



Stomal Therapy Section, NZNO

# **STOMAL THERAPY NURSING STANDARDS OF PRACTICE**

**New Zealand Nurses Organisation  
Stomal Therapy Section**

March 2010

# **STOMAL THERAPY NURSING STANDARDS**

MARCH 2010

This document replaces the NZNO Stomal Therapy Section Quality Plan 1993

**New Zealand Nurses Organisation**

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## INTRODUCTION

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Ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tuinga motuhake o Aotearoa. Tautokoana nga Neehi Whakahaere o Aotearoa me Te Runanga o Aotearoa hoki, i tenei tuinga Motuhake, a, ka whakanui ka whakapiki hoki tatou kia rite te tunga o te tangata whenua me nga Neehi Whakahaere o Aotearoa.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa/New Zealand. The New Zealand Nurse's Organisation and Te Runanga o Aotearoa acknowledges the great importance of the living document, and will continue to respect and promote the equal standing of Tangata whenua and NZNO. In the development of these Standards, consultation with Māori has taken place and this philosophy is embedded in the document.

These standards represent the Section's views on what constitutes the requirements for the delivery of safe and effective nursing services. They underpin and guide best nursing practice and have practical application for the novice through to the expert practitioner.

The standards of practice for NZNO Stomal Therapy Nurses (NZNOSTS) are based on the generic NZNO Standards of Practice (2003) and are to be read in conjunction with them. These standards represent the outcomes against which stomal therapy nursing practice can be measured by consumers, employers, colleagues and nurses themselves.

Guidelines for auditing the standards are included and will assist you to measure actual performance against the standards.

These standards were prepared by NZNOSTS, with assistance from Charlotte Thompson, NZNO Professional Advisor, and representatives from NZNO.

## **PHILOSOPHY AND SCOPE OF PRACTICE**

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### **PHILOSOPHY:**

Stomal Therapy Nursing provides specialised care to the person with a stoma, and their whānau and family across the care continuum, promoting optimal health outcomes. Stomal Therapy Nurses place value on the uniqueness, rights and choices of the person with a stoma, whānau and family when providing health care.

Stomal Therapy Nurses support the principles outlined in the New Zealand Nurses Organisation position statement entitled *Social Policy and Health Statement* (2009).

### **SCOPE OF PRACTICE:**

Stomal Therapy Nurses deliver specialised nursing care in both hospital and community settings.

Kawanatanga/governance, Rangatiratanga/self determination, Oritetanga/equity and Wairuatanga/spiritual freedom are reflected in the scope of stomal therapy practice.

The scope of practice for Stomal Therapy Nurses is embodied throughout this NZNOSTS Standards of Practice document.

# **NZNO STANDARDS FOR STOMAL THERAPY NURSING PRACTICE**

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## **STANDARD ONE:**

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**Stomal Therapy Nurses are accountable for their practice.**

### **PROCESS**

#### **Stomal Therapy Nurses will:**

- 1.1 Work within their scope of practice based on current nursing education, management and research knowledge, judgement, experience and competence.
- 1.2 Address ethical issues using an appropriate nursing ethical framework.
- 1.3 Advocate for a person who has been clinically considered for stoma surgery and for those who have had the formation of a stoma.
- 1.4 Participate in the formation, use and review of professional organisational and worksite guidelines in partnership with Tangata Whenua.
- 1.5 Will practise and undertake research governed by relevant legislation and authorised ethical codes.
- 1.6 Make responsible contributions to the health and welfare of the person with a stoma in their community.
- 1.7 Actively promote professional nursing by presenting a positive nursing image and participating in professional nursing debate.
- 1.8 Recognise NZNO Stomal Therapy Standards when facilitating student clinical placements.
- 1.9 Recognise that Tangata Whenua have authority over and responsibility for all education related to Tangata Whenua knowledge (Wairuatanga)
- 1.10 Have sufficient orientation to the Stomal Therapy Nurse role to allow them to safely practise.

### **OUTCOMES**

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi is implemented in Stomal Therapy nursing practice.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing Practice is clinically and culturally safe, ethical, legal, effective and research based and responds to the holistically changing health needs of the person with a stoma, whānau and family.
- Individual rights of the person with a stoma are protected and enhanced.
- Ethical problems are addressed.
- The changing needs and expectations of Tangata Whenua and the community are taken into account in the planning of Stomal Therapy Nursing Practice strategies and service delivery.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing's contribution to the community is visible, appropriate and acceptable.

- The image and strength of Stomal Therapy Nursing is enhanced.
- Nursing Research is recognised and influences Stomal Therapy nursing practice.
- Ongoing evaluation is integral in Stomal Therapy nursing practice.

