

# European Exam in Core Cardiology (EECC)

Board meeting

12 January 2023



**EECC**  
EUROPEAN EXAMINATION  
IN CORE CARDIOLOGY



 **ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

# Agenda

- Welcome & Introduction
- EECC 2023 Update
- Update of EECC Standard Operating Procedures
- EECC Leadership positions – Succession planning
- EECC Appraisal by CESMA 2023
- Any Other Business

welcome



# Update on the EECC 2023

# EECC 2023 – 5 pilot countries



**Egypt**  
Egyptian Society of Cardiology



**Georgia**  
Georgian Society of Cardiology



**Romania**  
Romanian Society of Cardiology



**Syrian Arab Republic**  
Syrian Cardiovascular Association



**Gulf Heart Association**



# EECC 2023 – Participating National Cardiac Societies



**EECC**  
EUROPEAN EXAMINATION  
IN CORE CARDIOLOGY



**APSC**  
Asian Pacific Society of  
Cardiology



**Australia and New-Zealand**  
Cardiac Society of Australia  
and New Zealand (CSANZ)



**Austria**  
Austrian Society of Cardiology



**Bulgaria**  
Bulgarian Society of  
Cardiology



**Costa Rica**  
Costa Rican Association of  
Cardiology (ASOCAR)



**Cyprus**  
Cyprus Society of Cardiology



**Finland**  
Finnish Society of Cardiology



**Germany**  
German Cardiac Society



**Greece**  
Hellenic Society of  
Cardiology



**Ireland**  
Irish Cardiac Society



**Israel**  
Israel Heart Society



**Latvia**  
Latvian Society of Cardiology



**Lithuania**  
Lithuanian Society of  
Cardiology



**Luxembourg**  
Luxembourg Society of  
Cardiology



**Malta**  
Maltese Cardiac Society



**Netherlands**  
Netherlands Society of  
Cardiology



**Poland**  
Polish Cardiac Society



**Portugal**  
Portuguese Society of  
Cardiology



**Slovenia**  
Slovenian Society of  
Cardiology



**Spain**  
Spanish Society of Cardiology



**Sweden**  
Swedish Society of  
Cardiology



**Switzerland**  
Swiss Society of  
Cardiology



**Tunisia**  
Tunisian Society of Cardiology  
and Cardiovascular Surgery



**Türkiye**  
Turkish Society of Cardiology



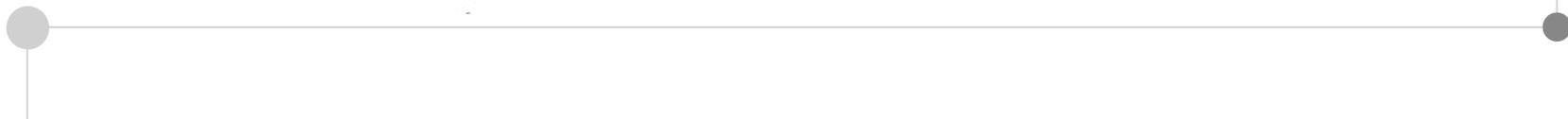
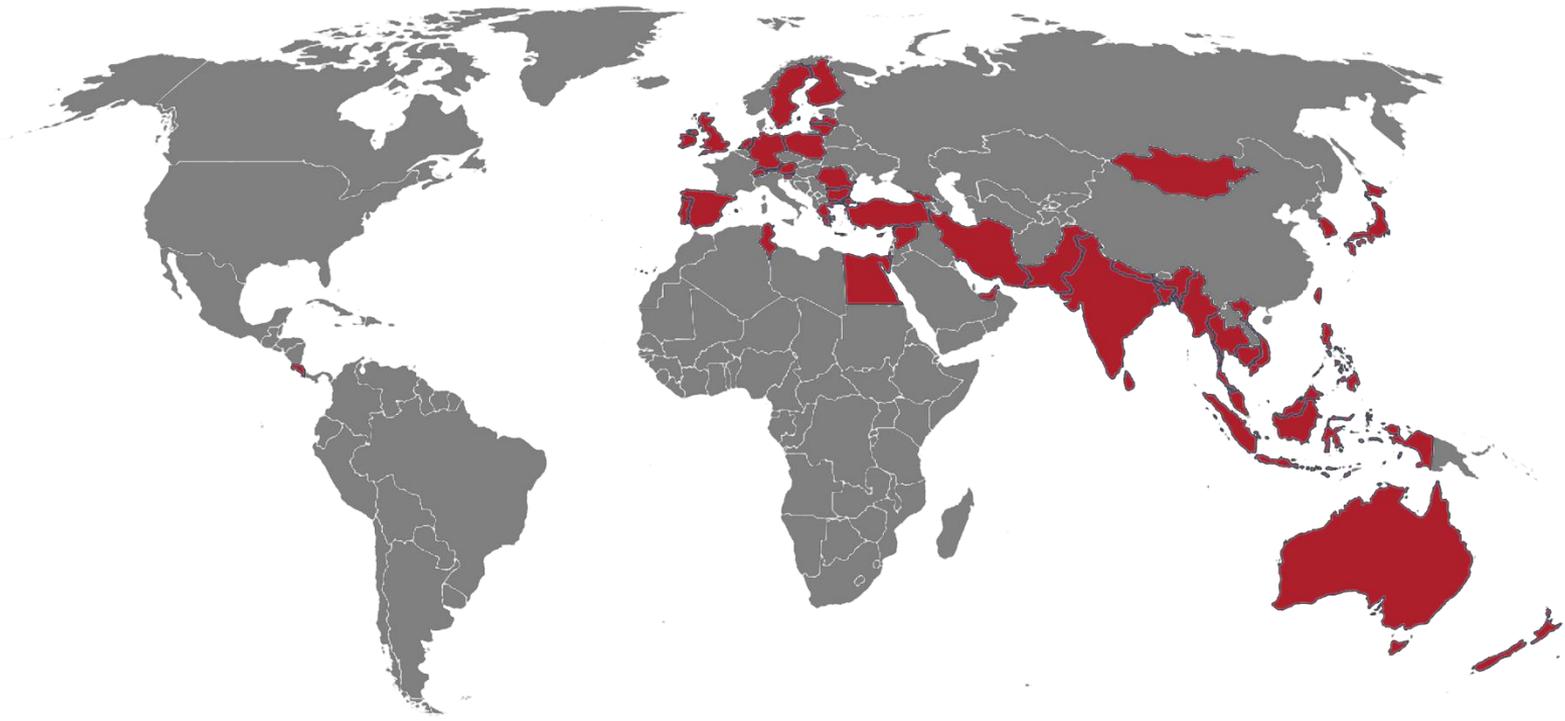
**United Kingdom**  
British Cardiovascular  
Society



