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| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: PACU Patient Assessment  **Assessment Data**: Physical Assessment (vital signs, respiratory system, oxygenation, neurological status); Fluid Balance; Pain Management; Intake & Output; Scoring System/Transfer to Ward | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Able to perform vital signs | Recognizes abnormal vital signs | Recognizes trends and need to intervene | Recognizes and is able to intervene when significant vital sign trends/changes occur. Understands when and who to call | Acts autonomously in recognition and management of abnormal vital signs; Intuitively responds to patient situations and intervenes before patient condition deteriorates.  Aware of environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Able to identify a normal respiratory pattern including:  Examples:   * Rate * Depth * Identify adjunct airway * Color of patient | Able to identify abnormal respiratory pattern including:  Examples:   * Oxygen saturation level * Breath sounds * Patient color * Work of breathing   Has an understanding of the needed interventions and is able to get the appropriate assistance to maintain patient stability | Is able to independently intervene and perform basic needed tasks to manage patient airway.  Is able to assess effectiveness of interventions and management of complications.  Examples:   * Patient positioning * Jaw thrust/chin lift * Placement of oxygen * Placement of pulse oximeter * Suctioning | Is able to independently intervene and perform invasive interventions needed to manage patient airway. Is able to assess effectiveness of interventions and manages complications. Understands when and who to call for assistance.  Examples:   * Placement of OPA * Placement of NPA * Use of BVM | Acts autonomously in the management of airway emergencies and intuitively responds to patient situations  Is aware of environment and need to educate fellow nurses. |
| Neurological Status  Understands that there are different levels of consciousness | Recognizes the need for and is able to assess basic level of consciousness (LOC)  Examples:   * Assesses orientation to person, place, time * Able to assess a change in LOC * Performs a neuro assessment including ability to follow commands, response to stimulation, presence of protective reflexes and pupillary responses | Is able to independently intervene and perform needed tasks to assess and manage the patient’s neuro status. Is able to assess effectiveness of interventions and manage complications. | Possesses the clinical thinking skills and understands the significance of a change in neuro status, intervenes appropriately and calls for assistance when needed.  Recognizes Emergence Delirium as a postop complication versus a change in neuro status and intervenes appropriately. | Acts autonomously in the management of a patient’s level of consciousness and intuitively responds to patient situations.  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses. |
| Discharge from PACU  Understands there are standardized scoring systems used to determine patient stability and readiness for discharge | Recognizes the need for and uses a standardized scoring system to evaluate patient readiness for discharge | Uses a discharge scoring system to guide interventions of patient care | Understands there is variability in patient progression for discharge readiness and manages patient care appropriately | Acts autonomously in the utilization and management of a patient scoring system and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Fluid Balance  **Assessment Data**: Intake; Urine output; Monitoring of fluid status | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Understands need to monitor intake and output | Documents intake and output and recognizes what constitutes an imbalance  Examples:   * Assesses urine output since returning from surgery * Assesses IV fluid intake since surgery * Assesses oral fluid intake since surgery * Assess for any nausea /vomiting * Monitors any increased trend in heart rate and/or blood pressure | Understands nursing measures related to maintaining fluid balance.  Examples:   * Offering fluids slowly beginning with clear liquids * Monitoring output * Reporting imbalance | Possesses the clinical reasoning skills to independently intervene in managing patient’s fluid balance. | Acts autonomously in the utilization and management of a patients fluid balance and intuitively responds to patient situations.  The nurse is aware of the environment and the need to educate fellow nurses. |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Anesthetic Agents and Adjuncts  **Assessment Data**: Use and Effects of: Inhalation Agents, IV Agents, Narcotics, Sedatives, Nerve Blocks | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Understands anesthetic agents are used to induce, assist with and maintain anesthesia | Recognizes there are different types of anesthesia and adjunct drugs used for a variety of procedures  Examples:   * General * Conscious sedation * MAC * Nerve block * Spinal | Understands risks and complications of anesthesia and why patients are evaluated for their anesthetic prior to their surgery or procedure  Can utilize a BVM and other types of airway adjuncts; knows when it is appropriate to use and remove  Examples:   * Can maintain airway by use of jaw thrust and suctioning * Can insert and remove OPA, NPA * Uses a BVM effectively for respiratory support   Understands complications of types of agents  Examples:   * Postop N/V with inhalation agents and narcotics * Airway compromise with anesthesia | Actively treats patients appropriately for the type of anesthetic/adjunct that has been administered  Able to remove an ETT and LMA safely and at the appropriate time  Understands the levels of anesthesia and what is normal and what is abnormal | Acts autonomously in the postop care of patients that have undergone an anesthetic and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and the need to educate fellow nurses |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Post Op Pain Management  **Assessment Data**: Pain Type, Assessment Scales, Analgesics and their Side Effects, Non-drug Interventions, Effectiveness of Treatment | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Able to identify causes of pain and understand definition of pain.  