

National Allergy Capabilities Framework

Setting the standard for high quality allergy education for all
professionals caring for people with allergy



Authorship

Dr Jennie Gane

Chair of the BSACI Allergy Education Network (BAEN)



Dr Jennie Gane is a Consultant Respiratory Physician working across the Allergy and Asthma Services at Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust. Dr Gane has a particular interest in allergy education, workforce development and improving patient access to high-quality allergy care. Through her training and clinical practice in respiratory medicine, she recognised the challenges faced by healthcare professionals managing allergic disease outside specialist allergy services. This led her to further develop her expertise by undertaking an MSc in Allergy and successfully completing the EAACI/UEMS Knowledge Examination in Allergy. These experiences, together with her day-to-day clinical work, have shaped her commitment to improving allergy knowledge and skills across the wider workforce. Through the development of the National Allergy Capabilities Framework, she hopes to support a workforce with the knowledge and skills to deliver high-quality allergy care.

Professor Gillian Vance

BSACI VP for Education and Training



Gill is Professor of medical education at Newcastle University. She has been part of the team leading on the BSACI National Education Strategy since its inception. As this strategy moves towards implementation, Gill has been delighted to work on the Allergy Capabilities Framework, which is the first, comprehensive summary of the practice capabilities expected of all professionals who care for, and work with people living with allergy. It represents a critical foundation to guide education and training, so that the whole workforce can develop skills appropriate to their role. The Framework will be pivotal to driving professional development, and in turn, high-quality allergy care.

Ms Margaret Kelman

BSACI Education Fellow



Margaret Kelman is an experienced clinical nurse practitioner with expertise in both allergy and dermatology. She previously led a clinical team at Allergy UK, where her responsibilities included the development and delivery of educational programmes and resources for health care professionals (HCPs), as well as for patients and their families. BAEN developed a national allergy education strategy to support the delivery of high-quality allergy care in the future. To support this initiative, Margaret was appointed as BSACI Education Fellow to work with BAEN, mapping existing educational provision, identifying gaps in current education and working with Dr Gane and Professor Vance to develop and coordinate peer review of the ACF. She is a co-author on our Tier 3 eczema module.

Foreword



Prof Adam T Fox OBE

Chair, National Allergy Strategy Group

There has been acknowledgement of the mismatch between the burden of allergic disease in the UK and both the NHS and wider societal response to this for many years. Frustratingly, as awareness of allergies has improved over time, the burden of disease has also continued to climb. Perhaps now, more than ever, we are starting to realise that we will only meaningfully improve the quality of life of those people and their families who have to live everyday with allergy, if we act decisively and quickly.

Throughout my career as a paediatric allergist, I have seen time and again how education can improve lives – whether it's in our clinics, helping patients to better understand their own disease, or enabling non-specialist clinicians to become better able to identify and treat allergy. After giving talks to schools and sports clubs I would often, sometimes years later, be told about the positive impact it had. As a result, when I was President of the British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology (BSACI), I made it my top strategic priority to establish an educational focussed initiative, the BSACI Allergy Education Network, that has developed beyond my highest expectations. It is a testament to the passion of its members that what began as an idea, evolved beyond just a strategic document into a community of like-minded clinicians and lay experts, all of whom saw the power that education has to make a difference, across both healthcare and wider society, to improve lives. It's my honour to be writing this foreword to one of the key outputs from this initiative that promises to improve the lives of so many. I am so excited to see the impact that this work will have.

About the BSACI

The British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology (BSACI) is the UK's leading allergy society for health care professionals (HCPs) caring for patients with allergy. Our aim is to improve the management of allergies and related diseases of the immune system in the UK, through education, training and research. BSACI members include doctors, basic and clinical scientists, nurses, dietitians, trainees and other HCPs who are interested in allergy.

Founded originally as a small professional interest group, the BSACI has since expanded into a major medical force with over 1000 members spanning multiple specialties—including allergy, immunology, paediatrics, dermatology, ENT, and respiratory medicine etc. Its membership includes physicians, clinical scientists, nurses, dietitians, allied HCPs and primary care practitioners, reflecting its multidisciplinary approach.

