



EDUCATION CURRICULA

LEVEL 1 AND 2

PREAMBLE

As the peak organisation, representing the professional interests of anaesthetic and post-anaesthetic nurses, The Australian College of PeriAnaesthesia Nurses (ACPAN) aims to promote the highest standards of perianaesthesia care, based on the available evidence, consultation, and expert consensus. This document has been developed in consultation with ANZCA and forms the basis for certification anaesthesia and PACU nurses in Australia. Additionally, the ACPAN education curriculum level 1 complies with ANZCA PS08 and PS04.

The ACPAN curricula intend to produce anaesthesia, PACU and perianaesthesia nurses who:

- Provide perianaesthesia care under direct or indirect supervision, and in cooperation with physician anaesthetists.
- Collaborate with other members of the perioperative team.
- Maintain patient safety and transparency to the public.
- Maintain quality of care and outcomes.
- Participate in adequate continuous education and training.
- Comply with ACPAN guidelines

CURRICULA OUTLINE – Level 1 and 2

Level 1: the Postanaesthesia Care Nurse	Level 1: the Anaesthesia Nurse	Level 2: the Perianaesthesia Professional
Focus: <i>postanaesthesia care after ophthalmic procedures, minor orthopaedic, plastic, general, gynaecology, urology, ENT and dental procedures, obstetrics, day surgery, regional anaesthesia. For each category, the topics and objectives are mentioned.</i>	Focus: <i>of the Level 1 Anaesthesia Nurse curriculum will comprise the following procedures: ophthalmic, minor orthopaedic, plastic, general, gynaecology, urology, ENT, dental, obstetrics, day surgery, and regional anaesthesia. For each category, the topics and objectives are stated</i>	Focus: <i>Minor and major orthopaedic, plastic, general, gynaecology, urology, neurology, ENT and dental procedures, obstetrics, regional anaesthesia, paediatric patients and geriatric patients, trauma, minor vascular and thoracic procedures, obesity/bariatric procedures, off-site anaesthesia.</i>
Category A: The Perianaesthesia Nurse Domain (CanMEDS: all roles)	Category A: The Perianaesthesia Nurse Domain (CanMEDS: all roles)	A. The Perianaesthesia Professional (CanMEDS: all roles) An analysis of the Perianaesthesia Professional domain
Major topics History of perianaesthesia nurse, legislation of perianaesthesia nurse, scope of practice (standards), CanMEDS role model, professional regulation, ethics in perianaesthesia nurse, cultural issues, informed consent.	Major topics History of perianaesthesia nurse, legislation of perianaesthesia nurse, scope of practice (standards), CanMEDS role model, professional regulation, ethics in perianaesthesia nurse, cultural issues, informed consent.	Major topics Review of the legal aspects governing perianaesthesia practice and the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards.
Course objectives 1. To describe the historical development of perianaesthesia nurse practice. 2. To analyse major legal and ethical issues related to the specialty. 3. To describe the significance of scope of practice issues in perianaesthesia nursing. 4. To describe the CanMEDS role model and its implication for practice. 5. To analyse collaboration, communication under the aspect of patient safety. 6. To describe characteristics of teamwork and collaboration.	Course objectives 1. To describe the historical development of perianaesthesia nurse practice. 2. To analyse major legal and ethical issues related to the specialty. 3. To describe the significance of scope of practice issues in perianaesthesia nursing. 4. To describe the CanMEDS role model and its implication for practice. 5. To analyse collaboration, communication under the aspect of patient safety. To describe characteristics of teamwork and collaboration.	Course objectives 1. Identify issues of collaboration, communication and teamwork, as well as ethical and professional considerations.



