

# My Occupational Health career through the Portfolio Pathway

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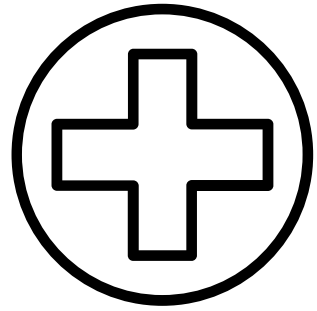
# Topics to cover

- What is Occupational medicine?
- Why choose Occupational Medicine?
- Different routes to become an OHP and different levels of specialism
- My career route to date and plans for the future
- A day in the life of an OHP
- OHs role in Covid-19 Pandemic
- The role of the Society of Occupational Medicine (SOM)
- The Occupational Health Academy
- Q&A session at the end





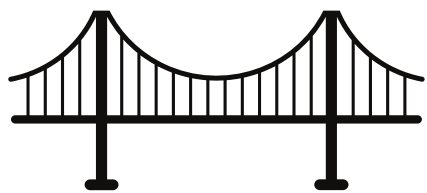
# So what is Occupational Medicine?



Looks at the effect of health on work  
Also work on health



Combines law with medicine - eg. HSAWA, EA, COSHH, Workplace Reg, MHSAWR, Noise/Vibration, RIDDOR, Asbestos, Radiation



Bridge between employer, employee,  
GP/specialist



Incorporates ethical issues  
eg. safeguarding, DVLA disclosure





# So what is Occupational Medicine?



Health prevention/promotion



Risk assessments



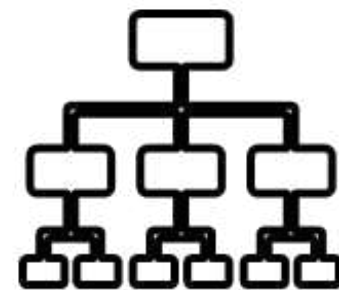
Health surveillance



Independent OH opinion into reports into non-medical jargon, addressing work issues



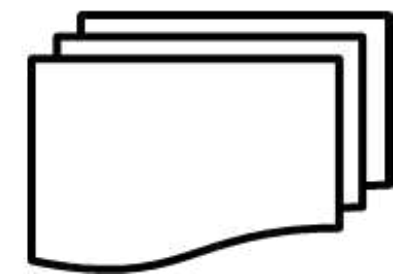
Medicals for work



Management referrals



Ill Health Retirement/Pension



Subspecialty  
Oil&Gas, Firefighter,  
Aviation, Rail/Transport,  
Police, Diving, Travel etc...