One of BSACI's core objectives is to advance education and training, which form a central pillar of the society's strategic goals. This is also a key priority of the National Allergy Strategy, whose aims include developing a UK-wide clinical workforce that is fully educated and trained across all areas of allergy, spanning paediatric and adult care, and encompassing both specialist and non-specialist roles. Together, these ambitions complement BSACI's commitment to standardising clinical competence and strengthening multidisciplinary training across the allergy workforce.

As a registered charity and professional academic society, BSACI continues to shape the future of allergy care in the UK by bringing professionals together, promoting excellence, developing high-quality education, and driving meaningful advances in research, policy, and clinical practice. BSACI's ambitious strategy reinforces its position as a trusted leader in the continually evolving field of allergy and clinical immunology.

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Executive Summary

Who is this framework for?

The National Allergy Capabilities Framework is for all professionals who care for people with allergic disease. This includes all health care professionals (HCPs), and non-health care professionals, such as staff working in sporting or education settings, social care, and uniformed services.

Introduction:

Allergic diseases, such as allergic asthma, anaphylaxis, food allergy, rhinitis and eczema are common, present throughout life and consume a considerable proportion of healthcare resources. Previous reports have identified that education and training in allergy is lacking for HCPs and access to specialist care is limited.

As part of the **National Allergy Strategy** the **BSACI Allergy Education Network** have developed this framework. The framework is aimed at all professionals who work with or care for individuals with allergic diseases and allows NHS commissioners and providers to understand the knowledge and skills needed for their staff to provide high-quality care for patients with allergic diseases.

Tiers and Capabilities

The framework outlines five tiers or levels of care. Tiers are not profession specific. Instead, individuals should determine for themselves which tier is most appropriate to their own role and scope of practice. Within each tier there are ten capabilities, each with a set of learning outcomes relevant to that tier. Learning outcomes build in number and complexity with successive tiers. The capabilities outline the minimum knowledge, and skills professionals should have to safely conduct their role working with or caring for an individual with allergic disease.

BSACI Learn Allergy

The BSACI is developing a learning platform, Learn Allergy, which will host bespoke educational resources to meet the learning outcomes for each tier. The platform will be launched in Spring 2027, starting with Tier 3 resources.

Allergy Capabilities Framework Table of Tiers 1-5

Tier	Level of care	Aimed at	Example of profession
1	Signposting	Professionals who may meet people with allergy but have no direct responsibility for their long-term care. This group require basic awareness of allergy and its impact and knowledge of when and to whom they should signpost to for further advice.	Education staff, including early years education, social care workers, GP receptionists, health care assistants, leaders of children's clubs and youth organisations, sports coaches, first aiders.
2	Supporting prescribed care	Allergy knowledge and skills appropriate for HCPs who occasionally encounter patients with allergic diseases in their routine practice.	Hospital and practice nurses, pharmacists, paramedics and ambulance staff, school nurses, health visitors, general dietitians, psychologists, dentists and dental nurses, midwives, physiotherapists.

3	Assessment and prescribing of allergy care	Health care professionals diagnosing and/or treating allergic disease occasionally or frequently as part of a broader clinical role.	General practitioners, paediatricians, physicians, emergency department doctors, ENT surgeons, anaesthetists, advanced nurses/clinical practitioners, clinical nurse specialists in asthma, dermatology etc, practice nurses with an interest, resident doctors, pharmacists, psychologists working in an allergy service.
4	Assessment and prescribing in an allergy service	Health care professionals diagnosing and/or treating allergic disease as part of their core clinical role.	General Practitioners with an Extended Role in allergy (GPwER), paediatricians with specialist interest (SPIN) training in allergy, other senior doctors with specialist interest in allergy, clinical nurse specialists in allergy, advanced nurse practitioners in allergy, specialist allergy pharmacists, allergy dietitians.
5	Managing patients with multisystem allergy or drug allergy	Health care professionals diagnosing and/or treating multisystem allergy and/or drug allergy as part of their core clinical role.	Consultant allergists or clinical immunologists, paediatricians with specialist (GRID) training in allergy, HCPs from Tier 4, dependent on individual scope of practice.

