



The Royal College of **Pathologists**

Pathology: the science behind the cure

Guide to the CPD scheme



Contents

1. Background.....	1
2. Definition of CPD	1
3. Introduction.....	1
4. Why have a CPD scheme?.....	2
5. Who should participate?.....	3
6. Requirements of the CPD scheme.....	3
7. How CPD credits are recorded with the CPD scheme and supporting information required	5
8. Choosing your CPD activities	6
9. Eligibility of activities for CPD credits.....	6
10. Special circumstances	7
11. Administration of the CPD programme	8
12. Quality assurance	9
13. References	11
Appendix 1 The Ten Principles for College/Faculty CPD schemes.....	12
Appendix 2 Credit allocation guidelines	14

1. Background

The Royal College of Pathologists' (RCPath) mission statement is to promote excellence in the practice of pathology and to be responsible for maintaining standards through training, assessments, examinations and professional development, to the benefit of the public.

The RCPath was one of the first medical Royal Colleges to launch a continuing medical education (CME) programme in 1994. The programme was broadened to embrace professional education and became known as continuing professional development (CPD) in 2000.

The RCPath expects all its UK Fellows to participate in the CPD programme or a suitable alternative, such as a scheme offered by another medical Royal College. Following a CPD programme enables pathologists to remain up to date in a changing environment.

The CPD programme was opened to non-College members (currently called Affiliates) in 1995 and was subsequently extended to Fellows resident outside the UK, although they are not required to participate in the scheme.

This description is based on the GMC-approved core headings prepared by the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges.

2. Definition of CPD

The Academy of Medical Royal Colleges has agreed a definition of CPD that is based on a definition published by the General Medical Council (GMC) in 2004¹ in its publication '*Continuing Professional Development*'. The RCPath accepts this as the definition of CPD:

'a continuing process, outside formal undergraduate and postgraduate training, that enables individual doctors to maintain and improve standards of medical practice through the development of knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviour. CPD should also support specific changes in practice.'

3. Introduction

The CPD scheme is reviewed and updated annually. It is in line with the Ten Principles for College/Faculty CPD schemes² agreed by the Directors of Continuing Professional Development, a sub-group of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (Appendix 1). Most recently the RCPath has considered whether the scheme meets the challenges of health professionals' regulation.

This document sets out the requirements for participation in the RCPATH CPD scheme, including the recording of at least 250 credits over a five-year period.

Fulfilling CPD requirements, achieving learning needs and other activities that maintain professional competence are the individual's personal responsibility. However, the RCPATH considers that the continued competence of its Fellows and Affiliates is in the interest of all employers and they should support these activities.

CPD was inextricably linked to revalidation in the Chief Medical Officer's Report, *'Medical Revalidation – Principles and Next Steps'*.³ In the UK, participation in the RCPATH CPD scheme will inform local appraisal and contribute to the revalidation process for medically qualified doctors. These processes will culminate in a recommendation being made to the appropriate regulatory body, currently the GMC or General Dental Council (GDC).

4. Why have a CPD scheme?

CPD includes educational and professional activities that develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes and personal effectiveness necessary for professional practice. It is an individual's responsibility to identify their learning needs and those of their employer through the appraisal process. It is important for pathologists to update themselves not only on facts, new concepts and new technologies but also on opinion and consensus in order to improve patient care.

There is evidence that the benefits of CPD are:

- the potential to improve patient care
- keeping up to date with a rapidly expanding knowledge base
- reduction in the risk of clinical isolation
- preparation for new roles, e.g. managerial
- assurance for employers
- maintenance of the reputation of the profession and assurance to the public.

In addition, in the UK, medically qualified pathologists will be required to demonstrate they are participating in CPD for the purpose of revalidation.

5. Who should participate in CPD?

All doctors, including those in non-consultant career grade posts, and dentists who have a licence to practice are required to provide documentation that they are participating in a CPD scheme in order to keep up to date and be fit to practise. Documentation of participation in, and learning from, CPD to the standards set by the RCPATH is a requirement for specialist recertification.

Clinical Scientists in career grade positions (grade B or C and AfC ≥ 7) should undertake CPD as part of compliance with standards for laboratory accreditation.

Professional scientists affiliated to the College are entitled to participate in the CPD scheme.

