وتستمر المسيرة

ديوان الخدمة المدنية

Civil Service Competency Frameworks Series
for Health Professions

Anesthesia Assistant

Entry to Practice Competencies

Civil Service Bureau
2021

Civil Service Bureau

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Entry -to -Practice Competencies

2021

"Optimal investment of human resources ... An absolute priority and the basis for success" Civil Service Bureau Value.

Anesthesia Assistant

مقدمة

استكمالا لجهود الديوان في تحقيق رؤيته في تطوير الموارد البشرية في الخدمة المدنية بشكل عام، والقطاع الصحي بشكل خاص، باعتبارها حجر الاساس في عمل وكفاءة النظام الصحي في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية حيث يسعى الديوان جاهدا بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة وبقية الشركاء، بايجاد آليات لتطوير الكفاءات البشرية بالقطاع الصحي، من خلال بناء اطار مرجعي للكفايات المهنية والفنية، ومؤشرات قياسها بما يكفل وجود آليات منهجة وحديثة في استقطاب الكوادر البشرية الكفؤة، وبناء البرامج التدريبية المبنية على الكفايات بالاضافة الى بناء الاوصاف الوظيفية، و تنظيم وتقييم الاداء المؤسسي والفردي بالاستناد على انواع الكفايات المختلفة.

راجيا ان أضع بين يديكم سلسلة الكتيبات للأطر المرجعية للكفايات الصحية، التي تم تطويرها مع الشركاء، كدليل توضيحي للكفايات المتوقعة من العاملين بالقطاع الصحي في الخدمة المدنية.

فادعو جميع الشركاء المعنيين من وزارات ودوائر ومؤسسات حكومية، وجامعات، و متلقي خدمة للاطلاع على سلسلة الادلة كدليل مرجعي في بناء الاوصاف الوظيفية، وأدوات التقييم والبرامج التدريبية والتحضير لاختبارات التعيين.

املا ان نكون قدمنا ما فيه نفعا للارتقاء بالقطاع الصحي في وطننا الغالي في ظل صاحب الجلالة الهاشمية الملك عبد الله الثاني ابن الحسين المعظم حفظه الله ورعاه.

رئيس ديوان الخدمة المدنية

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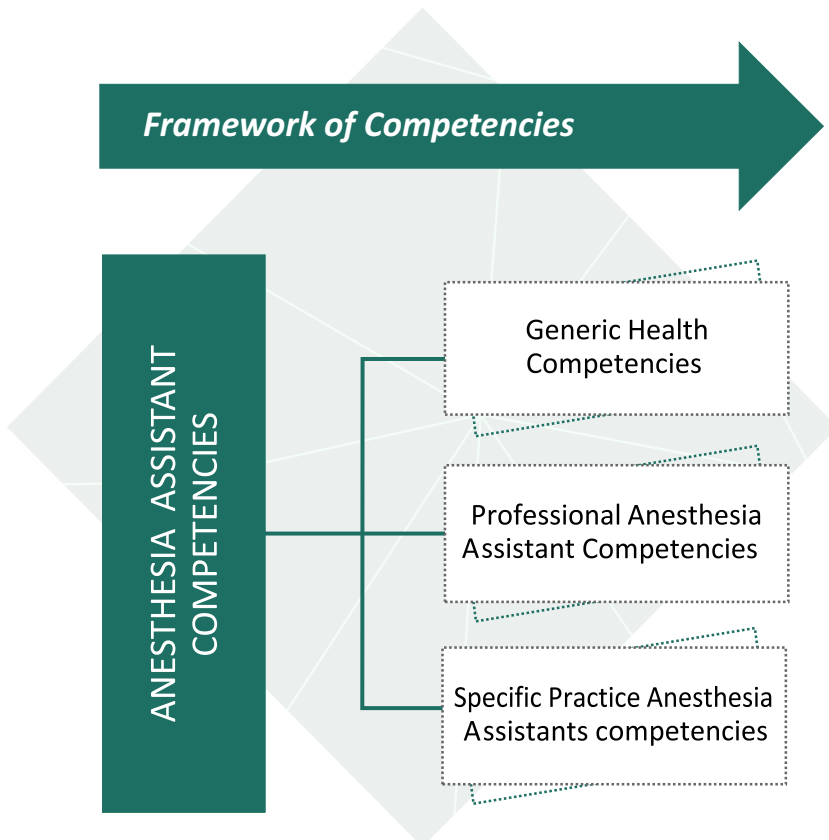President of Civil Service Bureau

Sameh Al naser

Introduction

Complementing the efforts of the civil service Bureau to meet its vision in developing the professions and employee in civil services and raising the capacity building to reach excellence in leading human resources to protect public.