Part 1: Background and Context

Allergic conditions, such as asthma, food allergy, anaphylaxis and drug allergy, are common, with around 1 in 20 people being affected by an allergic disease in the UK¹. Approximately 6% of all general practice visits are due to "allergies" and medicines to treat allergic disease account for approximately 10% of the total primary care prescribing budget¹. Allergy can have a significant impact on quality of life, mental health and social functioning of individuals and their families, with approximately 15% of individuals having debilitating disease^{2,3}.

Tragically, in some cases allergy can be fatal, typically in the context of acute asthma exacerbations or anaphylaxis. In a recent report analysing child deaths in the UK from asthma and anaphylaxis, untreated allergies were identified as a theme in asthma deaths⁴.

The 2021 report "Meeting the Challenges of the National Allergy Crisis" by the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Allergy and the National Allergy Strategy Group (NASG) highlighted a lack of allergy specialists in secondary care to manage the burden of allergic disease in the UK population⁵. In addition, the report identified that training in allergy for primary care staff, including for doctors, nurses, community pharmacists and health visitors, is suboptimal. This is a key challenge to address given that most patients with allergic disease can be managed in primary care. Insufficient training in allergy for medical health care professionals (HCPs) begins at undergraduate level, with many recently qualified doctors reporting less than four hours of non-asthma related allergy teaching during their five-year degree programme. Recently qualified doctors encountered patients with allergic disease frequently, but due to lack of training reported low levels of confidence to manage these patients safely⁶.

The National Allergy Capabilities Framework has been developed by the BSACI Allergy Education Network to support the strategic goals of the National Allergy Strategy⁷.

The aims of the framework are to:

1. Support the acquisition of basic knowledge in allergy for professionals, such as education staff, youth workers and social workers who have a caring role for individuals with allergy.
2. Set clear expectations of the knowledge and skills required by health care professionals to provide high-quality care for patients with allergy.
3. Provide guidance on how staff can achieve the capabilities and support individuals to address their continuing professional development (CPD) needs around allergy.

4. Help NHS and other providers to ensure that staff providing allergy care have the knowledge and skills required to provide high-quality care.

Individuals should:

