Chapter 3D

Specialty Nursing Competencies – Sugar Glider Ward



Nursing Competency Workbook, 10th Edition

The Royal Children's Hospital (RCH) Nursing Competency Workbook is a dynamic document that will provide you with direction and assist you in your professional development as a nurse working at the RCH. The workbook also provides a record of your orientation and competency obtainment.

Chapter 1

• Includes resources for nurses and is complemented by the Royal Children's Hospital (RCH) New Starter Pack, Hospital Orientation and Nursing Orientation day, to provide an introduction to nursing at the RCH.

Chapter 2

• Generic Nursing Competency Assessment Forms

Chapter 3

• Specialty Nursing Competency Assessment Forms

Appendix 1

• Unit / Department Nursing Orientation

All chapters and appendices are downloadable as pdfs from the Nursing Education Website.

The RCH Nursing Competency Workbook developed by Nursing Education with input from specialist nurses at the RCH.

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Blood Gas Analysis

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively performs and interprets the analysis of a blood gas specimen

MPETE	NCY ELEMENTS
(Define the following components measured in arterial blood gas analysis and state their normal ranges: a. pH b. pCO2 c. p02 d. BE e. HCO3
	Identify the normal variables for a: a. Venous sample b. Capillary sample c. Arterial sample
	 State possible clinical indications for taking a blood gas sample Identify and state possible causes of: a. Respiratory acidosis b. Respiratory alkalosis c. Metabolic acidosis d. Metabolic alkalosis
6.	Discuss compensation in acid – base balance Articulate considerations for patients with mixed circulation when performing blood ga analysis Describe the correct management of the patient with altered blood gas analysis
5	Demonstrate the correct procedure to obtain a a. Arterial blood gas sample b. Venous blood gas sample c. Capillary blood gas sample
• Er	For each specimen demonstrate the correct way to identify the patient, collect and label th required specimen, and print a specimen collection order from the EMR: a. use worklist to identify specimen required b. take tubes, labels and a rover/COW to bedside c. scan patients barcode to positively ID them d. collect blood from the patient and place the labels on the tube e. click collect and print on the EMR work list ensuring the Collect and Print windows appear f. enter information as required, click collect and Print again, form will print out nsure specimen is transported to laboratory immediately Demonstrate a step by step process to interpret the blood gas analysis

I have demonstrated the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and attributes to be deemed competent in this competency. I acknowledge that ongoing development and maintenance of competency is my responsibility and will be evidenced in my Professional Practice Portfolio.

Please indicate if there is written feedback or reflections related to this competency in the designated section of the workbook

Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:

Blood sampling (Heel Prick)

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively obtains a blood sample by way of a heel prick

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS			
Κ	 List three commonly ordered blood tests that can be obtained with a heel pick. List four potential complications associated with performing a blood collection by heel prick. Discuss the rationale for wiping away the first drop of blood when obtaining a blood sample. Describe correct procedure for transport of collected specimen. 		
S	 5. Discuss and demonstrate preparation of the neonate for the procedure 6. Collect and correctly assemble tubes, labels and a mobile device such as a rover or COW and take to patient's bedside 6. Scan the patients barcode to positively identify them Select appropriate site on heel for puncture and provide a rationale for this Demonstrate correct procedure for blood collection from a heel prick a. Cleansing b. Holding the foot c. Assisting blood flow d. Collecting blood in tube e. Stopping blood flow when sample collected 7. Click Collect and Print on the work list and complete required text fields 8.Click collect and Print again so that form prints out 9.Ensure specimen is transported to the laboratory 		

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:

Signature:

Chest Drain & Underwater Seal Drain (UWSD) Management

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for the child who has a Chest Drain with an Underwater Seal Drain (UWSD)

	Describe the anatomy of the chest including the lining of the lungs Identify the mechanics of breathing including intrapleural pressure.
	Identify the location of the proximal end of the chest drain
	Describe the function of the 3 chamber UWSD apparatus
	Provide rationale for insertion of UWSD chest drain
	Explain the specific safety precautions required for the patient with an UWSD
7.	Describe the correct procedure for securing the chest drain and dressing the insertion site Describe the ongoing assessment required when a patient has a chest drain with UWS
	including:
	a. Start of shift checks
	b. Vital signs
	c. Pain
	d. Drain insertion site
9.	Describe UWSD observation and management with regard to:
	Bubbling Swinging
	Drainage
	Suction
10	. Outline the correct procedure for measuring chest drainage
	. Discuss the nursing management for chest drainage losses
	. Describe the indications and procedure for changing the UWSD unit
13	. Describe the precautions required for transporting a patient with an UWSD
	. Outline the potential complications of a chest drain and UWSD with regard to:
	Kinks
	Clamping
	Disconnection Clots
	Demonstrate the correct assembly of the UWSD apparatus for connection to the chest drain
1.	and suction (if ordered)
	a. Correct pressure
	b. Connecting one unit to suction
	c. Connecting 2 units to suction (splitting)
	d. Wet suction unit (Atrium Ocean)
	e. Dry suction unit (Atrium Oasis)
2.	Using the UWSD apparatus identify how you would determine if the patient has an ongoir air leak
	Demonstrate adding a chest drain to the LDA tab in Flowsheets
	Demonstrate correct documentation of chest drain under LDA Assessment
5.	Demonstrate the correct method of documenting the chest drain activity and drainage on the
	fluid balance Flowsheet Demonstrate the correct method for obtaining a specimen from the UWSD unit
	Demonstrate the correct method for obtaining a specimen from the UWSD unit

