

UK Career Framework for Pain Nurses

Level Four

CLINICAL PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE



Acknowledgements

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This document has been designed in collaboration with our members to ensure it meets most accessibility standards. However, if this does not fit your requirements, please contact corporate.communications@rcn.org.uk

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Level Four

This document has been designed to be used **in combination with** the appropriate standards / competency assessment framework, for example, for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

This document should be used as evidence for your own practice development and can be used as part of a personal development plan or as part of professional body revalidation

Those working at level 4 will have obtained the knowledge and skills as outlined in the previous levels and this is a natural progression in their development.

Example role title:	Associate practitioner Nursing associate Third year nursing student
Qualification:	As per previous levels plus: Foundation degree, Higher National Diploma, NVQ 4 or SVQ 4 in relevant subject area as per your current area of practice.
Role descriptor:	Those working at level 4 require factual and theoretical knowledge in broad contexts regarding pain assessment and management. They should be able to work within systems and protocols relating to pain management but still able to make judgements, plan activities of care and contribute to service and personal development. They may delegate and have supervisor responsibility to junior unregistered staff.

Domain One: Recognition of pain

This aspect of care examines definitions of pain, its anatomy and physiology, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social aspects of pain.

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describes the role of the nervous system in the transduction, transmission, perception and modulation of pain. 2. Describes, with examples, fundamental knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nociceptive pain • neuropathic pain • visceral pain • somatic pain. 3. Describes the biopsychosocial model of pain. 4. Identifies the potential relationship of the following to the person's experience of pain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anxiety • depression • fear/avoidance • spirituality • quality of life. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Identifies, with examples relevant to clinical practice, the potential adverse effects of acute, persistent and cancer-related pain from the perspective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cardiovascular and respiratory systems • gastrointestinal system • musculoskeletal system • endocrine system • genitourinary system • neurological and central nervous system • development of chronic (persistent) pain. 6. Assesses the patient and family's knowledge/understanding of their pain. 7. Identifies examples of the psychosocial impact of pain. 8. Modifies approach to patients according to the characteristics of their pain when performing observations and assessments. 9. Accurately documents and communicates data/findings with relevant health personnel.

Domain Two: Assessment of pain

This aspect of care outlines how pain can be assessed, measured and communicated.

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discusses the rationale for assessment of pain as a multi-dimensional experience and the barriers that can occur. 2. Use of valid and reliable tools for assessing and measuring pain at rest and on movement. 3. Identifies social populations with potential challenges to assessment and demonstrate fundamental knowledge of appropriate assessment frameworks/tools where relevant to practice. 4. Demonstrates the ability to undertake a fundamental pain history. 5. Discusses clinical rationale for investigations in the assessment of the person with pain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Performs a general physical assessment. Assesses the impact of interventions on pain and function. 7. Assesses the patient and family's knowledge/understanding of their pain, its contributing factors, their goals, beliefs and expectations surrounding treatment and their preferences. 8. Accurately documents and communicates data/findings with relevant health care professionals. 9. Documents timeline for reassessment of pain and evaluation of pain management interventions. 10. Accurately evaluates effectiveness of pain management plan with the person in pain and communicates amendments required to appropriate health care professional.

Domain Three: Treatment – physical strategies to manage pain

This aspect of care outlines the importance of physical strategies to improve and maintain function in acute and persistent pain.

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describes how the following physical strategies aid pain management such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • turning and positioning • wound support • reach devices • heat and cold • massage • mobilisation • exercise • role of physiotherapy • hydrotherapy • TENS. 2. In the context of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range of movement, muscle strength and stamina • cardiovascular activity • pain relief • weight, nutrition and appetite management • activities of daily living • sleep • mood. 3. Identifies and works within sphere of own practice. 4. In-depth knowledge of safeguarding principals for patient and patient information and knows when to escalate to health care professional. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Actively monitors the effectiveness of physical methods and strategies and integrates different aspects of practice to improve outcomes for patients. 6. Exhibits ways of engaging and empowering patients in the utilisation of physical strategies. 7. Utilises policies that guide practice as a resource to guide own practice and advise patients. 8. Praises and supports other junior staff members.

Domain Three: Treatment – self management strategies

This domain describes how the nursing team contribute to enabling patients to engage with self-management strategies for managing acute and chronic pain.

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrates an understanding of how chronic differs from acute pain and discusses the rationale for the role self-management plays in helping improve the physical and psychological impact of pain. 2. Identifies potential barriers to effective self-management. 3. Assesses the impact of the interventions on the physical and psychological wellbeing of the patient. 4. Identifies the different ways in which acute and chronic pain can be managed and the role of self-management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Assesses the impact of the interventions on the physical and psychological wellbeing of the patient. 6. Displays confidence in guiding the patient to self-management strategies by promoting movement, reducing anxiety, improving comfort, facilitating sleep, distraction and involving the family. 7. Assesses patient’s level of ability to apply these strategies and facilitates knowledge and understanding of pain and related pain behaviour, beliefs, goals and expectations, highlighting how these may contribute to their pain. 8. Actively takes part and contributes to promoting self-management strategies as part of the interdisciplinary team. 9. Discusses clinical rationale for the self-management strategies chosen for the patient and how they have been applied. 10. Accurately documents and communicates with the relevant personnel any outcomes related to chosen strategies. 11. Recognises issues and applies agreed protocols to escalate problems in relation to self-management strategies that may occur as a result of their intervention(s).

Domain Three: Treatment – use of pharmacological strategies

This domain explores how nurses contribute to the safe, timely and appropriate use of pharmacological therapies.

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aware of any potential signs and symptoms/ contra-indication of pharmacological strategies. 2. Knows the therapeutic uses of the medication to be administered, its normal dosage, side-effects, precautions and contra-indication. 3. Develops the skills to give simple and clear instructions for patients in their care, and at discharge. 4. Recognises that medicines may impact mental capacity. 5. Aware of the roles of the regulatory agencies involved in medicine use, monitoring and licensing (for example the National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence, the Committee on Safety of Medicines, and local formulary committees). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Takes histories to include drug ranges, efficacy, side-effects of medication and intolerance to analgesia. 7. Evaluates and articulates a clear rationale for the choice of pharmacological strategies. 8. Manages adverse effects and completes and maintains accurate documentation. 9. Takes responsibility for day-to-day management of routine care using pharmacological strategies. 10. Considers the dosage, weight and, where appropriate, method of administration, route and timing. 11. Assists in the development of protocols and guidelines for treatment of side effects and complications associated with pharmacological strategies. 12. Works closely with pharmacy and other relevant health care professionals.

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