

# Competency profiles in the biomedical sciences- sharing information and best practice

**Claire Johnson**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Catherine Brooksbank**<sup>1,2</sup>, **Christa Janko**<sup>1,3</sup>, **Mike Hardman**<sup>1,4</sup>  
 1 EMTRAIN; 2 European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Hinxton, Cambridge, UK;  
 3, Medizinische Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria; 4 AstraZeneca, Mereside Alderley Park, Macclesfield Cheshire SK10 4TG England

*A competency profile is a description of the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes necessary for a profession or a particular job role. Competency profiles are useful tools for a variety of stakeholder groups. For an individual, a competency profile enables them to evaluate and collect evidence of their current competencies and plan career development. For employers, they facilitate recruitment and employee development. For course providers, they can be used to match training to trainees' requirements and assess training outcomes. And for professional bodies, they define competency requirements for a specific profession.*

*In order to maximise the utility of existing competency profiles, identify best practice and encourage the development of new profiles, we have gathered examples relevant to the biomedical sciences and share them via the LifeTrain website*

*(<http://www.lifetrain.eu/competencies/competency-profiles/>). A longer term aim is to create a searchable database of competency descriptions that can be used in the creation of customised competency profiles.*

*The competency profiles identified range from simple lists of knowledge, curricula topics, detailed competencies written for specific job roles, to fully formed competency frameworks with methods for assessment and documentation. We highlight examples and discuss good practices for creating new profiles.*

## GENERATING NEW COMPETENCY PROFILES

A review of the examples of competency profiles highlighted some common processes for generating new competency profiles:

- Set up a working group or task force
- Collate relevant information on skills, knowledge, behaviours and related content in the field (e.g. from education and training curricula, publications by academic groups or professional associations, from surveys sent to experts)
- Draft competency profile reviewed by external consultants (e.g. using Delphi method)
- Agreed version shared with the community
- Review and update at appropriate intervals

## EXAMPLES OF COMPETENCY PROFILES

Domain: discovery of medicines and early development	Domain: clinical development and clinical trials
Evaluates and analyses a disease area within the industry clinical development environment and identifies unmet therapeutic needs	Evaluates the conduct and management of clinical trials within the context of the Clinical Development Plan and working as part of a team
Evaluates the clinical and non-clinical pharmacology and toxicology evidence for a new candidate for clinical development	Designs and executes conformatory studies and evaluates the resulting data as applied to the Clinical Development Plan and the TPP
Evaluates and applies the regulatory and ethical aspects underpinning clinical development	Evaluates and interprets the principles for the development of a clinical trial protocol applying principles of GCP in clinical pharmacology
Creates a Clinical Development Plan for a new candidate including a Target Product Profile (TPP)	Summarises the principles of Case Report Form design and clinical data management, including CDISC, EDC, and MedDRA
Designs and executes exploratory studies and evaluates the resulting data as applied to the Clinical Development Plan	Organizes the activities and processes related to the selection and management of sites for individual or multi-center clinical trials
Contrast the advances made in the clinical pharmacology of a new medicine in a stepwise manner with the overall Clinical Development Plan and the TPP	Supports and provides the clinical input into the design and review of a Statistical Analysis Plan
Defends the statistical principles for the design, conduct and assessment of exploratory studies	Aggregates and reviews relevant literature and other sources and writes manuscripts for publication
Justifies the various end-points used in the clinical development program	
Appraises suspected adverse reactions during Exploratory development	Interprets and explains the outcomes of clinical studies

Extract from 'Core competencies for pharmaceutical physicians and drug development scientists', Silva H. et al., *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, 26 August 2013, doi: 10.3389/fphar.2013.00105'

There is not a 'one size fits all' format for competency profiles. However, on reviewing existing examples, some good common practices can be derived.

- Competency profiles may be specific for a role or a discipline
- The role or discipline is divided into areas/clusters/domains
- Each area/cluster/domain contains a number of relevant competencies
- Each competency has a description which encompasses the knowledge, intellectual abilities, skills, techniques, experience, behaviours or professional standards required
- For each competency there may also be
  - a description of the depth required for different levels of practice, or a scale or description of its relevance across different roles
  - guidance on or examples of how competencies could be achieved
- Competency frameworks additionally include:
  - gathering and documenting evidence
  - a process for assessment
  - guidance on career progression