CSB has developed **Anesthesia Assistant Framework: Competencies & Indicators** to build entry-exams for Anesthesia Assistant in civil services, provide framework to managers in civil sectors to build job description, provide guidance to Anesthesia assistance regarding their professional obligations, and provide a framework to assess professional performance.

This framework developed by analyzing job description reviewing educational curriculums, best possible evidences of internationaland regional models and frameworks of anesthesia competencies that are relevant, comprehensive and have global applications and reviewing feedback provided by anesthesia assistants in a variety of civil settings and reviewed by CSB and MOH.

Anesthesia Assistant: person who completes diploma degree of Anesthesia graduated from an accredited Para-medical education program, and licensed to practice by Ministry of Health under the public health law

Framework of Competencies

ANESTHESIA ASSISTANT COMPETENCIES

- Generic Health Competencies
- Professional Anesthesia Assistant Competencies
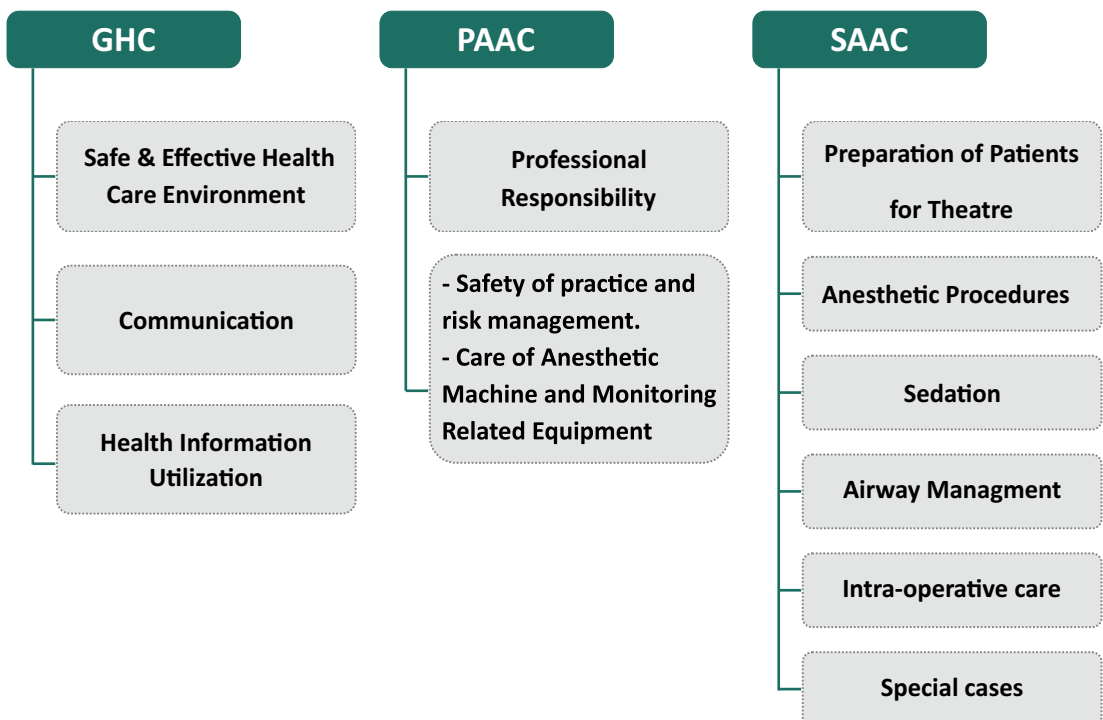- Specific Practice Anesthesia Assistants competencies

The Framework consists of three categories of competencies:

Generic Health Competencies (GHC): The competencies that are shared with all health profession in civil services that focus on provision of general health ethical legal care, health safety and quality practices, communication and therapeutic relationship, evidence-based practice and health informatics

Professional Anesthesia Assistant Competencies (PAAC): The competencies that promote professional and regulated care environment for Anesthesia assistance by promoting professional responsibilities and manage patients care safely

Specific Practice Anesthesia Assistant Competencies (SPAAC): The competencies that are most marketable for the entry to practice of Anesthesia Assistance by providing care for perioperative patients by preparing patients for theatre, handling anesthetic procedures competently, and manage patients under sedation and postoperative .

