

TOPIC: A-2.1 ANAESTHETICS AND PAIN RELEIF - PAIN MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS/ATTITUDES	LEARNING	ASSESSMENT
<p>To safely and effectively relieve pain, the commonest presenting complaint in the Emergency Department, in a timely way.</p>	<p>Assessment of pain including pain scoring</p> <p>Understand the appropriate use of analgesics including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paracetamol, - NSAIDs, - opioids, - ketamine,* - Entonox. <p>and be aware of their complications and side-effects.</p> <p>Routes of administration: Oral, IV, IM, and nasal/PR.</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Knowledge of controlled drug policy.</p> <p>Knowledge of adjuncts such as local anaesthesia, splinting, distraction techniques.</p>	<p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Selection of appropriate analgesic, dosage and route of administration.</p> <p>Safe prescribing Appropriate monitoring.</p> <p>Be able to discuss option for pain relief with the patient.</p> <p><u>Attitudes</u></p> <p>To be safe to ensure effectiveness to seek help if pain is not relieved or is disproportionate.</p> <p>Remember to treat the underlying cause of pain</p>	<p>LP LT GT PS LS SL</p>	<p>OC MC DOPS CBD AUD ME FFAEM MFAEM</p>

TOPIC: A-2.2 ANAESTHETICS AND PAIN RELIEF - LOCAL ANAESTHETIC TECHNIQUES

OBJECTIVE	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS/ATTITUDES	LEARNING	ASSESSMENT
<p>To use local anaesthesia appropriately and safely.</p>	<p>Understand the appropriate use of local anaesthetic agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lignocaine, - Bupivacaine and - Prilocaine <p>and be aware of complications and side effects and their treatment and prevention.</p> <p>Anatomy of nerve blocks and physiology of nerve function.</p> <p>Intravenous regional anaesthesia*</p>	<p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>To be able to undertake the following nerve blocks and know their contra indications:</p> <p>Digital Wrist (ulnar/median/radial) Femoral Facial (auricular, supratrochlea and supraorbital blocks) Ankle Biers Block*</p> <p>Use of nerve locator**</p> <p>To calculate max. dose of local anaesthetic for each patient.</p> <p><u>Attitudes</u></p> <p>Have patient safety and comfort as prime driver. Know own limitations Recognise when to call for help</p>	<p>LP LT GT PS SL</p>	<p>OC DOPS CBD AUD ME FFAEM MFAEM</p>

TOPIC: A-2.3 ANAESTHETICS AND PAIN RELIEF - SAFE CONSCIOUS SEDATION

OBJECTIVE	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS/ATTITUDES	LEARNING	ASSESSMENT
<p>To be able to deliver safe conscious sedation to selected patients</p>	<p>Know “Implementing and ensuring safe sedation practice for healthcare procedures in adults” http://www.rcoa.ac.uk/safesedationpractice.pdf</p> <p>Recognition of risk factors: airway, co-morbidity, other drugs/alcohol.</p> <p>Drug pharmacology, selection, dosage.</p> <p>Knowledge of antagonists.</p> <p>Monitoring, O₂ therapy, resuscitation equipment.</p> <p>Safe discharge.</p>	<p>Airway assessment and management including BVM in order to deal with complications.</p> <p>Safe titration of drugs in a monitored environment.</p> <p>Prompt recognition of over sedation and that loss of verbal responsiveness equates with general anaesthesia in terms of the level of patient care required.</p> <p><u>Attitudes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be able to take informal consent - respect patient choice - have patient safety as prime driver - work with others to ensure implementation of local and national guidelines - know own limitations - recognise when to call for help 	<p>LP LT GT PS LS SL ODA</p>	<p>OC DOPS CBD AUD</p>