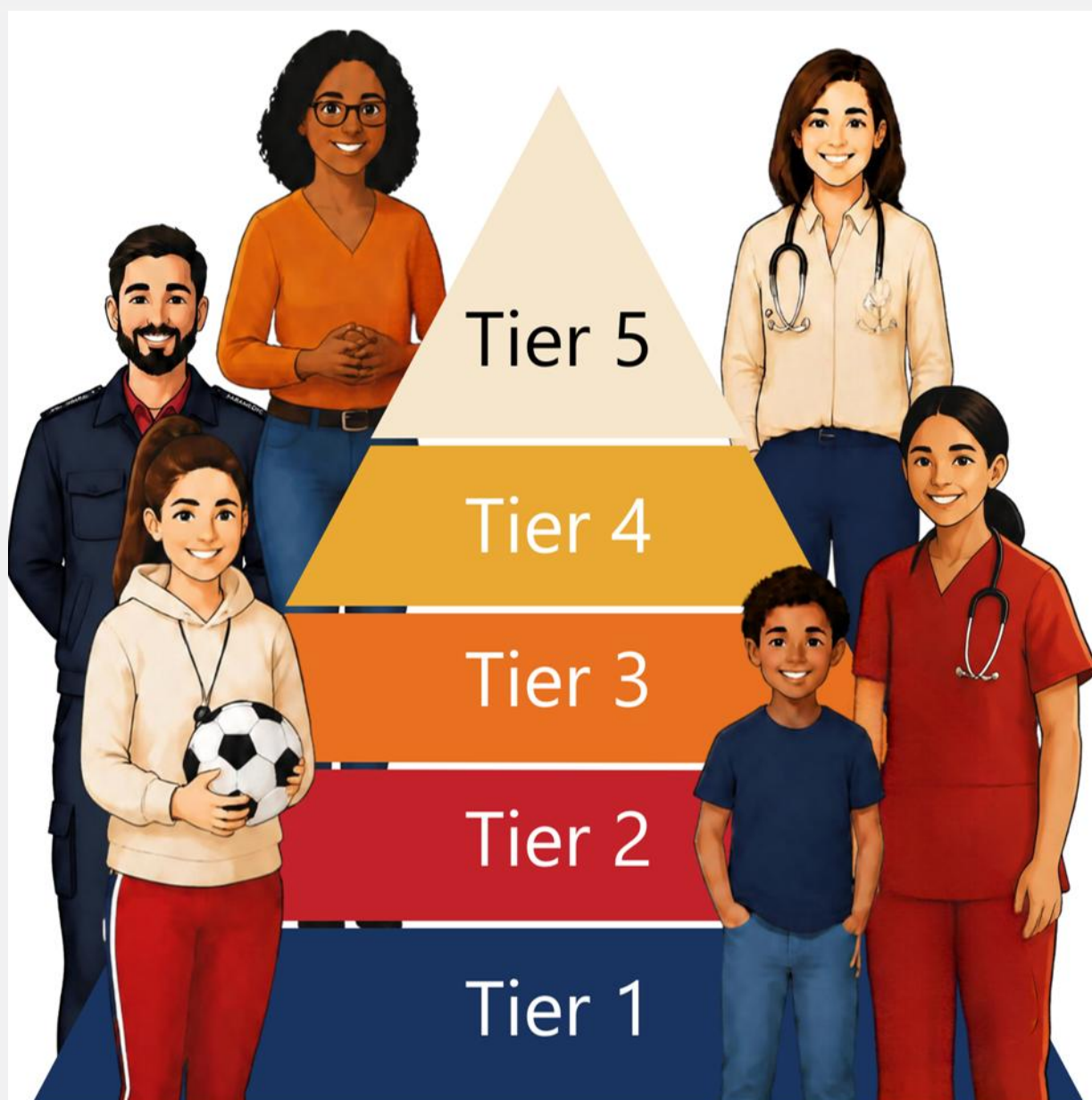
- Identify which of the five tiers is most appropriate to their role and scope of practice.
- Complete the educational resources relevant to their tier and any updates*.
- Use the framework to supplement national or local training pathways and as part of appraisal and ongoing CPD.

*A volunteer, multiprofessional group of UK allergy experts is developing resources for each tier. Given the voluntary nature of this work, it is not possible to launch resources for all tiers simultaneously. Tier 3 resources are planned for launch in Spring 2027, while work on educational material for the other tiers is in an earlier stage. Recognising the significant burden of allergy care carried by Tier 3 clinicians, the importance of a capabilities framework to set uniform expectations and the urgent need for high-quality, freely accessible educational resources, we have chosen to launch the Allergy Capabilities Framework and Learn Allergy ahead of the completion of resources for all tiers.

Part 2: The Tiers and Capabilities

The framework has five tiers, or levels of care. The more complex the care, the higher the tier. Tiers are not profession specific, but indicative professions are given as guidance, as shown below and in the table of tiers (pages 8-9).

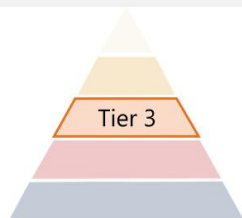
Individuals should review the tiers and determine which is most appropriate to their job role. The tier that fits best may change over time as an individual's scope of practice evolves.



Tiers and Indicative Professions – 1-2



Tiers and Indicative Professions – 2 - 4



Tier 3 - Assessment and Prescribing of Allergy Care

HCPs diagnosing and/or treating allergic disease regularly as part of a broader clinical role.

