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| Learning outcome | Assessment 1 | Assessment 2 | Assessment 3 |
| 1. Clinician introduces themselves to the patient and creates a confidential, safe environment for the patient to disclose their subjective history. |  |  |  |
| 1. Obtains the relevant subjective information in s sensitive way (to include: patient demographics, presenting symptoms, comorbidities and psychosocial history). |  |  |  |
| 1. Provides an analysis of the subjective information to the patient and suggests the suitable next steps in assessment/ management. |  |  |  |
| 1. Explains the details of the objective assessment in a clear way and provides information regarding the risks/ benefits of the examination. |  |  |  |
| 1. Obtains informed consent from the patient for carrying out the objective examination and explains that the patient can opt out at any point. |  |  |  |
| 1. Adheres to infection control procedures for their work place. |  |  |  |
| 1. The clinician uses clear, effective communication throughout the assessment. |  |  |  |
| 1. At the end of the objective assessment, the clinician debriefs the patient of their findings and suggests a treatment plan based upon this (the clinician should show sound clinical reasoning and knowledge of the evidence base of the presenting problem(s)). |  |  |  |
| 1. The clinician and patient agree the best course of action for the patient and follow up appointment. |  |  |  |
| 1. Where the possibility of serious pathology is indicated or the patient has other needs outside of the scope of physiotherapy, the clinician arranges onward referral or consultation with another appropriate healthcare professional. |  |  |  |

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| Name(s) and signature of assessors |
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