All those eligible to participate in the CPD scheme but who are not Fellows of the College may apply for Affiliate membership of the RCPATH in order to access the CPD scheme. Further information is available on the College website. <http://www.rcpath.org/index.asp?PageID=1570>

Fellows can participate in a CPD scheme run by other medical Royal Colleges or regulatory bodies if the content is more appropriate to their practice. Fellows should notify the CPD department of their participation in an alternate scheme. Fellows who are resident outside the UK are recommended to participate in the CPD scheme offered by the country of residence. Where this is not possible, Fellows are able to participate in the RCPATH CPD scheme.

Individuals 'in training' are not eligible to participate in the CPD scheme but should register on the completion of training.

6. Requirements of the CPD scheme

The five-year credit requirement is a minimum of 250 credits. It is recommended that participants record a minimum of 50 credits per year throughout their career. The five-year total is calculated on a five-year rolling cycle.

Normally, credits awarded by all Colleges/Faculties for CPD are based on one credit equating to one hour of educational activity.

Within the framework of the CPD scheme, pathologists are best placed to choose the activity that best reflects their educational needs. They are asked to make a judgement on the value of a particular activity and only to claim credits for the educationally useful element of such activity. Individuals can claim one credit for each educationally useful hour that they consider they have achieved.

The RCPATH operates three simple categories for the recording of CPD activities. These are:

Clinical

All educational activities that relate to the development of individual clinical/diagnostic skills or specialist knowledge update should be recorded in this category.

These include all educational meetings and conferences relevant to the specialty; local/regional postgraduate meetings; supervised learning (such as visiting a different department to learn a new technique).

Academic

Activities that contribute to the understanding of pathology or the education of yourself and others should be recorded here. You do not need to work in an academic post to claim credits in this category. These may include formal presentations; lecturing; teaching on specialty-related courses; formal examining and setting questions for professional examinations, such as FRCPath; publishing; presenting audit and research findings or postgraduate degrees and diplomas.

Professional

Professional activities are those that advance your ability to practise clinical skills and relate to employees, colleagues and patients. These include developing national guidelines and audits; clinical review and risk management meetings, local protocol meetings and other multidisciplinary meetings; audits; clinical leadership and contribution to confidential enquiries.

There is no minimum or maximum credit limit set within these categories but your annual return must reflect your profile of practice. If you have a clinical role, your annual return must include 20% of credits in the clinical category. It is your responsibility to ensure that you undertake a range of CPD activities that reflect the local and national needs of your practice and learning needs, and that the credits claimed are categorised correctly.

Participation in CPD and College office

In order to hold any RCPATH office, including elected offices, Regional Council membership, or to act as an examiner, you must:

- participate in the CPD scheme
- accrue a minimum of 250 credits over a five-year period
- be up to date with CPD and make an annual return every year

- participate in the annual review of the CPD scheme if selected.

If, during your term of office, you fail to participate satisfactorily in the RCPATH CPD scheme, your position as a College officer will be reviewed.

7. How CPD credits are recorded with the CPD scheme and supporting information required

The minimum five-year requirement of 250 credits must be recorded with the College on an annual, cumulative basis.

A rolling five-year programme

A shortfall in CPD activity at the end of a fixed five-year cycle is difficult to make up. However, the use of a rolling cycle allows the average amount of activity to be maintained over five years if a shortfall occurs. The RCPATH introduced a rolling cycle in 2010.

It is the individual's personal responsibility to maintain a portfolio of their activity using either the online CPD portfolio or the paper version supplied by the RCPATH. The online CPD portfolio was introduced in 2005 and offers users a personalised, safe, electronic means to record CPD, store supporting information and make an electronic return to the College. It is available to all registered CPD participants.

The credits that are recorded must be:

Accompanied by relevant supporting information

Supporting information must demonstrate your participation or engagement in the activity for which CPD credits are being claimed. Where CPD credits are claimed for activities that are not accredited by the RCPATH but were educationally useful to you, similar evidence must be provided and should be accompanied by a reflection on learning.

Educationally useful

Credits should not be recorded for activities that you did not find useful.

Relevant to your practice

You will need to retain a copy of your job plan and personal development plans as supporting information. The RCPATH expects the relevancy of your CPD to be reviewed at appraisal.