ACPAN Education Curriculum

Category B: Economics and Organisation (CanMEDS: manager, communicator)	Category B: Economics and Organisation (CanMEDS: manager, communicator)	B. Economics and Organization (CanMEDS: manager, communicator)
<p>Major topics Situational awareness about the different roles in the perioperative environment.</p>	<p>Major topics Situational awareness about the different roles in the perioperative environment.</p>	<p>Major topics Situational awareness, PACE, organization in the perioperative environment, and development of health policies.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the organization and roles within the perioperative environment. 2. To demonstrate features of collaboration, workplace and team organisation as well as ethical and professional aspects. 3. To demonstrate knowledge of cleaning/sterilisation requirements and indicators of sterility for reusable equipment. 4. To demonstrate knowledge of the basic principles of risk management. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the organization and roles within the perioperative environment. 2. To demonstrate features of collaboration, workplace and team organisation as well as ethical and professional aspects. 3. To demonstrate knowledge of cleaning/sterilisation requirements and indicators of sterility for reusable equipment. <p>To demonstrate knowledge of the basic principles of risk management.</p>	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyse the organization, interrelationships among components, and function of the Perioperative Services in the hospital. 2. Analyse contemporary health care issues related to perianaesthesia services.
Category C: Principles of Anaesthesia (CanMEDS: all roles)	Category C: Principles of Anaesthesia (CanMEDS: all roles)	C. Principles of Anaesthesia (CanMEDS: all roles)
<p>Anaesthesia principles; types of anaesthesia</p>	<p>Perianaesthesia principles associated with specific specialty procedures; management of ASA 1 – 3 patients for elective basic surgery</p>	<p>Peri-anaesthesia principles associated with management of ASA 1 – 5 patients and minor and major surgery in all type of patients: paediatric and geriatric patients, bariatric, elective and emergency patients and patients with special problems.</p>
<p>Major topics Preoperative assessment, sedation and general anaesthesia, basic ventilation modes, loco-regional anaesthesia.</p>	<p>Major topics Non-invasive monitoring, airway anatomy, preoperative assessment, fluid and blood component therapy, patient positioning and transfer, sedation and general anaesthesia, basic ventilation modes and monitoring, documentation, universal precautions and infection control, collaboration, communication, anxiety management and health education</p>	<p>Major topics Pathophysiology, physiology, monitoring and management principles associated with anaesthesia care for paediatric, geriatric, bariatric, obstetric and emergency patients, and specific diseases relevant for anaesthesia.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To demonstrate knowledge of factors obtained in a preoperative evaluation influencing postanaesthesia care. 2. To differentiate anatomical and physiological features and positioning considerations associated with procedures presented. 3. To differentiate between sedation and general anaesthesia and the related (medication and monitoring) requirements. 4. To demonstrate knowledge of most common types of loco-regional blocks, basic understanding of how they are performed. 5. To demonstrate knowledge about basic ventilation modes. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To outline the components, perform equipment checks and demonstrate procedures for the safe use of the anaesthesia machine and adjunctive equipment; 2. To synthesise information obtained in a preoperative evaluation and formulate a basic anaesthesia plan of care, including positioning, fluid administration, basic monitoring, and airway management; 3. To synthesise appropriate and safe anaesthetic management plans based on the patient's, pathophysiology and surgical procedure; 4. To differentiate surgical and equipment issues, monitoring, and pharmacological considerations unique to the procedures presented; 5. To differentiate anatomical and physiological features and positioning considerations associated with procedures presented; 6. To demonstrate knowledge of inadvertent perioperative hypothermia and its complications, intraoperative temperature monitoring and utilising appropriate active warming equipment. Knowledge of the difference between active and passive warming on core temperature; 7. To synthesise information obtained during perioperative monitoring: data, common interference and signs related to perioperative crisis management; 8. To synthesise information obtained from assessing a patient for: airway, ventilation, oxygenation, circulation, depth of anaesthesia, temperature and neuromuscular function; 9. To differentiate between sedation and general anaesthesia and the related (monitoring) requirements; and 10. To synthesise information obtained during anaesthesia to facilitate a safe and efficient emergence of anaesthesia. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outline the components, describe the operation, perform equipment checks and demonstrate procedures for safe use of the anaesthesia machine and adjunctive equipment. 2. Synthesize appropriate and safe anaesthetic management plans based on the patient's age, pathophysiology, and surgical procedure. 3. Differentiate anatomical and physiological features, equipment issues, and pharmacological considerations unique to paediatric, geriatric, bariatric, obstetric and emergency patients. 4. Differentiate surgical and equipment issues, monitoring, and pharmacological considerations unique to the procedures presented. 5. Differentiate positioning considerations associated with procedures presented. 6. Implement interventions to prevent delirium. 7. Synthesize and analyse non-invasive and invasive monitoring data and trends



