**Training Pathways**

There are several training pathways recognised by AGIP. Suitable pathways for an individual will depend on their qualifications and level of experience.

The Accredited Scientific Practice (ASP) programmes in GI Physiology are intended for those who have already graduated with a degree in the healthcare sciences. The course is split between workplace training overseen by the National School of Healthcare Science and part time academic study provided by Newcastle University. Modules include “Introduction to GI Physiology”, “Upper GI Physiology” and “Lower GI Physiology”. The programme length will vary from 1 or more years depending on which modules are taken and the time frame chosen. Further information can be found [here.](https://nshcs.hee.nhs.uk/publications/?category=accredited-scientific-practice-programme)

The Scientific Training Programme for Gastrointestinal Physiology (Modernising Scientific Careers) is intended for well-qualified science graduates. It is a three-year programme of work-based learning, supported by a University accredited master’s degree. This is also run through the National School of Healthcare Science and further information can be found [here.](https://nshcs.hee.nhs.uk/programmes/stp/applicants/about-the-scientist-training-programme/)

Individual modules within this programme are available to healthcare professionals as part of CPD.

The Higher Specialist Scientist Training programme is a five-year workplace-based training course supported by a Doctoral level academic award. It is designed to enable a selected cohort of healthcare scientists to be trained to take on the role of a consultant scientist. Further information can be found [here.](https://nshcs.hee.nhs.uk/programmes/hsst/applicants/about-the-hsst-programme/)

The “Equivalence” pathway is also recognised by AGIP. This is intended for those who have training and qualifications equal to those completing the Scientist Training or Higher Specialist programmes. Further information can be found [here](https://www.ahcs.ac.uk/equivalence/).