Examples of required supporting information

- attendance records
- certificates

- personal notes
- reflective notes. Reflective practice is not a mandatory requirement but is strongly encouraged for all self-accredited activities.

Making an annual CPD return

You must make an annual return to the RCPATH of an average of 50 credits recorded in your portfolio between 1 April and 30 June every year. Late returns may be accepted provided you can justify the reason.

Failure to make a return for two consecutive years will result in suspension from the scheme. If you fail to make an annual return for one year, the RCPATH will notify your CPD Advisor who will contact you to discuss your participation.

Complaints

If you have any complaints regarding your CPD record, you may write to the Director of Professional Standards. Your complaint will be dealt with by the Director of Professional Standards and the CPD Advisor from the Region in which you are employed. A written response to the complaint will be produced.

Complaints that are not resolved will be referred to a College panel comprising the Registrar, one Vice-President and two members of Council nominated by the President.

8. Choosing your CPD activities

The RCPATH CPD scheme allows you flexibility in selecting relevant activities, choosing your preferred learning method and deciding upon the educational value of the activity. The RCPATH expects your choice of activity to be part of a planning process, normally within appraisal, and to reflect your profile of practice. The processes of CPD and appraisal are not currently linked. The RCPATH supports the notion that CPD and personal development plans should be linked and believes it is the responsibility of the individual and organisation to ensure this.

9. Eligibility of activities for CPD credits

The RCPATH considers it to be the individual's responsibility to assess the educational usefulness of a specific activity. This is why the RCPATH only states two areas that do not attract CPD credits. These are:

- routine clinical activity without explicit educational content
- day-to-day work such as attending committee meetings.

The RCPATH provides a list of activities that attracts credits (Appendix 2).

The RCPATH also asks providers of educational opportunities to apply for formal prospective CPD approval for the event they are organising. Details of this process are available online. Providers of approved events issue attendance certificates. These certificates will normally detail the number of credits full attendance at the event will attract. One hour of education normally equates to one CPD credit. You should claim the appropriate number of educationally useful credits you believe the event was worth, even if a higher number is printed on the certificate.

Some activities have educational components that are harder to quantify than others (e.g. watching a medical video, using an online learning tool or reading a journal). These activities are not awarded a credit tariff in the list of activities. If you wish to claim credits for such activities, not only must you provide supporting information, but you should be prepared to justify the educational usefulness. This is most easily achieved by preparing a reflective note or statement.

10. Special circumstances

All doctors who hold a licence to practise should remain up to date with the CPD requirements set out by the RCPATH. Participants who don't work full time have an equal obligation to provide high quality patient care as do those working full time, so their CPD requirements remain the same.

From 1 April 2010, in line with the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AoMRC), the College has amended its policy regarding the five-year rolling target of 250 credits. The College recognises that in a range of circumstances participation in CPD may also be difficult for periods of time. This should be considered at annual appraisal as part of medical revalidation.

If there is a period of absence from work, it is to be expected that CPD activity should catch up with the expected rolling total, unless a prolonged period of absence had justified a formal 'return to practice' review. If such a review occurs and considers how CPD activity should be handled, then its decision should be recorded. If appropriate, that decision might be used to justify a shortfall in CPD points, e.g. by presentation of the decision at annual appraisal.

The following are some of the special circumstances and some of the ways in which these may be addressed.

Participants undergoing remediation

CPD will be an essential part of the remediation process.

Participants who are suspended

Hopefully this is rare, and the period of suspension before return to work, or a decision on retraining or remediation, should be short. Where necessary, it should be possible to make up any necessary CPD credits over a five-year cycle.

Participants who have retired from all clinical practice

If a retired doctor wishes to retain a licence to practise, then the CPD requirements of the College must be met.

Non-consultant career grade doctors

Non-consultant career grade doctors should meet the same CPD requirements as other career grade doctors in their specialty.

Participants working in isolated environments outside the UK

In some circumstances the type of CPD activity available may not conform to the quality standards set by the College. You should self-accredit as much CPD as appears justifiable in terms of the learning achieved. Any shortfall should be made up on return to the UK. Periods of absence of more than one year may require specific CPD as agreed with the doctor's appraiser.

Career breaks

A career break is a period when a doctor, voluntarily, does not require a licence to practise. A return to work programme may then be required. A national return to practice policy is under consideration.

