

General and specific skills

Bachelor's Degree in Medicine

A) Professional values, attitudes and ethical behaviour

- Recognise the essential elements of the medical profession, including ethical principles, legal responsibilities and the professional, patient-oriented vocation.
- Understand the importance of such principles for the benefit of patients, society and the profession, paying particular attention to professional confidentiality.
- Understand how to apply social justice principles to professional practice and understand the ethical implications of healthcare as part a global context in the process of transformation.
- Develop a professional practice that respects patients' autonomy, beliefs and culture.
- Recognise one's own limitations and the need to maintain and refresh professional knowledge, making a particular effort to independently acquire new knowledge and skills and be motivated by quality.
- Develop a professional practice with respect for other healthcare professionals, strengthening the ability to work as part of a team.

B) Scientific grounding of medicine

- Understand and recognise the normal structure and function of the human body, on a molecular, cellular, tissue, organic and systematic level, through the different stages of life and in both sexes.
- Recognise what constitutes normal human behaviour and signs of change.
- Understand and recognise a disease's effects, mechanisms and manifestations on the structure and function of the human body.
- Understand and recognise the agents and risk factors that determine health conditions and disease development.
- Understand and recognise the effects of growth, development and ageing on individuals and their social environment.
- Understand the basis for action, indications and efficacy of therapeutic interventions, based on the available scientific evidence.

C) Clinical skills

- Obtain and prepare medical records containing all the relevant information.
- Carry out a physical and psychological evaluation.

- Know how to make an initial diagnostic judgement and establish a reasoned diagnostic strategy.
- Recognise and address life-threatening situations and others that require immediate attention.
- Determine the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, applying principles based on the best possible information available and in clinically safe conditions.
- Suggest the most appropriate course of treatment for the most prevalent acute and chronic conditions, as well as for terminally ill patients.
- Plan and propose appropriate preventive measures for each clinical situation.
- Acquire relevant supervised clinical experience in hospital institutions, healthcare centres or other healthcare institutions, as well as basic knowledge of patient-oriented clinical management and the appropriate use of tests, medication and other resources available in the healthcare system.

D) Communication skills

- Listen carefully, obtain and synthesise relevant information about the problems afflicting the patient and understand the content of this information.
- Write up medical histories and other medical records in a way that can be understood by third parties.
- Communicate effectively and clearly, both verbally and in writing, with patients, family members, the media and other professionals.
- Establish good interpersonal communication skills for addressing patients, their family members, the media and other professionals in an efficient and empathetic manner.

E) Public health and healthcare systems

- Recognise the determinants of health in the population, both genetic and gender and lifestyle-dependent, as well as demographic, environmental, social, economic, psychological and cultural.
- Assume your role as a medical professional in actions to prevent and protect against illness, injury or accident and maintain and promote health to both individuals and the wider community.
- Understand your role in multidisciplinary teams, assuming leadership when appropriate, both when administering and promoting healthcare.
- Obtain and use epidemiological data and evaluate trends and risks in order to make healthcare-related decisions.
- Have knowledge of national and international healthcare organisations and the environments and conditions of the different health systems.
- Have basic knowledge of the National Healthcare System and general healthcare legislation.

F) Information management

- Understand, critically evaluate and know how to use sources of clinical and biomedical information in order to obtain, organise, interpret and communicate scientific and healthcare-related information.
- Know how to use information and communication technology in clinical, therapeutic, preventative and research activities.
- Maintain and make use of records containing patient information for their subsequent analysis, ensuring total confidentiality of the data.