Professional and Specific Practice Competencies Model for Anesthesia Assistant (AA)

GHC	PAAC	SAAC
Safe & Effective Health Care Environment	Professional Responsibility	Preparation of Patients for Theatre
Communication	- Safety of practice and risk management. - Care of Anesthetic Machine and Monitoring Related Equipment	Anesthetic Procedures
Health Information Utilization		Sedation
		Airway Managment
		Intra-operative care
		Special cases

Tables of detailed content for Anesthesia Assistants

Competencies & Indicators

7. Generic Health Competencies		
Domains	**Sub domains**	**Indicators**
7.1 Safe and Effective Health Care Environment	**7.1.1 Health regulations in Jordan Laws, Bylaws and Policies of MOH**	7.1.1.1 Identify legislation governing health professions in Jordan 7.1.1.2 Understand MOH laws, policies and standards 7.1.1.3 Choose the appropriate actions that show awareness of legal implications for health practices
	7.1.2 Ethics	7.1.2.1 Identify MOH code of conduct principles 7.1.2.2 Recognize ethical dilemmas and take appropriate action 7.1.2.3 Able to Provide appropriate care adhered to code of conduct
	7.1.3 Quality Improvement	7.1.3.1 Identify human factors and basic safety design principles that affect safety 7.1.3.2 Find out the factors that create a culture of safety (such as, open communication strategies and organizational error reporting systems) 7.1.3.3 Describe how patients, families, individual clinicians, health care teams, and systems can contribute to promoting safety and reducing errors
7.2 Communication	**7.2.1 Therapeutic Relationship**	7.2.1.1 Identify principles of effective communication through various means 7.2.1.2 Able to provide care that reflects the whole person 7.2.1.3 Able to provide physical comfort and emotional support. 7.2.1.4 Recognize patients feeling of pain and suffering and practice appropriate action to reduce it. 7.2.1.5 Identify practices for reducing fear and anxiety.
	7.2.2 Interdisciplinary Collaboration	7.2.2.1 Apply basic group skills, including communication, delegation, and time management 7.2.2.2 Ability to reach information to those who need it at the Appropriate time. 7.2.2.3 Coordinate care processes to ensure continuity of the care Provided. 7.2.2.4 Ability to resolve conflicts with other members of the team 7.2.2.5 Understands what each health team member uniquely provides in terms of patient care

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
7.3 Utilize Health Information	**7.3. Evidence Based Practice**	7.3.1.1 Select reliable sources for locating evidence reports and clinical practice guidelines
		7.3.1.2 Recognize the Value of continuous improvement in clinical practice based on new knowledge
		7.3.1.3 Discriminate between valid and invalid reasons for modifying evidence-based clinical practice based on clinical expertise or patient/family preferences
		7.3.1.4 Consult with clinical experts consultation before deciding to deviate from evidence-based protocols
	7.3.2 Health Informatics	7.3.2.1 Recognize the importance of information and technology skills in patient care safety
		7.3.2.2 Identify essential information that must be available in a Common database to support patient care
		7.3.2.3 Understand the Value of technologies that support clinical decision-making, error prevention, and care coordination
		7.3.2.4 Ability to protect confidentiality of protect health information in electronic records.

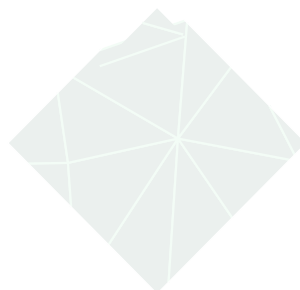| **6.24 Professional Anesthesia Assistant Competencies**		
Domains	**Sub domains**	**Indicators**
6.24.1 Professional Responsibility	**6.24.1.1 Ethical Performance**	6.24.1.1.1 Identify ethical principles
		6.24.1.1.2 Inform client/staff members of ethical issues affecting client care
		6.24.1.1.3 Aware of situations which compromise patient checking procedures
		6.24.1.1.4 Understand the responsibility of maintaining confidentiality of healthcare information
		6.24.1.1.5 Recognize the Anesthesia Assistant role in communicating patient's concerns in regard to consent to the appropriate members of the multidisciplinary team
		6.24.1.1.6 Ability to act as the patient's advocate and to support the patient appropriately in informed choices
		6.24.1.1.7 Understand consent issues for minors
		6.24.1.1.8 Evaluate outcomes of interventions to promote ethical practice