Long term illness or maternity/paternity leave

Where ill health, sickness leave or maternity/paternity leave prevent participation in the CPD scheme, participants should seek to make up any shortfall in CPD activity over the remainder of the five-year cycle. If this is not possible, it should be discussed at appraisal.

11. Administration of the CPD programme

The CPD scheme is administered by the Professional Standards Unit (PSU). It is overseen by the committee of CPD Advisors comprised of Regional and Specialty CPD Advisors. Day-to-day decisions are made in consultation with the staff of the PSU and the Director of Professional Standards.

Registration of participants

Registration with the CPD scheme is voluntary and requires individuals to complete an online form. All those who are recommended for a Certificate of Completion of Training by the RCPATH are notified that they are eligible to register for the CPD scheme.

A letter is sent to new registrants that confirms their registration, clarifies the requirements of the scheme and describes how they may access the online CPD portfolio. Details on how to register are available on the College website.

Non-members of the College may access the CPD scheme by applying to become an Affiliate member of the College.

12. Quality assurance

The College has developed a quality assurance system to maintain the integrity of the CPD scheme by ensuring that the CPD undertaken by all College members is accurately recorded. All participants are required to participate in the RCPATH annual quality assurance process when selected (known as the annual review of the CPD scheme). This quality assurance process verifies that participants have recorded CPD credits in line with RCPATH guidance and have the necessary supporting information. Compliance with this process is a condition of participation in the CPD scheme. Failure to do so may result in suspension from the scheme.

Further information is available on the College website: www.rcpath.org/annualreview

The selection of individuals for review is made randomly, from the current CPD population, after all those who have been reviewed in the last two consecutive years have been excluded. A significant sample size is identified using a sample size calculator. This is made using a confidence level of 95% and confidence interval of 4.7% calculated against the total number of participants in the CPD scheme. This works out as approximately 10% of those registered for CPD. The actual figure fluctuates as it is dependent on the number of participants registered.

Failure to achieve a satisfactory outcome in the review will result in the annual return being amended and the statement of participation reissued. Participants will be referred to the regulatory body if this amounts to falsification of evidence.

The four criteria listed below will be used to assess the annual return and documentation in the CPD portfolio. The standards for these criteria have been set and should be adhered to throughout the review process.

Criteria and standards for the annual review of the CPD scheme

a) The record is intelligible

Satisfactory: Another person can understand either handwritten or typed entries. Reference to author for clarification occurs in 10% or fewer of entries.

Unsatisfactory: Another person cannot understand handwritten or typed entries. Reference to author for clarification occurs in 11% or more of entries.

b) The record is an accurate representation of CPD activity and corresponds to the annual return

Satisfactory: The portfolio is presented with all relevant sections completed in accordance with College guidance on credit allocation and corresponds with the annual CPD return made to the College.

Unsatisfactory: There is a mismatch between entries in the credit log-book and the credits detailed in the annual return.

c) Adequate or appropriate supporting information is contained in the record

Satisfactory: Supporting information, e.g. certificates, attendance lists, receipts, references of publication, locations of Clinical Pathology (UK) Ltd (CPA) inspection or dates of examination, are present for 80–100% of credits claimed.

Unsatisfactory: Supporting information is present for less than 80% of credits claimed.

d) The credits claimed are appropriate to the individual's profile of professional practice and personal development, and may include continuing education outside narrow specialty interests

Satisfactory: 80–100% of credits claimed are justified and appropriate to the individual's professional practice (including self-accredited activities). Examples of acceptable evidence are a job plan, personal development plan, CPD action plan or personal statement.

Unsatisfactory: No justification of CPD activities has been made by the individual. The credits claimed do not reflect the individual's professional practice during the year under review. In particular, though not exclusively, less than 20% of the five-year credit target (usually 10 credits) are in the clinical category for participants with any clinical duties.

13. References

1. Guidance on Continuing Professional Development. GMC, London, 2004. www.gmc-uk.org/education/continuing_professional_development/cpd_guidance.asp
2. Ten Principles for College/Faculty CPD schemes. AoMRC, London 2007. [www.aomrc.org.uk/aomrc/admin/news/docs/Ten%20Principles%20of%20CPD%20Oct%2030th%2007%20\(circ%20to%20docpd\)_with%20logo.pdf](http://www.aomrc.org.uk/aomrc/admin/news/docs/Ten%20Principles%20of%20CPD%20Oct%2030th%2007%20(circ%20to%20docpd)_with%20logo.pdf)
3. Medical Revalidation – Principles and Next Steps. Department of Health, 27th July 2008. www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_086430

Appendix 1

The Ten Principles for College/Faculty CPD schemes

The following principles were agreed by the Directors of Continuing Professional Development Committee of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges in October 2007.

