

HAP19 Limb pain and swelling - traumatic and atraumatic

| The trainee will be able to assess the patient with limb pain and swelling to produce a valid differential diagnosis, investigate appropriately, and formulate and implement a management plan | | |
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| Knowledge | Assessment Methods | GMP Domains |
| Be able to differentiate the atraumatic causes of limb pain and swelling including ilio-femoral thrombosis, superficial thrombophlebitis, subclavian thrombosis | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Be able to recognise critical limb ischaemia and ensure prompt referral and investigation | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Recognise referred causes of limb pain and sinister causes e.g. bone secondaries, sickle cell | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Bursitis and tendonitis in the upper and lower limb including ruptured biceps, Achilles tendonitis, plantar fasciitis, metatarsalgia, carpal tunnel and other entrapment neuropathies | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Traumatic causes Fractures - scapular, tarsal bones and stress fractures | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Dislocations - SC joint, elbow, knee, subtalar, talar, mid-tarsal, tarsometatarsal | E, Mi, C, ACAT | 1 |
| Skills | | |
| Ability to maintain appropriate differential diagnosis, and use of investigations | Mi, C | 1 |
| Behaviour | | |
| Knows own limitations and when to ask for help | Mi, C | 2 |