A framework for emergency nursing practice

Developing a knowledge and skills framework



Knowledge and skills framework







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The development of a KSF

"addresses what the nurses providing care within the specialty area must know and be able to do in relation to the identified aspects of care" (NNC, 2014, p.4).

National nurses consortium

Consists of:

- NZNO
- College of Nurses Aotearoa
- NZ College of Mental Health Nurses
- National Council of Maori Nurses

Provides a national nursing endorsement mechanism for specialty practice standards or knowledge and skills framework

What it is not...



A list of skills



A prescription for practice



A definitive outline of required education



A 'one size fits all' package...



Tasks rather than tactics

Why does it have to be generic?

Breadth, depth and scope of emergency nursing

Needs to allow for individualisation

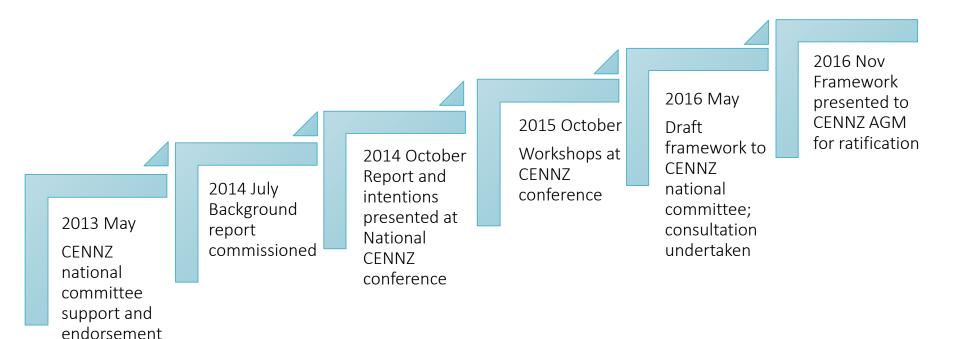
Provides a scaffold not a prison

Opportunity to work within and continue to expand

Recognises uniqueness

A Nurse is (not) a Nurse is (not) a Nurse ...

Developing a timeline



ED nursing as specialty practice

"Emergency nursing occurs within a range of environments, and is characterised by the urgent, emergent or unscheduled nature of a presentation. Delivery of care is provided for individuals with diverse health conditions, occurring across the lifespan and typically involves undifferentiated injury / illness. In order to provide this care, emergency nurses require a unique combination of specific knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitudes"

Model of specialty practice



All: have a *foundational* level of knowledge, skills and understanding to provide competent care

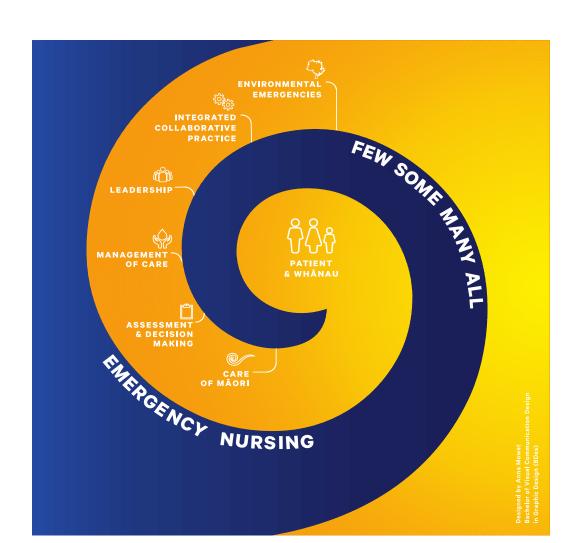
Many: have consolidated their knowledge and skills through clinical experience, targeted education and further professional development

Some: demonstrate *higher level clinical decision making*, based on *focussed and in-depth knowledge and skills* acquisition in a context of consolidated experiential learning

Few: provide expanded or advanced practice, evident through the delivery of care in a co-ordinated, managed way

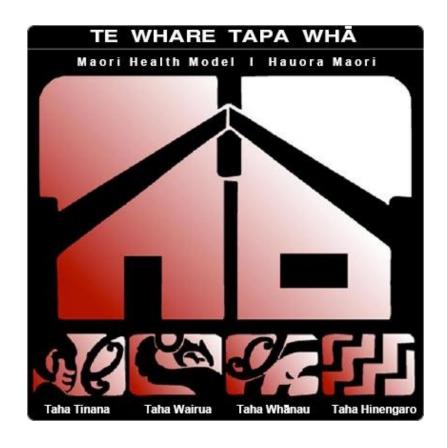
All (Emergency Speciality Nurses- Includes Competencies for RNs NCNZ, 2007)	Many	Some	Few				
Competent (PDRP type categories)	Proficient	Expert	Senior nursing roles				
Emergency nursing experience and professional development							
Foundation knowledge and skills in emergency nursing	Consolidated knowledge and skills in emergency nursing	Focussed and in-depth knowledge and skills in emergency nursing	Critical knowledge, and skills in emergency nursing				
Understanding of local and national policy	Contributes to local and national policy	Influences local and national policy Guides others	Leads and guides Local policy Regional policy National policy				
Developing confidence in own practice	Confidence across a	Guides others and leads clinical care	Autonomous practico				
range of settings leads clinical care Autonomous practice Complexity and responsibility							