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
6.24.2 Safety of practice and risk management	**6.24.2.1 Infection control and injury prevention**	6.24.2.1.1 Identify risks from blood borne pathogens. 6.24.2.1.2 Ability to prevent and manage needle-stick injury. 6.24.2.1.3 Ability to secure a cannula, local anesthetic catheter or infusion line to minimize the possibility of accidental displacement. 6.24.2.1.4 Ability to prepare anesthetic room and equipment for patient with known difficult airway. 6.24.2.1.5 Ability to use safe practices for invasive monitoring lines 6.24.2.1.6 Understand the management of accidental intra-arterial/ injection 6.24.2.1.7 Ability to manage decontamination, terminal disinfection / disposal and use of anesthetic sundries 6.24.2.1.8 Ability to manage decontamination, terminal disinfection / disposal and use of valves and self-inflating bags
	6.24.2.2 Reporting of Incidents and documentation	6.24.2.2.1 Describes processes used in error incidents and allocation of responsibility and accountability 6.24.2.2.2 Evaluate response to error/event/occurrence 6.24.2.2.3 Ability to intervene in unsafe practice of health care personnel appropriately 6.24.2.2.4 Report and document all incidents related to safety and personal injury 6.24.2.2.5 Identify and report any previous problems with anesthesia. 6.24.2.2.6 Communicate information to the anesthetist regarding administration or non-administration of drugs likely to impact on anesthesia 6.24.2.2.7 Select the proposed site of operation and reports discrepancies.
	6.24.2.3 Emergency response	6.24.2.3.1 perform Basic life support 6.24.2.3.2 Respond to emergency code 6.24.2.3.3 Assess Glasgow Coma Scale 6.24.2.3.4 Respond to patients with shock 6.24.2.3.5 Assess comatose patients 6.24.2.3.6 Prepare and monitor patient for blood transfusion 6.24.2.3.7 Ability to perform opening airway maneuver to clear the airway(effective head extension, jaw-thrust, oropharyngeal suction,..)

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
		6.24.2.3.8 Ability to assist in the management of failed intubation
		6.24.2.3.9 Takes appropriate action by highlighting clinically significant abnormal values
		6.24.2.3.10 Identify individual responsibilities in the provision of care in an emergency situation
		6.24.2.3.11 Ability to recognize complications and act appropriately
	6.24.2.4 Care of Anesthetic Machine, Monitoring and Related Equipment	6.24.2.1 Perform patency and safety checks on breathing systems.
		6.24.2.4.1 check blood glucose
		6.24.2.4.3 check vital signs monitors
		6.24.2.4.4 check pulse oximeter
		6.24.2.4.5 Check ECG monitor
		6.24.2.4.6 Ability to set up a circle system.
		6.24.2.4.7 Ability to safely change and refill CO_2 absorption canister
		6.24.2.4.8 Ability to check machine-integrated and stand-alone ventilators
		2.24.2.4.9 Ability to use correct procedures in the storage and handling of gas cylinders.
		2.24.2.4.10 Demonstrate safe removal and replacement of cylinders on the anesthetic machine
		6.24.2.4.11 Ability to safely connect / disconnect anesthetic machine connectors
		6.24.2.4.12 Prepare noninvasive monitor
		6.24.2.4.13 Ability to perform a 'tug test' to ensure safe connection.
		6.24.2.4.14 Identify color-codes for piped gases and vacuum.
		6.24.2.4.15 Identify the circumstances where the shut off valve would be used.
		6.24.2.4.16 Ability to identify and correct breathing system leaks; high pressure within patient circuit; vaporizer malfunction; failure of gas supply; electrical power failure; suction failure; and CO_2 absorption failure

5.24 Specific /Practice Anesthesia Assistant Competencies		
Domains	**Sub domains**	**Indicators**
5.24.1 Preparation of Patients for Theatre	**5.24.1.1 Physical status classification system**	5.24.1.1.1 Define the American Society of Anesthesiologist (ASA) classification 5.24.1.1.2 Recognize the clinical differences between the ASA scores. 5.24.1.1.3 Discuss the required preparations in anesthetic room and theatre to provide individualized patient care taking into account ASA scores
	5.24.1.2 Clinical Assessment	5.24.1.2.1 Apply basic clinical assessment of cardiovascular with emphasis on factors which have a bearing on anesthetic care for ▪ Respiratory system ▪ Renal system ▪ Neurological system ▪ Hematological system ▪ Hepatic system ▪ Endocrine system ▪ GI system 5.24.1.2.2 Recognize pre-existing medical conditions, which may adversely affect the patient during anesthesia
	5.24.1.3 Clinical Aspects for Fasting	5.24.1.3.1 Identify the principles of pre-operative fasting. 5.24.1.3.2 Identify the local guideline for pre-operative fasting 5.24.1.3.3 Apply strategies to minimize regurgitation. 5.24.1.3.4 Recognize the circumstances when fasting may not prevent regurgitation. 5.24.1.3.5 Ability to manage regurgitation. 5.24.1.3.6 Identify the signs aspiration. 5.24.1.3.7 Ability to manage aspiration
	5.24.1.4 Pre-operative investigations.	5.24.1.4.1 interpret normal and abnormal values of: blood hemoglobin, platelets, white cell count, clotting studies, serum potassium, urea and creatinine, blood sugar, arterial blood gases 5.24.1.4.2 Recognize the normal conducting pathway of the heart.