### **GUIDELINES FOR THE AUDITING OF STANDARD ONE**

- Stomal Therapy Nurses hold a current practising certificate.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses hold a recognised certificate in stomal therapy as outlined in the NZNOSTS Rules.
- Evidence of iwi/community feedback indicates Stomal Therapy Nursing is valued and understood.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing standards and practice protocols are available, accessible and acceptable to both Stomal Therapy Nurses and the population they care for and are applied within the workplace.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses demonstrate responsiveness to iwi/consumer feedback.
- Evidence of research embedded within Stomal Therapy nursing practice.
- Ongoing evaluation of care and resulting changes are evident.
- Evidence of use of nursing ethical framework.
- Nurses reflect and evaluate practice in both formal and informal ways.
- Competency-based certification.

## **STANDARD TWO:**

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**Within their scope of practice, Stomal Therapy Nurses are responsible for the safety and well being of the person with a stoma, and his/her whānau and family.**

### **PROCESS**

#### **Stomal Therapy Nurses will:**

- 2.1 Apply current evidence based nursing knowledge using a documented systematic approach to meet holistic needs of the person with a stoma, whānau and family.
- 2.2 Identify risks, develop and facilitate risk management strategies.
- 2.3 Work in partnership with tangata whenua (Māori) in the development and implementation of standards of nursing education and practice and quality improvement activities.
- 2.4 Demonstrate competency in clinical and technical skills.
- 2.5 Respect the confidentiality, beliefs, values and customs of the individual, being regardful of their culture, ethnicity, sexual preference, age or status.
- 2.6 Respect the person with a stoma's right to live and die in dignity.
- 2.7 Maintain current knowledge and engage in ongoing education and professional development.
- 2.8 Ensure that kaupapa Māori research methods are available to be utilised when tangata whenua participate in research (Rangatiratanga).
- 2.9 Respect a patient's right to participate in an activity that may involve a degree of risk of which the patient is fully informed, and take steps to minimise the risk.

### **OUTCOMES**

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi is reflected in Stomal Therapy nursing practice.
- Stomal Therapy nursing practice protects the person with a stoma, whānau and family from physical and psychological harm and minimises avoidable risk.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing practice is appropriate, accessible and acceptable to the person with a stoma, and his/her whānau and family.
- Family decisions and choices are respected and validated.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing recognises and respects the cultural, spiritual and physical personal values and emotional well-being of the person with a stoma, whānau and family.
- All initiatives are designed to empower individuals and the community to develop positive attitudes to self health care, replacing the potential for negative health outcomes.

## **GUIDELINES FOR THE AUDITING OF STANDARD TWO**

- Evidence of specific practice guidelines is present to ensure adequate assessment and delivery of care.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses participate and audit the development and implementation of risk management programmes and demonstrate subsequent improvements in care delivery.
- Evidence that Stomal Therapy Nurses understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is present in care delivery and in feedback for the iwi/community supports this.
- Evidence that the practice environment is safe in relation to privacy, equipment and resources.

### **STANDARD THREE:**

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**Stomal Therapy Nurses are responsible for entering into and maintaining a professional relationship with the person with a stoma, whānau, family, community, colleagues and employers.**

### **PROCESS**

#### **Stomal Therapy Nurses will:**

- 3.1 Acknowledge and actively work in partnership with Tangata Whenua in the holistic planning and delivery of nursing care.
- 3.4 Develop good communication skills and rapport to negotiate relationship/partnership in the delivery of Stomal Therapy Nursing care.
- 3.5 Participate in decision making regarding health care delivery to the person with a stoma, whānau and family.
- 3.6 Listen, discuss and educate enabling the person with a stoma, family/whānau/community to participate in informed decision making.
- 3.7 Stomal Therapy Nurses contribute to community health promotion and development.
- 3.8 Advocate for optimal health care for family / whānau / hapu / iwi / community, colleagues and employers
- 3.9 Enter into and maintain partnerships with colleagues and employers to ensure best practice standards are met and maintained
- 3.10 Audit the effectiveness of relationships/partnerships and make appropriate interventions as required
- 3.11 Stomal Therapy Nurses will:
  - teach from a community health perspective;
  - participate in decision-making regarding health care delivery to the person with a stoma, and his/her whanau/family.
  - consult, lobby and participate at local and national level, developing policies and guidelines for the person with a stoma, whanau and family;
  - impart decision-making process and skills;
  - develop and maintain professional and collegial links; and
  - develop individual and peer group support networks.

## **OUTCOMES**

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi will be reflected in nursing relationship/partnership.
- Relationship/partnerships reflect effective communication.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing practice has a holistic approach to the person with a stoma/family/whānau/hapu/iwi/community needs.
- The person with a stoma, whānau, their family and the community benefit from Stomal Therapy Nursing experience.
- Tangata Whenua experience equity of outcomes.
- Stomal Therapy nursing practice develops within the context of a negotiated relationship with the family, community and employer.
- Nurses are proactive in the assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of services in partnership with patients/family/whānau/hapu/iwi/community, colleagues and employers.