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:
ASSESSOF Nume:	Signature:	Dute.

Criteria Led Discharge

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively discharges a child applying event led discharge criteria

СОМР	COMPETENCY ELEMENTS				
K	 Locate and read Criteria Led Discharge procedure Discuss the benefits of criteria led discharge (Clinical practices guidelines) a. For the family b. For the organisation Discuss the expectations of nursing staff within the criteria led discharge process Discuss the required authorization from medical staff for criteria led discharge to occur and identify where this particular information is documented Discuss the medical review requirements for a child who will have a criteria led discharge Highlight some of the issues that may need addressing when discharging a patient via a criteria led discharge order Discuss the discharge follow up required and how this is arranged 	d			
S	 Demonstrate discussion with the family explaining the criteria led discharge process Demonstrate completion of all required documentation of EMR 				

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Eczema (Wet dressings and topical treatment)

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively performs wet dressings and applies topical treatments for patients with Eczema

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Eczema; RCH intranet: Dermatology – Eczema – Wet Dressing Instructions

ОМГ	PETENCY ELEMENTS
K	 Locate and read the a. RCH Eczema clinical practice guideline b. wet dressing instructions – elasticated tubular bandage
	 Wet dressing instructions – elasticated tubular bandage Describe the signs and symptoms of Eczema Mild
	b. Moderate c. Severe
	 Describe the signs and symptoms of infected Eczema Describe the topical process for treating bacterial infected Eczema
	 Discuss what causes Eczema to flare State how the following conditions can alter a patient's treatment
	a. Infected Eczema b. Herpes Simplex Virus 1 Eczema
	 Discuss the rationale for the use of bleach baths Discuss the rationale for wet dressings
	 9. Discuss the rationale for the use of topical steroids 10. State which topical steroids should be applied to what part of the body and how a. Hydrocortisone 1% ointment b. Elocon ointment
	c. Advantan fatty ointment
S	 Demonstrate accurate completion of an Equipment Distribution Centre Card for supplies Demonstrate accurate completion of an Eczema Treatment Plan Demonstrate assessment of a child's Eczema
	4. Demonstrate accurate application of wet dressings, topical steroids and moisturisers

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Febrile Illness

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for a child with a febrile illness

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Febrile Child

СОМР	PETENCY ELEMENTS
Κ	 Locate and read the febrile child under three years clinical practice guideline State acceptable temperature range for neonates and children Discuss the significance of low temperature recordings in infants under 3 months Discuss the significance of high temperature recordings in neonates Discuss the significance of high temperature readings in children who are immunocompromised Provide examples of investigations that may be undertaken to determine the cause of fever Under 3 months 2 year old with abdo pain and fever 3 year well, not distressed with runny nose Child who is immunocompromised Discuss the use of antipyretics in the care of a child with a febrile illness
S	 Demonstrate the different methods used to obtain a temperature and describe the benefits and disadvantages of each Tympanic Per Axilla Per Rectal Demonstrate education to families and caregivers regarding fever management and the use of antipyretics including fever handout education. Provide families / caregivers with accurate information regarding febrile convulsions Display reassurance to distressed families and caregivers about their child with a febrile illness

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Nurse Name:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Signature:

Date:

Febrile Neutropenia

Competency Statement:

The nurse will safely and effectively care for a patient with Febrile Neutropenia

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Febrile Neutropenia, Sepsis – Assessment and Management