Examples:   * Incisional * Deep tissue * Positional * Respiratory * IV site   Patient’s pain is subjective and personal | Able to assess patient’s pain using different methods, scales  Examples:   * Numerical (0-10) * Wong-Baker (Faces pain scale) * Physiologic signs * Behavioral indicators | Has knowledge and understands indication of the medications used for pain management  Examples:   * NSAIDS * Opioids * Antiemetics * Benzodiazepines * Reversal agents | Able to independently intervene in managing patient’s pain.  Examples:   * Pharmacologic vs non-pharmacologic * Repositioning * Cold/heat * Medications * Family * Distraction (music, etc) | Acts autonomously in the utilization and management of patient’s pain and intuitively responds to patient situations.  The nurse is aware of the environment and the need to educate fellow nurses |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Narcotic Safety  **Assessment Data**: Five Rights, Drug Nursing Care and Safety, Narcotic Side Effects, Drug Interactions/Contraindications | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Understands the importance of safety around the administration and use of narcotics | Understands safety measures used in administration of narcotics  Examples:   * Double checking dosing with another licensed care provider * Knows the 5 rights of drug administration: Right patient, right drug, right dose, right route, right time | Knows the side effects of narcotics and the treatment for them.  Examples:   * Decreased respiratory rate * Decreased LOC * Loss of airway   Uses airway adjuncts for treatment when appropriate.  Examples:   * Stimulation * Positioning * BVM * OPA * NPA * Use of reversal agent (Narcan) for narcotic toxicity   Recognizes and calls for help when needed  Upon patient discharge, educates patient/family going home on narcotics the importance, side effects of medication dosing | Recognizes and actively intervenes when appropriate with his/her patient and helps with other patients in the unit when needed  Is a resource to other novice nurses in the unit in regards to narcotic safety | Acts autonomously in regards to patients that are being treated with narcotics  Intuitively responds to patient situations |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Temperature Management  **Assessment Data**: Hypothermia; Hyperthermia | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Hypothermia  Understands that patient temperature is an important aspect of patient care  Includes temperature monitoring with vital signs | Understands there are levels/degrees of hypothermia:  Mild (32°-36°C)  Moderate (32°-28°C)  Severe (<28°C)  Recognizes the signs/symptoms of hypothermia:   * Shivering * Delayed wake up * Decreased oxygen saturation * Patient color * Delayed capillary refill | Understands the causes that can contribute to hypothermia:   * Type and length of procedure * Type of drugs used for procedure * Surgical environment * Age of patient   Initiates appropriate treatment actions:   * Need for warm environment * Provides blankets, head cover; parents holding child * Monitoring vital signs for any change/trends * Providing oxygen as needed * Calls for help as needed | Independently recognizes the potential for hypothermia, intervenes and provides treatment as needed  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of hypothermia and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Hyperthermia:  Understands that patient temperature is an important aspect of patient care  Includes temperature monitoring with vital signs | Understands that a patient temperature >39°C is considered hyperthermia  Recognizes the signs and symptoms of hyperthermia:   * Elevated temperature * Skin flushing * Tachycardia * Increased respiratory rate | Understands the causes that can contribute to hyperthermia:   * OR environment * Malignant Hyperthermia * Aspiration   Initiates appropriate treatment actions:   * Cools patient down * Monitors vital signs * Calls for help as needed | Independently recognizes the potential for hyperthermia and initiates treatment as needed  Recognizes and acts immediately in the treatment of Malignant Hyperthermia including the use of Dantrolene  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of hyperthermia, Malignant Hyperthermia and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| **Nurse / Location / Outreach Partner or Trainee**  **Date of Evaluation:**  **Evaluator:** | | | | |
| **Clinical Treatment**: Post Op Emergencies  **Assessment Data**: Airway Emergencies (obstruction, laryngospasm, bronchospasm), Bleeding, Nausea/Vomiting | | | | |
| **Level I / Basic** | **Level II / Intermediate** | **Level III / Competent** | **Level IV / Advanced** | **Level V / Expert** |