ACPAN Education Curriculum

<p>Category D: Basic Science (CanMEDS: specialist, professional) Applied sciences course that introduces the basic principles of chemistry, physics and neuroscience and the integration of these principles into the practice of perianaesthesia nursing.</p>	<p>Category D: Basic Science (CanMEDS: specialist, professional) Applied sciences that introduces the basic principles of chemistry, physics and neuroscience and the integration of these principles into the practice of perianaesthesia nursing.</p>	<p>D. Basic Science (CanMEDS: expert, professional) Principles of chemistry, physics and neuroscience and the integration of these principles into the practice of perianaesthesia nursing.</p>
<p>Major topics Pressure, tension, flow, solubility, gas laws, diffusion, osmosis, vaporization, electricity, anaesthetic agents, mechanisms of general anaesthesia and physiology of acute pain, active and passive warming, gas cylinders and pipelines.</p>	<p>Major topics Pressure, tension, flow, solubility, gas laws, diffusion, osmosis, vaporization, electricity, anaesthetic agents, mechanisms of general anaesthesia and physiology of acute pain, active and passive warming and gas cylinders and pipelines.</p>	<p>Major Topics Chemistry, physics, neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, radiation, laser, invasive monitoring (arterial BP, CVP and pulmonary catheter), ventilation modes, ultrasound.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To synthesise physical principles and their relationship to the practice of anaesthesia. To analyse and integrate select principles of organic and inorganic chemistry to the practice of anaesthesia. To understand heat losses in relation to conduction, convection, radiation and evaporation. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To synthesise physical principles and their relationship to the practice of anaesthesia; To analyse and integrate select principles of organic and inorganic chemistry to the practice of anaesthesia; and To understand heat losses in relation to conduction, convection, radiation and evaporation. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesize physical principles and their relationship to the practice of anaesthesia, especially invasive monitoring, and cell saving techniques. Understands and recognizes anatomical structures when ultrasound is used for invasive and nerve location. Differentiate anatomy and physiology and describe the effects of anaesthetic medications on neurological systems.
<p>Category E: Pharmacology (CanMEDS: specialist) Drug mechanisms, pharmacological effects, drug-receptor site interactions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of agents used in the perioperative period.</p>	<p>Category E: Pharmacology (CanMEDS: specialist) Drug mechanisms, pharmacological effects, drug-receptor site interactions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of agents used in the perioperative period.</p>	<p>E. Pharmacology (CanMEDS: expert) Pharmacological effects, drug-receptor site interactions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of agents used in the perioperative period.</p>
<p>Major topics Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of induction drugs, inhalational anaesthetics, benzodiazepines, anxiolytics, intravenous analgesic agents, local anaesthetics, neuromuscular blocking agents and reversals, commonly used sympathomimetics, sympatholytic and cardiovascular medication, antiemetics and NSAIDS.</p>	<p>Major topics Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of induction drugs, inhalational anaesthetics, benzodiazepines, anxiolytics, intravenous analgesic agents, local anaesthetics, neuromuscular blocking agents and reversals, commonly used sympathomimetics, sympatholytic and cardiovascular medication, antiemetics and NSAIDS</p>	<p>Major Topics Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of local anaesthetics, cardiovascular and respiratory medication, antacids, histamine antagonists, gastrointestinal prokinetics, diuretics, anticoagulants, anti-platelet agents, thrombolytics.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To synthesize the pharmacologic effects of specific anaesthetic agents, including reversal agents and local anaesthetics. To analyse the mechanism of action and the pharmacologic effects of adjunctive agents used in the perianaesthesia period such as commonly used sympathomimetics, sympatholytic and cardiovascular medication, antiemetics and NSAIDS. To synthesize appropriate and safe anaesthesia management protocols utilizing the anaesthetic agents discussed. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain the major principles of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics as they relate to inhalational and intravenously administered drugs; To analyse the mechanism of action and the pharmacologic effects of specific anaesthetic agents; To analyse the mechanism of action and the pharmacologic effects of adjunctive agents used in the perioperative period such as commonly used sympathomimetics, sympatholytic and cardiovascular medication, antiemetics and NSAIDS; To discuss the uses, limitations and contraindications of depolarizing and non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agents, local anaesthetics, recognising differences in onset, duration of action, clearance, and side effects; and To synthesise appropriate and safe anaesthesia management protocols utilizing the anaesthetic agents discussed. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the mechanism of action and the pharmacologic effects of specific anaesthetic agents. Analyse the appropriateness of medication considering patient-specific body habitus, age, physiology, concurrent medications, pathophysiology, and the surgical procedure. Discuss the uses, limitations and contraindications of medication recognizing differences in onset, duration of action, clearance, and side effects. Synthesize appropriate and safe anaesthesia management protocols utilizing the anaesthetic agents discussed.
<p>Category F: Physiology (CanMEDS: specialist)</p>	<p>Category F: Physiology (CanMEDS: specialist)</p>	<p>F. Physiology (CanMEDS: expert)</p>
<p>Major topics Cardiovascular, respiratory, and cellular physiology, with emphasis on how these systems relate to anaesthesia management.</p>	<p>Major topics Cardiovascular, respiratory, and cellular physiology, with emphasis on how these systems relate to anaesthesia management</p>	<p>Major Topics Cardiac, haematological, hepatic, renal, and neurological physiology, with emphasis on how these systems relate to anaesthesia management.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To describe the important anatomical structures for each of the body systems presented. To discuss the major functions and processes of each of the major body systems. To synthesize the complex regulatory processes that produce homeostasis for each of the body systems discussed. To analyse the effects of anaesthesia on select physiologic systems. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To describe the important anatomical structures for each of the body systems presented; To discuss the major functions and processes of each of the major body systems; To synthesise the complex regulatory processes that produce homeostasis for each of the body systems discussed; and To analyse the effects of anaesthesia on select physiologic systems. 	<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the important anatomical structures for each of the body systems presented. Discuss the major functions and processes of each of the major body systems. Synthesize the complex regulatory processes that produce homeostasis for each of the body systems discussed. Analyse the effects of anaesthesia on select physiologic systems.