1.	Locate and read the following clinical practice guidelines
	a. Febrile Neutropenia and
	b. Septic Shock
2.	State the normal values of
	a. Haemoglobin
	b. Platelets
	c. White Blood count
2	d. Neutrophils
	Describe the function of neutrophils Define the term febrile neutropenia
	Discuss the observations required during an admission for neutropenia
5.	Discuss the actions to be taken where observations are outside the normal range for the child
0.	age
7.	Discuss the use of paracetamol and Ibuprofen in the care of children who have febri
1.	neutropenia
8.	Explain the rationale for the following investigations as part of a septic work up
	a. Blood cultures
	 b. Swabs – nose / throat / CVAD
	c. Urine
	d. Stool
9.	Explain which blood cultures need to be taken and how much blood you would take for a 20 child
10	. Discuss CVAD line set up for administration of antibiotics for the child with febrile neutropeni
	. Discuss the management of suspected febrile neutropenia on presentation to emergency
	. Discuss the management provided in the first 72 hours of admission for febrile neutropenia
	. State the antibiotics and dosages used as first line treatment for febrile neutropenia
	. Discuss treatment options for patients with unresolved fever
	. State the signs and symptoms of septic shock
16	. Identify potential sources/portals/causes of infection in patients with neutropenia and discu
17	ways to minimise the risk
1/	. List ways in which staff / parents and children can help prevent infection
	Discuss/Demonstrate collection of blood cultures from a Central Venous Access Device Demonstrate education of children and families about neutropenia

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:

Gastrostomy Tubes

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for a child with a gastrostomy tube

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Gastrostomy – Acute replacement of displaced tubes, Gastrostomy – Common problems

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS			
Κ	 Locate and read Gastrostomy - common problems clinical practice guideline Gastrostomy - acute replacement of displaced tubes Discuss the reasons why a gastrostomy tube might be inserted Describe a gastrostomy tube including all the key parts Discuss postoperative care of gastrostomy tube Discuss postoperative care of gastrostomy tube Discuss rotating or turning the gastrostomy tube Discuss the daily care requirements for a child with a gastrostomy tube Discuss the role of the dietician in the management of feeding via a gastrostomy tube Describe the process for administering feeds via a gastrostomy tube including the types of feeding methods Describe the process for administering medications via a gastrostomy tube Discuss the care required for the stoma site State common problems with a gastrostomy and discuss nursing interventions required State the immediate management of a patient with a dislodged gastrostomy tube 		
S	 Demonstrate venting of a gastrostomy tube Under LDA's, add Gastrostomy Using EMR demonstrate required documentation in Flowsheets of Observations Fluid Balance LDA Assessment 		

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Nurse Name: Signature: Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Immunisations (Opportunistic)

Competency Statement:

The nurse identifies when a child requires immunisations and safely and effectively administers the appropriate immunisation

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Immunisation – Opportunistic

1	ENCY ELEMENTS
	Locate and read the opportunistic immunisation clinical practice guideline Discuss the current Australian national immunisation schedule
	Discuss reasons why a child's immunisations may be delayed
4.	Discuss reasons why families may choose not to immunise their child and identify resource
	available to assist families in decision making
5.	Discuss the documentation requirements when providing immunisations
	a. Pre Immunisation check list
	b. Common side effects to vaccines
	c. Vaccine administration form – ACIR
	d. child health book (blue book) and / or yellow form for parents records
-	e. Medication Chart
	State the resources available to ensure the correct vaccination is prescribed for the child
	Identify the trade names and antigens for a prescribed vaccine
8.	Discuss the administration techniques for different vaccines
	a. Route of administration
	b. Age appropriate sites for injection
	c. Positioning patients
	Discuss distraction techniques used during immunisation
10	Discuss the safety requirement used during immunisation
	a. Sharps removal
	 b. Observations required post immunisation
11	. Discuss the treatment and reporting of adverse reactions post immunisation
	a. Common side effects versus anaphylaxis
	b. SAEFVIC
	State who a referral should be made to if the child requires a catch up schedule for
12	immunisations

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:	
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:	

High Flow Nasal Prong (HFNP) Therapy

ALERT:

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and competently manages a patient through initiation of, and weaning from, High Flow Nasal Prong therapy.

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: High Flow Nasal Prong therapy

OMPETE	NCY ELEMENTS
	Define HFNP therapy
n 2.	State the clinical indications for applying HFNP
3.	State the clinical contraindications to applying HFNP
4.	 State nursing care responsibilities for a patient receiving HFNP with regard to: Initiation Patient management Patient monitoring Documentation on EMR Weaning
5.	Describe the potential complications of HFNP
S ^{1.}	Demonstrate use of the Airvo 2 with regard to: Function keys Start up Alarm identification and troubleshooting. Circuit selection and assembly Interface selection and assembly Nasal prong selection and application Cleaning and Disinfection
2.	Differentiate: • Paediatric circuit from adult circuit • Paediatric mode from adult mode
3.	 Demonstrate nursing care responsibilities for a patient receiving HFNP with regard to: Initiation Patient management Patient monitoring Using Flowsheets, add 'Airvo' as oxygen delivery device Documentation on EMR Weaning

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Neurological Observations

Competency Statement:

The nurse accurately and effectively performs neurological observations on paediatric patients