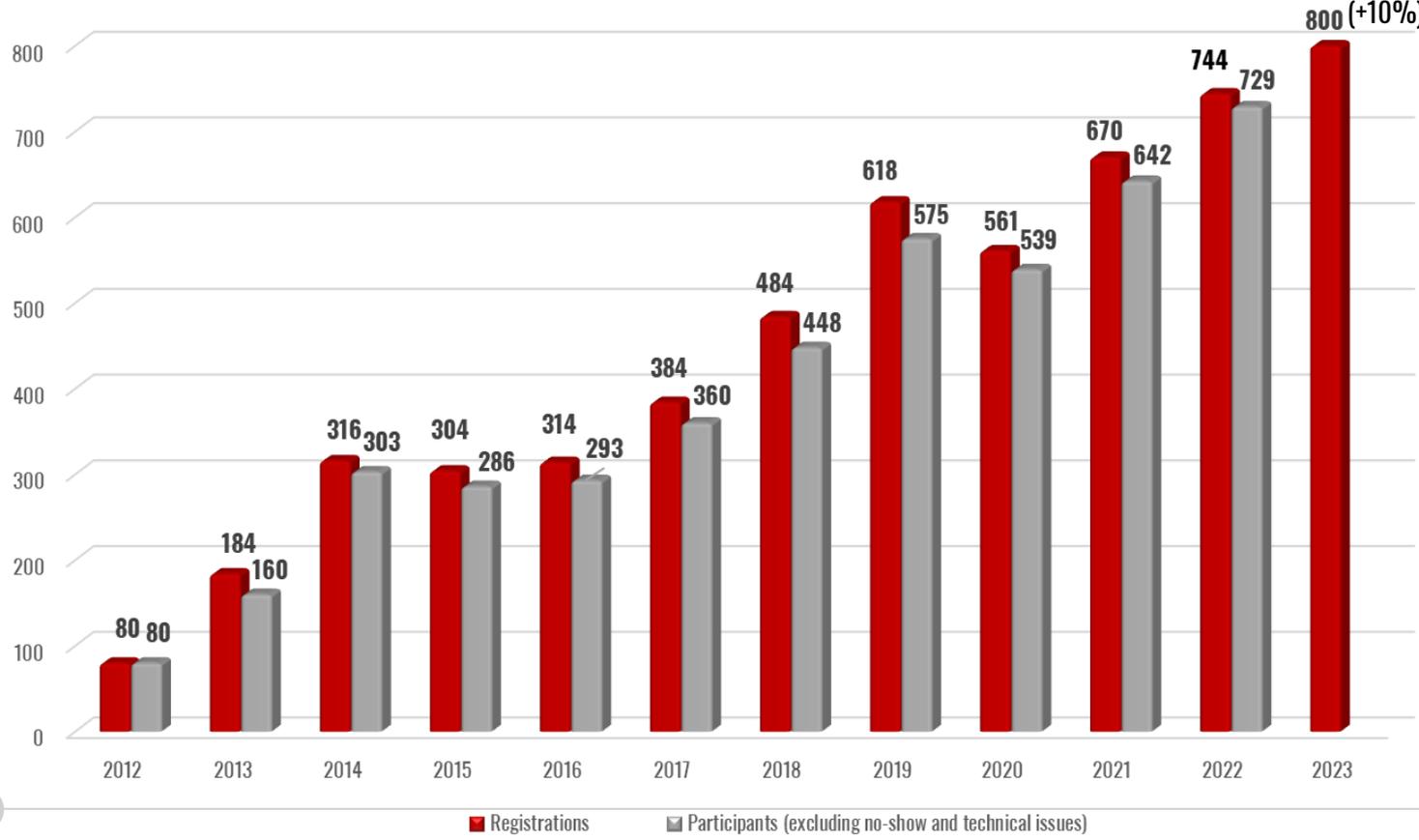
# EECC 2023 – Participating National Cardiac Societies



**EECC**  
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IN CORE CARDIOLOGY



# EECC 2023 – Registration and projection



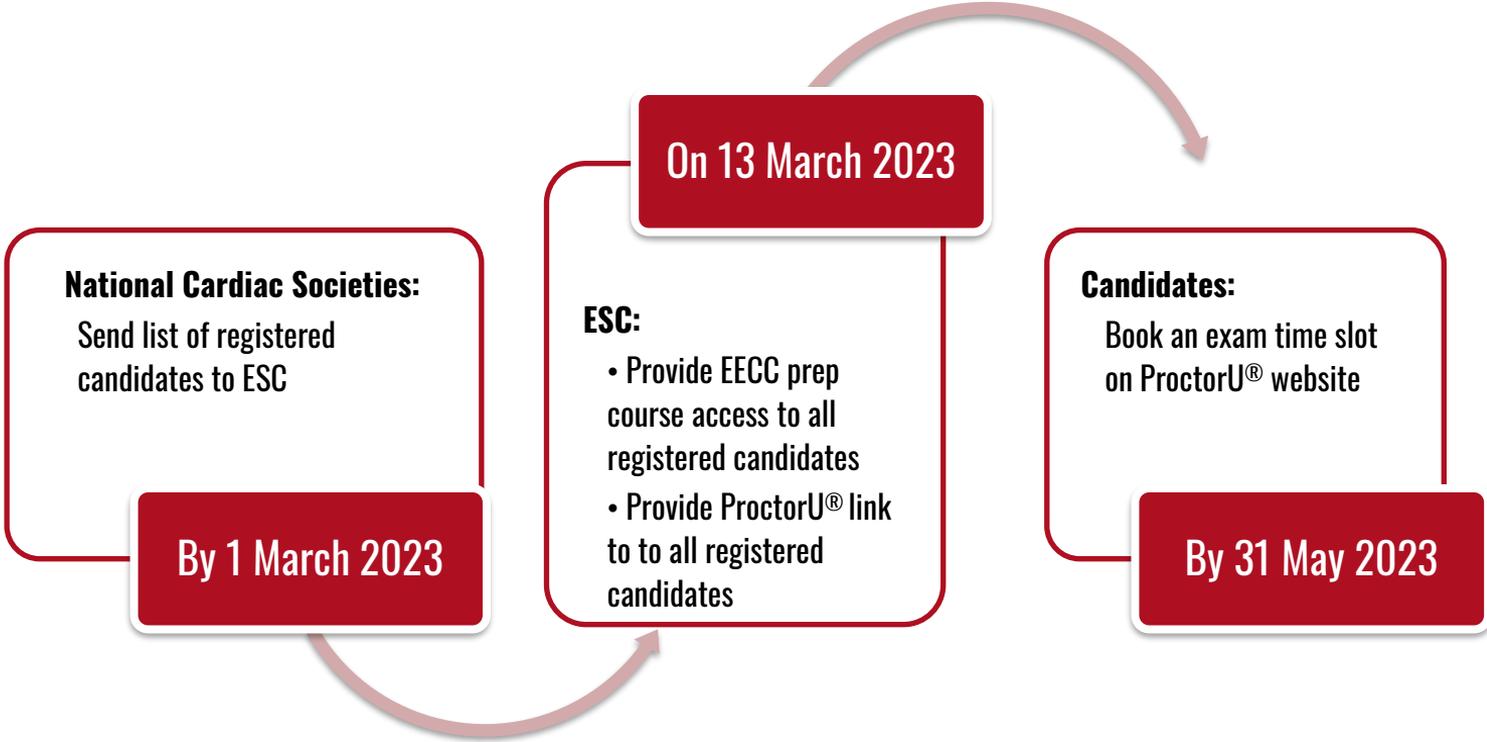
# 13 June 2022

Format: online proctoring - CYIM/ProctorU®

# EECC 2023 – Content development

- MCQ Review meeting (*hybrid*) 25 August 2022
- **Board meeting (*hybrid*)** 12 January 2023 morning
- **MCQ Review meeting (*hybrid*)** 12 afternoon -13 January 2023
- Selection meeting (*online*) 23 & 24 February 2023
- Standard setting meeting (*online*) 23 & 24 March 2023
- EECC 2023 (*online*) 13 June 2023
- Post exam standard setting  
(item performance review) (*online*) 22 June 2023
- Pass mark validation (*online*) 30 June 2023

