



**Australian Government**

# **Assessment Requirements for HLTRNL004 Apply renal replacement therapy**

**Release: 2**

## Assessment Requirements for HLTRNL004 Apply renal replacement therapy

### Modification History

Release	Comments
Release 2	Release 2 HLTRNL004 Apply renal replacement therapy supersedes and is equivalent to Release 1 HLTRNL004 Apply renal replacement therapy.  Updated: Mapping details and minor corrections.
Release 1	HLTRNL004 Apply renal replacement therapy supersedes and is not equivalent to HLTRNL002 Provide care and support to a person undergoing renal replacement therapy.

### 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:

- perform renal replacement therapy in the workplace on three different people, one of which must be using peritoneal dialysis and one of which must be using haemodialysis involving:
  - identifying signs of uraemia and electrolyte imbalance
  - identifying signs of fluid overload
  - identifying signs of dehydration
  - checking peritoneal dialysis exit site
  - assessing patency of vascular access including:
    - palpating fistula for thrill
    - auscultating fistula for bruit
    - checking for signs of infection
    - checking last needle sites

The tasks must be undertaken in accordance with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia (NMBA) professional practice standards, codes and guidelines.

### Knowledge Evidence

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

- techniques for assessing for blood clots in the line post haemodialysis
- techniques for adjusting next haemodialysis treatment parameters as per outcome of latest session
- use of clamps during haemodialysis
- indication for dialysis needle size
- indication for dialyser size
- indication for use of safety fistula catheters
- infection control principles of nursing care during renal replacement therapy
- standards and guidelines for renal care to improve the quality of care and outcomes for persons with kidney disease:
  - education
  - renal diet and nutrition
  - hygiene to minimise risk of fistula and access device infection
  - risk of skin infection
  - principles of aseptic technique for practice
  - common dialysates and dialysers
- pathophysiology of renal impairment and routine diagnostic testing
- normal and abnormal biochemical and haematological markers for undergoing renal replacement therapy
- national immunisation program recommendations for immunosuppressed people.
- types and principles of renal replacement therapies:
  - blood volume monitor (BVM)
  - haemodiafiltration (HDF)
  - heparin-free haemodialysis.
- haemodialysis machine cleaning and testing
- principles of haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis
- medicines in common use to treat renal impairment
- impact of renal replacement therapy on quality of life and self-esteem including issues related to:
  - fluid and electrolytes
  - diet and nutritional
  - infection control
  - renal transplant
- signs and symptoms of actual and potential problems of renal replacement therapy and responses:
  - hypertension
  - hypotension
  - hyperglycaemia
  - hypoglycaemia
  - hypovolaemia due to rapid and excess fluid and electrolyte removal
  - altered nutritional status

- haemolysis
- vascular access
- clotted and stenosed vascular access
- prolonged bleeding
- peritonitis
- care of:
  - leakage from site, extravasation and bag
  - blocked catheter
  - catheter breaches including movement and cracking
  - fibrin plug
  - cuff extrusion
  - extravasation to surrounding tissue
  - contamination of catheter and Y line on bag during exchange process
  - Tenckhoff care
- accidental break in sterile pathway
- hernia
- obesity
- psychosocial issues
- dietary management
- vascular access site inspection for:
  - decreased thrill
  - high pitched bruit
  - difficulty in needling fistula
  - abnormal arterial and venous pressure readings
  - pain, swelling, redness and trauma
  - false aneurysms
  - blood leak from cannulation site
- own role and responsibilities and those of other multidisciplinary health care team members.

## Assessment Conditions

To be eligible to apply for registration as an enrolled nurse and to practice in Australia, each applicant must complete a Diploma of Nursing program accredited by the Australian Nursing and Midwifery Accreditation Council (ANMAC) and approved as ‘an approved program of study’ by the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia (NMBA) in accordance with the Enrolled Nurse Accreditation Standards.

For more detail visit <https://www.ahpra.gov.au>.

Skills must be demonstrated in the workplace or in a simulated environment as specified in the performance evidence that model industry operating conditions including access to real people for simulations and scenarios in enrolled nursing work.

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

Assessors must also hold current registration as a registered nurse with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia (NMBA).

## **Links**

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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