COMF	ETENCY ELEMENTS	
K	1. State the difference between performing neurological observations and a neurological assessment	
N	 Assessment Assemble the equipment required to perform neurological observations Discuss each component of neurological observations and how they assist in determining a patient's neurological condition Glasgow Coma Scale Pupils Limb strength Vital signs Identify the preferred method of painful stimuli Differentiate decorticate and decerebrate posturing and what causes them Discuss how acquired or developmental intellectual impairment will affect the collection of accurate neurological observations List the signs and symptoms of raised ICP and how these change as the infant/child gets older Explain the Cushing Reflex 	
	9. State the actions required if a patient has deterioration in neurological status	
S	 10. Demonstrate documentation of neurological observations on EMR under Observations, and Focused Assessment. 11. Demonstrate neurological observations on paediatric patients in the following age groups: a. Infant (<1year) b. 1 - 4 year c. 5 - 12 year d. 12 + years 	

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:

Signature:

Assessor Name:

Oximetry (Overnight)

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for a patient requiring overnight oximetry.

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Intranet: FRACP – FRACP Resources, RCH@Home – Home Care Manuals – Using a pulse oximeter

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS		
K	 State rationale for performing overnight oximetry. State rationale for oximeter probe site rotation Outpatient Testing Describe process for transport of oximeter to and from home and hospital. State the parameters to be observed and recorded in a 'sleep diary' 	
S	 Prepare oximeter for test: a. Deletion of previous data b. Setting of high/low oximetry alarms c. Setting of high/low heart rate alarms d. Probe selection and application Accurately record observations required of a patient requiring overnight oximetry. Demonstrate how to download and print oximetry data. Demonstrate how to retrieve previous oximetry data. Demonstrate how to edit date range and chart axis Outpatient Testing Develop a plan of care using the Overnight Oximetry Request form. Demonstrate oximeter to parent / caregiver. Confirm that pick up and drop off have been arranged. Demonstrate explanation of contact numbers and troubleshooting to families. 	

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Pain (Analgesia Infusion)

Competency Statement:

The nurse will safely and effectively administer analgesia infusions

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Intranet: Surgery – Acute Pain Management CPMS – Ketamine Infusion, Surgery – Acute Pain Management CPMS – Opioid Infusion

СОМР	COMPETENCY ELEMENTS		
K	 Locate and read the RCH Opioid Infusion Guidelines Ketamine Infusion Guidelines Describe the pharmacokinetics of the analgesia infusion Discuss the potential side effects of analgesia infusions State the minimal clinical observations required for a patient receiving an analgesia infusion Discuss reportable parameters Discuss nursing actions to take if pain escalates Discuss when to give analgesia boluses and when to increase analgesia infusions State when, why and how much naloxone should be given for opioid induced pruritus, sedation and respiratory depression Locate and complete the opioid primary competency quiz 		
S	 Demonstrate pain assessment with an understanding of child development, language and appropriate pain assessment tools Demonstrate accurate documentation of observations and assessment in Flowsheets, under Observations. Demonstrate correct set up of analgesia infusion pumps and provision of bolus. Demonstrate explanation, answering questions and confirmation of understanding with family 		

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Sedation Nitrous Oxide competency – theory

ALERT: This competency should precede the procedural sedation nitrous oxide competency – skill component. Completion of this competency in isolation does not indicate the nurse's competency to administer nitrous oxide

Competency statement: The nurse has the requisite knowledge to assess and prepare a child and family for nitrous oxide sedation and to safely and effectively administers nitrous oxide throughout the sedation period

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Website - Comfort Kids – For Health Professionals – nitrous oxide Accreditation Process RCH CPG Sedation-Procedural Sedation-Ward & Ambulatory areas and RCH CPG Procedural Pain Management. RCH Record of Sedation for procedure MR755/A

1	
	Locate and read
	a. CPG Sedation-Procedural Sedation-Ward & Ambulatory areas
_	b. CPG Procedural Pain Management
	 c. Procedural Sedation learning guide for healthcare professionals d. Orientation package for pitrous guide
	d. Orientation package for nitrous oxide
2	e. Record of sedation for procedure MR755/A
	Discuss the role and responsibility of the "Sedationist"
	Describe the pharmacological effects of nitrous oxide
	Outline the fasting guidelines for nitrous oxide and the consent process
5.	
6	advice/consultation and when this is required
	Describe how to prepare a child/family for a nitrous oxide sedation event
7.	State any specific variation to nitrous oxide delivery or documentation that applies to
-	your area (DMU, PICU)
8.	Describe what considerations should be taken when administering nitrous oxide with
	another primary sedation agent or an opioid medication
9.	State the appropriate gas flow rate (L/min) and reservoir bag size (L) for a child
	and adolescent
10). State what is required and the rationale for:
	a. Risk assessment
	b. Exclusion criteria
	c. Monitoring - Baseline and ongoing observation of vital signs
	d. Continual assessment of UMSS and maintaining verbal contact
	e. Line of sight clinical observation and appropriate staffing
	f. Maintaining a quiet environment
	g. Falls prevention
	 Time out and positive identification
	i. Emergency equipment
	j. Occupational Health and Safety
	k. nitrous oxide storage
	 Post sedation discharge criteria
	 m. Documentation and reporting of adverse events
11	. State the action required for:
	a. Equipment faults
	b. Loss of nitrous oxide or oxygen gas flow
	 Failure to sedate or adequate analgesic effect
12	Describe the management and possible prevention of:
	 Patient who is combative – including loss of facemask seal
	 Patient who complains of nausea or vomits
	 Patient who desaturates, is apnoeic or respiratory depressed
	 Patient who is distress from double vision or hallucinations
	e. Patient who is excessive drooling or excessively sweating
	f. Patient who progresses to an unintended deeper level of sedation
	g. Patient who is coughing or develops respiratory distress - include airway
	obstruction and laryngospasm
	h. Patient who has impaired coordination / balance
13	3. State the maximum time of administration (minutes) recommended for a nitrous oxid
	procedural sedation event
14	4. State the location of the emergency equipment in your area
_ <u> </u> -	
	at Applicable
	ot Applicable