# Routes into Occupational Medicine

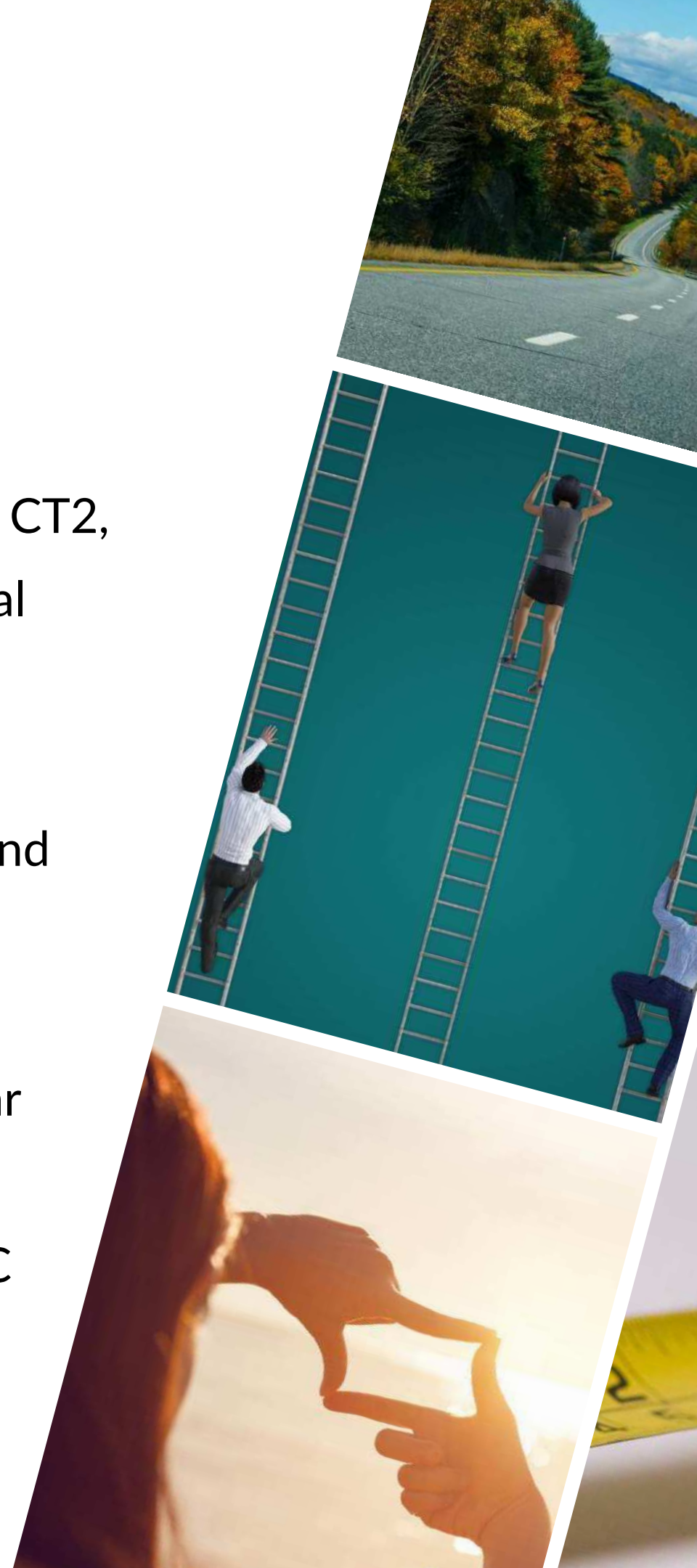
- Part of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP)
- Own faculty called Faculty of Occupational Medicine (FOM)
- Training Route (via NHS, Industry or Military)
- Non-training route (DOccMed, AFOM, portfolio pathway)
- Can be generalist DOccMed/AFOM or specialist SpR/MFOM





# Training route (NHS, Industry, Military)

- FY1 + FY2
- Completed CMT2, ACCS3, IMT2, BBT3, JRCPTB level 3 OR CST2, Psych CT3, Radiology CT2, Paeds CT2, GP ST3, PH2 in addition to Clinical experience, skills, academic skills, Personal skills – find more info here <https://specialtytraining.hee.nhs.uk/Recruitment/Person-specifications> (Occupational Medicine)
- Apply for ST3 – ST6 via National School of Occupational Health (NSOH) via interviews and scoring system (can transfer number to industry too)
- Sit MFOM Part 1 and MFOM Part 2 exams by the set ST year as per ARCP checklist.
- Continue to pass ARCPs and evidence for curriculum for occupational medicine each year (audits, research/dissertation, teaching, leadership, health promotion, safeguarding etc)
- Become a Consultant (MFOM) – Accredited Specialist in Occupational Medicine on GMC register





# Non-training Route (Industry only)

- FY1 + FY2
- Same as NSOH requirements for NHS training number OR 2 more years post FY (eg. Locum SHO) in core medicine/surgery
- Sit Diploma of Occupational Medicine (DOccMed) exam (MFOM Part 1 +Portfolio/viva exam)
- Sit MFOM Part 2 to become AFOM – Associate of the Faculty of Occupational Medicine
- Portfolio Pathway route over 4+ years FTE to prove evidence of equivalence to an NHS ST3-ST6.
- Gain MFOM status ad eundem as a Consultant - Accredited Specialist in Occupational Medicine on GMC register.