ACPAN Education Curriculum

Category G: Pathophysiology (CanMEDS: specialist) Pathophysiologic disorders with emphasis on the surgical patient and implications for safe anaesthesia management.	Category G: Pathophysiology (CanMEDS: specialist) Pathophysiologic disorders with emphasis on the surgical patient and implications for safe anaesthesia management.	G. Pathophysiology (CanMEDS: expert) Pathophysiologic disorders with emphasis on the surgical patient and implications for safe anaesthesia management.
Major topics Respiratory disease and cardiovascular diseases.	Major topics Respiratory disease and cardiovascular diseases.	Major topics Paediatric disorders, haematological diseases, cardiac disorders, different types of shock, renal disease, neuromuscular and musculoskeletal disorders, acute pain, psychiatric disorders, liver disease, endocrine disorders, neurological diseases.
Course objectives 1. To analyse the pathophysiologic basis, manifestations, and treatment options for the disorders discussed. 2. To integrate information regarding the presented pathophysiology with postoperative management.	Course objectives 1. To analyse the pathophysiologic basis, manifestations, and treatment options for the disorders discussed. 2. To integrate information regarding the presented pathophysiology with perioperative and anaesthesia management.	Course objectives 1. Analyse the pathophysiology, manifestations, and treatment options for the disorders discussed. 2. Integrate information regarding the presented pathophysiology with perioperative and anaesthesia management.
Category H: Emergency management Recognizing and assisting in emergency care effectively.	Category H: Emergency management Recognizing and assisting in emergency care effectively.	H: Emergency management Recognizing and assisting in emergency care effectively in paediatric and geriatric patients, bariatric, elective and emergency patients and patients with special problems.
Major topics Advanced Life Support, crew resource management, hypothermia, difficult airway management, CICO, critical bleeding and massive transfusion, anaphylaxis, local anaesthetic toxicity, malignant hyperthermia, cardiac and pulmonary events.	Major topics Advanced Life Support, crew resource management, hypothermia, difficult airway management, CICO, critical bleeding and massive transfusion, anaphylaxis, local anaesthetic toxicity, malignant hyperthermia, cardiac and pulmonary events.	Major topics Advanced Life Support, crew resource management, hypothermia, difficult airway management, CICO, critical bleeding and massive transfusion, anaphylaxis, local anaesthetic toxicity, malignant hyperthermia, cardiac and pulmonary events.
Course objectives 1. To recall the appropriate algorithms for CPR, difficult airway (including failed intubation and can't intubate, can't oxygenate), massive blood transfusion, anaphylaxis, toxicity of local anaesthetics, malignant hyperthermia. 2. To describe the role of the PACU nurse.	Course objectives 1. To recall the appropriate algorithms for CPR, difficult airway (including failed intubation and can't intubate, can't oxygenate), massive blood transfusion, anaphylaxis, toxicity of local anaesthetics, malignant hyperthermia. 2. To describe the role of the Anaesthesia nurse.	Course objectives: 1. To recall the appropriate algorithms for CPR, difficult airway (including failed intubation and can't intubate, can't oxygenate), massive blood transfusion, anaphylaxis, toxicity of local anaesthetics, malignant hyperthermia. 2. To describe the role of the anaesthesia and PACU nurse.