Indicative Professions

- General practitioners
- Paediatricians
- Physicians, Emergency Department doctors, ENT surgeons, anaesthetists
- Advanced nurse/clinical practitioners
- Clinical nurse specialists in asthma, dermatology etc
- Practice nurses with an interest
- Resident doctors
- Pharmacists
- Psychologists working in an allergy service

Tier 4 - Assessment and Prescribing in an Allergy Service

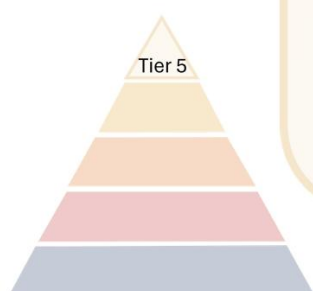
HCPs diagnosing and/or treating allergic disease as part of their core clinical role.

Indicative Professions

- GP with an extended role in allergy (GPwER)
- Paediatricians with Specialist Interest (SPIN) Training in Allergy
- Other senior doctors with specialist interest in allergy
- Clinical nurse specialists in allergy
- Advanced nurse practitioners in allergy
- Specialist allergy pharmacists



Tiers and Indicative Professions – 5



Tier 5 - Managing Difficult and Severe Allergy

HCPs diagnosing and/or treating multisystem allergy and/or drug allergy as part of their core clinical role.

Indicative Professions

- Allergists or Clinical Immunologists
- Paediatricians with specialist (GRID) training in Allergy
- HCPs from Tier 4, dependent on individual scope of practice



The Capabilities

The framework consists of ten capabilities relating to allergy care. Learning outcomes (LOs) are associated with each capability. The number of LOs, and their complexity builds with successive tiers. Each tier also describes a set of clinical skills that an individual providing care must be capable to deliver.

Capability 1: Allergy awareness

Capability 2: Diagnosing allergy

Capability 3: Managing allergy – allergen avoidance (where appropriate)

Capability 4: Managing allergy – medical treatments

Capability 5: Managing allergy – targeting the immune system

Capability 6: Common mimics of allergy

Capability 7: Socioeconomic, diversity and psychological factors associated with allergic disease

Capability 8: Supporting patients, carers and families and awareness of the transition process

Capability 9: Wider environment and allergy

Capability 10: Leadership and education

Part 3: Achieving the Capabilities

Tiers 1 and 2

Individuals should complete Tier 1 and 2 learning modules on the BSACI learning platform, Learn Allergy. We recommend that these should be refreshed annually. Modules are projected to be launched in Spring 2028.

Tier 3

Individuals should complete the core Tier 3 learning modules on the BSACI learning platform Learn Allergy. We recommend that these should be re-taken not less than every 3 years. Completed education should be accompanied by ongoing experiential learning and clinical practice.

Tiers 4 and 5

The route to achieving Tier 4 and 5 capabilities will depend upon an individual HCP's job role. The framework is not intended to replace existing training pathways, but to complement them. Within the medical profession, allergy and clinical immunology specialist trainees and paediatric specialist trainees completing subspeciality training (GRID) or a specialist interest module (SPIN) in allergy, will meet some or all the learning outcomes of Tier 4 and/or Tier 5 by completion of their training pathway and award of a certificate of completion of training (CCT). General Practitioners (GPs) completing GP with Extended Role training in Allergy (GPwER) will similarly have to meet the requirements of the GPwER pathway.

Tiers 4 and 5 are primarily intended to provide clear expectations of knowledge and skills required for HCPs who work regularly within an allergy service, e.g. advanced nurse practitioners or specialist allergy dietitians. It is expected that HCPs will determine which learning outcomes within a tier are relevant to their individual scope of practice. Achieving the capabilities can be done by completing courses that will be offered on the Tier 4 and 5 sections of the BSACI's Learn Allergy platform and/or through alternative routes, such as completion of an MSc in Allergy. All HCPs must maintain ongoing evidence of CPD in allergy.

It is important to acknowledge that completing the educational resources does not assume competence to practise. A capability refers to the potential and resources needed for an individual to meet a goal, in this case the mix of knowledge, skills and behaviours to provide good allergy care. Competence is the demonstrated proficiency in performing a task, measured against expected standards. It is beyond the scope of this initiative to guarantee competence of HCPs, but nevertheless, adoption of this framework by NHS commissioners and providers is an essential step in setting universal expectations of knowledge and skills required to care well for

people with allergic disease. We recommend that individuals maintain a portfolio of evidence about their clinical practice with oversight from an appropriately trained local educational supervisor experienced in allergy healthcare.