# A day in the life of an Occupational Health Physician (OHP)

- Get in at 0830 and answer emails/prep cases
- 4 x 45 minute appointments AM/PM (1 hour lunch)
- 1 hour admin time to catch up from 4-5pm if required (often avoid rush hour and finish at home)
- Some home working/site visits
- No weekends





# A day in the life of an Occupational Health Physician (OHP)

- Management referrals/Telephone assessments
- Group 2 DVLA/Train driver/Firefighter medicals
- Biological Monitoring results/Health Surveillance (Resp/Skin, HAVS, Asbestos etc...)
- Ill Health Retirement/Pension reports
- Supporting OHA/OHNs
- Pre-referral calls to employers/Pre-placement medicals
- Responding to employee/employer queries, case conferences with HR/management
- GP/consultant report request/review
- Business tenders/advisory to policies/stakeholder
- Site Visits/Risk Assessment reviews





# A Typical Report

RE: Name:           DOB:  
          Address

## FAO

Thank you for referring ..... who had an assessment on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2022. He/she consented to the consultation, audio recording and the simultaneous prior disclosure of the report. Please refer to reports from .....

## Background Factors

As I understand it, ..... The role involves ..... He/She is absent from work since ..... due to ongoing medical problems.

## Current Situation

In terms of functionality, he/she lives with ..... and manages/struggles with activities of daily living such as washing, dressing, cooking and housework. He/She has driven a car without difficulty and would normally go to work by .....

In assessment today, he/she was observed .... He/she consented to an examination which showed .....

## Opinion and Outcome

In my opinion, .....

The following is suggested for management: -

- 

It appears the employee .....

## Answers to specific questions

**1**

### Equality Act 2010

The considerations of the Equality Act (disability provisions) are a legal decision rather than a medical one. However, I believe they are unlikely to fall under this Act in view of potential longer term functional restriction in the absence of their treatment.

I have not suggested a review, and if required please get in touch for a further assessment or enquiries. All advice contained in this report are recommendations only, and it is the responsibility and decision of the employer to decide whether any adjustments are reasonable, which is ultimately a legal decision.

A copy of this report will be sent to the individual in accordance with our obligations under the GMC guidance on confidentiality. Please be advised you can access our privacy notice here.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Sarwar Chowdhury MBBS AdvDipOccMed AFOM  
Associate Specialist Occupational Health Physician  
GMC 7271756



# How did I get into Occupational Health?

- Medical school + Foundation years – F1 + F2
- Locum years – F3 + F4
- Disability Assessments for WCA, Industrial Injuries - 3 years
- Diploma of Occupational Medicine (DOccMed) Nov 18 – in own time
- 6 months later Occupational Health Physician in Industry sector (Medigold Health)





# My OH career route

- DOccMed – Diploma of Occupational Medicine (FOM qualification to enter Occupational Medicine involves MCQ & Portfolio/Viva exams)
- MSc Occupational Medicine – Manchester (PGDip 1st Year, AdvDipOccMed 2nd Year, MSc 3rd Year)
- AFOM – Associateship of Faculty of Occupational Medicine - Complete MFOM Part 2 exam exit Written and Clinical exams)
- Started and complete prospective portfolio pathway route to MFOM (including dissertation)
- MFOM ad eundem - Consultant Occupational Physician
- Accredited Specialist in Occupational Medicine





# Reasons to do Occupational Medicine

- 9-5 work, no nights, no weekends
- Salary very competitive (6 figures+ often), particularly if wanting to do part-time, starting family, buying a house etc...
- Office based work, corporate environment, working from home
- 45 minutes to 1 hour appointments - time for good history/examination, get help, write report
- Wide variability with types of assessments





# Reasons to do Occupational Medicine

- Wide scope of medicine seen (mental/physical health), work in an MDT, Safety Critical factors
- Training/progression e.g. HSE approval, HAVS, MSc, AFOM, MFOM, lots of subspecialties
- Little risk, opinion/advise using medical/legal knowledge, holistic/connecting all healthcare
- Remote working/telephone or video consultations
- Wear nice clothes, watch, shoes to work! 😊





# However, there are some things to think about

- No-one actually knows what you do!
- Non-treatment role
- Some stigma associated with choosing a non-NHS role if working in industry and previously in an NHS role.
- Not much of a follow up for your clients/patients (i.e. for clinical curiosity)

**So by far the pros outweigh the cons!!!**





# The Occupational Health Academy

- 'The essential supplementary course for the extra boost to pass the exam...'
- To aid those who have done the compulsory course CPD for DOccMed and are about to sit either/all of MCQ (MFOM part 1) & Portfolio/Viva exam
- Advice with Portfolio - Portfolio/Viva Morning
- Advice with MCQ knowledge - MCQ weekend