Subject Area	The Core Professional Competencies for Clinical Research Investigators	Guidance - Examples of how the Investigator can demonstrate they have achieved the standard required
Protocol Compliance	Describes the rationale for complying with any given clinical study protocol in terms of protecting the rights and wellbeing of the patients and the integrity of the data	Description of the reasons for complying with clinical trial protocols in terms of protecting the rights and wellbeing of the patients and the integrity of the data
	Implements the requirements of the protocol including any amendments to ensure compliance with and protection of the rights and wellbeing of patients and integrity of the data	Implementation of the protocol
Regulatory / Ethics	Demonstrates diligence to compliance with the protocol and the protection of the rights and wellbeing of patients and the integrity of the data	Compliance with the protocol in line with the protection of the rights and wellbeing of patients and the integrity of the data
	Resolves the role of ethics committees (IECs) in upholding the purpose and principles of ICH GCP E6	Description of the role of ethics committees (IECs) in upholding the purpose and principles of ICH GCP E6
	Applies the appropriate procedures when making applications: submitting reports to the appropriate ethics committees (IECs)	Implementation of the appropriate procedures when making applications: submitting reports to the appropriate ethics committees (IECs)
	Demonstrates a collaborative attitude towards the relevant ethics committee (IEC)	Demonstration of a collaborative attitude towards the relevant ethics committee (IEC)
	Recognises the need for regulatory authority inspections	Recognition of the need for regulatory authority inspections
	Demonstrates cooperation with regulatory authority inspectors	Cooperation with regulatory authority inspectors before, during and after regulatory authority inspections. Adequate and timely response to findings including any CAPAs

Extract from 'Core competencies for clinical research investigators', IAOCR Global Clinical Research Competency Frameworks ([www.iaocr.org](http://www.iaocr.org))

