

Bachelor's Degree in Medicine

Basic, generic and transversal competences

BASIC AND GENERIC COMPETENCES

BC1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a field of study that builds on the foundation of general secondary education, and is usually at a level that, while relying on advanced textbooks, also includes some aspects that involve knowledge from the cutting edge of their field of study.

BC2 - Know how to apply the knowledge acquired in their job in a professional manner and develop the competences that are usually demonstrated by writing out and defending arguments and problem solving within their specialist area.

BC3 - Have the capacity to collect and interpret relevant data (normally within their specialist study field) to make reasoned judgements that include reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues.

BC4- Convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to specialist groups or the general public.

BC5 - Develop the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.

GENERIC COMPETENCES

GC35. - Understand the importance and limitations of scientific thinking in the study, prevention and management of disease.

GC36. - Be able to formulate hypotheses, collect and critically evaluate information to solve problems, following the scientific method.

GC37. - Acquire the basic training to conduct research activity.

GC38. - Use Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in a safe, responsible and critical manner both in the academic and professional sphere to process information and to communicate and participate in social networks and groups in an ethical and responsible manner.

GC-39. – Have a good knowledge of English language and, where appropriate, Basque language, both orally and in writing, taking into account the specific features of the medical jargon in order to be able to communicate effectively both in the international scientific and professional community and in the local community.

GC15. - Have the ability to make an initial diagnostic assessment and establish a reasoned diagnostic strategy.

GC16. - Recognise and deal with immediately life-threatening situations and those requiring immediate attention.

GC17. - Establish the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, applying the principles based on the best possible information and under safe, clinical conditions.

GC18. - Indicate the most appropriate therapy for the most prevalent acute and chronic processes, as well as for patients in the terminal phase.

GC19. -Plan and propose preventive measures appropriate to each clinical situation.

GC20. - Acquire appropriate clinical experience in hospital institutions, health centres or other healthcare institutions under supervision, as well as basic knowledge of patient-centred clinical management and appropriate use of tests, medicines and other resources of the healthcare system.

GC-D21. - Listen carefully, obtain and synthesise relevant information about patients' problems and understand the content of this information.

GC-D22. - Draft medical histories and other medical records in a way that is understandable to others.

GC-D23. - Communicate effectively and clearly, both orally and in writing, with patients and their families, the media and other professionals.

GC-D24. -Establish good interpersonal communication skills to be able to address patients, relatives, media and other professionals with efficiency and empathy.

GC-E25. - Recognise the determinants of health in the population, both genetic and sex- and lifestyle-dependent, demographic, environmental, social, economic, psychological and cultural ones.

GC-E26. - Assume their role in the prevention of and protection against illness, injury or accident and in health maintenance and promotion, both at individual and community level.

GC-E27. - Recognise their role in multi-professional teams, taking the lead where appropriate in both health care delivery and health promotion interventions.

GC-E28. - Obtain and use epidemiological data and assess trends and risks for health decision-making.

GC-A1. - Recognise the essential elements of the medical profession, including ethical principles, legal responsibilities and patient-centred practice.

GC-A2. - Understand the importance of these principles for the benefit of the patient, society and the profession, with special attention to professional secrecy.

GC-A3. - Know how to apply the principle of social justice to professional practice and understand the ethical implications of health in a changing global context.

GC-A4. - Develop professional practice with respect for the patient's autonomy, beliefs and culture.

GC-A5. - Recognise one's own limitations and the need to maintain and update one's professional competence, with particular emphasis on autonomous learning of new knowledge and skills and motivation for quality.

GC-A6. - Develop professional practice with respect for other health professionals, acquiring teamwork skills.

GC-B7. - Understand and recognise the normal structure and function of the human body, at the molecular, cellular, tissue, organ and systems levels, at different stages of life and in both sexes.

GC-B8. - Identify the principles of normal human behaviour and its alterations.

GC-B9. - Understand and identify the effects, mechanisms and manifestations of disease on the structure and function of the human body.

GC-B10. - Understand and identify the causative agents and risk factors that determine health states and disease development.

GC-B11. - Understand and recognise the effects of growth, development and ageing on the individual and their social environment.

GC-B12. - Understand the rationale for action, indications and efficacy of therapeutic interventions, based on available scientific evidence.

GC-C13. - Obtain and take a patient's medical history containing all relevant information.

GC-C14. - Conduct a physical examination and mental assessment.

GC-E29. - Understand the national and international health organisations and the environments and determinants of the different health systems.

GC-E30. – Acquire a basic knowledge of the National Health System and health legislation.

GC-F31. - Critically assess and know how to use technologies and sources of information to obtain, organise, interpret and communicate clinical, scientific and health information.

GC-F32. - Know how to use information and communication technologies in clinical, therapeutic, preventive and research activities.

GC-F33. - Maintain and use patient information records for further analysis, preserving the data confidentiality.

GC-G34. - Have a critical, creative, constructively sceptical and research-oriented perspective in professional activity.

3.2 TRANSVERSAL COMPETENCES

TC1. - Act in an ethical, egalitarian, inclusive, responsible and sustainable way, with oneself, with others (men and women for others), with society (social justice) and with the planet as a whole (environment).

TC2. - Work collaboratively towards common goals by exchanging constructive feedback, mediating conflicts, sharing knowledge, and assuming commitments and responsibilities, carrying out the role of team leader when required by the situation or context.

TC3. - Communicate orally and in writing in order to interact effectively with others; expressing and conveying feelings, knowledge, ideas and arguments in a clear, rigorous and convincing manner; using a variety of expressive resources both orally and in writing; using appropriate linguistic resources and formats and adapting to circumstances, types of audience and diverse cultural contexts, using different languages.

Multilingual communication also requires intercultural understanding, appreciation of cultural diversity and an interest and curiosity in languages and intercultural communication.

TC4. Update one's own learning by questioning usual ways of acting and looking at issues from a critical perspective, reflecting on one's own knowledge and way of learning.