<p>Category I: Postoperative Care (CanMEDS: all roles) Post-anaesthesia care principles associated with specific specialty procedures; management of ASA 1 – 3 patients for elective basic surgery.</p>		<p>Principles of Post-Operative Care (CanMEDS: all roles) Postoperative care principles associated with specific specialty procedures; management of ASA 1 – 5 patients, paediatric and geriatric patients, bariatric, elective and emergency patients and patients with special problems.</p>
<p>Major topics Non-invasive monitoring, airway anatomy, fluid and blood component therapy, patient positioning in theatre, sedation and general anaesthesia, basic monitoring, documentation, universal precautions and infection control, collaboration, communication, anxiety control, health education.</p>		<p>Major topics Postoperative emesis and pain management, management of postoperative complications, and early recognition of deterioration.</p>
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To outline the components, perform equipment checks and demonstrate procedures for the safe use of PACU equipment. 2. To synthesize information obtained in a postprocedural handover and formulate a basic postanesthesia plan of care, including medication, wound and drain observations, positioning, fluid balance, basic monitoring, and airway management. 3. To differentiate observations, monitoring, positioning and pharmacological considerations unique to the performed intervention. 4. To differentiate observations and preventive therapies for deterioration unique to the loco-regional block, assessment of sensory and motor block. 5. To synthesize information obtained during postprocedural monitoring: data, common interference and signs related to perioperative crisis management. 6. To synthesize information obtained from assessing a patient for: airway, breathing, oxygenation, circulation, level of consciousness, mental status, temperature and neuromuscular function. 7. To demonstrate knowledge of oxygen delivery systems, their working mechanisms, indications and risks. 8. To synthesize information obtained during postprocedural handover to facilitate a safe and efficient postanesthesia recovery period, ensuring the patient's full recovery from anaesthesia and return of vital signs to near baseline. 9. To synthesize information obtained during the perianaesthesia period to formulate a postoperative instruction for the ward and has knowledge of discharge criteria stage 1 PACU. 10. To differentiate information for handover as per SBAR (or similar). 		<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outline the components, perform equipment checks and demonstrate procedures for safe use of equipment and consumables in the postanesthesia care unit. 2. Synthesize information obtained in a systematic handover and formulate a comprehensive postprocedural plan of care based on the patient's age, pathophysiology, and interventions performed. 3. Analyse and differentiate postoperative observations, monitoring, and pharmacological considerations unique to the intervention, patient and type of anaesthesia. 4. Differentiate positioning considerations associated with pathophysiology and interventions performed. 5. Implement interventions to prevent delirium. 6. Analyse and takes appropriate action of inadvertent postoperative hypothermia and its complications, temp monitoring and utilising appropriate active warming equipment.



