



UKPHR

Public Health Register

Protecting the public – improving practice

Guidance for applicants for UKPHR's *Specialist Registration by Portfolio Assessment*

Knowledge competencies

September 2018

1. General

The Know Hows Key Area numbering relate to the UKPHR Key Area Show Hows as well as the 2015 PH curriculum Key Areas knowledge. Guidance is offered for some of the competencies.

If you have passed the Faculty of Public Health Part A examination in the 7 years before the date of your pre-application, then please submit your certificate confirming this. This will exempt you from submitting any further evidence for the knowledge competencies.

Using the Knowledge matrix (see website) ensure that all your pieces of evidence are clearly numbered and use the matrix to indicate which pieces of evidence you are using to demonstrate which Knows How.

For each individual Knows How provide evidence of how you acquired the knowledge. This should include details of degree courses, modules, short courses or other sources. Your evidence should show sufficient detail of the content through handbooks, training programmes and handouts. You may use the same evidence to demonstrate different Knows How as appropriate. If in doubt about the detail, then look at the Part A syllabus as a reference.

Each key area needs an overall reflective piece covering the whole of the area. Reflective pieces will also be required if formal courses do not cover each of the competencies. Your Show How evidence can be used if that is relevant to the competency.

If your knowledge acquisition for any competency was more than 7 years from the date of your portfolio submission (not pre-application), then you must write a reflective piece on that competency. This needs to show your understanding of the whole of that competency and how you have maintained your competence. You may cross reference to pieces of work described in your Shows How summaries.

Please note that some competencies require current knowledge at the time of submitting your portfolio, as indicated by the word "current" included in the competency. If formal courses have been undertaken but are now out of date in respect of current knowledge, then you must show how you have maintained your knowledge and kept it up to date.

Key Area 1 - Use of public health intelligence to survey and assess a population's health and well-being

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH1.A	<p>The sources of and how to use data on demographic structure and demographic change and the significance of demographic changes for the health of the population and its need for health and related services.</p> <p>The sources, limitations and use of data on social determinants, including Social Deprivation indices.</p>	
KH1.B	<p>Methods of classifying health and disease, appreciation of the importance of consistency in definitions and (public health) language.</p> <p>Sources and uses of routine mortality and morbidity data, including primary care data, notification and disease registration data; and biases and artefacts in population data;</p> <p>Methods to measure health status, including subjective health status and health surveys.</p> <p>The methods for linking data sets.</p>	<i>Linking data sets includes pseudonymisation.</i>
KH1.C	<p>Sources of data about health and other service use and provision e.g. housing, social care and provision, data for service planning; indices of needs for and outcome of services.</p> <p>The strengths, analysis, uses, interpretation and limitations of routine health information.</p>	<i>Data could include HES data for hospital use and the journey of individuals through a service.</i>
KH1.D	<p>Techniques and methods for the analysis of health data, including appropriate statistical analysis, trend analysis and modelling, the principles of surveillance and qualitative analysis.</p> <p>The methodology and uses of small area statistics.</p> <p>Strengths and weakness of different analytical techniques to describe and analyse health needs and health inequalities in different populations.</p>	
KH1.E	Legal and ethical and methodological issues around data security	

Key Area 2 - Assessing the evidence of effectiveness of interventions, programmes and services intended to improve the health or wellbeing of individuals or populations

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH2.A	Design and interpretation of studies: skills in the design of research studies; critical appraisal of published papers including the validity of the use of statistical techniques and the inferences drawn from them; ability to draw appropriate conclusions from quantitative and qualitative research.	
KH2.B	Screening: principles, methods, applications, current organisation and management of screening for early detection, prevention, treatment and control of disease.	

Key Area 3 - Policy and strategy development and implementation

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH3.A	Theories of strategic planning.	
KH3.B	Principal approaches to policy formation, implementation and evaluation including the relevance of concepts of power, interests and ideology.	
KH3.C	Knowledge of major national and international policies and legislation relevant to public health including awareness of the roles of key domestic, bilateral and multilateral organisations.	
KH3.D	Methods of assessing the impact of policies on health.	

Key Area 4 - Strategic leadership and collaborative working for health

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH4.A	Understanding individuals, teams/groups and their development	
KH4.B	Motivation, creativity and innovation in individuals, and its relationship to group and team dynamics; personal management skills.	
KH4.C	Theories and models of effective management, leadership and delegation; principles of negotiation and influencing.	
KH4.D	Theories and methods of effective personal communication (written and oral).	
KH4.E	The theoretical and practical aspects of power and authority, role and conflict.	
KH4.F	Understanding organisations, their differing functions, structures, cultures: the internal and external organisational environments - evaluating internal resources and organisational capabilities.	
KH4.G	Identifying and managing internal and external stakeholder interests; structuring and managing inter-organisational (network) relationships, including inter-sectoral work and showing political awareness.	
KH4.H	Collaborative working practices and partnerships including social networks and communities of interest.	
KH4.I	How a range of external influences including political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and other impact on collaborative working and partnership.	
KH4.J	Critical evaluation principles and frameworks for managing change in a multi-agency environment using negotiation, facilitation and influence.	
KH4.K	Issues underpinning design and implementation of performance management against goals and objectives.	
KH4.L	The evidence underpinning the importance of mental wellbeing and how it impacts on effectiveness of organisations.	