# EECC 2023 – Registration timelines



# EECC 2023 – New cancellation policy

## Why have we updated the cancellation policy?

For the EECC 2022, we had:

- **49** cancellations in the month before the exam
- **35** cancellations in the 2-weeks before the exam
- **2** late cancellations on the day of the exam

## New cancellation policy in place from 2023

- Over 4 weeks before the EECC exam, the National Cardiac Society will not be charged
- Between 4 weeks and 2 weeks before the date of the EECC exam, the National Cardiac Society will be charged 50% of the fee.
- In the 2 weeks before the EECC exam, the National Cardiac Society will be charged the full fee.
- The National Cardiac Society will be charged the full fee in the following cases:
  - No-show candidates
  - Candidates who do not book their exam slot with ESC supplier
  - Candidates who do not successfully complete the required tests of their computer equipment and internet access before the date of the EECC will be invoiced, even if they are unable to complete the exam for technical reasons

A course designed by high-performing trainees to support candidates in their preparation for the EECC:

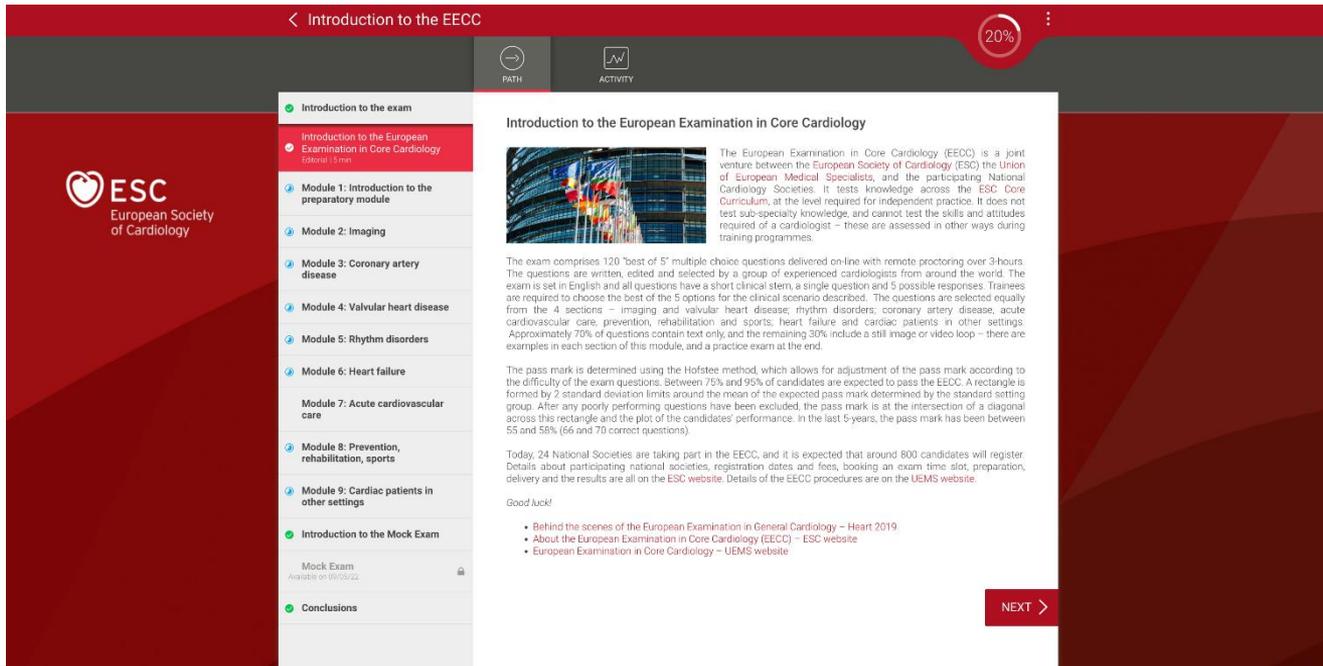
- Access to relevant resources (congress presentations, webinars, guidelines, ESC Textbook...)
- Mock-exam with 60 questions

Update of the course planned in January – February 2023 for a launch on 13 March 2023 (3 months before the exam date)

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course



## Introduction module



**Introduction to the EECC**

20%

PATH ACTIVITY

**ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

- Introduction to the exam
- Introduction to the European Examination in Core Cardiology (Total: 1.5 min)
- Module 1: Introduction to the preparatory module**
- Module 2: Imaging
- Module 3: Coronary artery disease
- Module 4: Valvular heart disease
- Module 5: Rhythm disorders
- Module 6: Heart failure
- Module 7: Acute cardiovascular care
- Module 8: Prevention, rehabilitation, sports
- Module 9: Cardiac patients in other settings
- Introduction to the Mock Exam
- Mock Exam (Available on 09/07/22)
- Conclusions

### Introduction to the European Examination in Core Cardiology



The European Examination in Core Cardiology (EECC) is a joint venture between the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) the Union of European Medical Specialists, and the participating National Cardiology Societies. It tests knowledge across the ESC Core Curriculum, at the level required for independent practice. It does not test sub-specialty knowledge, and cannot test the skills and attitudes required of a cardiologist – these are assessed in other ways during training programmes.

The exam comprises 120 "best of 5" multiple choice questions delivered on-line with remote proctoring over 3-hours. The questions are written, edited and selected by a group of experienced cardiologists from around the world. The exam is set in English and all questions have a short clinical stem, a single question and 5 possible responses. Trainees are required to choose the best of the 5 options for the clinical scenario described. The questions are selected equally from the 4 sections – imaging and valvular heart disease; rhythm disorders; coronary artery disease, acute cardiovascular care, prevention, rehabilitation and sports; heart failure and cardiac; patients in other settings. Approximately 70% of questions contain text only, and the remaining 30% include a still image or video loop – there are examples in each section of this module, and a practice exam at the end.

The pass mark is determined using the Hofstee method, which allows for adjustment of the pass mark according to the difficulty of the exam questions. Between 75% and 95% of candidates are expected to pass the EECC. A rectangle is formed by 2 standard deviation limits around the mean of the expected pass mark determined by the standard setting group. After any poorly performing questions have been excluded, the pass mark is at the intersection of a diagonal across this rectangle and the plot of the candidates' performance. In the last 5-years, the pass mark has been between 55 and 58% (66 and 70 correct questions).

Today, 24 National Societies are taking part in the EECC, and it is expected that around 800 candidates will register. Details about participating national societies, registration dates and fees, booking an exam time slot, preparation, delivery and the results are all on the ESC website. Details of the EECC procedures are on the UEMS website.

Good Luck!