| Obstruction:  Understands the importance of maintaining a patent airway | Recognizes that there is a potential for airway obstruction in a postoperative patient  Recognizes signs and symptoms for airway obstruction:   * Snoring * Increased work of breathing * Color/tone * Desaturation | Understands some potential causes of airway obstruction:   * Positioning * Tongue * Residual anesthetic agents/sedation * Retained throat pack   Initiates appropriate treatment actions:   * Stimulation * Positioning * Oxygen * Jaw thrust * OPA/NPA * BVM   Recognizes need to call for help | Independently recognizes the potential for airway obstruction and initiates treatment as needed  Recognizes and acts immediately to maintain patient airway  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of airway obstruction and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Laryngospasm:  Has an understanding of what a laryngospasm is and that immediate action is required | Recognizes signs/symptoms for laryngospasm:   * Dyspnea * Rapid desaturation * Partial closure will produce high-pitched crowing sound; sternal retractions on inspiration; decreased chest excursion and abnormal chest expansion * Complete closure – no audible sounds; may have paradoxical rocking motion of chest | Understands physiology of laryngospasm (upper airway):   * Reflex closure of glottis (vocal cords) * What produces partial or complete breath sounds * Due to stimulation of pharyngeal tissues/vocal cords by secretions or foreign bodies   Identifies causes of laryngospasm:   * Difficult/repeated intubation * Secretions from procedure/bleeding * Anesthetic agents may act as airway irritants * Stimulation of patient on emergence from anesthesia   Initiates appropriate treatment:   * Call for immediate help * 100% oxygen with positive pressure * Use of succinylcholine (complete closure) * Use of racemic epinephrine via nebulizer (partial closure) | Independently recognizes the potential for laryngospasm and initiates prevention / treatment as needed:  Examples:   * Minimize head and neck movement during induction/emergence * Inhalation of humidified oxygen in PACU * Side lying position * Call for immediate help * 100% oxygen with positive pressure * Use of succinylcholine (complete closure) * Use of racemic epinephrine via nebulizer (partial closure)   Recognizes and acts immediately to maintain patient airway  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of laryngospasm and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Bronchospasm:  Has an understanding of what a bronchospasm is and that immediate action is required | Recognizes signs/symptoms for bronchospasm:   * Audible wheezing * Tachypnea * Use of accessory muscles * Shortness of breath * Chest tightness * Diaphoresis * Mild cyanosis | Understands physiology of bronchospasm (lower airway):   * Spasmodic contraction or exaggerated tone of smooth muscle layers of bronchi * Increase in airway resistance * Decreased airflow to the lungs   Identifies causes of bronchospasm:   * Restrictive airway disease, COPD * Inflammatory response (airborne irritant, ET placement, suctioning) * Hypersensitivity and histamine release (anaphylactic response) * Infectious process   Initiates appropriate treatment:   * Calls for help * Humidified oxygen with high flow delivery * Patient position – head elevated * Aerosolized inhaled medication (Albuterol) | Independently recognizes the potential for bronchospasm and initiates treatment as needed  Recognizes and acts immediately to maintain patient airway  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of bronchospasm and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Bleeding:  Understands the importance of and need for monitoring postoperative blood loss | Identifies specific surgical procedures that might produce greater blood loss  Examples:   * Cleft palate * Burn cases | Able to identify and recognize signs /symptoms of increasing blood loss  Examples:   * Obvious active bleeding * Elevated HR * Decreased capillary refill * Swelling at surgical site * Cool, clammy skin * Decreased BP * Decreased hgb/hct   Initiates appropriate treatment:   * Stop active bleeding * Contact anesthesia / surgeon * Support circulation, fluids * Monitor VS frequently - (O2 Sat, HR, BP) * Surgery specific actions * Comfort measures * Pain control * May require return to OR | Independently understands and recognizes the potential for postoperative bleeding and initiates treatment as needed  Recognizes and acts immediately to maintain patient airway  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of postoperative bleeding and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |
| Nausea / Vomiting  Understands the potential for nausea and vomiting in postoperative patients | Identifies specific surgical procedures, patient types, and medications that may put patient at risk for postoperative nausea/vomiting  Examples:   * Oral surgical procedures (palates, tonsils) * Teenage girls * Inhalation anesthetic agents | Identifies specific treatment for patient with postoperative nausea/vomiting:  Examples:   * Importance of prevention * Preoperative hydration * Pre-emptive medication (ondansetron, decadron) * Delay oral intake * Start with clear liquids * Alternative therapies (aromatherapy, relaxation) | Independently understands and recognizes the potential for postoperative nausea and vomiting and initiates treatment as needed  Recognizes and acts immediately to maintain patient airway  Is a resource to other nurses | Acts autonomously in the recognition and treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting and intuitively responds to patient situations  The nurse is aware of the environment and need to educate fellow nurses |