Nurse competency statement on next page

I have demonstrated the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and attributes to be deemed competent in this competency. I acknowledge that ongoing development and maintenance of competency is my responsibility and will be evidenced in my Professional Practice Portfolio.

Please indicate if there is written feedback or reflections related to this competency in the designated section of the workbook

Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Procedural Sedation Nitrous Oxide competency - skill -

ALERT: This competency should follow the procedural sedation nitrous oxide competency – theory component. Nurses must attain the competency elements INDEPENDENTLY in order to be considered competent

Competency statement: The nurse assesses and prepares a child and family for a procedure and safely and effectively administers nitrous oxide throughout the sedation period

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Website - Comfort Kids – For Health Professionals – nitrous oxide Accreditation Process RCH CPG Sedation-Procedural Sedation-Ward & Ambulatory areas and RCH CPG Procedural Pain Management. RCH Record of Sedation for procedure MR755/A

 State when the sedation period starts and ends State how to assess and maintain a patent airway for your patient 	
 State the function of the nitrous oxide delivery unit, include all components State the two built in safety features on the nitrous oxide delivery unit, include the rationale Identify the appropriate time and support personnel to delivery nitrous oxide 	2
 6. Using EMR locate and complete the Sedation Documentation record to: a. Identify risk and to meet the criteria for nitrous oxide administration b. Obtain informed verbal consent and provide information (fact sheet) c. Obtain an order for nitrous oxide+/-additional analgesic+/- Topical LA 7. Demonstrate patient assessment, including correct sizing of the facemask 8. Demonstrate preparation of the child and parent, prior to the sedation event 9. Demonstrate the safety checks for the nitrous oxide delivery unit and assemble the disposable components of the unit, prior to the sedation event 10. Demonstrate preparation of treatment area and emergency equipment as per the Record of sedation for procedure MR755/A, prior to the sedation event 11. Demonstrate how to turn on the scavenging system for the nitrous oxide gas and ensure compliance with Occupation Health and Safety standards 12. Demonstrate leadership as the "Sedationistr": a. Clarify the roles of staff and family, prior to the sedation event b. State when the child is ready for the procedure to begin c. Direct staff and family, maintaining one leader and a calm environment 14. Demonstrate continuous monitoring of vital signs and UMSS 17. Deliver nitrous oxide making adjustment to: a. the concentration of nitrous oxide based on anxiety, pain and sedation requirements b. the gas flows based on the patients age (child or adolescent), breathing pattern and volume of gas in the reservoir bag c. the facemask in order to maintain a seal over the nose and mouth 18. Demonstrate safe and timely management of side effects or adverse events 19. Monitor administration time and communicates timing with the Proceduralist 20. Demonstrate to of sedation period" assessment, include level of alertness and return to baseline vital signs 21. Perfo	

Nurse competency statement on next page

I have demonstrated the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and attributes to be deemed competent in independently administering nitrous oxide. The minimum recommended number of supervised nitrous oxide events, achieving independent administration, was undertaken and documented below. I acknowledge that ongoing development and maintenance of competency is my responsibility and will be evidenced in my Professional Practice Portfolio.

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:

Record of Nitrous Oxide Administration The recommended number of supervised nitrous oxide sedation events is based on prior experience of nitrous					
oxide administration. Refer to-Comfort Kids Website-For health professionals - nitrous oxide accreditation process					
Event	Feedback	Outcome for Event	Assessor		
Number	Prompts required	Assisted - Repeat	Signature &		
& Date	Areas to improve	Independent - Competent	Designation		
a Date	Areas to improve	independent competent	Designation		

Respiratory Assessment and Illness

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively performs a comprehensive paediatric respiratory assessment and discusses the pathophysiology and management of common paediatric respiratory illnesses.

