred care</li> <li>• Comprehensive approach</li> </ul>
7. Be aware of the management of vasectomy and male infertility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> </ul>
8. Be aware of the wants and needs of the patient for circumcision (religious and non-religious)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attitudinal aspects</li> </ul>
9. Demonstrate knowledge of secondary-care investigations including semen analysis, prostate biopsy, and testicular ultrasound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Care Management</li> <li>• The knowledge base</li> </ul>
10. Psychomotor skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate competence in performing a gentle and thorough testicular examination,</li> <li>• Digital rectal examination,</li> <li>• Catheterisation</li> <li>• Where possible; Injection of anti-androgens for Prostatic cancer, Intracavernosal injection Erectile dysfunction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>