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
		5.24.1.4.3 interpret basic ECG
		5.24.1.4.4 recognize sinus rhythm and significant dysrhythmias.
	5.24.1.5 Preoperative Medication and Therapy	5.24.1.5.1 Identify the role of Anesthetic in pre-operative medication.
		5.24.1.5.2 Recognize commonly used pre-operative drugs.
		5.24.1.5.3 Recognize effects of common pre-operative drugs.
		5.24.1.5.4 Understand the need to continue therapies in the pre-operative phase.
	5.24.1.6 Pre-operative Stress and Anxiety care	5.24.1.6.1 recognize signs of patient anxiety
		5.24.1.6.2 ability to offer appropriate reassurance
		5.24.1.6.3 Recognize where anxiety may lead to patient harm, and acts appropriately to reduce anxiety where possible
		5.24.1.6.4 Identify the clinical effects of anxiety including altered drug dosages and increased risk of cardiac arrhythmias
	5.24.1.7 Pre-operative care for special cases	5.24.1.7.1 Describe how to assess and manage the requirements of confused patients or patients with incapacity
		5.24.1.7.2 Summarize the assessment process of elderly or pediatric patients requirements
5.24.2 Anesthetic Procedures	**5.24.2.1 Peripheral IV access**	5.24.2.1.1 select appropriate site for cannulation.
		5.24.2.1.2 Relate to techniques which improve venous filling.
		5.24.2.1.3 Identify techniques for increasing success-rate in patients who have 'difficult' veins
	5.24.2.2 Invasive monitoring/ Invasive Arterial Pressure Monitoring	5.24.2.2.1 Identify indications of arterial monitoring
		5.24.2.2.2 Discuss sites of cannulation and the associated risks..
		5.24.2.2.3 Identify equipment required.
		5.24.2.2.4 Identify appropriate positions
		5.24.2.2.5 Demonstrate knowledge of transducer calibration.
		5.24.2.2.6 Identify dangers of intra-arterial injection and safety precautions.
	5.24.2.3 Invasive monitoring/ Central Venous Pressure CVP Monitoring	5.24.2.3.1 Identify normal values of CVP
		5.24.2.3.2 Select sites used for central venous cannulation and associated potential complications.
		5.24.2.3.3 Demonstrate a knowledge of different central venous cannula.
		5.24.2.3.4 Identify correct positioning of patient during central venous cannulation..

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
5.24.3 Sedation	**5.24.3.1 IV sedation**	5.24.3.1.1 Identify basic pharmacology of commonly used sedative agents. 5.24.3.1.2 Identify principles of Conscious Sedation 5.24.3.1.3 list the uses and advantages of Conscious Sedation 5.24.3.1.4 Identify side effects associated with the use of sedation 5.24.3.1.5 interpret vital signs during sedation 5.24.3.1.6 Understand the steps of safely connecting the monitoring devices. 5.24.3.1.7 Identify indications of O2 therapy administration 5.24.3.1.8 Identify reversal agents in relation to sedation 5.24.3.1.9 Ability to use sedation scoring tools. 5.24.3.1.10 Ability to take appropriate action on actual or impending over-sedation 5.24.3.1.11 Ability to monitor sedated patients
	5.24.3.2 Spinal, Epidural and Other Regional Analgesia	5.24.3.2.1 Identify the anatomy of the spinal column. 5.24.3.2.2 Compare between spinal and epidural anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.3 Understand the physiological changes in spinal and epidural anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.4 Identify vasopressors in relation to spinal /epidural anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.5 List the contraindications to spinal/epidural anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.6 Recall the complications of spinal/epidural anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.7 Identify basic knowledge of nerve pathways commonly blocked during regional anesthesia. 5.24.3.2.8 Recognize contraindications to peripheral nerve block. 5.24.3.2.9 Recognize complications of peripheral nerve block. 5.24.3.2.10 Memorize basic local anesthetic pharmacology. 5.24.3.2.11 Recognize signs and symptoms of local anesthetic toxicity 5.24.3.2.12 Ability to assist in management of patient with symptoms and signs of local anesthetic toxicity
	5.24.3.3 Regional Anesthesia	5.24.3.3.1 Ability to assemble appropriate equipment. 5.24.3.3.2 Identify the correct patient position during regional anesthesia