Part 4: National Allergy Capabilities Framework

Capability 1: Allergy awareness		
Tier 1	LO 1	Understand "What is allergy?"
	LO 2	Understand what allergens are and common sources.
	LO 3	Outline the different ways in which allergy can present (anaphylaxis; asthma and rhinitis; skin allergy; drug allergy; food allergy; insect sting reactions etc).
	LO 4	Understand how common allergy is and its potential implications.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier	LO 5	Demonstrate knowledge of the common presenting features of the following allergic disorders: a) allergic rhino-conjunctivitis b) allergic asthma c) IgE mediated food allergy d) atopic eczema e) insect sting reactions f) drug allergy – delayed versus immediate reactions.
	LO 6	Demonstrate ability to recognise uncontrolled allergic disease, e.g. poorly controlled eczema, asthma or rhinitis, and know how to access appropriate care for the patient.
Tier 3	LO 7	Demonstrate knowledge of the pathological mechanisms underlying the different types of allergic responses.

and LOs from previous tiers	LO 8	Outline the common differential diagnoses of allergic rhinitis and rhino-conjunctivitis and their clinical features, e.g. non-allergic rhinitis, chronic rhinosinusitis, medication induced rhinitis etc.
	LO 9	Understand the difference between allergic and non-allergic asthma in adults, severe versus difficult asthma and the different causes of wheeze in children.
	LO 10	Demonstrate an understanding of the different forms of food allergy a) IgE mediated food allergy b) non-IgE mediated (eosinophilic gut diseases, Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES), coeliac disease).
	LO 11	Describe the role of allergy in atopic eczema and outline other forms of dermatitis.
	LO 12	Describe the causes of urticaria and/or angioedema and their differentiating clinical features.
	LO 13	Demonstrate knowledge of the types of reactions to insect stings/bites.
	LO 14	Describe the different types of allergic responses to drugs.
	LO 15	Demonstrate awareness of national and local guidelines relating to allergic diseases.
	LO 16	Be aware of the role that occupational exposures may play in driving allergic diseases.

Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 17	Maintain knowledge of the aetiology, epidemiology, clinical features, investigation, management, and prognosis of all allergic and non-allergic conditions typically presenting to an adult or paediatric allergy service (note: in depth knowledge of all may not be required depending on individual scope of practice): a) IgE and non-IgE mediated anaphylaxis b) Allergic and non-allergic asthma c) Allergic rhinitis/rhino-conjunctivitis and non-allergic rhinitis d) Allergic and non-allergic dermatitis e) Contact dermatitis f) Food allergy causing immediate or delayed systemic or localised symptoms g) Eosinophilic lung and gut disorders h) Cofactor induced allergic conditions i) Venom allergy j) Mast cell disease k) Allergic and non-allergic urticaria and angioedema l) Aspirin/NSAID Exacerbated Respiratory Disease m) Non-IgE mediated hypersensitivity n) Food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 18	Maintain knowledge of the aetiology, epidemiology, clinical features, investigation, management, and prognosis of the following clinical topics (note: in-depth knowledge of all may not be required depending on individual scope of practice): a) Occupational allergy b) Allergy to drugs, vaccines, and their excipients c) Perioperative allergy and anaphylaxis

Capability 2: Diagnosing allergy		
Tier 1		N/A
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier	LO 1	Understand that "allergy tests" are appropriate only in the presence of a clinical history compatible with an allergic process.
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 2	Know how to take an allergy focused clinical history, appropriate to the age of the patient.
	LO 3	Describe indications for and the pathological mechanisms being tested with the following allergy investigations: a) total IgE b) specific IgE c) skin prick testing d) patch testing e) graded challenge testing.
	LO 4	Understand the significance of pre- and post- test clinical probability in the context of requesting and interpreting allergy investigations.
	LO 5	Demonstrate knowledge of the indications for and how to interpret investigations for suspected asthma (e.g. spirometry, exhaled nitric oxide testing etc).