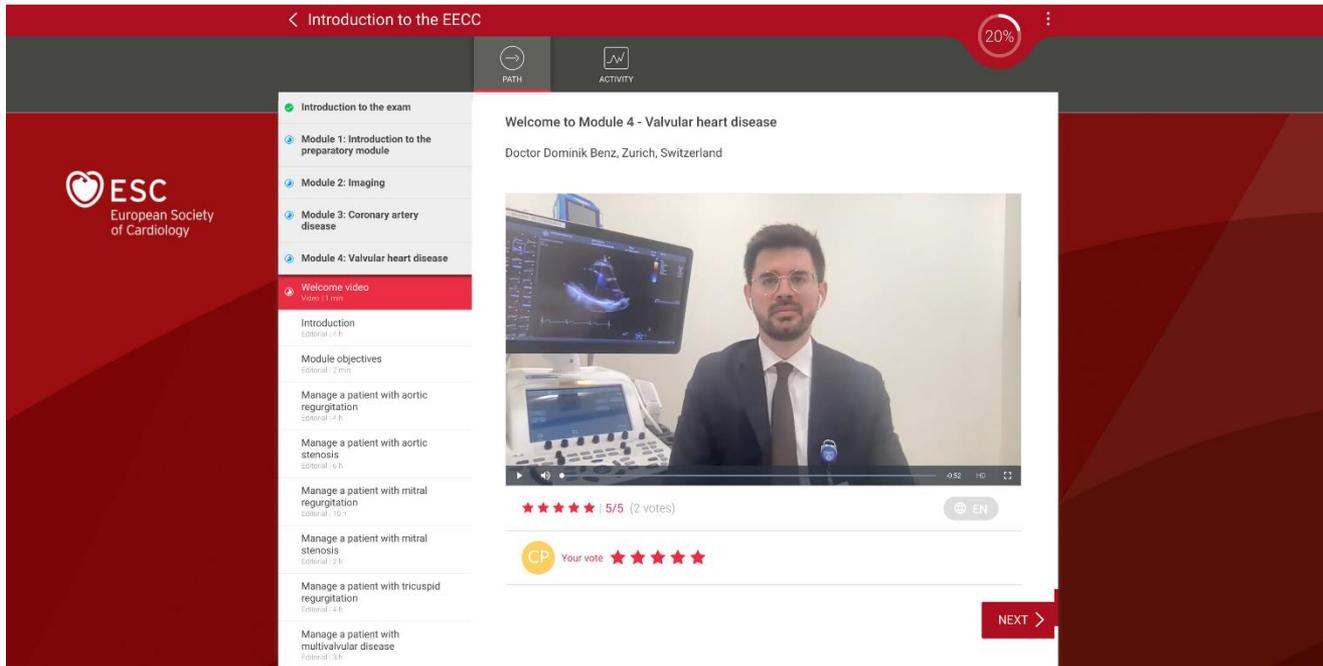
- Behind the scenes of the European Examination in General Cardiology – Heart 2019.
- About the European Examination in Core Cardiology (EECC) – ESC website
- European Examination in Core Cardiology – UEMS website

NEXT >

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course



## Introduction module



The screenshot shows a digital learning interface for the 'Introduction to the EECC' course. On the left, a sidebar lists the course modules, with 'Module 4: Valvular heart disease' selected. The main content area displays a video titled 'Welcome to Module 4 - Valvular heart disease' by Doctor Dominik Benz. The video player shows a man in a suit speaking in front of an ultrasound machine. Below the video, there is a rating system showing 5 stars and 2 votes, and a 'Your vote' section with 5 stars. A 'NEXT >' button is visible at the bottom right of the video player area.

**Introduction to the EECC**

**ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

- Introduction to the exam
- Module 1: Introduction to the preparatory module
- Module 2: Imaging
- Module 3: Coronary artery disease
- Module 4: Valvular heart disease
- Welcome video** (Video | 11 min)
- Introduction (Sesional | 4 min)
- Module objectives (Sesional | 2 min)
- Manage a patient with aortic regurgitation (Sesional | 4 min)
- Manage a patient with aortic stenosis (Sesional | 6 min)
- Manage a patient with mitral regurgitation (Sesional | 10 min)
- Manage a patient with mitral stenosis (Sesional | 2 min)
- Manage a patient with tricuspid regurgitation (Sesional | 4 min)
- Manage a patient with multivalvular disease (Sesional | 8 min)

**Welcome to Module 4 - Valvular heart disease**  
Doctor Dominik Benz, Zurich, Switzerland

20%

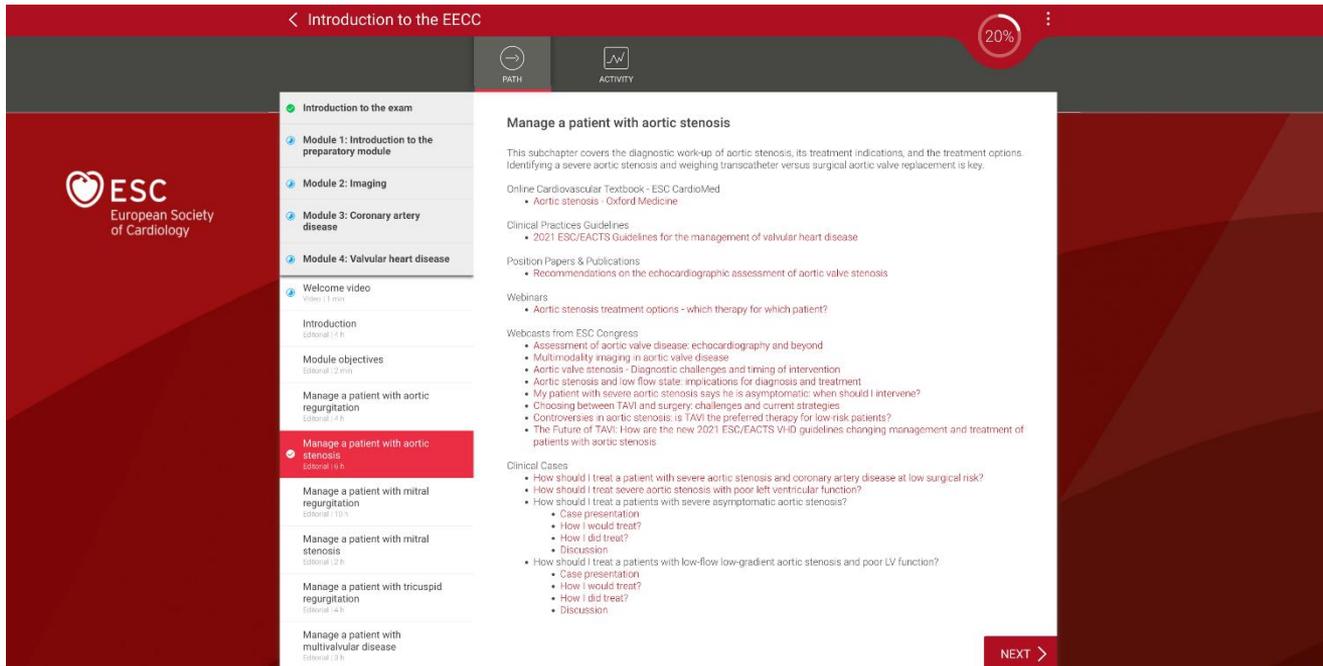
5/5 (2 votes)

Your vote ★★★★★

**NEXT >**



## Introduction module



**Introduction to the EECC**

**ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

- Introduction to the exam
- Module 1: Introduction to the preparatory module
- Module 2: Imaging
- Module 3: Coronary artery disease
- Module 4: Valvular heart disease

Welcome video  
Video | 1 min

Introduction  
Optional | 1 h

Module objectives  
Optional | 2 min

Manage a patient with aortic regurgitation  
Optional | 4 h

**Manage a patient with aortic stenosis**  
Optional | 6 h

Manage a patient with mitral regurgitation  
Optional | 1 h 30

Manage a patient with mitral stenosis  
Optional | 2 h

Manage a patient with tricuspid regurgitation  
Optional | 4 h

Manage a patient with multivalvular disease  
Optional | 3 h

**Manage a patient with aortic stenosis**

This subchapter covers the diagnostic work-up of aortic stenosis, its treatment indications, and the treatment options. Identifying a severe aortic stenosis and weighing transcatheter versus surgical aortic valve replacement is key.