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
		5.24.3.3.3 Ability to attach monitoring devices. 5.24.3.3.4 Recognize the need for IV access. 5.24.3.3.5 Identify the features of spinal needles. 5.24.3.3.6 Recognize when cardio/respiratory function has been compromised as a result of regional block. 5.24.3.3.7 Ability to alert anesthetist to changes in patient's vital signs. 5.24.3.3.8 Identify the stages involved in each type of block
5.24.4 Airway Management	5.24.4.1 Anatomy of the upper airway relevant to laryngoscopy, intubation, and other airways	5.24.4.1.1 Understand airway anatomy. 5.24.4.1.2 Describe airway anatomy and physiology in relation to: • Fraction of Inspired Oxygen concentration (FIO2) • End tidal CO2 (ETCO2) • Tidal volume (TV) (ml/kg) and expired minute volume (MV) • End tidal anesthetic agent 5.24.4.1.3 Identify factors affect airway pressure
	5.24.4.2 Airway Management	5.24.4.2.1 Ability to support and maintain the patient's airway. 5.24.4.2.2 recognize anesthetist's requirements and provide suitable airway adjuncts. 5.24.4.2.3 Apply optimum position for airway management. 5.24.4.2.4 Identify the placement of a Guide airway. 5.24.4.2.5 Identify the placement of a laryngeal mask airway. 5.24.4.2.6 Identify the placement of a nasopharyngeal airway. 5.24.4.2.7 Recognize upper-airway obstruction 5.24.4.2.8 Ability to assist the anesthetist in securing the airway
	5.24.4.3 Oxygen Delivery Equipment & Self-Inflating Bags	5.24.4.3.1 Identify types of oxygen supply. 5.24.4.3.2 Identify oxygen delivery devices. 5.24.4.3.3 Ability to select appropriate size and type of facemask. 5.24.4.3.4 Ability to select appropriate O2 mask recognizing patient's individual requirements 5.24.4.3.5 Identify self-inflating bags pre-use checks. 5.24.4.3.6 Identify the use of self-inflating bags. 5.24.4.3.7 Identify non-disposable / single use self-inflating bags and valves. 5.24.4.3.8 Recognize the requirement for and self-inflating bags in the operating department and during intra / inter hospital transfer

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
	5.24.4.4 Airway Equipment	5.24.4.4.1 Identify types of laryngoscopes. 5.24.4.4.2 Identify specialized laryngoscopes used for difficult intubation \\ 5.24.4.4.3 Discuss types of endotracheal tube. 5.24.4.4.4 Recognize the use of non-cuffed endotracheal tubes in children 5.24.4.4.5 Identify types of laryngeal mask airway.
	5.24.4.5 Intubation of Trachea	5.24.4.5.1 Identify the importance of endotracheal tube size and length. 5.24.4.5.2 Ability to correctly calculate endotracheal tube length and size. 5.24.4.5.3 Recognize complications due to wrongly sized endotracheal tube 5.24.4.5.4 Ability to prepare and check equipment for routine intubation 5.24.4.5.5 Ability to position the patient appropriately 5.24.4.5.6 Ability to assist the anesthetist during intubation.
	5.24.4.6 Difficult intubation and Rapid sequence induction	5.24.4.6.1 Identify equipment required for difficult intubation 5.24.4.6.2 Discuss failed intubation management. 5.24.4.6.3 Identify the process of rapid sequence induction 5.24.4.6.4 Identify cricoid cartilage 5.24.4.6.5 Demonstrate correct application of cricoid pressure
	5.24.4.7 Inhalation induction	5.24.4.7.1 List the indications for inhalation induction 5.24.4.7.2 Ability to ensure patient safety throughout stages of anesthesia 5.24.4.7.3 Ability to Identify appropriate position patient during inhalation induction.
5.24.5 Intra-operative care	**5.24.5.1 Equipment preparation**	5.24.5.1.1 Able to set up patient controlled analgesia equipment 5.24.5.1.2 Able to set up equipment to deliver nebulized drugs 5.24.5.1.3 Able to set up equipment designed to deliver drugs by epidural infusion
	5.24.5.2 Patient monitoring	5.24.5.2.1 Demonstrates ability to support and maintain the patients' airway in the immediate postoperative period. 5.24.5.2.2 Apply routine monitoring and interpret values. 5.24.5.2.3 Assess patient for signs of surgical and postoperative complications.