	LO 6	Outline the indications for other investigations used in the context of suspected allergic disease or their common differentials e.g. serum tryptase, C3/C4 etc.
	LO 7	Be familiar with commonly available unvalidated or unproven tests for allergy (e.g. IgG testing) and be able to explain to a patient why these are not recommended.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7

Capability 3: Managing allergy – allergen avoidance (where appropriate)

Tier 1	LO 1	Know who or where to signpost patients/parents for appropriate guidance on allergen avoidance.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier	LO 2	Demonstrate awareness and understanding of available resources for patients and HCPs, relevant to role of the professional e.g. local guidelines on antibiotic prescribing in penicillin allergic patients, British Dietetic Association patient information leaflets etc.
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 3	Understand the indications for onward referral to a multi-disciplinary allergy service for specialist input.
	LO 4	Appreciate the nutritional implications of having food allergy and know the indications for referral to a specialist dietitian.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 5	Provide comprehensive advice regarding avoidance of relevant allergens and in the case of food allergy advise suitable alternatives (dietitians).
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-5

Capability 4: Managing allergy – medical treatments

Tier 1	LO 1	Understand the types of medicines used in treating allergic diseases, e.g. topical corticosteroids, adrenaline auto-injectors, antihistamines.
	LO 2	Understand the role of personalised patient action plans (e.g. for asthma and anaphylaxis).
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier	LO 3	Know the emergency management of suspected anaphylaxis in adults and children (Resuscitation Council UK).
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 4	Know the emergency treatment of an acute asthma exacerbation.
	LO 5	Be familiar with national/local treatment guidelines and algorithms for the spectrum of allergic conditions and other disorders managed by allergy specialists (e.g. chronic spontaneous urticaria).
	LO 6	Know the indications, contra-indications and common interactions of drugs used in allergic disease (prescribing HCPs).
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 7	Conduct comprehensive medication reviews for patients with allergic diseases, assessing the appropriateness of prescribed medications and delivery devices, considering age-appropriate options and individual patient capabilities.
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7

Capability 5: Managing allergy – targeting the immune system

Tier 1	LO 1	Understand the concept of introduction of common allergens into the diet in early life to prevent allergy (tier 2 and above should know who or where to signpost patients/parents to for specific guidance).
	LO 2	Understand the concept of allergen immunotherapy.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier		LO 1-2
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 3	Understand the concept of targeted biologic therapy.
	LO 4	Outline the indications for referral to an allergy service to consider immunotherapy and/or biologic therapy.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 5	Know the indications, contra-indications and prescribing protocols for sublingual, subcutaneous and oral immunotherapy.
	LO 6	Know the indications, contra-indications and prescribing protocols for biologic medications for asthma, chronic spontaneous urticaria and eczema.

	LO 7	Know the indications, contra-indications and prescribing protocols for immunosuppressive medications for urticaria and eczema.
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7

Capability 6: Common mimics of allergy		
Tier 1	LO 1	Understand that many symptoms may be mistaken for allergy and that patients with suspected allergic disease should receive proper medical assessment and diagnosis.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier	LO 2	Outline the common mimics of allergic diseases (relevant to clinical role of the HCP) and their differentiating features.
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 3	Outline the further investigations or assessment required to differentiate between allergic diseases and their common mimics.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-3
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-3

Capability 7: Socioeconomic, diversity and psychological factors associated with allergic disease

Tier 1	LO 1	Understand the impact of allergic disease on health, social and psychological wellbeing.
	LO 2	Understand the role that socioeconomic factors, ethnicity/cultural background, disability, language barriers and psychological/psychiatric factors may play in determining access to and uptake of effective allergy care.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier		LO 1-2
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-2
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-2
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-2

Capability 8: Supporting patients, carers and families and awareness of the transition process

Tier 1	LO 1	Demonstrate awareness of available resources for patients with allergic diseases and how to signpost patients to access appropriate care.
	LO 2	Understand the unique challenges that patients with allergy face as they transition from adolescence to adulthood.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier		LO 1-2
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 3	Demonstrate basic knowledge of how to access resources or additional support for patients and/or families who are affected by socioeconomic, diversity related or psychological factors.
	LO 4	Be familiar with national e.g. NICE and local guidance on supporting the transition process for allergic patients aged between 15 and 25 years of age.
	LO 5	Know the indications for referral to an allergy service and other relevant organ-based services, e.g. respiratory, dermatology and ENT.
	LO 6	Be familiar with local safeguarding procedures and referral pathways.

