



Australian Government

HLTANA003 Assist with airway management

Release: 1

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Modification History

Release	Comments
Release 1	This version was released in <i>HLT Health Training Package release 2.0</i> and meets the requirements of the 2012 Standards for Training Packages. Significant changes to the elements and performance criteria. New evidence requirements for assessment, including volume and frequency requirements. Significant change to knowledge evidence- incorporates content from multiple units, including HLTAN403D/HLTAN404D.

Application

This unit describes the skills and knowledge required provide assistance to the anaesthetist in airway management during anaesthesia and resuscitation, including difficult and emergency airways.

The unit applies to anaesthetic technicians working under the direction of, and in consultation with, an anaesthetist, in any hospital or day surgery setting.

The skills in this unit must be applied in accordance with Commonwealth and State/Territory legislation, Australian/New Zealand standards and industry codes of practice.

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
<i>Elements define the essential outcomes</i>	<i>Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element</i>
1. Select, check and prepare airway management equipment in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines	1.1 Review information about client and type of surgical procedure and anticipate type and calculate size of airway management equipment 1.2 Identify and respond to situations where anaesthetist needs to confirm selection 1.3 Conduct pre-use safety check of selected equipment 1.4 Diagnose airway management equipment faults and rectify within scope of role

ELEMENT

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Elements define the essential outcomes

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element

1.5 Prepare and position equipment for use following safe manual handling techniques

2. Perform bag and mask ventilation

2.1 Position patient for bag/mask ventilation

2.2 Confirm adequate ventilation and rectify any issues preventing adequate ventilation

2.3 Insert oropharyngeal and/or nasopharyngeal airway if indicated

2.4 In consultation with the anaesthetist determine when to cease bag/mask ventilation

3. Assist with insertion of supraglottic airway devices (SAD)

3.1 Select, conduct pre-use check and prepare (SAD)

3.2 Anticipate needs of the anaesthetist

3.3 Assist with positioning of client

3.4 Provide assistance during insertion

3.5 Inflate cuff of SAD in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines, clinical indications and anaesthetist's directions

3.6 Secure airway into position when directed

4. Assist with insertion of endotracheal, orally or nasally and/or endobronchial tubes

4.1 Select, conduct pre-use check and prepare endotracheal or endobronchial tube and other intubation equipment

4.2 Assist with positioning of client for intubation

4.3 Anticipate needs of the anaesthetist

4.4 Provide assistance with insertion including use of stylet, bougie and/or cricoid manipulation

4.5 If applicable, inflate cuff according to industry standard.

4.6 When indicated, assist with insertion of throat pack including appropriate documentation of insertion/removal

4.7 If directed, use a stethoscope to identify breathing

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
<i>Elements define the essential outcomes</i>	<i>Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element</i>
	sounds
	4.8 Secure airway into position when directed
5. Assist with rapid sequence induction	5.1 Determine rationale for rapid sequence induction
	5.2 Select, conduct pre-use check and prepare equipment for rapid sequence induction
	5.3 Inform client of procedures to be completed by the anaesthetic technician
	5.4 Apply cricoid pressure , monitor patient for vomiting and remove pressure when instructed by the anaesthetist
	5.5 Assist with insertion of endotracheal tube
	5.6 Secure airway into position if directed.
6. Assist with predicted difficult airway/intubation	6.1 Discuss and confirm equipment preparation, intubation plan and contingencies with anaesthetist
	6.2 Select, undertake pre-use safety checks and prepare required equipment
	6.3 Inform client of tasks to be undertaken by anaesthetic technician.
	6.4 Anticipate anaesthetist needs in patient preparation and assist throughout intubation
	6.5 When appropriate, return clean equipment to storage location and send used equipment for processing.
	6.6 Debrief with anaesthetic team on outcome of intubation.
7. Assist with connection/disconnection of client to/from ventilation equipment	7.1 Select and prepare ventilation equipment and materials
	7.2 Set ventilation modes and parameters and ensure warning devices are switched on, tested and are registering that the equipment is safe prior to use with client
	7.3 Observe equipment whilst in use and take action