# The Occupational Health Academy

- Key concepts of the syllabus delivered by experienced MFOM/AFOM doctors – Author of MCQ book Dr Clare Fernandes and myself!
- Over 250+ successful candidates boasting some very high scores!
- Recordings of the course available for the Nov 2024 exams.  
[www.occupationalhealthacademy.co.uk](http://www.occupationalhealthacademy.co.uk) and bookable through  
[www.som.org.uk](http://www.som.org.uk)





# Any questions?





# Thank you!



[www.occupationalhealthacademy.co.uk](http://www.occupationalhealthacademy.co.uk)

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# Scenarios



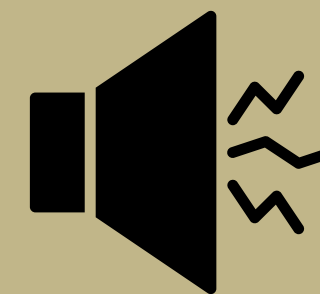
# Risk Management Scenario 1



Asked for input regarding a Risk Assessment of a Factory



Undertake a Walk-Through Survey noting potential hazards and categorise risk



Find problems with excessive levels of NOISE particularly with a specific manufacturing machine

Managers ask for advice on how to control the hazard of loud noise and risk of noise induced hearing loss





# Question

**What is the most efficient way to control the risk of noise to employees?**

- A** Hearing Protectors/Ear Plugs
- B** Sound guarding to reduce the noise the machine makes
- C** Task rotation to limit time near the machine
- D** Sound exclusion zone to keep people away from the machine noise
- E** Invest in machine that makes less noise than current machine



# So why is D the correct answer?

## Hierarchy of Controls

Most effective way to control and hazard and reduce the risk on health of employee

- 1 - Elimination
- 2 - Substitution
- 3 - Engineering controls
- 4 - Administrative controls
- 5 - Personal Protective Equipment

## Control Measure Efficiency

- D) Sound exclusion zone to keep people away from the machine noise
- E) Invest in machine that makes less noise than current machine
- B) Sound guarding to reduce the noise the machine makes
- C) Task rotation to limit time near the machine
- A) Hearing Protectors/Ear Plugs



Correct Answer



# Can the same principles apply for Covid-19?

## Hierarchy of Controls

Most effective way to control and hazard and reduce the risk on health of employee

- 1 - Elimination
- 2 - Substitution
- 3 - Engineering controls
- 4 - Administrative controls
- 5 - Personal Protective Equipment

## Control Measure Efficiency

- Social Distancing/Good Hygiene
- (Vaccine – triggering immune response)
- Antibody detection/protect ‘at risk’ and ‘extremely vulnerable’, home delivery, care support
- Working from home, stagger schedules, hygiene information and training.
- Face masks, gloves, respirators, aprons



Question

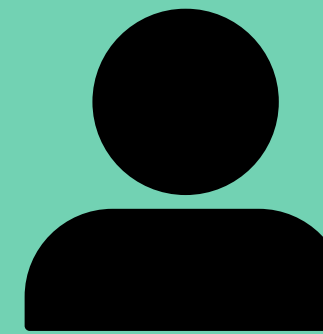


# Clinical Scenario 2



Assessment for fitness to undertake a teaching job (pre-placement)

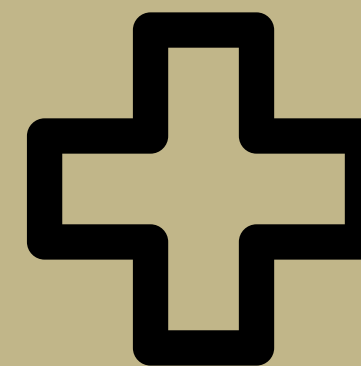
Questionnaire stated mental health problem – Eating Disorder



23 ♀, PMHx Anorexia

Admitted against her will to Eating-Disorders unit 2 years ago.

She left on her own accord 2 weeks after admission 2 years ago



Reports she is well

Completed her 'D of E Gold award', no ongoing issues.