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Asthma, Bronchiolitis, Croup, Pertussis, Pneumonia; RCH Emergency Department Respiratory Learning Package

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS 1. Locate and read: Κ a. Sugar Glider respiratory pre-reading package Asthma clinical practice guideline b. Bronchiolitis clinical practice guideline c. Croup clinical practice guideline d. Pneumonia clinical practice guideline e. Pertussis clinical practice guideline 2. Describe the anatomical & physiological differences between a paediatric and adult airway. 3. Describe the anatomical & physiological differences in relation to the respiratory system for a. infant b. small child C. older child 4. State the normal values for respiratory rates in an a. infant b. small child c. older child 5. Discuss preparation of the environment, equipment, and child for respiratory assessment 6. Identify and state significance of respiratory noises a. Wheeze b. Stridor c. Crackles: Course / fine d. Grunting 7. State the signs and symptoms of mild, moderate, severe respiratory distress 8. Discuss oxygen saturation monitoring in relation to respiratory assessment and illness 9. Discuss the relationship between pulse oximetry and the oxyhaemoglobin dissociation curve. 10. Describe the pathophysiology underlying common respiratory conditions: a. Asthma b. Bronchiolitis c. Pneumonia d. Croup e. Pertussis 11. Discuss interventions/management of common respiratory conditions: a. Asthma b. Bronchiolitis c. Pneumonia d. Croup e. Pertussis 12. Describe clinical indications and rationale for commencing oxygen therapy 13. Describe process for escalating care of a patient who develops an oxygen requirement 14. Describe observation regime for patients when weaning oxygen therapy. 1. Demonstrate effective respiratory assessment in relation to: a. Level of consciousness b. Inspection (Look) c. Auscultation (Listen) d. Palpation (Feel) e. History Taking Effort & Efficiency of breathing f. 2.Using Flowsheets, demonstrate accurate documentation of respiratory status under 'Observations', 'Primary Assessment', and 'Focused Assessment'. 2. Accurately document findings of respiratory assessment: a. Air entry b. Respiratory rate and character c. Rise and fall of chest wall d. Normal sounds on auscultation e. Work of breathing Landmarks and sequence for auscultation f.

3. Demonstrate effective use of spacer for different age groups

S

4. Demonstrate asthma education to parents / caregivers

Nurse Declaration on next page

I have demonstrated the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and attributes to be deemed competent in this competency. I acknowledge that ongoing development and maintenance of competency is my responsibility and will be evidenced in my Professional Practice Portfolio.

 \Box Please indicate if there is written feedback or reflections related to this competency in the designated section of the workbook

Nurse Name: Signature: Date:	Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
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Assessor Name:

Signature:

Thermoregulation (Neonates)

Competency Statement:

The nurse provides safe and effective thermoregulation nursing care for neonates and infants.

Element Exemptions: Banksia, Cockatoo, Dolphin, Emergency, Kelpie, Koala, Kookaburra, Medical Imaging, Perioperative, Platypus, Possum, RCH@Home, Rosella, Sugar Glider (K10); Banksia, Cockatoo, Dolphin, Emergency, Kelpie, Koala, Kookaburra, Medical Imaging, Perioperative, Platypus, Possum, RCH@Home, Sugar Glider (S5-7)

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS			
K	 Thermoregulation Overview 1. State the normal range for axilla and rectal temperatures in a neonate or infant 2. State the correct technique for obtaining a rectal temperature in children under 3 months of age 3. Define neutral thermal environment (NTE) 4. Explain the four mechanisms of heat loss and state two strategies to prevent heat loss for each of the four mechanisms 5. State risk factors for temperature imbalance in neonates 6. Discuss cold stress and impact this has on the critically ill neonate 7. Outline the nursing management for hypothermia 8. Define hyperthermia and describe the assessment findings in the neonate 9. Outline the nursing management for hyperthermia 10. Explain how nursing an extremely low birth weight neonate is humidity affects temperature balance 11. 		
S	 Demonstrate the principles of thermoregulation in delivery of nursing care. Using EMR demonstrate accurate documentation if infant temperature. 		

