

## CAP16 Haematemesis & Melaena

The trainee will be able to assess a patient with an upper GI haemorrhage to determine significance; resuscitate appropriately; and liaise with endoscopist effectively		
Knowledge	Assessment Methods	GMP Domains
Specify the causes of upper GI bleeding, with associated risk factors including but not limited to coagulopathy and use of NSAIDs/ASA/anticoagulants	E, C, Mi, ACAT	1
Recall scoring systems used to assess the significance and prognosis of an upper GI bleed	E, C, Mi, ACAT	1
Recall the principles of choice of IV access including central line insertion, fluid choice and speed of fluid administration	E, C, Mi, ACAT	1
Recall common important measures to be carried out after endoscopy, including helicobacter eradication, acid suppression	E, C, Mi, ACAT	1
Skills		
Recognise shock or impending shock and resuscitate rapidly and assess need for higher level of care	Mi, C	1
Distinguish between upper and lower GI bleeding	Mi, C	1
Demonstrate ability to secure appropriate venous access	D	1
Safely prescribe drugs indicated in event of an established upper GI bleed using the current evidence base	Mi, C	2
Behaviour		
Seek senior help and endoscopy or surgical input in event of significant GI bleed	ACAT, Mi	3
Observe safe practices in the prescription of blood products	ACAT, Mi	2