Domains	Sub domains	Indicators
		5.24.5.2.4 Recognize upper airway obstruction.
		5.24.5.2.5 Demonstrate ability to maintain patients' airway
		5.24.5.2.6 Identify principles of safe removal of an ET tube.
		5.24.5.2.7 Demonstrates ability to assess the nature and severity of post-operative pain
		5.24.5.2.8 Discuss strategies for managing postoperative pain.
		5.24.5.2.9 Ability to assess/manage postoperative nausea and vomiting
		5.24.5.2.10 Evaluate patient for safe discharge on the day of anesthesia.
5.24.6 Pharmacology	**5.24.6.1 Pharmacologic practice**	5.24.6.1.1 Identify drugs required for use by the anesthetist for elective and emergency surgery
		5.24.6.1.2 Prepare induction agents
		5.24.6.1.3 Prepare inhalation agents
		5.24.6.1.4 Identify emergency drugs
		5.24.6.1.5 Prepare drugs of anesthesia
5.24.7 Special cases	**5.24.7.1 Obstetric**	5.24.7.1.1 Identify indications for urgent delivery
		5.24.7.1.2 Identify techniques for analgesia in labor
		5.24.7.1.3 Identify indications for spinal, epidural and general anesthesia for common obstetric interventions
		5.24.7.1.4 Prepare medications for labor induction
		5.24.7.1.5 Prepare anesthetic gas for c/s
		5.24.7.1.6 Ability to participates in Rapid Sequence Induction.
		5.24.7.1.7 Recognize risk of regurgitation and its management.
		5.24.7.1.8 Identify use of muscle relaxants in the obstetric patient.
		5.24.7.1.9 Ability to participate in management of sudden life threatening major obstetric hemorrhage including the use of invasive monitoring, rapid infusion devices, warming devices and cell salvage equipment
	5.24.7.2 Burns	5.24.7.2.1 Recognize the impact of smoke inhalation to the provision of adequate ventilation.
		5.24.7.2.2 Identify strategies to improve ventilation. Discuss hypothermia in the burn's patient
		5.24.7.2.3 Discuss the need for insertion of large bore venous access.
		5.24.7.2.4 Demonstrate ability to asses and manage the effects of: – patient controlled analgesia; – continuous opiate infusion.

The examination competencies and indicators adopted from

1- NHS Education for Scotland (2012). Portfolio of Core Competencies for Anaesthetic Assistants

2- NHS Education for Scotland (2020). Core Competency Framework for Anaesthetic Assistants

مساعد فني التخدير

قام ديوان الخدمة المدنية بتطوير الاطار العام لكفايات مساعد فني التخدير لبناء امتحانات المرشحين لوظائف مساعد فني التخدير في الخدمة المدنية , و توفير هذا الأطار كمرجع في القطاعات المدنية لبناء الوصف الوظيفي , و لتقييم الأداء المهني وبناء برامج التطوير المهني والمسارات المهنية.

الجهات المستهدفة من تطبيق الاطار العام لكفايات مساعد فني التخدير :

مساعد فني التخدير :

حاصل على دبلوم التخدير من برنامج تعليمي معترف به من مؤسسة تعليمية معترف بها ومرخص له بممارسة المهنة من قبل وزارة الصحة بموجب قانون الصحة العامة

منهجية تطوير الاطر المرجعية لكفايات مساعد فني التخدير

تم تطوير كفايات مساعد فني التخدير بناء على :

- الاوصاف الوظيفية لمساعد فني التخدير في وزارة الصحة
- أفضل النماذج والأطر الدولية والإقليمية لكفاءات مساعد فني التخدير ذات الصلة والتي لها تطبيقات محلية وعالمية مع الاطلاع على البرامج الاكاديمية
- مجموعات النقاش المركزة من خبراء فني التخدير في قطاعات الخدمة المدنية والشركاء من القطاعات الصحية الخاصة
- تغذية راجعة من قبل خبراء من وزارة الصحة
- الاعتماد من قبل وزارة الصحة .

بناء على ذلك تم بناء الاطار المرجعي كفايات مساعد فني التخدير لتشمل الكفايات التالية :

الكفايات الصحية العامة:

هي الكفايات التي يتم مشاركتها مع جميع المهن الصحية التي تركز على توفير الرعاية القانونية و الأخلاقية الصحية العامة , وممارسات السلامة والجودة , والتواصل العلاجي مع المرضى والعمل بروح الفريق , والممارسة المستندة إلى أفضل الادلة العلمية و المعلوماتية الصحية التي تتضمن التالي :

- بيئة رعاية صحية آمنة وفعالة
- الاتصال
- استخدام المعلومات الصحية

كفايات مساعد فني التخدير المهنية : Professional Competencies

الكفايات التي تعزز بيئة الرعاية المهنية والمنظمة لمساعد فني التخدير من خلال تعزيز المسؤوليات المهنية وإدارة رعاية المرضى بأمان و التي تتضمن التالي :

Professional Responsibility	المسؤولية المهنية
Performance Ethical	الممارسة الاخلاقية
Safety of practice & risk management	سلامة الممارسة وإدارة المخاطر
Infection control and injury prevention	مكافحة العدوى والوقاية من الإصابة
Emergency response	الاستجابة للحالات الطارئة
Reporting of Incidents & documentation	الإبلاغ عن الحوادث والتوثيق
Care of Anesthetic Machine, Monitoring and Related Equipment	العناية بآلة التخدير والمراقبة والمعدات ذات الصلة