Nurse Declaration on next page

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:
Assessor Name:	Signature:	Date:

Tracheostomy Management

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for the infant / child with a Tracheostomy Tube

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Clinical Practice Guidelines: Tracheostomy Management; Nursing: Tracheostomy Video; Nursing: Tracheostomy Decannulation; PICU Intranet Artificial airway suctioning, RCH Policies & Procedures - Documentation: Medical Records Documentation - Medical Records

Element Exemptions: Banksia, Cockatoo, Dolphin, Emergency, Kelpie, Koala, Kookaburra, Medical Imaging, Perioperative, Platypus, Possum, RCH@Home, Sugar Glider (K21-23, S7); Butterfly (K10)

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS

Κ

- Locate and read RCH Tracheostomy management CPG
 - 2. Watch the RCH Tracheostomy Care Video
 - 3. Describe the basic anatomy of the trachea
 - 4. State 3 underlying principles for which a tracheostomy tube is inserted
- 5. Describe 3 clinical conditions for which a tracheostomy tube is inserted
- 6. State essential aspects of the upper airway that are bypassed when a tracheostomy tube is inserted
- 7. Identify the different tracheostomy tubes used at RCH and discuss their management
- 8. Identify the different tracheostomy tapes used at RCH and discuss age related safety issues
- 9. State immediate and long term complications following insertion of a tracheostomy tube
- 10. Discuss the process for transition of a recently tracheostomied patient from PICU / NICU to a ward
- 11. Discuss patient safety when transporting within hospital
- 12. Discuss nursing supervision requirements of a patient with a tracheostomy tube
- 13. State the signs that indicate when suctioning is required.
- 14. Describe the different secretions that may be observed and what each might indicate
- 15. State what a granuloma is, why they occur and how they are resolved
- 16. State options available for providing humidification via a tracheostomy tube
- 17. State options available for providing oxygen via a tracheostomy tube
- 18. Describe signs and symptoms of a blocked tracheostomy tube and state interventions required
- 19. Identify and discuss safety issues in relation to
 - a. Bathing
 - b. Feeding
 - Travel c.
 - d. Clothing
 - e. Play

20. Discuss discharge planning for family / caregivers including: routine care and procedures, emergency procedures, community support and supplies

- 21. Discuss the post-operative nursing management (<7days) of a newly established tracheostomy
 - a. availability of tracheostomy set or airway dilators at bedside b. availability of spare tracheostomy tubes at bedside
 - c. timing 1st tube change
 - d. personnel 1st tube change
 - e. procedure for soiled ties
 - assessment of stoma f.
 - g. routine for changing trachy dressing
 - h. airway clearance and tube patency
- 22. Discuss the rationale for stay sutures
- 1. Add 'Tracheostomy' to flowsheets under LDA's S
 - 2. Demonstrate correct documentation of Tracheostomy cares using EMR:
 - LDA Assessment •
 - **Observations Suction** •
 - Demonstrate the procedure for changing tracheostomy ties 3.
 - 4. Demonstrate recommended bedside setup / transport kit / emergency kit
 - 5. Demonstrate correct procedure for stoma care
 - 6. Assemble equipment and demonstrate procedure for routine tracheostomy tube change
 - 7. Demonstrate emergency management of a tracheostomy tube with respect to
 - a. Blockage
 - b. Accidental decannulation
 - 8. Demonstrate correct suctioning technique
 - 9. Demonstrate application of humidification and oxygen via the tracheostomy tube.
 - 10. Demonstrate care of a patient undergoing planned decannulation
 - 11. Demonstrate management of a percutaneous tracheostomy tube

Nurse Declaration on next page

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Nurse Name:	Signature:	Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Ventilation: Mechanical (Basic Principles)

Competency Statement:

The nurse demonstrates a sound understanding of the principles of mechanical ventilation

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Intranet – PICU – Guidelines: Nursing management of the patient with invasive mechanical ventilation in PICU; Ventilator Alarm Settings; Artificial airway suctioning; Ventilator & accessory selection guide for PICU; Nitric oxide protocols; ED respiratory package (available from ED education) RCH Policies & Procedures – Documentation: Medical Records Documentation – Medical Records

1.	Locate and read RCH references related to this competency
2.	Describe the physiology of normal spontaneous breathing
3.	Discuss the lung characteristics of
	a. Airway resistance
	b. Lung compliance
	c. Tidal volume (VT)
	d. Minute volume (VE)
	e. Dead Space
	f. Shunt
	g. Inspiratory / Expiratory ratio (I:E ratio)
	h. Ventilation / Perfusion ratio (VQ)
	State the aims of mechanical ventilation
5.	Define mechanical ventilation and explain
	a. Invasive ventilation
	b. Non-invasive ventilation
	c. Negative pressure ventilation
6.	Distinguish the two main modes of ventilation and discuss their application in ventilating children
	a. Volume ventilation
	b. Pressure ventilation
7.	State the clinical management for initiation of mechanical ventilation for the paediatric patient with
	a. Acute respiratory failure
0	b. Chronic respiratory failure
δ.	Explain the types of breaths that may be delivered by a ventilator
	 a. Mandatory Breaths b. Spontaneous: triggered, assisted, supported
۵	Determine the difference between SIMV breaths and Assist Control breaths
	Identify the components of the ventilation circuit
10.	a. Inspiratory limb
	b. Expiratory limb
	c. Exhalation valve
	d. Humidifier
	e. Oxygen inlet and monitor
11.	Define the ventilation parameters
	a. PIP / IPAP
	b. PEEP / EPAP
	c. Pressure Support
	d. Assist sensitivity (Flow Trigger)
	e. Inspiratory Time
	f. Flow
	g. Minimum / Maximum inspiratory time (TiMin/ TiMax)
	h. Fi02
12.	State the causes of and appropriate response for
	a. Low pressure alarm
	b. High pressure alarm
	c. Low minute volume alarm
1.	Demonstrate and discuss appropriate alarm settings for
10	a. Pressure parameters
	Flow parameters
14.	Provide a rational for the use of humidification and discuss
	a. Care of the humidifier and temperature probes
	b. Temperature setting c. Humidity control
	d. Troubleshooting