## **GUIDELINES FOR THE AUDITING OF STANDARD THREE**

- Demonstrates integration of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in professional relationships.
- Nursing records demonstrate the use of a family centred framework and patient involvement in the planning, delivery and evaluation of care.
- Audit of interactions with the patient, colleagues and the health care team.
- Evidence of patient feedback on the quality of nurse/family relationships.
- Evidence of Stomal Therapy nursing representation on relevant health planning committees.
- Evidence of nurse led and provided health promotion programmes.
- Assessment of consistency of information and education to families.
- Evidence of regular nursing performance appraisal and reviews.

## **STANDARD FOUR:**

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**Stomal Therapy Nurses are committed to nursing professional development**

### **PROCESS**

#### **Stomal Therapy Nurses will:**

- 4.1 Within their scope of practice, reflect directly the impact of Te Tiriti o Waitangi on the health outcomes of tangata whenua (Māori).
- 4.2 Ensure that education pertaining to Māori knowledge is delivered appropriately in consultation with tangata whenua (Māori).
- 4.3 Invest resources into maintaining and expanding knowledge and skills required for competency and professional development.
- 4.4 Practise, influenced by discussion of professional issues through networking.
- 4.5 Critique and apply research in their practice.
- 4.6 Engage in creative and innovative approaches to ensure best practice standards are met.
- 4.7 Be a role model and contribute to the education of students and other health professionals and others
- 4.8 Engage in peer review as part of the ongoing professional development of self and colleagues.
- 4.9 Be responsible for and participate in the regular evaluation and monitoring of Stomal Therapy Nursing programmes
- 4.10 Identify their own learning needs and participate in programmes designed to encourage professional development and further Stomal Therapy Nursing Knowledge.
- 4.11 Develop and maintain their professional portfolio.
- 4.12 Be provided with a supportive environment that commits resources to assist Stomal Therapy Nurses to expand knowledge and maintain skills required for competent practice.
- 4.13 Be current members of a relevant professional organisation.
- 4.14 Be responsible for and participate in the regular evaluation of their Stomal Therapy nursing practice.

## **OUTCOMES**

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi is an integral part of nursing education and practice.
- Stomal Therapy nursing practise is based on current nursing knowledge, research and experience to ensure best practice
- Stomal Therapy Nursing practise is influenced by discussion of professional issues through professional networking.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing facilitates the development and maintenance of a database for knowledge sharing.
- Improvements in Stomal Therapy nursing practice are made as a result of regular evaluation and monitoring by nurses, tangata whenua and other consumers.
- Stomal Therapy Nursing includes creative and innovative approaches to practice.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses are active members of relevant professional organisations.

## **GUIDELINES FOR THE AUDITING OF STANDARD FOUR**

- Demonstrates integration of Te Tiriti o Waitangi into professional development.
- Evidence of innovative and creative approaches to practice.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses are committed to nursing professional development.
- Evidence of relevant ongoing specialist education.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses develop and maintain their professional portfolios.
- Evidence of professional development planning and participation within a performance review process.
- Evidence of participation in a peer review process.
- Evidence of improvements to practise as a result of all these processes above.
- Evidence of stomal therapy nurse participation in nursing networks and membership of professional nursing groups.
- Evidence of mentoring and support frameworks present for Stomal Therapy Nurses.

## **STANDARD FIVE:**

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**Stomal Therapy Nurses manage resources efficiently and effectively to meet the needs of the person with a stoma.**

### **PROCESS**

#### **Stomal Therapy Nurses will**

- 5.1 Participate in decision making processes that affect health needs/resources.
- 5.2 Participate in the ongoing measurement of all data related to service provision.
- 5.3 Contribute to workforce planning.
- 5.4 Participate in technology assessment and review.
- 5.5 Be provided with education to develop skills, so to ensure participation in the ongoing measurement of all data related to service provision.
- 5.6 Incorporate the best utilisation of educational resources and address educational requirements in relation to resource management.
- 5.7 Stomal Therapy Nurses are involved in designing, implementing and evaluating measurement tools related to service provision.
- 5.8 Be involved in the identification of stomal therapy workforce needs and respond in order to develop appropriate skills and mix of staff.
- 5.9 Be involved in negotiations to obtain the necessary resources to support Stomal Therapy nurses practice.
- 5.10 Facilitate and monitor resource utilisation reviews and respond to variations.
- 5.11 Act to improve inadequate or unsafe resources and document accordingly.
- 5.12 Participate in stomal therapy technology assessment and review.