Skills and Subskills	Knowledge and Understanding	OSF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of application process and requirements for document completion</li> <li>• Leads or contributes to the preparation of paperwork and submission of applications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICH and MTD application process (ICH Q1A, Q1B, Q1C, Q1D, Q1E, Q1F, Q1G, Q1H, Q1J, Q1K, Q1L, Q1M, Q1N, Q1O, Q1P, Q1R, Q1S, Q1T, Q1U, Q1V, Q1W, Q1X, Q1Y, Q1Z)</li> <li>• Clinical trial documentation requirements (ICH GCP E6, ICH Q1A, Q1B, Q1C, Q1D, Q1E, Q1F, Q1G, Q1H, Q1I, Q1J, Q1K, Q1L, Q1M, Q1N, Q1O, Q1P, Q1R, Q1S, Q1T, Q1U, Q1V, Q1W, Q1X, Q1Y, Q1Z)</li> <li>• Clinical Research Agreements (CRAs)</li> <li>• Clinical trial contracts and master files</li> <li>• Clinical trial site management</li> <li>• Clinical trial site selection and qualification</li> <li>• Clinical trial site monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Research responsibilities and professional conduct with research sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C1</li> <li>• C2</li> <li>• C3</li> <li>• C4</li> <li>• C5</li> <li>• C6</li> <li>• C7</li> <li>• C8</li> <li>• C9</li> <li>• C10</li> <li>• C11</li> <li>• C12</li> <li>• C13</li> <li>• C14</li> <li>• C15</li> <li>• C16</li> <li>• C17</li> <li>• C18</li> <li>• C19</li> <li>• C20</li> <li>• C21</li> <li>• C22</li> <li>• C23</li> <li>• C24</li> <li>• C25</li> <li>• C26</li> <li>• C27</li> <li>• C28</li> <li>• C29</li> <li>• C30</li> <li>• C31</li> <li>• C32</li> <li>• C33</li> <li>• C34</li> <li>• C35</li> <li>• C36</li> <li>• C37</li> <li>• C38</li> <li>• C39</li> <li>• C40</li> <li>• C41</li> <li>• C42</li> <li>• C43</li> <li>• C44</li> <li>• C45</li> <li>• C46</li> <li>• C47</li> <li>• C48</li> <li>• C49</li> <li>• C50</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses the requirements of an IEC and prepares the application for regulatory approval</li> <li>• Familiar with application process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All an IEC requires to be submitted to the IEC for regulatory approval</li> <li>• IECs are multi-disciplinary bodies comprising representatives of regulatory authorities, industry, academia and other stakeholders</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for reviewing and approving the ethical aspects of clinical trials</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress of clinical trials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B1</li> <li>• B2</li> <li>• B3</li> <li>• B4</li> <li>• B5</li> <li>• B6</li> <li>• B7</li> <li>• B8</li> <li>• B9</li> <li>• B10</li> <li>• B11</li> <li>• B12</li> <li>• B13</li> <li>• B14</li> <li>• B15</li> <li>• B16</li> <li>• B17</li> <li>• B18</li> <li>• B19</li> <li>• B20</li> <li>• B21</li> <li>• B22</li> <li>• B23</li> <li>• B24</li> <li>• B25</li> <li>• B26</li> <li>• B27</li> <li>• B28</li> <li>• B29</li> <li>• B30</li> <li>• B31</li> <li>• B32</li> <li>• B33</li> <li>• B34</li> <li>• B35</li> <li>• B36</li> <li>• B37</li> <li>• B38</li> <li>• B39</li> <li>• B40</li> <li>• B41</li> <li>• B42</li> <li>• B43</li> <li>• B44</li> <li>• B45</li> <li>• B46</li> <li>• B47</li> <li>• B48</li> <li>• B49</li> <li>• B50</li> <li>• B51</li> <li>• B52</li> <li>• B53</li> <li>• B54</li> <li>• B55</li> <li>• B56</li> <li>• B57</li> <li>• B58</li> <li>• B59</li> <li>• B60</li> <li>• B61</li> <li>• B62</li> <li>• B63</li> <li>• B64</li> <li>• B65</li> <li>• B66</li> <li>• B67</li> <li>• B68</li> <li>• B69</li> <li>• B70</li> <li>• B71</li> <li>• B72</li> <li>• B73</li> <li>• B74</li> <li>• B75</li> <li>• B76</li> <li>• B77</li> <li>• B78</li> <li>• B79</li> <li>• B80</li> <li>• B81</li> <li>• B82</li> <li>• B83</li> <li>• B84</li> <li>• B85</li> <li>• B86</li> <li>• B87</li> <li>• B88</li> <li>• B89</li> <li>• B90</li> <li>• B91</li> <li>• B92</li> <li>• B93</li> <li>• B94</li> <li>• B95</li> <li>• B96</li> <li>• B97</li> <li>• B98</li> <li>• B99</li> <li>• B100</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses the requirements of an IEC and prepares the application for regulatory approval</li> <li>• Familiar with application process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All an IEC requires to be submitted to the IEC for regulatory approval</li> <li>• IECs are multi-disciplinary bodies comprising representatives of regulatory authorities, industry, academia and other stakeholders</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for reviewing and approving the ethical aspects of clinical trials</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress of clinical trials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B1</li> <li>• B2</li> <li>• B3</li> <li>• B4</li> <li>• B5</li> <li>• B6</li> <li>• B7</li> <li>• B8</li> <li>• B9</li> <li>• B10</li> <li>• B11</li> <li>• B12</li> <li>• B13</li> <li>• B14</li> <li>• B15</li> <li>• B16</li> <li>• B17</li> <li>• B18</li> <li>• B19</li> <li>• B20</li> <li>• B21</li> <li>• B22</li> <li>• B23</li> <li>• B24</li> <li>• B25</li> <li>• B26</li> <li>• B27</li> <li>• B28</li> <li>• B29</li> <li>• B30</li> <li>• B31</li> <li>• B32</li> <li>• B33</li> <li>• B34</li> <li>• B35</li> <li>• B36</li> <li>• B37</li> <li>• B38</li> <li>• B39</li> <li>• B40</li> <li>• B41</li> <li>• B42</li> <li>• B43</li> <li>• B44</li> <li>• B45</li> <li>• B46</li> <li>• B47</li> <li>• B48</li> <li>• B49</li> <li>• B50</li> <li>• B51</li> <li>• B52</li> <li>• B53</li> <li>• B54</li> <li>• B55</li> <li>• B56</li> <li>• B57</li> <li>• B58</li> <li>• B59</li> <li>• B60</li> <li>• B61</li> <li>• B62</li> <li>• B63</li> <li>• B64</li> <li>• B65</li> <li>• B66</li> <li>• B67</li> <li>• B68</li> <li>• B69</li> <li>• B70</li> <li>• B71</li> <li>• B72</li> <li>• B73</li> <li>• B74</li> <li>• B75</li> <li>• B76</li> <li>• B77</li> <li>• B78</li> <li>• B79</li> <li>• B80</li> <li>• B81</li> <li>• B82</li> <li>• B83</li> <li>• B84</li> <li>• B85</li> <li>• B86</li> <li>• B87</li> <li>• B88</li> <li>• B89</li> <li>• B90</li> <li>• B91</li> <li>• B92</li> <li>• B93</li> <li>• B94</li> <li>• B95</li> <li>• B96</li> <li>• B97</li> <li>• B98</li> <li>• B99</li> <li>• B100</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses the requirements of an IEC and prepares the application for regulatory approval</li> <li>• Familiar with application process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All an IEC requires to be submitted to the IEC for regulatory approval</li> <li>• IECs are multi-disciplinary bodies comprising representatives of regulatory authorities, industry, academia and other stakeholders</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for reviewing and approving the ethical aspects of clinical trials</li> <li>• IECs are responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress of clinical trials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B1</li> <li>• B2</li> <li>• B3</li> <li>• B4</li> <li>• B5</li> <li>• B6</li> <li>• B7</li> <li>• B8</li> <li>• B9</li> <li>• B10</li> <li>• B11</li> <li>• B12</li> <li>• B13</li> <li>• B14</li> <li>• B15</li> <li>• B16</li> <li>• B17</li> <li>• B18</li> <li>• B19</li> <li>• B20</li> <li>• B21</li> <li>• B22</li> <li>• B23</li> <li>• B24</li> <li>• B25</li> <li>• B26</li> <li>• B27</li> <li>• B28</li> <li>• B29</li> <li>• B30</li> <li>• B31</li> <li>• B32</li> <li>• B33</li> <li>• B34</li> <li>• B35</li> <li>• B36</li> <li>• B37</li> <li>• B38</li> <li>• B39</li> <li>• B40</li> <li>• B41</li> <li>• B42</li> <li>• B43</li> <li>• B44</li> <li>• B45</li> <li>• B46</li> <li>• B47</li> <li>• B48</li> <li>• B49</li> <li>• B50</li> <li>• B51</li> <li>• B52</li> <li>• B53</li> <li>• B54</li> <li>• B55</li> <li>• B56</li> <li>• B57</li> <li>• B58</li> <li>• B59</li> <li>• B60</li> <li>• B61</li> <li>• B62</li> <li>• B63</li> <li>• B64</li> <li>• B65</li> <li>• B66</li> <li>• B67</li> <li>• B68</li> <li>• B69</li> <li>• B70</li> <li>• B71</li> <li>• B72</li> <li>• B73</li> <li>• B74</li> <li>• B75</li> <li>• B76</li> <li>• B77</li> <li>• B78</li> <li>• B79</li> <li>• B80</li> <li>• B81</li> <li>• B82</li> <li>• B83</li> <li>• B84</li> <li>• B85</li> <li>• B86</li> <li>• B87</li> <li>• B88</li> <li>• B89</li> <li>• B90</li> <li>• B91</li> <li>• B92</li> <li>• B93</li> <li>• B94</li> <li>• B95</li> <li>• B96</li> <li>• B97</li> <li>• B98</li> <li>• B99</li> <li>• B100</li> </ul>