<p>Category J: Management of postoperative complications Postanaesthesia care and the most common problems encountered in the postanaesthesia care unit.</p>		
<p>Major topics Post-surgical and post-procedural complications, hypothermia, acute pain, regional blocks, spinal and epidural complications, urinary retention, postoperative nausea and vomiting, delirium, cardiovascular and respiratory complications, awareness and visual disturbance.</p>		
<p>Course objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To demonstrate knowledge of specific surgical/procedural complications, early signs and symptoms and effective interventions. 2. To demonstrate knowledge of inadvertent postprocedural hypothermia and its complications, postprocedural temp monitoring and utilising appropriate active warming equipment. To demonstrate knowledge of difference between active and passive warming on core temperature. 3. To differentiate observations and therapies for presence of acute pain (medical and non-medical). 4. To demonstrate knowledge of assessment of analgesic efficacy and gradual return of motor and sensory function after spinal and/or epidural anaesthesia. 5. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural postdural puncture headache, spinal-epidural hematoma, transient neurologic syndrome and its therapies. 6. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural urinary retention, patient-specific, procedure-specific, and anaesthetic-specific risk factors and its therapies. 7. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural postoperative nausea and vomiting: Risk factors, preventive strategies, and treatment of PONV. 8. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural (emergence) delirium, early signs, risk factors and preventative strategies. 9. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural cardiovascular complications such as hypotension, hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, myocardial ischemia, and decompensated heart failure and its preventive measures, signs & symptoms and initial treatment. 10. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural airway obstruction such as laryngospasm and bronchospasm, and its preventive measures, signs & symptoms and initial treatment. 11. To synthesis information obtained during hypoventilation due to a depressed level of consciousness or neuromuscular weakness. 12. To demonstrate knowledge of postprocedural pulmonary emboli and thrombosis and its signs & symptoms, monitoring and utilising appropriate equipment and consumables. 13. Knowledge of postprocedural awareness with recall following general anesthesia and its treatment. 14. Knowledge of postprocedural corneal abrasion and its treatment. 		