	LO 7	Demonstrate knowledge of local pathways to support patients with social needs, such as damp housing.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-7

Capability 9: Wider environment and allergy		
Tier 1	LO 1	Demonstrate knowledge of the influence of seasons, climate change, pollution and indoor allergens on the presentation of allergic diseases.
	LO 2	Understand the role of 'green' inhaler prescribing in reducing the NHS carbon footprint.
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier		LO 1-2
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 3	Demonstrate knowledge of the impact of air pollution, both indoor and outdoor, on asthma control and the ability to advise patients on their impact.
	LO 4	Know how to access resources/services related to smoking cessation and healthy eating and lifestyle, and housing conditions.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 5	Be able to advise in detail on aeroallergen avoidance.
	LO 6	Be able to assess occupational history, potential exposures and identify those patients who require further assessment in an occupational asthma/allergy clinic and/or input of occupational health services.
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers		LO 1-6

Capability 10: Leadership and education		
Tier 1		N/A
Tier 2 and LOs from previous tier		N/A
Tier 3 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 1	Demonstrate the ability to work as part of a wider multi-disciplinary to support patients/families with allergy.
Tier 4 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 2	Demonstrate the ability to work as part of and/or lead the local/regional allergy multi-disciplinary team.
	LO 3	Active involvement in local and national audits, quality improvement projects and registries, e.g. BSACI Registry for Immunotherapy (BRIT) registry, Fatal Anaphylaxis registry, IQAS (Improving Quality in Allergy Services) accreditation process.
	LO 4	Active involvement in staff education and training with respect to allergy.
Tier 5 and LOs from previous tiers	LO 5	Demonstrate the ability to work in a shared care setting and form links with primary and secondary care.
	LO 6	Demonstrate the ability to have a leadership role in local allergy networks.

Skills	
Tier 1	Demonstrate how to safely administer emergency treatment for suspected anaphylaxis- using an adrenaline auto-injector, patient position, antihistamines if appropriate, calling emergency services.
Tier 2 and skill from previous tier	Demonstrate how to safely administer emergency asthma treatment using an MDI inhaler and spacer device or nebuliser (dependent on clinical setting working in).
Tier 3 and skills from previous tiers	Demonstrate to a patient how to use a nasal spray correctly.
	Be able to assess and manage a patient with a new suspected drug allergy according to relevant approved guidelines and document this appropriately on the patient's summary care record.
	Demonstrate ability to write and explain asthma action plans and anaphylaxis management to a patient.
Tier 4 and skills from previous tiers	Have comprehensive knowledge of licensed inhaled asthma therapy regimens and be able to teach appropriate technique and signpost patient (e.g. to RightBreathe website).
	Demonstrate ability to apply eczema creams and dressings.
	Demonstrate ability to assess patient suitability, perform and interpret skin prick tests, including prick to prick testing.
	Assess patient suitability for oral food challenge testing.
	Safely conduct an oral food challenge procedure, including giving instruction of food/meal preparation where appropriate.
	Safe prescription and/or administration of biologic medication and know how to manage complications.
	Safe prescription and/or administration of sublingual, subcutaneous and oral immunotherapy and know how to manage the complications.

	Can interpret results of fractional exhaled nitric oxide testing and spirometry (and in some roles perform those tests).
Tier 5 and skills from previous tiers	Can perform perioperative anaphylaxis assessment.
	Can safely carry out intradermal testing for drug allergy investigation.
	Can safely carry out a drug provocation test and be able to manage potential complications.

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