

Progress of vetting the
subspecialties of

**Developmental Behavioural Paediatrics
and
Paediatric Neurology**

- Open consultation to ALL College Fellows
 - DBP (1 Nov 10 – 9 Jan 11): 9 responses received
 - PN (5 Jan 11 – 4 Mar 11): 2 responses received
- Vetting Committee meeting on 20 Jan 2011 (DBP) and 8 Mar 2011 (PN)

HONG KONG ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

Guidelines for Recognition of Academy College

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3. Subspecialties

Definition for Subspecialty

- 3.1. A subspecialty may exist only within an established specialty.
- 3.2. A subspecialty shares with its parent specialty a significant part of training and assessment, including basic training and entry assessment.

Criteria for Recognition of a Subspecialty

- 3.3. On application from one or more Colleges, the Academy may recognize a subspecialty if it is *satisfied that enough of* the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - a) that the subspecialty is needed in Hong Kong;
 - b) that the subspecialty is new and different to existing subspecialties;
 - c) that the knowledge base and practice involved are identifiably distinct, and is appropriate and compatible with its parent main specialty;
 - d) that such a subspecialty exists in another country;
 - e) that the subspecialty is recognized at the institutional level; with the appointment of academic staff for that subspecialty at the Senior Lecturer or Associate Professor level in at least one of the universities in Hong Kong, or the appointment of a Consultant for that subspecialty in one of the Hospital Authority Hospitals or the Department of Health;
 - f) that the subspecialty has the administrative support of one or more constituent Colleges of the Academy.
- 3.4. The subspecialty is supervised by a separate Board and represented via its parent College.

HONG KONG COLLEGE OF PAEDIATRICIANS

- 13. Guidelines on the Criteria for the Accreditation of a Paediatric Subspecialty Training Programme**

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Main concerns of VC (2)

- Overlap of patient groups where DBP & PN subspecialists claim expertise
- Are the two subspecialties “new and different” and “identifiably distinct”

<i>DBP programme (“major specific patient groups”- pg. 25-27 of Program)</i>	Over-lap?	<i>PN syllabus(pg. IX, X of Program)</i>
Ambulatory Programme		
Global developmental delay & mental retardation		6. developmental delay and other cognitive function disorders
Physical disabilities arising from cerebral palsy, neuromuscular disorders and other CNS conditions		2. cerebral palsy 24. Neuromuscular diseases:
Hearing impairment		13. hearing impairment
Visual impairment		25. Neuro-ophthalmology 29. Visual impairment
Developmental language delay and specific language impairment		28. Speech disorders
Specific learning disabilities		15. learning disabilities (including specific learning disabilities)
Autistic spectrum disorders		1. Autistic spectrum disorder
Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including attention deficit-hyperactivity disorders...
Externalizing conditions including conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including ... conduct disorder, opposition-defiant disorder
Internalizing conditions including depression, anxiety, mood and obsessive disorders		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including Obsessive-compulsive disorders
Congenital and genetic conditions affecting development		9. Genetic disorders 4. Congenital malformations of the nervous system

<i>DBP programme (“major specific patient groups”- pg. 25-27 of Program)</i>	Overlap?	<i>PN syllabus(pg. IX, X of Program)</i>
Inpatient Programme		
Intractable epilepsy , for consideration of neurosurgery		7. epilepsy
uncommon genetic or metabolic conditions		23. Neuro metabolic diseases: including
Severe challenging behaviours		
Serious medical illnesses requiring long term hospitalization		
Acquired brain injury requiring assessment and neuropsychological planning after stabilization		11. head injury : including inflicted head injury 10. Habilitation and rehabilitation 27. Rehabilitation of conditions related to paediatric neurology

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Main concern of VC (1)

- Scope of DBP, as compared to subspecialties in other countries
 - Neurodisability in the UK
 - Neurodevelopmental Paediatrics in USA
 - Developmental Behavioural Paediatrics in USA
 - Developmental Paediatrics in Canada

Presentation by each Subspecialty Group

- (i) Scope of the subspecialty service – roles in the management in each of the conditions listed in common in the two proposed programmes.
 - relevant statistics
 - practice guidelines / protocols currently in use
 - collaborative activities with team and outside partners
 - Information to patients / parents about care pathways / services provided by the subspecialist
 - CMECPD and quality assurance activities
- (ii) The training proposed to achieve these roles.