ELEMENT**PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

Elements define the essential outcomes

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element

immediately if fault develops to avoid danger to equipment, clients and staff

7.4 Follow established procedures to rectify faulty equipment

7.5 Check client's physiological parameters when required or as directed by anaesthetist

7.6 Identify, validate and report deviations from acceptable limits of physiological parameters to the medical practitioner

7.7 Report signs of client discomfort, distress or adverse reaction to the anaesthetist

8. Assist in management of client's airway during emergence phase

8.1 Assist anaesthetist with client positioning to facilitate management of client's airway

8.2 Assist anaesthetist to optimise oxygenation of client

8.3 Assist with oral/nasal/endotracheal/SAD suctioning.

8.4 Assist anaesthetist as required during SAD removal or extubation and be prepared for possible reintubation

8.5 Provide reassurance to the client and take action to limit injury

8.6 Observe client's condition throughout the procedure and take action when required or at the direction of the anaesthetist

Foundation Skills

The Foundation Skills describe those required skills (employability skills, language, literacy and numeracy) that are essential to performance.

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

Unit Mapping Information

No equivalent unit.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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

Assessment Requirements for HLTANA003 Assist with airway management

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Performance Evidence

The candidate must show evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the job role. There must be evidence that the candidate has:

- followed 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
- followed established airway management processes and techniques including performing or assisting with at least 3 of each of the following:
 - endobronchial tube insertion
 - nasal insertion of endotracheal tubes
 - laser tubes
 - rapid sequence induction
 - predicted difficult airway
 - attaching clients to ventilators
 - tracheostomy tube
- performed or assisted with airway management on different client types of varied ages, both conscious and unconscious

- responded and adapted to airway management problems:
 - routine
 - unpredictable

Knowledge Evidence

The candidate must be able to demonstrate essential knowledge required to effectively complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the work role. This includes knowledge of:

- legal and ethical considerations (national, state/territory) 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 clients
 - work role boundaries – responsibilities and limitations
 - work health and safety (WHS)
- considerations for airway management in different types of surgery, including:
 - general/regional/local anaesthetic and sedation
 - remote site - radiology, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) & endoscopy
 - general/gastro-intestinal surgery
 - ear, nose and throat surgery
 - gynaecological surgery
 - obstetric surgery
 - orthopaedic surgery
 - vascular surgery
 - urological surgery
 - oral/dental/maxillofacial surgery
 - cardiothoracic surgery
 - neurosurgery
 - plastic surgery
 - trauma/emergency surgery
 - ophthalmic surgery
 - paediatric
- 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
- supraglottic airway devices
- jet insufflations
- intubation adjuncts – bougie, stylet, Magill’s forceps
- 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
 - airway management during emergence
 - emergency airway algorithms
 - gas induction
- client considerations for airway management:
 - relationship between client 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 client 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* and *Difficult airway society guidelines*

Assessment Conditions

The following aspects of the performance evidence must have been 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:

- followed 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
 - SAD insertion
 - oral insertion of endotracheal tubes
 - airway management during emergence

The following aspects of the performance evidence must have been demonstrated in the workplace or in a simulated environment that reflects workplace conditions:

- followed established airway management processes and techniques including performing or assisting with at least 3 of each of the following:
 - laser tubes
 - rapid sequence induction
 - predicted difficult airway
 - attaching clients to ventilators
 - nasal insertion of endotracheal tubes
 - endobronchial tube insertion
 - gas induction
 - tracheostomy tube
 - failed airway scenarios

The following conditions must be met for this unit:

- use of suitable facilities, equipment and resources, including:
 - airway management equipment:
 - nasal and oral endotracheal tubes
 - tracheostomy tubes
 - laryngoscopes, including video, conventional, McCoy and fiberoptic
 - video or fiberoptic bronchoscopes
 - endobronchial tubes/endobronchial blockers
 - other difficult intubation equipment
 - emergency airway equipment
 - intubation aids (e.g. stylet, bougie, exchange catheter)
 - oropharyngeal/nasopharyngeal airways
 - Supraglottic airways
 - anaesthetic circuits
 - self inflating bag resuscitator
 - face masks
 - connectors
 - filters

- Magill's forceps
- 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
 - arterial blood gas measurement
- personal protective equipment
- paediatric & 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 (RTOs) 2015/AQTF mandatory competency requirements for assessors.

Links

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