Generating our own knowledge



Care of Maori

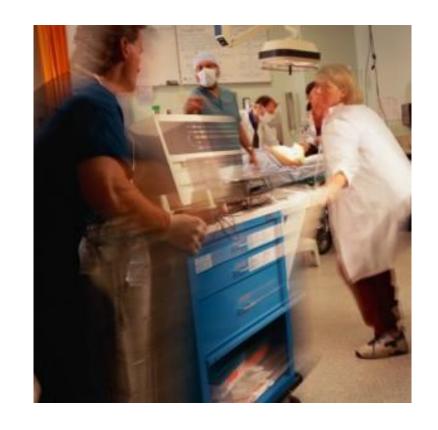
- Kawa whakaruruhau-(cultural safety) and clinical care
- Kawa whakaruruhau-(cultural safety) and reducing health inequalities



Assessment and decision making

- Working with undifferentiated patients
- Structured assessment

Diagnostic and therapeutic interventions



Management of Care

- Urgent ,emergent and unscheduled variable demand and resources
- Resuscitation and critical care
- Sudden, unexpected or traumatic event/death
- Across the lifespan
- Board range of nursing expertise and technical skills
- Contribution to the patient journey
- Violence and aggression in the workplace

Leadership

- Leadership of Practice
- Leadership in workforce processes
- Leadership in quality and safety
- Resilience and wellbeing
- Development of a sustainable emergency nursing workforce



Integrated, collaborative practice

- Communication and information management in the emergency setting
- Interprofesional collaboration
- Integration within the wider healthcare system
- Patient/family friendly and centred care
- Recognition to vulnerability and difference



Environmental Emergencies

- Major incident management
- Hazardous Substance exposure
- Infectious disease outbreak/pandemic



Feedback, input and mandate

2015 Focus groups-55 nurses

2016 Feedback survey -32 complete submissions received

- -25 individuals
- 7 group

Themes

- -reflected progression of practice very well, logical in order
- -required more clarity around pharmacological knowledge at the different levels
- -requires strengthening K&S around information systems, medical technology
- -positive response to creating a 'toolbox'-examples, resource links

What use is a framework?

Illustrates the depth and breadth of emergency nursing speciality practice Provides a nursing framework for planning educational programmes and clinical development

Provides guidance for developing and implementing quality improvement programmes

Prepare for advanced practice roles in care delivery and leadership

What use is a framework?

Contributes to awareness of appropriate knowledge and skills for emergency nursing

Influences, informs and supports workforce planning and workforce development Supports advocacy for the safe matching of staff skill mix to service requirements Strengthens the capacity to meet the goals of the health and disability service and quality improvement initiatives

planning educational programmes and clinical development

Management of Care-	All (Emergency Speciality	Many have and apply	Some have and apply in-	Few have and apply
KSF Level	Nurses) have and apply	consolidated knowledge	depth and focussed	critical knowledge and
	foundational knowledge and	and skills	knowledge and skills	skills
	skills			
PDRP (where	Competent	Proficient	Expert	Senior Nurse Roles
applicable)				
Resuscitation and	All nurses respond to	Many nurses are confident	Some nurses have	Few nurses lead
critical care	situations requiring	in providing resuscitative	expertise in the	responses in the
	resuscitation or immediate	and critical care	management of patients	management of
	interventions	interventions	requiring resuscitative and	resuscitative critical care
	Core concepts include:		critical care interventions	and interventions
	· Application of adult and	Core concepts:	Core concepts:	
	paediatric life support	· Anticipate common	· Anticipate an advanced	Core concepts:
	· Awareness and ability to	patient interventions	range of patient	· Lead care in a
	apply common resuscitation	· Contribute to discussion	interventions	collaborative
	protocols and algorithms	around decision making	· Guide others to	environment
	· Awareness of the principles	in ceiling of care	understand and apply	· Participate in
	of ceiling of care and the		knowledge and skills	development of
	role of Advanced Care		· Participate in the	protocols and
	directives		decision making in	processes at local,
			ceiling of care	regional and national
Educational	Level 4 CPR competency,	Broader/ deeper knowledge		level
programme and	Understand manual	of patient collapse –		
development - directed	defibrillation Rhythm	assessment and		
at outcomes of nurses	recognition	management. utilise in depth knowledge of the H &	to provide education and	To lead, contribute to
	Advanced airway management follow algorithms/procedures/	T's . application of Manual	guidance to others.	improvement in
	in resuscitation and trauma.	defibrillation. Prepare/plan	Maintain and develop own	knowledge , clinical
	NZRC collapse –	ahead. can step up to guide	knowledge & practice	practice, management,
	adult/paed/maternal.	the team &assist others to		
	Anaphylaxis. Local algorithms	gain knowledge and skills.		
	– airway management, MT			

Examples of programmes & development	**Level 4 CPR/modified ALS /RSI and airway management/ Foundation course/Recognition of the deteriorating adult& paed patient/ TNCC/ ENPC **	Higher level - ALS training, PALS, (includes Teamwork principles), Advanced airway management courses, Respiratory management. EMSB (Burns) PROMPT. Triage. Post grad- High acuity/Emergency care / Advanced Health Assessment Clinical learning and teaching. How to develop other nurses	CPR Instructor training /Crisis Resource management courses/ Simulation training — practice team leader role, application of team roles, resource utilisation within various simulated critical presentations. Postgraduate educational theory and practice papers.	Educational courses- postgrad / education workshops e.g. Kirkpatricks. Education conferences -integrate evidence based learning & teaching e.g. Flipped classroom, concept mapping /simulation instructors Management, Xcelr8, CRM committees/working groups — local, national, international e.g. Resus/Trauma, advanced care directives/ policy & guideline development.