Online Cardiovascular Textbook - ESC CardioMed

- Aortic stenosis - Oxford Medicine

Clinical Practices Guidelines

- 2021 ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease

Position Papers & Publications

- Recommendations on the echocardiographic assessment of aortic valve stenosis

Webinars

- Aortic stenosis treatment options - which therapy for which patient?

Webcasts from ESC Congress

- Assessment of aortic valve disease: echocardiography and beyond
- Multimodality imaging in aortic valve disease
- Aortic valve stenosis - Diagnostic challenges and timing of intervention
- Aortic stenosis and low flow state: implications for diagnosis and treatment
- My patient with severe aortic stenosis says he is asymptomatic: when should I intervene?
- Choosing between TAVI and surgery: challenges and current strategies
- Controversies in aortic stenosis: is TAVI the preferred therapy for low-risk patients?
- The Future of TAVI: How are the new 2021 ESC/EACTS VHD guidelines changing management and treatment of patients with aortic stenosis

Clinical Cases

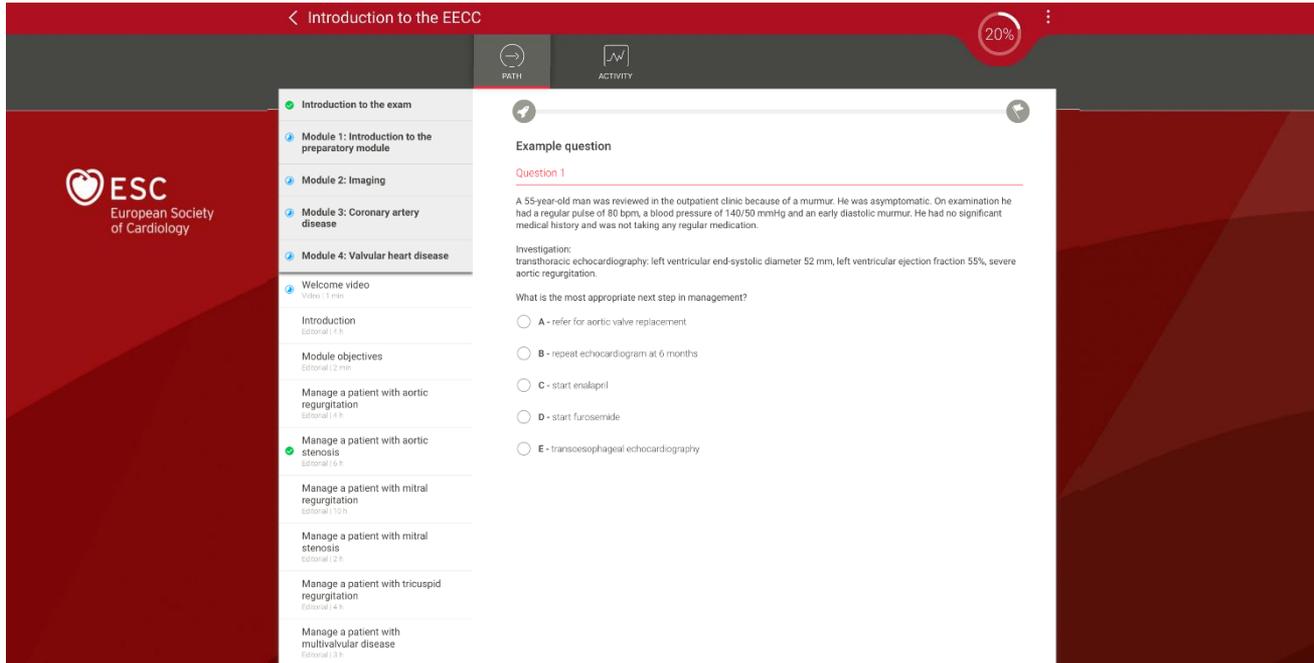
- How should I treat a patient with severe aortic stenosis and coronary artery disease at low surgical risk?
- How should I treat severe aortic stenosis with poor left ventricular function?
- How should I treat a patients with severe asymptomatic aortic stenosis?
  - Case presentation
  - How I would treat?
  - How I did treat?
  - Discussion
- How should I treat a patients with low-flow low-gradient aortic stenosis and poor LV function?
  - Case presentation
  - How I would treat?
  - How I did treat?
  - Discussion

20%

**NEXT** >



## Introduction module



The screenshot displays the 'Introduction to the EECC' interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, the title 'Introduction to the EECC', and a '20%' progress indicator. Below the navigation bar, there are two tabs: 'PATH' and 'ACTIVITY'. The 'PATH' tab is active, showing a list of modules and topics. The 'ACTIVITY' tab is currently selected, displaying an 'Example question'.

**Introduction to the EECC**

**ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

**Introduction to the exam**

- Module 1: Introduction to the preparatory module
- Module 2: Imaging
- Module 3: Coronary artery disease
- Module 4: Valvular heart disease

Welcome video  
Video 1: 1 min

Introduction  
Optional 1: 4 min

Module objectives  
Optional 1: 2 min

Manage a patient with aortic regurgitation  
Optional 1: 8 min

Manage a patient with aortic stenosis  
Optional 1: 8 min

Manage a patient with mitral regurgitation  
Optional 1: 10 min

Manage a patient with mitral stenosis  
Optional 1: 2 min

Manage a patient with tricuspid regurgitation  
Optional 1: 4 min

Manage a patient with multivalvular disease  
Optional 1: 8 min

**Example question**

**Question 1**

A 55-year-old man was reviewed in the outpatient clinic because of a murmur. He was asymptomatic. On examination he had a regular pulse of 80 bpm, a blood pressure of 140/50 mmHg and an early diastolic murmur. He had no significant medical history and was not taking any regular medication.

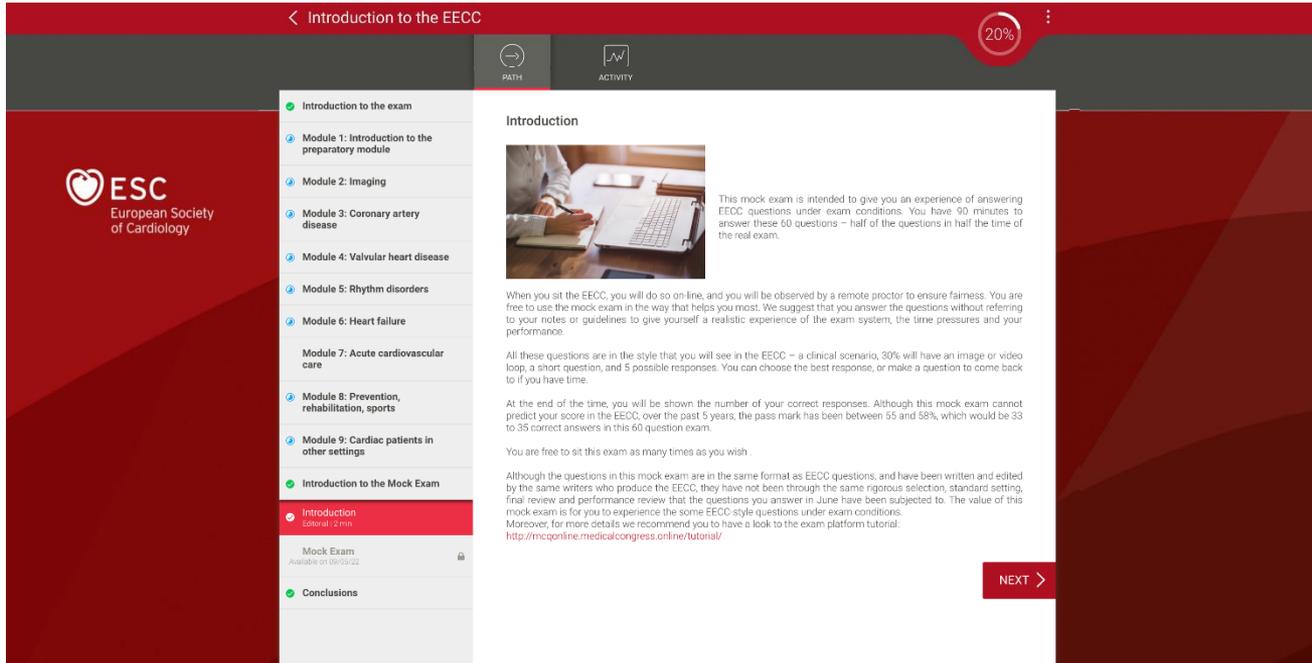
Investigation:  
transthoracic echocardiography: left ventricular end-systolic diameter 52 mm, left ventricular ejection fraction 55%, severe aortic regurgitation.