### **OUTCOMES**

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi will be reflected in the management of resources.
- Appropriate skill mix and numbers support Stomal Therapy nursing practice.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses know and understand the needs of their patient / family / whānau / hapu / iwi / community population.
- Resources are provided at the right time, quality and quantity to meet the needs of the person with a stoma.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses participate in resource planning to meet the changing needs of the person with a stoma.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses undertake processes that provide evidence showing appropriate resource use.
- A strategic plan for Stomal Therapy Nursing workforce development is evident and current.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses are involved in risk management planning.

- Stomal Therapy Nurses influence the development of new technology and innovations.

### **GUIDELINES FOR THE AUDITING OF STANDARD FIVE**

- Demonstrates the reflection of Te Tiriti O Waitangi in the management of resources.
- Stomal Therapy Nurses will provide evidence of data collection related to their client group and service provision.
- Evidence that resources at the right time, quality, quantity to meet the needs of the person with a stoma are provided. The evidence will be patient satisfaction surveys, fiscal management and annual assessments.
- Evidence that instructions and guidelines are current and available.
- Evidence that product faults are dealt in a timely manner and are reported back to the supplier.
- Evidence that Stomal Therapy Nurse's are involved in the development of new innovative technology e.g. attendance at forums, new product evaluation.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Accountability:</b>	The acceptance of rights and responsibilities of conduct and behaviour. It is the acceptance of responsibility to self, profession, patient, employer and community as a whole.
<b>Audit:</b>	The process by which the results of an activity are evaluated to see if the expected level has been achieved as set out by the present rules, guidelines or standards. It is the process of determining what is happening against what should be happening, or establishing whether what you think you are doing is actually what you do. It is a concrete measurement, or evidence of achievement in relation to standards.
<b>Competent Practice:</b>	Possession and application of required skills and knowledge.
<b>Community:</b>	The potential patient base served by a specific health service.
<b>Cultural Values:</b>	Morals, beliefs, attitudes and standards that derive from a particular cultural group. Cultural is not only seen as ethnic – specific but must include groups from within cultures. E.g. Cultures of class, socialisation, age, sexual orientation, etc.
<b>Cultural Safety:</b>	“The effective nursing as a person/family from another culture by a nurse who has undertaken a process of reflection on his/her own cultural identity and recognises the impact of the nurse’s culture on his/her practice. Unsafe cultural practice is any action that diminishes, demeans or disempowers the cultural identity and wellbeing of an individual”(Nursing Council of New Zealand 1996)
<b>Ethical Problems:</b>	Fall into two distinct categories; ethical violations and ethical dilemmas. An ethical violation involves the neglect of a moral obligation, e.g. a nurse who fails to provide care to the person with a stoma and their family because of their race. An ethical dilemma arises when ethical reasons both for and against a course of action is present e.g. prolonged ventilation of an extremely premature baby.

<b><i>Evaluation:</i></b>	Peer review, self evaluation, service review etc.
<b><i>Evidence based practice:</i></b>	Practise based on quantitative and qualitative research.
<b><i>Expertise and a specialised expression of caring:</i></b>	This may take many forms. These may be enabling, listening, coaching, interpreting, monitoring, advocating, collaborating, attending, being present, comforting, encouraging, protecting, responding, negotiating and ministering.
<b><i>Family:</i></b>	This includes parents, siblings, whānau and extended family.
<b><i>Holistic:</i></b>	Acknowledging the spiritual, psychological, cultural and physical needs and/or influences.
<b><i>Kaupapa Maori Research:</i></b>	Research methods that are based on Māori protocol and customs, where rangatiratanga or self-determination ensures that Māori have power and control over the research.
<b><i>Kawanatanga/ Governance:</i></b>	This enabled a setting up of government by the British; it did not mean a transfer of authority from Māori to British.
<b><i>Multidisciplinary team:</i></b>	A group of health professionals involved in care. These will include nurses, doctors, social workers, dieticians and physiotherapists, as well as community-based workers.
<b><i>Stomal Therapy Nurse:</i></b>	A Stomal Therapy Nurse is one who has completed an NZNOSTS recognised Stomal Therapy Nursing Education Programme.
<b><i>Ostomy Nurse</i></b>	An Ostomy Nurse is a nurse who is practising in the field of stomal therapy but is uncertificated.
<b><i>Oritetanga/ Equity:</i></b>	Gives Māori the same rights and privileges as those of British subjects but also protects customary rights, spirituality and tribal lore.
<b><i>Rangatiratanga/ Self-determination:</i></b>	Gives Māori chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. Māori were guaranteed full control and authority over tribal matters would remain and that Māori and Pakeha would share authority.

<b><i>Te Tiriti O Waitangi:</i></b>	The Māori version of the Treaty of Waitangi, which in International Law is accepted as the correct version.
<b><i>Tangata Whenua:</i></b>	Indigenous people of the land
<b><i>Wairuatanga / Spiritual Freedom:</i></b>	Rights of values and beliefs. Māori custom would be protected