

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EUROPEAN TRAINING CENTRES IN PAEDIATRIC ALLERGOLOGY

SUMMARY

Training Centres should have the necessary

- **manpower,**
- **physical structure,**
- **equipment,**
- **clinical patient basis and clinical activities and**
- **scientific activities**

to provide training according to the objectives of the European Training Syllabus in Paediatric Allergology

The recommendations below are guidelines. There may be some accredited centres with conditions that are not strictly identical with the ones described, but are reasonably comparable or solve the educational problems by other means.

Content	
SUMMARY	1
Content	2
General Requirements	3
Affiliation	3
Preferential denomination	3
Clinical Activity	3
Scientific activity	3
PROVISION	3
Manpower	3
Premises	3
Material needs	4
Equipment	4
Basic essential	4
Desirable	4
Emergency equipment	5
LABORATORY RESORCES	5
OTHER RESOURCES IN CLOSE COLLABORATION	5

General Requirements

Affiliation

Paediatric Hospitals, Paediatric Departments in University Hospitals, and if not available, for some time Allergy Units or Departments with significant Paediatric Allergology activity preferably in an autonomous unit may be accepted.

Preferential denomination

Paediatric Allergy Department, Clinic or Unit.

Clinical Activity

The Training Centre should have the capacity to diagnose and treat patients with any allergic disease in any organ system.

Outpatient clinic with a sufficient number of primary attendances and return visits to allow meaningful education of trainees and assure they get enough experience. The number of trainees must be adjusted to the number of attending patients. Availability of hospital beds for admission of patients with allergic diseases.

There should be clinical conferences on specific subjects and patients on a weekly basis.

Scientific activity

The centre should have the capacity to perform clinical and to cooperate in laboratory research, assuring the trainees are involved in scientific activities and publications. They should, acquire and develop skills for critical evaluation of published studies. Thus regular research seminars on paediatric allergology and related disciplines should be arranged.

PROVISION

Manpower

The Training Centre may consist of more than one centre in close collaboration and should include at least two paediatricians certified in Paediatric Allergology and desirably one in Paediatric Respiratory Medicine and one in Paediatric Gastroenterology. Part of the clinical and scientific training can also be located to other units, provided there is a close collaboration with the Training Centre.

The medical staff should have clinical, teaching and research activity.

It is important to have nurses and non medical staff with expertise in allergy testing, pulmonary function, psychological and social work, nutrition, physiotherapy etc. and patient education, who might also participate in teaching and research activities, preferably with formal training in paediatric allergology/members of national society for paediatric allergy or national societies for assistants/nurses etc. specialized in paediatric allergology.

Premises

Besides the general facilities assumed to be available in an average Hospital or Clinic, the Training Centre should provide:

- One consulting room for each doctor during his/her service in the outpatient ward
- Facilities for allergy skin testing

- Facilities for non-specific and specific allergy bronchial challenge testing with appropriate ventilation, i.e. with equipment for active evacuation of air at the site of the test, and safety prescriptions
- Facilities suitable for oral, nasal and conjunctival challenge testing
- Facilities for pulmonary function testing of different kinds
- Facilities for allergen immunotherapy in close proximity to the nurse/assistants room
- Meeting room for staff
- Access to specialized books and journals in a library and on the internet
- General teaching and learning facilities, like computers, internet, data-show etc

Material needs

Training Centres should have available the specific equipment necessary for the comprehensive care of allergic children, to be able to fulfil the learning objectives of the European Training Syllabus in Paediatric Allergology, including all relevant diagnostic and therapeutic methods

Equipment

Basic essential

- Basic paediatric office equipment (stethoscopes, othoscopes, scales, etc)
- Allergen extracts for the different kinds of tests
- Preparations for direct and equipment for indirect bronchial challenge testing
- Peak-flow meters
- Spirometer/s
- Facilities for bronchial provocation tests with equipment for evacuation of allergen/metacholine/histamine-containing air
- Spacers and face masks
- Placebo inhalatory devices
- Refrigerator(s) and freezers
- Facilities for exercise testing
- Equipment for the determination of exhaled Nitric Oxide

Desirable

- Rhinomanometer
- Tympanogram equipment (Ex: Mycrotymp)
- Audiometry equipment (Ex: audioscope)
- Equipment for Plethysmography
- Infant pulmonary testing equipment
- Equipment for testing inert gas wash out
- Equipment for cold air hyperventilation tests
- Equipment for flexible bronchoscopy

- Equipment for testing pH in the oesophagus
- Equipment for oesophago-gastrosocopy, coloscopy and rectoscopy

Emergency equipment

Necessary equipment for cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and severe anaphylaxis treatment according to established good practice rules.

LABORATORY RESORCES

All relevant current laboratory studies to investigate allergic children should be available either in the Training Centre or in a clinical laboratory directly cooperating with the Training Centre.

OTHER RESOURCES IN CLOSE COLLABORATION

- An X-ray department with modern equipment should be available for close cooperation.
- ENT department with doctor(s) with an interest in paediatric allergology
- Dermatological department with dermatologist(s) interested in paediatric allergology
- Respiratory medicine department with a doctor trained in paediatric diagnostic techniques.
- Nutritionist experienced in paediatrics or preferably in paediatric allergology
- Child psychiatry or social worker and psychologist with training in family therapy and group therapy
- Physiotherapist and or other person trained in physical training