



**Australian Government**

# **Assessment Requirements for HLTANA010 Assist with airway management**

**Release: 1**

# Assessment Requirements for HLTANA010 Assist with airway management

## Modification History

Supersedes and is not equivalent to HLTANA003 Assist with airway management.

## Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- follow established airway management processes and techniques including performing or assisting with at least 10 of each of the following:
  - pre-oxygenation
  - bag or mask ventilation
  - Supraglottic Airway Device (SAD) insertion
  - oral insertion of endotracheal tubes
  - airway management during emergence
- follow established airway management processes and techniques including performing or assisting with at least three of each of the following:
  - endobronchial tube insertion
  - nasal insertion of endotracheal tubes
  - laser tubes
  - rapid sequence induction
  - predicted difficult airway (Awake Fibreoptic Intubation (AFOI))
  - attaching patients to ventilators
  - tracheostomy tube if available at the workplace
- perform or assist with airway management on different patient types of varied ages, both conscious and unconscious
- respond and adapt to airway management problems:
  - routine
  - unpredictable
- perform the activities outlined in the performance criteria of this unit during a period of at least 360 hours of work related to anaesthetic technology in a clinical workplace environment. These 360 hours may be applied collectively across all units of competency that include the requirement for workplace hours for the purposes of assessment.

## Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- national, state or territory legal and ethical considerations for airway management, and how these are applied in organisations:
  - codes of practice
  - duty of care
  - infection prevention and control
  - informed consent
  - mandatory reporting
  - privacy, confidentiality and disclosure
  - records management
  - rights and responsibilities of workers, employers and patients
  - work role boundaries including responsibilities and limitations
  - work health and safety (WHS), manual handling and safe patient positioning techniques
- considerations for airway management in different types of surgery, including:
  - general, regional, local anaesthetic and sedation
  - remote site including radiology, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and endoscopy
  - general and gastro-intestinal surgery
  - ear, nose and throat surgery
  - gynaecological surgery
  - obstetric surgery
  - orthopaedic surgery
  - vascular surgery
  - urological surgery
  - oral, dental, and maxillofacial surgery
  - cardiothoracic surgery
  - neurosurgery
  - plastic surgery
  - trauma or emergency surgery
  - ophthalmic surgery
- airway equipment, including function and operating guidelines, use, indications and limitations, and criteria for withdrawal for:
  - laryngoscopes blades
  - fiberoptic bronchoscopes
  - videoscopes
  - cricothyrotomy kits
  - oral and nasal airways
  - oral endotracheal tubes
  - laser tubes
  - nasal endotracheal tubes
  - tracheostomy tubes

- endobronchial tubes and blockers
- supraglottic airway devices including 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation
- jet insufflations
- intubation adjuncts including bougie, stylet, Magill's forceps
- high flow oxygen including transnasal humidified rapid insufflation ventilatory exchange (THRIVE)
- types of suction equipment, its indication for use and hazards associated with usage
- airway management procedures, common issues and scope of technician role in:
  - bag or mask ventilation
  - supraglottic airway device insertion
  - insertion of endotracheal tube, orally or nasally and endobronchial tubes
  - rapid sequence induction
  - predicted difficult airway
  - unanticipated difficult airway
  - airway management during emergence
  - emergency airway algorithms
  - gas induction
- patient considerations for airway management:
  - relationship between patient positioning techniques and optimal airway management
  - pre-medications and their effects on respiration
  - causes, signs and symptoms of loss of airway
  - remedial actions to address loss of airway
  - type of surgery, including shared airway
- anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology factors that impact airway management for different patient groups
- medical terminology specific to airway management
- roles and responsibilities of those participating in the anaesthetic procedure
- Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists (ANZCA) Policy Guidelines
- Difficult Airway Society Guidelines
- laser safety
- radiation safety.

## Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in the workplace with the addition of simulations and scenarios where the full range of contexts and situations have not been provided in the workplace.

Assessment must ensure access to:

- use of suitable facilities, equipment and resources, including:
  - airway management equipment:
    - nasal and oral endotracheal tubes
    - tracheostomy tubes

- laryngoscopes, including video, conventional, McCoy and fibreoptic
- video or fibreoptic bronchoscopes
- endobronchial tubes and endobronchial blockers
- other difficult intubation equipment
- emergency airway equipment
- intubation aids including stylet, bougie and exchange catheter
- oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal airways
- Supraglottic airways
- anaesthetic circuits
- self-inflating bag resuscitator
- face masks
- connectors
- filters
- Magill's forceps
- high flow oxygen including Trans nasal humidified rapid insufflation ventilatory exchange (THRIVE)
- general medical equipment:
  - suction equipment for oesophageal and tracheal suction
  - throat packs
  - lubricant
  - scissors
  - syringes
- monitoring equipment:
  - electrocardiography (ECG)
  - stethoscope
  - oxygen and gas analyser, spirometer, airway pressure and carbon dioxide monitor
  - cuff pressure gauge
  - pulse oximetry
  - neuromuscular transmission monitor
  - entropy
  - arterial blood gas measurement
- personal protective equipment (PPE)
- paediatric and adult mannequins for initial simulated assessment
- modelling of industry operating conditions, including presence of situations requiring problem solving in non-routine situations.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations' requirements for assessors.

## **Links**

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=ced1390f-48d9-4ab0-bd50-b015e5485705>