What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A - refer for aortic valve replacement
- B - repeat echocardiogram at 6 months
- C - start enalapril
- D - start furosemide
- E - transoesophageal echocardiography



## Introduction module



**Introduction to the EECC**

20%

PATH ACTIVITY

Introduction to the exam
Module 1: Introduction to the preparatory module
Module 2: Imaging
Module 3: Coronary artery disease
Module 4: Valvular heart disease
Module 5: Rhythm disorders
Module 6: Heart failure
Module 7: Acute cardiovascular care
Module 8: Prevention, rehabilitation, sports
Module 9: Cardiac patients in other settings
<b>Introduction to the Mock Exam</b>
Introduction (Estimated: 12 min)
Mock Exam (Available on 09/03/22)
Conclusions

### Introduction



This mock exam is intended to give you an experience of answering EECC questions under exam conditions. You have 90 minutes to answer these 60 questions – half of the questions in half the time of the real exam.

When you sit the EECC, you will do so on-line, and you will be observed by a remote proctor to ensure fairness. You are free to use the mock exam in the way that helps you most. We suggest that you answer the questions without referring to your notes or guidelines to give yourself a realistic experience of the exam system, the time pressures and your performance.

All these questions are in the style that you will see in the EECC – a clinical scenario, 30% will have an image or video loop, a short question, and 5 possible responses. You can choose the best response, or make a question to come back to if you have time.

At the end of the time, you will be shown the number of your correct responses. Although this mock exam cannot predict your score in the EECC, over the past 5 years, the pass mark has been between 55 and 58%, which would be 33 to 35 correct answers in this 60 question exam.

You are free to sit this exam as many times as you wish.

Although the questions in this mock exam are in the same format as EECC questions, and have been written and edited by the same writers who produce the EECC, they have not been through the same rigorous selection, standard setting, final review and performance review that the questions you answer in June have been subjected to. The value of this mock exam is for you to experience the some EECC style questions under exam conditions. Moreover, for more details we recommend you to have a look to the exam platform tutorial: <http://mcqonline.medicalcongress.online/tutorial/>

**NEXT >**

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course



Personal space



## Next exams

Your EECC – use these buttons to book your slot before 10 June 2022 and then take the exam on 14 June 2022

**Examination**

**EECC 2022**  
14 juin 2022

- ESC Registration
- Booking on Proctor U
- Take the exam on Proctor U

[BOOK A SLOT](#)

## Available mock exams

Your mock exam – use these buttons take the 60 question mock exam as many times as you like in preparation for the EECC

**Mock exam**

**EECC 2022 Preparatory course - Mock exam**

90 min

9 mai 2022 → 14 juin 2022

Feel free to start this EECC 2022 Preparatory course - Mock exam. You'll have 90 minutes to answer the 60 questions. You'll have the possibility to see the results here at the end.

[▶ START THE MOCK EXAM](#)

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course

15:57 01:30 EECC 2022 Preparatory course - Mock exam Stephanie THIBAUT 10/60

Submit or take a break

A 52-year-old woman underwent elective stenting of a complex bifurcation stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery which required three drug-eluting stents. She had presented with typical exertional angina and had a history of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Her usual medication was dabigatran 110 mg twice daily, bisoprolol 2.5 mg daily and atorvastatin 40 mg daily. Her bleeding risk was low.

11 What is the most appropriate anti-thrombotic drug regimen over the subsequent 12 months?

- A aspirin, clopidogrel and dabigatran for 6 months; then clopidogrel and dabigatran for 6 months
- B aspirin, clopidogrel and dabigatran for 12 months
- C aspirin, clopidogrel and warfarin for 1 month; then clopidogrel and warfarin for 11 months
- D aspirin, prasugrel and dabigatran for 3 months; then aspirin and dabigatran for 9 months
- E aspirin, ticagrelor and dabigatran for 6 months; then ticagrelor and dabigatran for 6 months

Mark question to return later

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course

Dashboard > EECC 2022 Preparatory course - Mock exam > 6 mai 2022 15:58

Complete

Result: 1 / 60

Ref.	Topic	Question	Result
1	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	What is the most appropriate next step in management?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
2	Section 2 - Rhythm disorders	What is the most likely explanation for his symptoms?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
3	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Prevention, rehabilitation, sports Coronary artery disease	What is the best estimate of the percentage reduction in his radiation exposure?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
4	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Prevention, rehabilitation, sports Coronary artery disease	What is the most appropriate initial diagnostic test?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
5	Section 1 - Imaging and Valvular heart disease Valvular heart disease	What is the most significant abnormality shown on the transoesophageal echocardiogram?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
6	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	What is the most appropriate recommendation to reduce his risk of developing chemotherapy-related heart failure?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
7	Section 1 - Imaging and Valvular heart disease Valvular heart disease	What is most appropriate next management step?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
8	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	What is the most likely diagnosis?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
9	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Prevention, rehabilitation, sports Coronary artery disease	What is the most appropriate next step in management?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
10	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Prevention, rehabilitation, sports Prevention, rehabilitation, sports	What is the most appropriate change to her treatment to reduce her cardiovascular risk?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
11	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Prevention, rehabilitation, sports Coronary artery disease	What is the most appropriate anti-thrombotic drug regimen over the subsequent 12 months?	No answer <input type="radio"/>
12	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	What is the most appropriate next management step?	No answer <input type="radio"/>
13	Section 2 - Rhythm disorders	What is the most appropriate next management step?	No answer <input type="radio"/>

# EECC 2023 – Introductory course

Ref.	Topic	Result
1	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	<span>✗</span>
2	Section 2 - Rhythm disorders	<span>✗</span>
3	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Preven... Coronary artery disease	<span>✗</span>
4	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Preven... Coronary artery disease	<span>✗</span>
5	Section 1 - Imaging and Valvular heart disease Valvular heart disease	<span>✗</span>
6	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	<span>✗</span>
7	Section 1 - Imaging and Valvular heart disease Valvular heart disease	<span>✗</span>
8	Section 4 - Heart Failure and Cardiac patients in other settings Heart Failure	<span>✗</span>
9	Section 3 - Coronary artery disease, Acute Cardiovascular Care and Preven... Coronary artery disease	<span>✗</span>

A 54-year-old woman with ischaemic cardiomyopathy was seen in the clinic with increasing breathlessness (NYHA class III). On examination her pulse was 66 beats per minute and her blood pressure was 110/68 mmHg. She had a displaced apex beat and a soft murmur of mitral regurgitation. She was taking aspirin 75 mg daily, ramipril 10 mg daily, bisoprolol 10 mg daily, furosemide 20 mg daily, dapagliflozin 10 mg daily and eplerenone 37.5 mg daily. Her ECG showed sinus rhythm with deep Q waves from V3 to V6 and a QRS duration of 120 ms. An echocardiogram revealed a moderately dilated left ventricle with antero-septal akinesia, mild mitral regurgitation and a left ventricular ejection fraction of 33%.