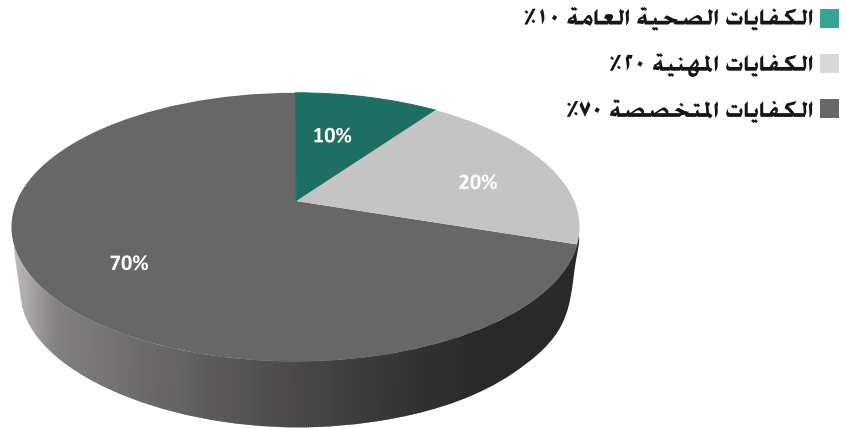## الكفايات الممارسة المتخصصة لمساعد فني التخدير :specific Competencies

الكفايات التقنية المطلوبة لدخول ممارسة مساعد فني التخدير الذي يركز على و التي تتضمن التالي :

Preparation of Patients for Theatre	تحضير المرضى للعمليات :
Clinical Assessment	التقييم السريري
Clinical Aspects for Fasting	الجوانب السريرية للصيام
Pre-operative investigations.	فحوصات ما قبل العمليات

English	Arabic
Preoperative Medication and Therapy	الأدوية والعلاج قبل العمليات
Pre-operative Stress and Anxiety care	رعاية التوتر والقلق قبل العمليات
Pre-operative care for special cases	رعاية ما قبل الجراحة للحالات الخاصة
Anesthetic Procedures	**إجراءات التخدير**
Invasive monitoring/Invasive Arterial Pressure Monitoring	مراقبة ضغط الشرايين الغازية
Invasive monitoring/Central Venous Pressure CVP Monitoring	مراقبة الضغط الوريدي المركزي
Sedation	**التخدير**
IV sedation	التخدير الوريدي
Spinal, Epidural and Other Regional Analgesia	التسكين فوق الجافية
Regional Anesthesia	التخدير الموضعي
Airway Management	**بقاء المسالك الهوائية مفتوحة**
Oxygen Delivery Equipment & Self-Inflating Bags	معدات توصيل الأكسجين وأكياس النفخ الذاتي
Airway Equipment	معدات مجرى الهواء
Intubation of Trachea	تنبيب القصبة الهوائية
Difficult intubation and Rapid sequence induction	صعوبة التنبيب والتنبيب المتتالي السريع
Intra-perative care	**رعاية المريض في الفترة المحيطة بالجراحة**
Equipment preparation	تحضير الادوات للعمليات
Patient monitoring	مراقبة المريض داخل وبعد العمليات
Pharmacology	العلاج بالادوية
Special cases	**عمليات الحالات الخاصة**
Obstetric	حالات النسائية الطارئة
Burns	الحروق

النسب المئوية للكفايات المهنية و التخصصية لامتحانات مساعد فني التخدير

- الكفايات الصحية العامة ١٠٪
- الكفايات المهنية ٢٠٪
- الكفايات المتخصصة ٧٠٪

لبناء امتحان يقيس القدرات والكفايات لمتلقي الرعاية الصحيه تم إجراء ممارسة التحليل (practice analysis) الذي تم استخدامه لجمع البيانات حول الممارسة الحالية لمساعد فني التخدير فقد تم بناء الاستبانة استنادا على الاطار العام للكفايات لتحديد الاحتياجات الحقيقية لواقع ممارسة المهنة في القطاع العام فتم تحديد النسب كالتالي :

النسب المئوية للكفايات المهنية و التخصصية لامتحانات مساعد فني التخدير

Special cases

Pharmacology

Sedation

Airway Management

Anesthetic Procedures

Preparation of Patients for Theatre

Care of Anesthetic Machine, Monitoring and Related Equipment

Reporting of Incidents & documentation

Emergency response

Infection control and injury prevention

Ethical Performance

Professional Responsibility

Utilize Health Information

Communication

Safe and Effective Health Care Environment