K. Clinical Practice	K. Clinical Practice	K. Clinical Practice
<p>Airway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competence in bag mask ventilation, preoxygenation and airway adjuncts. 2. Can prepare and assist in the introduction of the different airway options available in the department. 3. Proactive approach to airway difficulties and pre-emptive in ensuring guedell, bougie, stylet, patient positioning between intubation attempts. 4. Rapid sequence intubation with cricoid pressure. 5. BURP manoeuvre to assist anaesthetist with intubation if required <p>Care:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Participation in the positioning of patients to prevent injuries. 7. Management of fluid and blood component therapy. 8. Blood sampling. 9. Pressure area care, ensuring anatomical alignment of patients, use of appropriate equipment, assessment of pressure areas and documentation of any concerns. 10. Postoperative temp monitoring and utilising appropriate active warming equipment. <p>Anaesthesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Assistance at administration and management of spinal anaesthesia and regional blocks. 12. Assisting in the management of complications of spinal anaesthesia and regional blocks: signs and symptoms of total spinal, local anaesthetic toxicity, itching. <p>Safety and legal practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Verifies consent and patient identification and relevant postoperative nursing documentation. 14. Utilization of standard precautions and appropriate infection control measures. 15. Conduction of appropriate equipment check. 16. Check consumables and equipment for sterility. 17. Adheres to safety standards, identifies problems and takes appropriate actions. 18. Acts to ensure patient's preferences are met, upholds patient's rights and dignity. <p>Crisis management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Know where to find the emergency trolley and drugs, how to prepare and administer them and how to source extra emergency drugs if required. 20. Competent in activating individual emergency response protocols i.e. MET-call, emergency buttons and what level of response will be triggered. 21. Knowledge of where required equipment is located, their role in and the appropriate management strategies for: malignant hyperthermia, massive transfusion, local anaesthetic toxicity, anaphylaxis, can't intubate can't oxygenate scenario. 22. Knowledge of where required equipment is located, their role in and the appropriate management strategies for advanced life support (Registered Nurses). <p>Postoperative care:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Assess postoperative pain and applies basic postoperative pain management. 24. Assess postoperative nausea and vomiting and applies basic nausea and vomiting management 25. Assess patient for postoperative complications 	<p>Airway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrated competence in assisting anaesthetist with general anaesthesia using LMA, ETT, videolaryngoscopy. 2. Competence in bag mask ventilation, preoxygenation and airway adjuncts. 3. Can prepare and assist in the introduction of the different airway options available in the department. 4. Proactive approach to airway difficulties and pre-emptive in ensuring guedell, bougie, stylet, patient positioning between intubation attempts. 5. Rapid sequence intubation with cricoid pressure. 6. BURP manoeuvre to assist anaesthetist with intubation if required <p>Care:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Performance of pre-anaesthetic assessments and formulation of an anaesthesia care plan. 8. Participation in the positioning of patients to prevent injuries. 9. Management of fluid and blood component therapy. 10. Blood sampling. 11. Pressure area care, ensuring anatomical alignment of patients during positioning, use of appropriate equipment and surgical support, assessment of pressure areas and documentation of any concerns. 12. Intraoperative temp monitoring and utilising appropriate active warming equipment. <p>Anaesthesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Assisting in administration of general anaesthesia to patients ASA 1 -3. 14. Assistance at administration and management of spinal anaesthesia and regional blocks. 15. Assisting in the management of complications of spinal anaesthesia and regional blocks: signs and symptoms of total spinal, local anaesthetic toxicity, itching. 16. Preparation and assisting in insertion of arterial line, central venous line and pulmonary catheters including flushing and zeroing). 17. Assist in ultrasound techniques for nerve and vascular location. <p>Safety and legal practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Verifies consent and patient identification and relevant perioperative nursing documentation. 19. Surgical safety checklist. 20. Utilization of standard precautions and appropriate infection control measures. 21. Conduction of appropriate equipment check. 22. Check consumables and equipment for sterility. 23. Adheres to safety standards, identifies problems and takes appropriate actions. 24. Acts to ensure patient's preferences are met, upholds patient's rights and dignity. <p>Crisis management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Know where to find the emergency trolley and drugs, how to prepare and administer them and how to source extra emergency drugs if required. 26. Competent in activating individual emergency response protocols i.e. MET-call, emergency buttons and what level of response will be triggered. 27. Knowledge of where required equipment is located, their role in and the appropriate management strategies for: malignant hyperthermia, massive transfusion, local anaesthetic toxicity, anaphylaxis, can't intubate can't oxygenate scenario. 28. Knowledge of where required equipment is located, their role in and the appropriate management strategies for advanced life support (Registered Nurses) and basic life support (Enrolled nurses). 	<p>Airway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding of a shared airway with surgical team (endoscopy and ENT), and the potential complications. <p>Care:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Protection of patients from iatrogenic complications. 3. Participation in the positioning of patients to prevent injuries. 4. Performance of pre-anaesthetic assessments and formulation of an anaesthesia care plan for bariatric, paediatric, obstetric, emergency and geriatric patients. 5. Calculation, initiation, and management of fluid and blood component therapy. <p>Anaesthesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Assisting in administration of general anaesthesia to patients with physical conditions for a variety of surgical and medically related procedures, including trauma and emergency cases. 7. Assistance at administration and management of a variety of regional anaesthetics. 8. Assisting in the management of complications of regional anaesthesia: signs and symptoms of total spinal, local anaesthetic toxicity, transient neurological syndrome, post-spinal headache. 9. Utilization of a variety of current anaesthesia techniques, agents, adjunctive drugs, and equipment while providing anaesthesia for paediatric patients. 10. Utilization of a variety of current anaesthesia techniques, agents, adjunctive drugs, and equipment while providing anaesthesia for obstetric patients. 11. Utilization of a variety of current anaesthesia techniques, agents, adjunctive drugs, and equipment while providing anaesthesia for geriatric patients. 12. Utilization of a variety of current anaesthesia techniques, agents, adjunctive drugs, and equipment while providing anaesthesia for bariatric patients. 13. Utilization of a variety of current anaesthesia techniques, agents, adjunctive drugs, and equipment while providing anaesthesia for emergency patients. 14. Interpretation and utilization of data obtained from non-invasive and invasive monitoring data. 15. Understand invasive monitoring and trouble shoot invasive monitoring problems. 16. Prepare the set-up of invasive monitoring/lines and assisting the anaesthetist with insertion of invasive lines and knows how to respond in case of complications. <p>Safety and legal practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Conduction of a comprehensive and appropriate equipment check. 18. Identifies unprofessional and unsafe practice and takes appropriate action. <p>Postoperative care:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Assess postoperative pain and applies different postoperative pain strategies. 20. Assess postoperative nausea and vomiting and applies preventive management and treatment. 21. Assess patient's well-being and needs and take appropriate action 22. Prevents and responds to deterioration of a patient, takes appropriate action and communicates with relevant professionals