1 What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A add ivabradine
- B change ramipril to sacubitril/valsartan
- C increase bisoprolol dose
- D increase eplerenone dose
- E increase ramipril dose

# New developments

# Platform developments

- New exam delivery layout
- Result review screen
- Certificate distribution

# EECC Documentation Review

# EECC 2023 – Documentation review

EECC 2023

# The European Examination in Core Cardiology



**EECC**  
EUROPEAN EXAMINATION  
IN CORE CARDIOLOGY

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**ESC**  
European Society  
of Cardiology

For Review at EECC Board meeting  
12 January 2023

EECC 2023

## Contents

---

EECC leadership team .....	5
EECC Board Chair .....	5
Question Writing Group Chair .....	5
Question Selection Group Chair .....	5
Standards Setting Group Chair .....	5
Purpose of the EECC .....	6
Governance of the EECC .....	7
EECC Board .....	8
Chair .....	8
Members .....	9
Meetings .....	9
EECC Question Writing Group .....	10
Chair .....	10
Members .....	11
Meetings .....	11
EECC Question Writing Guide .....	12
EECC Question Selection Group .....	13
Chair .....	13
Members .....	14
Meetings .....	14
EECC Question Selection Guide .....	15
EECC Blueprint .....	16
Topics .....	16
Section 1 – Imaging and valvular heart disease .....	16
Section 2 – Rhythm disorders .....	16
Section 3 – Coronary artery disease, acute cardiovascular care, prevention, rehabilitation .....	17
and sports .....	17
Section 4 - Heart failure and cardiac patients in other settings .....	17

Page 2

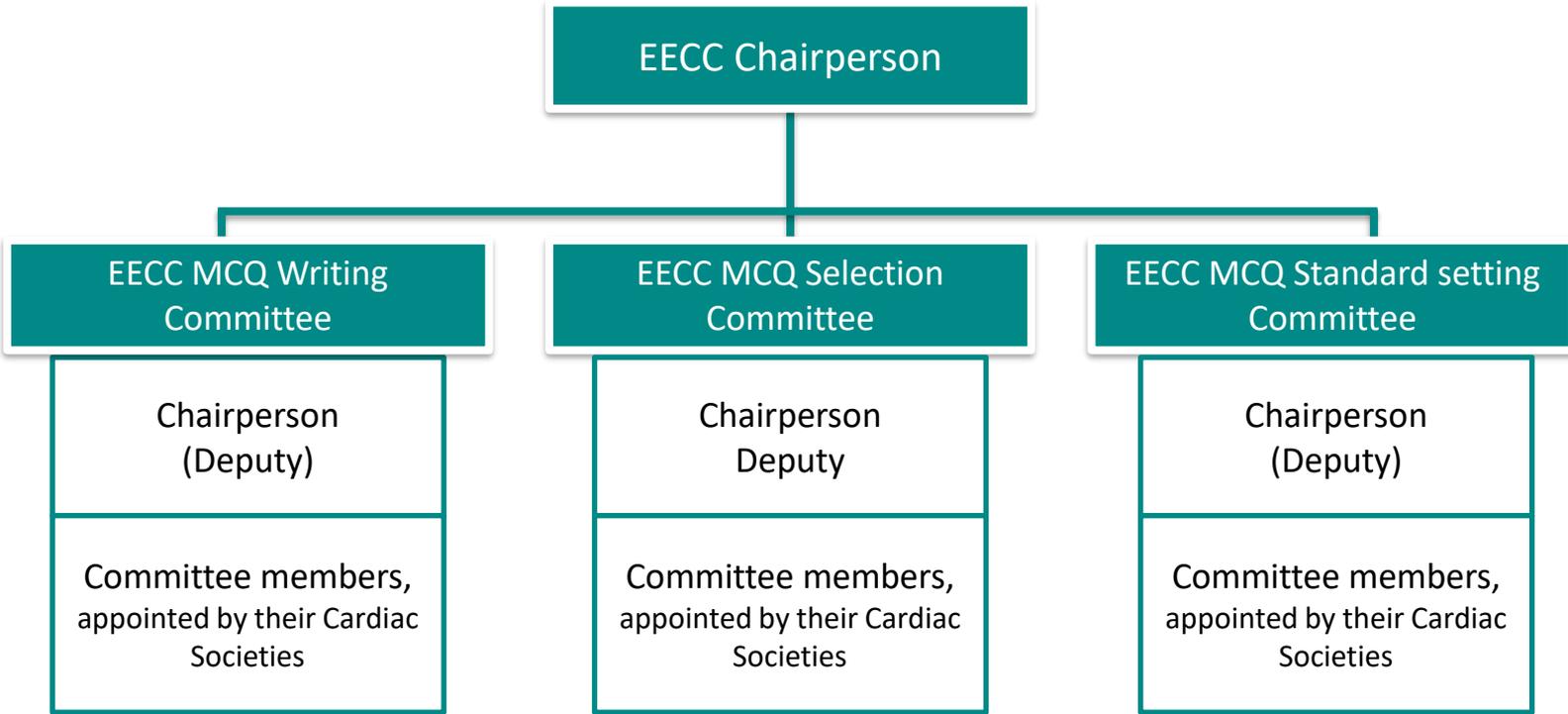
EECC 2023

Reuse of Questions .....	18
Use of Images in Questions .....	18
EECC Standard Setting Group .....	19
Chair .....	19
Members .....	20
Meetings .....	21
EECC Standard Setting Guide .....	22
EECC Final Review .....	23
EECC Results .....	24
Review of question performance .....	24
Confirmation of the pass mark .....	24
Communication of Results .....	24
Use of Results .....	24
Annual Summary .....	25
EECC Kick-Off Meetings .....	26
EECC Procedure for Misconduct .....	27
Introduction .....	27
Definitions .....	28
Reporting Procedures .....	28
Procedures for investigation .....	29
Establishment of a Misconduct Hearing Panel .....	30
Misconduct Hearing Panel Procedures .....	32
Misconduct appeals procedure .....	33
Guidelines for penalties .....	34
EECC Procedure for Appeal .....	35
Introduction .....	35
Procedure .....	36
Conduct of an appeal hearing panel .....	37
Appeal hearing panel procedures .....	38
EECC Procedure for Complaints .....	39
Introduction .....	39