Extract from 'Competency framework for clinical research nurses', Royal College of Nursing ([www.rcn.org.uk](http://www.rcn.org.uk))

## DATABASE OF COMPETENCY PROFILES ON THE LIFETRAIN WEBSITE

Specialist in medicines development	
What is it?	A set of core competencies for pharmaceutical physicians and drug development scientists. It can be summarised in a Statement of Competence; it has been benchmarked against the learning outcomes of the PharmaTrain Base Course
Who is it relevant to?	Pharmaceutical physicians and other biomedical professionals involved in drug development
How was the profile developed?	A working group with experience of teaching pharmaceutical medicine at undergraduate, postgraduate and CPD level was convened and performed a thorough review of published competencies related to pharmaceutical medicine (more...)
Who developed it?	International Federation of Pharmaceutical Physicians and Pharmaceutical Medicine in collaboration with PharmaTrain
How is it being used?	The competencies are intended to serve as a resource and guide for those interested in improving the quality and accountability of pharmaceutical medicine education and training (more...)
What is the process for keeping the profile up to date?	An iterative 3-5-year cycle of refinement and development in light of feedback from IFAPP's national member associations.
Reference(s)	<a href="#">Core competencies for pharmaceutical physicians and drug development scientists</a> Silva, H. et al. <i>Front Pharmacol</i> . (2013) 4: 105. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2013.00105

Description of an existing competency profile

To make the information in competency profiles more accessible and be available for generating bespoke competency profiles, we are aiming to build a database of competency profiles with searchable competencies. Examples of what this could look like are given.

Domain	Competence	Role 1	Role 2	Role 3
Domain 1	Comp. 1	Awareness	Working knowledge	---
	Comp. 2		Specialist knowledge	
Domain 2	Comp. 3	Working knowledge	Awareness	
	Comp. 4	Specialist knowledge	Working knowledge	
Domain 3	Comp. 5		Working knowledge	
	Comp. 6	Awareness		
Domain 4	Comp. 7		Specialist knowledge	
	Comp. n	Awareness	Specialist knowledge	

Searchable database of competences