

CPD checklist

1. CPD registration standard requirements

The Board's [CPD registration standard](#) requires you to complete 20 hours of CPD in every registration period¹. Your CPD will be more effective when you identify your learning needs, plan your CPD activities and reflect on what you have learnt and how it will impact on your practice, as the standard requires.

This checklist has been developed to help you identify the steps that you must complete to meet the Board's registration standard.

You should read the Board's [CPD guidelines](#) for more information about the CPD registration standard. The Board has developed other CPD guidance documents to help you understand and comply with the CPD registration standard. These documents are referenced in the checklist.

2. Checklist

- 1. Identify and record your learning goals in your CPD portfolio (see Identifying your CPD learning goals & CPD portfolio template)
- 2. Plan and record your CPD activities in your CPD portfolio (see Tips for planning your CPD & CPD portfolio template)
- 3. Make sure your planned activities meet the requirements of the CPD standard: (see CPD activities that meet the standard)
 - a. improves patient outcomes
 - b. draws on best available evidence including well-established and accepted knowledge supported by research where possible, to inform good practice and decision-making
 - c. improves your competence² (performance and behaviour) and keeps you up-to-date in your chosen scope³ & setting of practice
 - d. builds on your existing knowledge
 - e. includes a minimum of 5 hours in an interactive⁴ setting with other practitioners (see CPD in an interactive setting)
- 4. Keep evidence of the CPD activities which you complete (see CPD FAQ)
- 5. After you have completed each CPD activity record your reflections⁵ on how it improved your practice in your CPD portfolio (see Reflecting on your CPD & CPD portfolio template)
- 6. Keep a copy of your CPD portfolio and evidence for 5 years, in case you are audited

¹ From 1 December to 30 November

² Competence means having the qualifications and ability to perform a specific role. It involves a complex interaction and integration of knowledge, skills, professional behaviours and judgement

³ Scope of practice means the professional role and services that an individual health practitioner is educated and competent to perform

⁴ Interactive means learning that involves two-way flow of information and occurs with other practitioners, such as face-to-face or interactive online education

⁵ Reflection means thinking about what you do in order to improve your learning and practice