

Criteria for Registration in Anaesthesiology and Critical Care

Any doctor can apply to be registered as an Anesthesiologist if he/she fulfills ALL the following requirements:

1. **Fully registered with the Malaysian Medical Council (MMC) and hold a current Annual Practicing Certificate (APC).**
2. **Holds any of the following qualifications**
 - 2.1 Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia replaced by Doctor of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (starting from June, 2013)
 - 2.3 Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology), Universiti Sains Malaysia
 - 2.4 Master of Anaesthesiology, University Malaya
 - 2.5 Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology), Universiti Putra Malaysia (starting from 24.10.2012)
 - 2.6 Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology), International Islamic University Malaysia (starting from 1.10.2014)
 - 2.7 Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology), National University of Singapore *
 - 2.8 FFARCS (Eng) replaced by FCA (Eng) from 1989 *
 - 2.9 FCAI with CCT (*pending approval*)
 - 2.10 FFARACS replaced by FANZCA from 1992
 - 2.11 Diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiologists *
 - 2.12 Certificate of Specialisation in Anesthesiology, University of Ghent, Belgium

** Note: The applicants with these qualifications must have at least 1 year experience in a recognized hospital after obtaining the specialist qualification if the supervised training was only for 3 years. Submission of a report of satisfactory completion of training for the additional year is required from the supervisor who is an anaesthesiologist registered in the National Specialist Register (Malaysia) or an equivalent specialist registration authority from the country where the qualification was obtained of from the country where the supervised training was undertaken.*

- 2.11 An equivalent qualification in Anaesthesiology approved on a case-to-case basis by the Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Specialty Subcommittee of the National Credentialing Committee.

The specialist qualification to be evaluated must fulfil all the requirements in terms of duration of supervised training, content of the training programme including the core procedural skills, and post qualification supervised practice if applicable as required above. In addition the Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Specialty Subcommittee may call the applicant for an interview before the recommendation of approval/rejection is submitted to the National Credentialing Committee.

3. Completed required duration of postgraduate training and work experience in recognised centres

- 3.1 4 years of supervised training in Anaesthesiology (See Appendix A); **AND**

- 3.2 **12 months** supervised practice in a recognised hospital after obtaining specialist qualification in anaesthesia is required for all medical practitioners who obtained specialist qualification after 31st December, 2007.

- 3.3 The above clause (3.2) should be accompanied together with the submission of 2 reports which

a) 1 report of satisfactory completion by supervisor / assessors / Head of Department / State Head of Services **AND** 1 other referee who is Anaesthesiologist registered with NSR;

OR

b) An equivalent specialist registration authority from the country where the qualification was undertaken.

- 4. A medical practitioner whose name appeared in the Malaysian Government Gazzete as a Specialist in Anaesthesiology before 1993 will be exempted from the requirements.**

- 5. Notwithstanding the above, the SSC may stipulate any conditions, including additional training or work experience, on the applicant if deemed necessary.**

**ANAESTHESIOLOGY AND CRITICAL CARE SPECIALTY SUBCOMMITTEE
of the
NATIONAL CREDENTIALING COMMITTEE**

**Training requirements (for trainees starting in 2012) for the purpose for registration as an
Anaesthesiologist in the National Specialist Register**

Minimum duration of training in specialised anaesthetic fields / subspecialties

General Intensive Care	6 months
Pain Management	2 months
Paediatric Anaesthesia	2 months
Neuroanaesthesia	2 months
Obstetric Anaesthesia	3 months
Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anaesthesia	3 months

Minimum duration of training in anaesthesia related disciplines:

Respiratory Medicine	}	Total of 2 months
Cardiology		

**Total duration of training in specialised and non-specialised anaesthesia, intensive care
and anaesthesia related disciplines should be 48 months.**

Validating completion of training:

All postings / modules must be completed. The posting / module supervisor is required to validate the completion of the posting / module.

Documenting evidence of competency in Intensive Care:

This component of training will need to be formally assessed as part of the Professional Examination for Anaesthesia and Intensive Care.

ANAESTHESIOLOGY AND CRITICAL CARE SPECIALTY SUBCOMMITTEE

Guidelines on clinical competency for the purpose of registration in the NSR

(2013)

1. Core clinical competency of a Specialist in Anaesthesiology and Critical Care

A specialist holding the credentials of an anaesthesiologist is considered to be competent in all the three areas listed below, i.e. Anaesthesia, Intensive Care and Pain Management.

An anaesthesiologist need not be registered in a subspecialty if he / she practises within the limits specified below.

A. Anaesthesia

- Pre-operative assessment of cases for all types of surgery.
- Detection and treatment of medical co-morbidity and seek appropriate consultation if necessary
- Assessment and resuscitation of patients with life threatening conditions requiring emergency surgery
- Ability to counsel, advise and communicate with patients regarding surgical procedures and anaesthesia
- Ability to administer anaesthesia for a variety of surgical and medical procedures EXCEPT in the following surgical operations and patient groups:
 - Cardiac anaesthesia
 - Neonates and ex-premature babies below 44 weeks post-gestational age undergoing elective complex surgery
- Selection of appropriate anaesthetic techniques (both general, including total intravenous anaesthesia, and regional)
- Management of the airway INCLUDING fibre optic intubation and the use of various airway adjuncts for the management of the difficult airway
- Use of appropriate equipment including monitoring and anaesthesia delivery systems
- Ensuring peri-operative safety and comfort of patients
- Anticipation and management of intra-operative complications
- Ensuring appropriate post-anaesthesia recovery of patients post surgery
- Appropriate supervision of anaesthesia care by junior medical / nursing staff
- Seeking appropriate consultation from senior colleagues if necessary
- Application of Quality Assurance in the everyday practice of Anaesthesiology
- Understanding basic research methodology in relation to Anaesthesiology

B. Intensive Care

- Selection and triage of patients appropriate for intensive care
- Provision of appropriate care for the critically ill patients in the Intensive Care Unit
- Management of the post-operative patient on a mechanical ventilator
- Management of the post-operative patient who requires intensive monitoring
- Management of the patient with multiple injuries from trauma
- Management of the patient with multi-organ failure
- Management of the medical patient who requires adult life support
- Management of the 'brain dead' patient for organ donation
- Transportation of the critically ill patient

C. Pain Management

- Applying appropriate techniques for the control of acute pain
- Control of labour pain