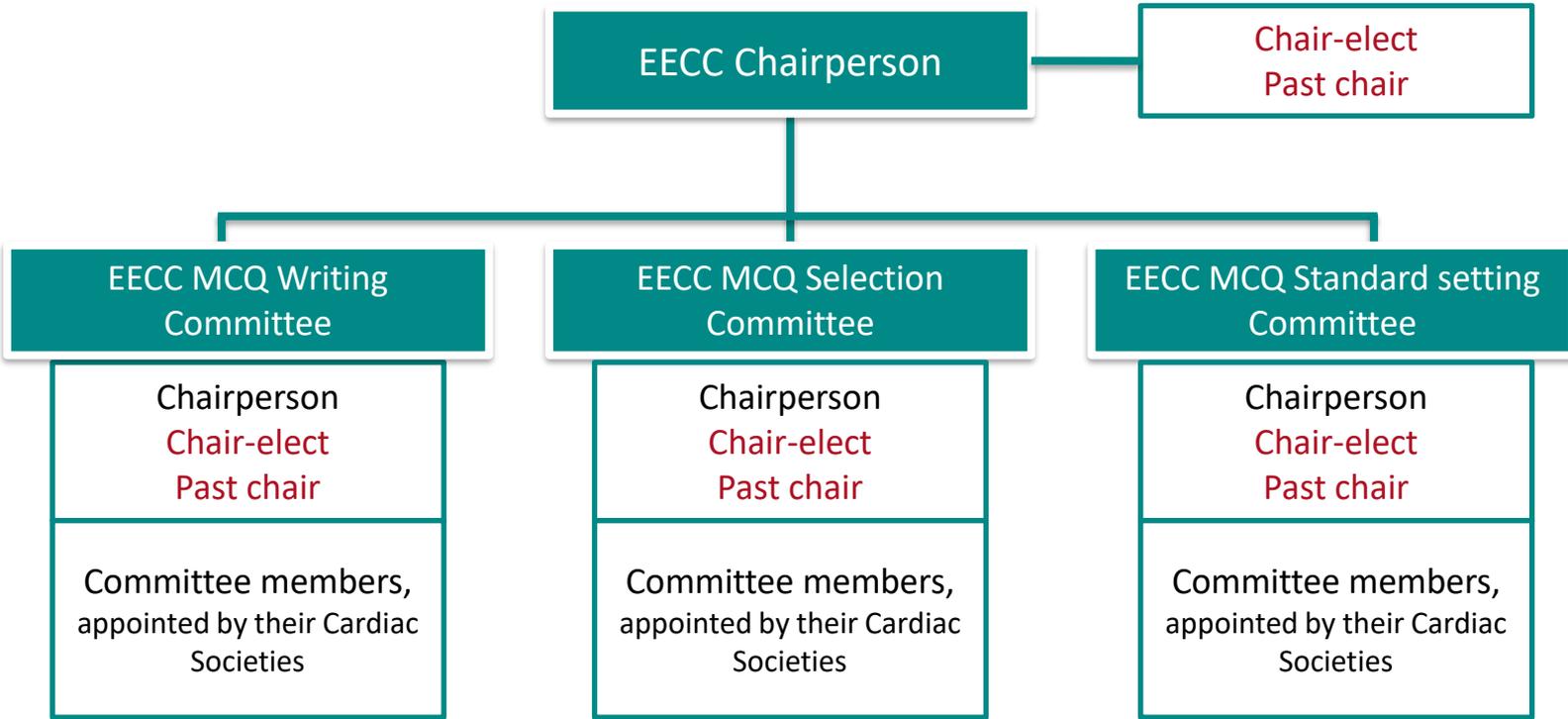
Page 3

# EECC Leadership positions – Succession planning

# EECC 2023 – Current leadership team



# EECC 2023 – Proposed leadership team



# EECC 2023 – Succession planning

Role	Appointment	Tenure	Eligibility
Board	UEMSCs president & ESC education committee chair	2y renewable once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current or previous membership of the EECC leadership team</li><li>• Active membership of the EECC QWG</li></ul>
QWG	EECC board chair with ESC Education Committee chair	2y renewable once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Active membership of the EECC QWG for a minimum of two years</li></ul>
QSG	EECC board chair with ESC Education Committee chair	2y renewable once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Active membership of the EECC QWG</li><li>• Active membership of the EECC QSG for a minimum of two years</li></ul>
SSG	EECC board chair with ESC Education Committee chair	2y renewable once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Active membership of the EECC QWG</li><li>• Active membership of the EECC SSG for a minimum of two years</li></ul>

# EECC 2023 – Succession planning

	Board			QWG			QSG			SSG		
	Elect	Chair	Past	Elect	Chair	Past	Elect	Chair	Past	Elect	Chair	Past
2022		Chris			Alessandro		Katerina	Alex			Clive	
2023	New 1	Chris		New 2	Alessandro		New 3	Katerina	Alex	New 4	Clive	
2024	New 1	Chris		New 6	New 2	Alessandro	New 3	Katerina	Alex	New 4	Clive	
2025	New 1	New 1	Chris	New 6	New 2	Alessandro	New 3	Katerina	Alex	New 4	Clive	
2026	New 5	New 1	Chris	New 6	New 2	Alessandro	New 3	Katerina	Alex	New 8	New 4	Clive
2027	New 5	New 1	Chris	New 6	New 2	Alessandro	New 7	New 3	Katerina	New 8	New 4	Clive
2028	New 5	New 1	Chris	New 9	New 6	New 2	New 7	New 3	Katerina	New 8	New 4	Clive

# EECC Appraisal by CESMA 2023

# EECC 2023 – CESMA appraisal



**UNION EUROPÉENNE DES MÉDECINS SPÉCIALISTES**  
EUROPEAN UNION OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

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[Main UEMS](#) » [Areas of Expertise](#) » [Postgraduate Training](#) » [CESMA](#) » [CESMA Appraisals](#)

## Areas of Expertise

[CME - CPD](#)

## Postgraduate Training

[European Standards in Medical Training - ETRs](#)

[Competence-Based training and assessment](#)

[CESMA](#)

[CESMA Appraisals](#)

[UEMS-CESMA-Appraisal-Application-form-v20221206.docx](#)

[CESMA Meetings](#)

## Quality Assurance

## UEMS-CESMA Appraisals

In line with the principles described in the [guideline for the organisation of European Postgraduate medical assessment](#), the Council for European Specialist Medical Assessments (UEMS-CESMA) aims to stimulate the Boards and Sections responsible for organising the different European postgraduate medical examinations to apply for UEMS-CESMA appraisal.

This external auditing system of the assessment does, in parallel with the internal quality management system, contribute to the continuous quality improvement programme of the examinations.

The list of appraised examinations is available [here](#)  
Interested to have your examination appraised? Please send us an email at [coordination@uems.eu](mailto:coordination@uems.eu)

**Please find here the [UEMS-CESMA Appraisal Application form for 2023](#)**

- The Council for European Specialists Medical Assessment (CESMA) is an advisory body of the UEMS created in 2007 with an aim to provide recommendation and advice on the organisation of European examinations for medical specialists
- Chair – Mark Westwood
- The appraisal is an external audit of an assessment, in parallel with the internal quality management system, contribute to the continuous quality improvement programme of the examinations

## Advantages

- increased international visibility of the EECC as an exemplar in assessment
- possible improvements in process

## Disadvantages

- €500 (will be paid by UEMScs)
- unsuccessful appraisal would require remedial work
- additional work (completed by Chris Plummer – for validation only)

# EECC 2023 – CESMA appraisal

- Completion of application form (completed)
- Preparation of supporting materials (completed)
- Checking of contact details etc. (Stephanie as part of routine updates)
- Submission to CESMA (completed)
- Answering any questions from the appraisal team (Chris Plummer to do, supported by Stephanie)

# Any Other Business