Key Area 5 - Health improvement, determinants of health and health communication

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH5.A	Definitions and models of health and their application to population health.	
KH5.B	Determinants of health and wellbeing including the role of social, cultural and psychological factors.	<i>To include wider determinants e.g. economic, environmental, cultural; therapeutic determinants e.g. the relative contribution of health care interventions. Individual factors such psychological, biological or genetic factors. The role that individual perceptions of health and illness play in personal responsibility and control e.g. locus of control; sick role; self-efficacy.</i>
KH5.C	Population aspects of prevention and reducing inequalities including the prevention paradox; primary, secondary and tertiary prevention including risk reduction and harm minimisation.	
KH5.D	Theories and models of health promotion including role of different approaches in improving health including policy; legislation; environmental change. The ethical and political aspects of different approaches.	
KH5.E	Behaviour change models, theories and their application at an individual and population level for the promotion and protection of health and wellbeing.	<i>Models and theories drawn from psychology, economics; including social marketing.</i>
KH5.F	Mass communication theories and models including the effective use of different media for population health improvement and protection; including communication of risks to health.	
KH5.G	Methods and approaches for the development and implementation of public health interventions and programmes including complex population health programmes taking whole system approaches or multi-level action.	
KH5.H	Models and approaches for the evaluation of public health programmes including complex population health programmes taking whole system approaches or multi-level action.	

KH5.I	The principles and practice of community development and empowerment to promote health and reduce inequalities; strengths and weaknesses of different models and approaches; methods for assessing impact.	<i>To include the role of social capital.</i>
KH5.J	Methods and approaches for listening to and engaging with communities to be involved and feedback in the development or evaluation of policy, strategy, programmes or services.	<i>Methods of listening e.g. focus groups; surveys; insight work and understanding of strengths and weaknesses of different approaches including participation ladder.</i>
KH5.K	Principles of sustainable development and its relevance to population health.	

Key Area 6 - Health protection

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH6.A	Epidemiology (including microbial epidemiology), and biology (including microbiology) of communicable diseases. Causes, distribution, natural history, clinical presentation, methods of diagnosis and control of infections of local and international public health importance.	
KH6.B	Health and social behaviour: in relation to risk of infectious and environmental diseases.	
KH6.C	Environmental determinants of disease and their control.	
KH6.D	Risk and hazard <i>identification</i> ; environmental monitoring and health impact assessment for potential environmental hazards.	
KH6.E	Occupation and health, factors affecting health and safety at work.	
KH6.F	Principles of the current public health aspects of emergency planning and managing environmental/chemical and radiological incidents including the roles and legal responsibilities of people and organisations involved in protecting the population's health and well-being.	
KH6.G	Communicable disease: definitions, surveillance and methods of control.	
KH6.H	The design, evaluation, and management of current immunisation programmes.	
KH6.I	Current outbreak investigation including the use of relevant epidemiological methods.	
KH6.J	Current organisation of infection control.	
KH6.K	Current national and international public health legislation and its application. Current legislation in environmental control and international aspects of hazard control.	
KH6.L	Development, commissioning and evaluation of the current services required for protecting health, including a range of the following: sexual health, TB, immunisations, infection control, antibiotic resistance, occupational health, travel health and screening and the need for services in particular settings and in high risk groups (e.g. prisons, with asylum seekers, in dental health).	

Key Area 7 - Health and Care Public Health

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH7.A	Disease causation and the diagnostic process in relation to public health.	<i>All references to public health include health improvement, health protection, health care public health care and wider determinants of health.</i>
KH7.B	Audit methodology applied to public health.	
KH7.C	Current social and health policies and the implications for equality and equity in public health practice.	
KH7.D	Health economics and its application in the allocation of health and care services to individuals and groups.	<i>Principles of health economics including: the notions of scarcity, supply and demand, distinctions between need and demand, opportunity cost, discounting, time horizons, margins, efficiency and equity; the role of economic evaluation in health care and Public Health interventions.</i>
KH7.E	Organisation and management of health care and health care programmes from a public health perspective.	
KH7.F	Current models of health and care systems and their application in the delivery of health and care.	
KH7.G	Current service integration across health and social care including pathways for service integration.	
KH7.H	Principles and theories of ethics in public health practice including resource allocation.	
KH7.I	Risk management, including patient safety and clinical governance.	

Key Area 8 – Academic public health

	Knowledge competency	Guidance
KH8.A	Epidemiology in relation to the delivery of public health practice.	
KH8.B	Statistics and statistical methods and their application to public health practice including the relative importance of determinants of disease in terms of avoidable, relative and absolute risk.	
KH8.C	Quantitative research methods of enquiry used in public health practice.	
KH8.D	Qualitative research methods of enquiry used in public health practice.	
KH8.E	Educational theory and facilitating learning including principles of setting learning objectives, curriculum development, planning and developing training, course and programme evaluation and student assessment.	
KH8.F	Research governance, research ethics, confidentiality and privacy of personal data.	

Key Area 9 – Professional, personal and ethical development

This area is included within the documentation for the pre-application process.

Evidence underpinning the importance of mental wellbeing and how it can be nurtured.
GMC Good Medical Practice (GMP) as applied to public health.
UKPHR Code of Conduct.
Ethics of public health practice
Cultural competence: One's own cultural identity and cultural competence & Key concepts and stages in developing cultural competence
Patient safety
Principles and practice of confidentiality.
How to plan and undertake personal and professional development successfully, with reflective practice.