Clinically, she is of normal BMI

Politely refuses to be weighed

Keen about the course and wants to start ASAP



# Question

## What is the correct next step?

- A** Unfit for her role temporarily
- B** GP should be contacted for further info before decision
- C** A psychiatric opinion should be sought
- D** Fit for role with adjustments (to avoid triggers)
- E** WRAP (wellbeing recovery action plan) to be suggested



## So why is D the correct answer?

### Fitness to Teach guidelines

Health and wellbeing necessary to deal with specific types of teaching & associated duties

Younger teacher poses more mental health risk

Severe cases will require reports from the GP & psychiatrist

Enough emotional strength to cope with this sort of work?

### Potential employee

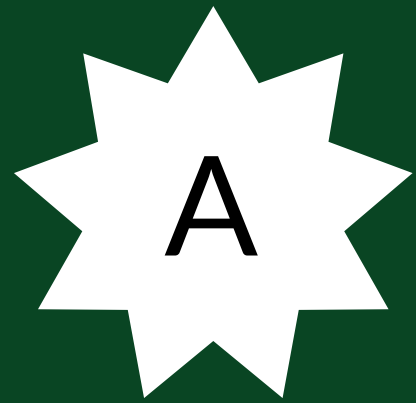
Does not wish to be weighed

Gave history that she is very active

Previous non-compliance with services

Serious health condition

Has she fully recovered/has full insight?



Correct Answer





Question

## So what about the other answers?

### **B) GP should be contacted for further info before decision**

GP report would unlikely give accurate object information on her compliance

Is she likely to attend her GP enough to have reliable trend in BMI etc...?

### **C) A psychiatric opinion should be sought**

Potentially a right answer, but this would give prospective information rather than previous information to give a decision about her fitness to take the role

### **D) Fit for role with adjustments (to avoid triggers)**

In the future this could be a potential aid to be working, but a decision about her fitness to undertake the role now is required. Is there enough information to say fit for role if has adjustments?

### **E) WRAP (wellbeing recovery action plan) to be suggested**

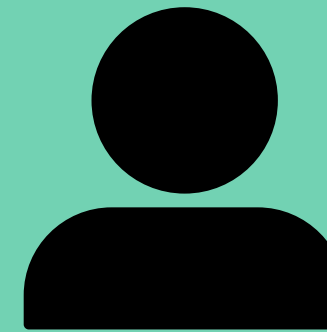
Again, is there enough information or input recently to know if there is a reasonable plan for her condition? This would be more ideal further along the line in her assessment and management.



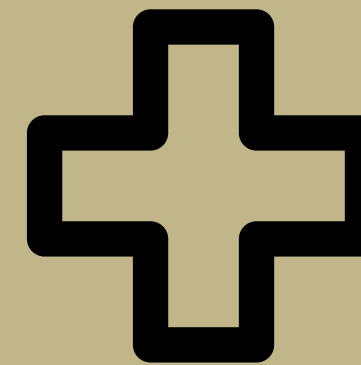
# Clinical Scenario 3



Health surveillance of large car manufacturing firm



40 ♂ working in a large car manufacturing firm.  
A Respiratory Specialist report given to you showing diagnosis of Occupational Asthma



You discuss report and that continuing to work will likely be detrimental to his health

Employee refuses to stop work and consent for sending the report back to the employer regarding Fitness to Work.

His reason is he needs to earn money and its his choice that he continues despite his diagnosis.



# Question

## What is the correct next step?

- A** If he refuses to inform his employer, then you must anyway in his best interests
- B** If he refuses to stop working despite knowing the risks, then the employer has no duty of care to him
- C** He cannot continue to work in the same job, despite his refusal, and you should tell the employer he is unfit for work
- D** The minimum information the employer can receive is whether the employee is fit for work
- E** You should increase his health surveillance



## So why is D the correct answer?

OHP can divulge if they are Fit, Fit with restrictions or Unfit for work

BUT no clinical details can be divulged (employee refused consent)

Whether he can continue to work, gets moved in another role or other outcome is up to the employer and employee.

If a decision is made to continue his role despite full information of risks, then you might go for E) Increase Health Surveillance to monitor/decrease the risks.

Case Law Withers vs Perry Chain Company (1961) concluded that there is no common law requiring an employer to dismiss rather than retain an employee if there is 'some risk' if recurrence/exacerbation.

Should be done by a case-by-case approach to consider employees wish, extent of the risks of continuing and availability of other roles or controls.



Correct Answer