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Nurse Name:

Signature:

Date:

Assessor Name:

Signature:

Ventilation (Non-Invasive)

Non-Invasive positive pressure ventilation (NPPV)

Competency Statement:

The nurse safely and effectively cares for the child receiving CPAP and BIPAP

RCH references related to this competency: RCH Intranet: PICU Intranet – Guidelines: Non-invasive respiratory support in PICU; Ventilator and accessory selection guideline; High flow nasal prong NFNP oxygen therapy; PICU ventilation package (obtain from PICU education);Non-invasive BIPAP ventilation package (obtain from ED education) Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) and Non-invasive Ventilation (NIV) CPG

COMPETENCY ELEMENTS

Κ

- 1. Locate and read RCH references related to this competency
- 2. Describe the physiology of normal spontaneous breathing.
- 3. Differentiate between type I and type II respiratory failure.
- 4. Describe the lung characteristics of:
 - Airway resistance
 - Lung compliance
 - Tidal volume (VT)
 - Dead Space
 - Shunt
 - Inspiratory / Expiratory ratio (I:E ratio)
 - Ventilation / Perfusion ratio (VQ)
 - Shunt / Dead Space
- 5. Define and differentiate clinical requirements for CPAP and BiPAP. Cite clinical exemplars for each.
- 6. Define the following terms:
 - PIP/IPAP
 - PEEP/EPAP
 - Minute Ventilation (VE)
 - Minimum and Maximum Inspiratory Time
 - Breath Rate
- 7. State normal blood gas parameters and demonstrate ability to interpret blood gas specimen.
- 8. Differentiate between Spontaneous(S), Spontaneous Timed (ST) and Timed (T) modes.
- 9. Differentiate between CPAP circuit and BiPAP circuit.
 - State circuit change schedule
 - Identify CO2 blow-off mask and circuit
- 10. Differentiate between CPAP mask and BiPAP mask.
 - Nasal / Full Face / Total Face
 - Identify CO2 blow off and anti-asphyxiation valve
- 11. State possible causes of and demonstrate trouble shooting for alarm violations
- 12. Provide a rationale for the use of humidification and discuss:
 - o Care of the humidifier and temperature probes
 - Temperature settings
 - o Rain-out
 - Troubleshooting alarms
- 13. Discuss nursing management of the patient requiring non-invasive ventilation:
 - Monitoring and observations
 - Start of shift checks
 - Respiratory assessment and Ventilation assessment
 - Airway patency and clearance
 - Hygiene and Pressure area care
 - \circ $\;$ Aspiration and suffocation risk.
 - Complications and Trouble Shooting
 - Psychological / Psychosocial support
- 15. Discuss principles of infection control when caring for a patient receiving CPAP / BiPAP.

S	 Demonstrate the function/use of the following CPAP settings: Set CPAP pressure C-flex and C-flex+ (Remstar Pro series only) Set ramp pressure and time Mask off alarm
	2. Demonstrate the function/use of the following bilevel settings:

0	On/Standby
0	Lock and Unlock driver
0	S, ST and T mode
0	IPAP/EPAP, CPAP
0	Respiratory Rate
0	Ti min and Ti max
0	I:E ratio
0	
0	Trigger sensitivity
0	Cycle
0	Mask type
0	Humidifier type
0	Tube length
0	AB filter
2 604	
	AP circuit and BiPAP circuit.
0	Assemble circuit and perform circuit change
0	Convert BiPAP circuit to CPAP circuit
4. Der	nonstrate correct fitting of mask and head-strap.
5. Add	l oxygen and oxygen analyser to circuit.
6. Cal	ibrate oxygen analyser.
7. Der	nonstrate use of external pressure manometer (tracheostomy CPAP only)
8. Der	nonstrate ability to set appropriate alarm parameters.
0	High Pressure
0	Low Pressure
0	Low Minute Volume
0	Leak Alarm
	emonstrate use of battery for patient transport.
4. Id	entify and demonstrate appropriate documentation for patient receiving NIV on EMR:
0	
0	Add/Remove CPAP/BiPAP row in Flowsheets
0	Populating ventilation observations in Flowsheets

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Self-Reflection:		
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