1. An individual's CPD activities should be planned in advance through a personal development plan, and should reflect and be relevant to their current and future profile of professional practice and performance. These activities should include CPD outside narrower specialty interests.
2. CPD should include activities both within and outside the employing institution, where there is one, and a balance of learning methods which include a component of active learning. Participants will need to collect evidence to record this process, normally using a structured portfolio cataloguing the different activities. This portfolio will be reviewed as part of appraisal and revalidation.
3. College/Faculty CPD schemes should be available to all members and fellows and, at reasonable cost, to non-members and fellows who practise in a relevant specialty.
4. Normally, credits given by Colleges/Faculties for CPD should be based on one credit equating to one hour of educational activity. The minimum required should be an average of 50 per year. Credits for untimed activities such as writing, reading and e-learning should be justified by the participant or should be agreed between the provider(s) and College/Faculty directors of CPD.
5.
 - a) Self-accreditation of relevant activities and documented reflective learning should be allowed and encouraged.
 - b) Formal approval/accreditation of the quality of educational activities for CPD by Colleges/Faculties should be achieved with minimum bureaucracy and with complete reciprocity between Colleges/Faculties for all approved activities. The approval/ accreditation process and criteria should be such as to ensure the quality and likely effectiveness of the activity.

6. Self-accreditation of educational activities will require evidence. This may be produced as a documented reflection. Formal CPD certificates of attendance at meetings will not be a requirement, but evidence of attendance should be provided, as determined by each individual College or Faculty.
7. Participation in College/Faculty-based CPD schemes should normally be confirmed by a regular statement issued to participants, which should be based on annually submitted returns, and should be signed off at appraisal.
8. In order to quality assure their CPD system, Colleges/Faculties should fully audit participants' activities on a random basis. Such peer-based audit should verify that claimed activities have been undertaken and are appropriate. Participants will need to collect evidence to enable this process.
9. Until alternative quality assurance processes are established, the proportion of participants involved in random audit each year should be of a size to give confidence that it is representative and effective. This proportion will vary according to the number of participants in a given scheme.
10. Failure to produce sufficient evidence to support claimed credits will result in an individual's annual statement being endorsed accordingly for the year involved and the individual subsequently being subject to audit annually for a defined period. Suspected falsification of evidence for claimed CPD activities will call into question the individual's fitness for revalidation, and may result in referral to the GMC/GDC.

Appendix 2

Credit allocation guidelines

This is a list of a range of educational and professional activities that attract CPD credit. Activities listed are classified into three categories:

(C) – Clinical

(A) – Academic

(P) – Professional

Activity	Description	Maximum credits to be claimed	Supporting information required
Educational meetings* (C, A, P)	Lectures, workshops, journal clubs, grand rounds, teaching rounds, CEPOD or audit meeting	1 credit per hour of educational time	Proof of attendance required for regional/ national events only
Reflective notes (C, A, P)	Participants should only claim where learning has occurred, e.g. reading an article, discussion with a colleague, difficulties in practice, handling difficult people or a critical incident, etc.	1 credit per reflective note (maximum of 50 credits per year)	The reflective note should be filed in the CPD portfolio
Self-accreditation (C, A, P)	CPD credits for activities that are not listed in these guidelines or otherwise approved by the RCPATH may be claimed if educational benefit is gained	1 credit (maximum of 50 credits per year)	Relevant evidence, e.g. copy of programme should be filed in the CPD portfolio
Other audit (C, A, P)	Survey/study	Up to 5 credits per year	Proof of certificate/ email
Sabbatical leave (C, A, P)	Training in another department/ country	Up to 50 credits per year	Self-accredit
Production of evidence-based clinical standards or guidelines (C, A)	Compiling a systematic review, e.g. SHOT annual report, guidelines, including 'Red Book' or confidential enquiries and similar activities	Up to 10 credits for each author	Evidence of review or self-accredit

Activity	Description	Maximum credits to be claimed	Supporting information required
Clinical audit certification (C, P)	Completed audit report(s) should be submitted to the College for evaluation/certification Please see www.rcpath.org for further guidance on submitting an audit to the College	Up to 5 credits	Proof of certificate/ email
Devising external quality assessment (EQA) scheme (C, P)	Clinical applicability and relevance, adequate sample supply, appropriate minimum number of potential participants for statistical analysis of data to be able to define performance standards	Up to 2 credits	Self-accredit
EQA scheme participation (C, P)	EQA must involve at least one of the following: review of clinical material, case histories, feedback on individual performance or participation in discussion groups	Refer to Scheme Organiser	Self-accredit
Mentoring (A, P)	Mentoring an individual for a specified period	Up to 5 credits per year per student	Self-accredit
Research grant application (A, P)	Review of grant application or writing a research grant application	Up to 2 credits per application	Self-accredit
Ethics committee application (A, P)	Review of ethics committee application	Up to 2 credits per application	Self-accredit
Application to Trust research governance committees (A, P)	Should be principle author or application and contain background information of an educational nature (e.g. literature review)	Up to 2 credits per application	Self-accredit
Slide clubs (C)	Slide club must involve the study of clinical material, diagnostic case histories, feedback of results and participation in discussion groups	Up to 3 credits if participants look at the material and attend the discussion meeting Up to 2 credits if participants look at the material, submit report and receive feedback	Self-accredit

Activity	Description	Maximum credits to be claimed	Supporting information required
Multidisciplinary team meetings (MDTs) (C)	Participants must write a reflective note per MDT meeting	1 credit per hour (maximum of 50 credits per year)	The reflective note should be filed in the CPD portfolio
Teaching (A)	All participants can claim for formal teaching, e.g. undergraduates, postgraduates, BMSs, PAMs, GPs or nurses	1 credit per hour (maximum 12 credits per year)	Self-accredit plus teaching time-tables, curriculum booklets or programmes
Lecturing (A)	Preparing and giving a new lecture Modifying and giving an existing lecture	Up to 5 credits 1 credit	Self-accredit plus programmes
Educational supervision (A)	Educational supervisor Supervising MSc or PhD	Up to 5 credits per year per student	Self-accredit
Higher education (A)	MBA/PhD/MPhil/MA/MSc/DM Postgraduate diploma or certificate	Up to 50 credits for successful completion Up to 30 credits for successful completion to be claimed	Self-accredit
Examining (A)	Examining for MD, DSc, PhD and membership exams of a medical Royal College Author of MCQ question	Maximum of 5 credits per year Up to 2 credits	Self-accredit

Activity	Description	Maximum credits to be claimed	Supporting information required
Publishing (A)	Author of refereed article in journal Author/co-author of chapter of book Author/co-author of book Editor of a multi-author book Author of a review article Author of editorial Author of book review Editor of peer-reviewed journal Sub-editor of peer-reviewed journal Member of editorial board Referee for journal Review of grant application Author of contribution to an approved journal-based distance-learning package Presenting a short paper or poster	Up to 12 credits Up to 10 credits Up to 20–50 credits Up to 10–20 credits Up to 10 credits Up to 5 credits Up to 2 credits Up to 20 credits per year Up to 10 credits per year Up to 2 credits per year 1 credit per paper 1 credit per paper Up to 2 credits Up to 2 credits	Self-accredit CPD credits divided by the number of authors
Developing learning materials (A)	Computer-assisted learning packages, booklets, CD-ROMs and similar materials, updating curricula	Up to 10 credits per year	Self-accredit
Quality inspections (P)	QAA, CPA, HQS visits and similar bodies	Up to 2 credits per day	Self-accredit
Performance assessment for GMC (P)	Acting as a performance assessor for the GMC	Up to 5 credits per assessment	Self-accredit
Specialist case referrals including expert panels (P)	Provision of expert opinion if educational (e.g. involving literature search)	1 credit per hour	Copy of referral letter and reply (anonymised) or reference
European Computer Driving Licence (ECDL) (P)	IT training	15 credits upon completion	Copy of certificate

*Please note that The Royal College of Pathologists recognises CPD credits awarded by other medical Royal Colleges.



Contact details

Email: cpd@rcpath.org

Tel: 020 7451 6732/5