



# Student Paramedic Practice Placement Assessment

Year 2

The development of this practice assessment document reflects the Health Professions Council Standards of Proficiency for Paramedics (2011), as identified in each individual element of practice. Each element also reflects the Joint Royal College Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC) Clinical Practice Guidelines (2012) and the UK College of Paramedics (COP) Curriculum Framework Document (2013)

Foundation Degree in Paramedic Science (Year 2)

### Paramedic Practice Assessment Document

Student Name:	
Student Number:	
University:	
Contact details:	
Entry Date:	
Mentor:	

If found, please return to:

The Programme Leader for Paramedic Science:
Faculty of Health and Life Sciences
University of the West of England
Glenside Campus
Blackberry Hill
Bristol, BS16 1DD

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#### Introduction

The development of this practice assessment document reflects the Health Professions Council Standards of Proficiency for Paramedics (2003), as identified in each individual element of practice. Each element also reflects the Joint Royal College Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC) Clinical Practice Guidelines (2006) and the UK College of Paramedics (COP) Curriculum Framework Document (2008). Any additional information /documents deemed relevant e.g. Department of Health, Quality Assurance Agency have been referenced, in order that students and practice placement educators can cross refer to each document, as required.

Clinical practice and the development of knowledge and skill are at the centre of this assessment document. This Practice Assessment Document records the student's progression, in placement throughout the programme. It also provides information concerning the roles and responsibilities in the assessment process. Further information is also provided within the Student and Mentor Handbooks.

#### **Roles and Responsibilities**

#### 1. Student

 Ensure that the required assessments are undertaken with the practice placement educator

- Must present their practice assessment document on the first day and when requested to do so by their PPEd
- Must at all times maintain patient confidentiality in line with current guidance
- Ensure the safe keeping of their practice assessment document throughout their programme
- Must submit their practice assessment document using the designated university procedure on the date specified in the course handbook
- Must attend placement in the allocated placement blocks to achieve the required hours: It is the student's responsibility to ensure they achieve the stated minimum of 750 hours
- Failure to attend placement during the allocated placement blocks will result in the student not passing practice
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.

#### 2. Practice Placement Educator

- This role is fulfilled by an experienced paramedic
- Orientate the student to the placement area on the first day.
- Identify and provide access to learning opportunities and resources

- Assist the student to reflect on experiences to facilitate learning in and from practice
- Utilise developmental action plans to enhance the student's learning in identified areas
- Undertake required assessments and ensure that both the student and programme leader/ personal tutor are informed as soon as an issue arises
- To complete the appropriate sections of the practice assessment documentation
- To complete the **interpersonal skills profile** at the midpoint and at the end of each year. The PPEd should identify FIVE comments, which describe the performance of the student. It is the responsibility of the PPEd to comment upon the judgements made regarding the student's interpersonal skills. Together with the student, they will also develop a personal action plan to address identified weaknesses
- The allocated PPEd is the only member of staff who can sign the SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
- When the student has successfully passed the summative assessment to the standard required, the PPEd will sign the record of achievement for that year

- The student must hand in the completed document on the date set by the programme leader
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.

#### 3. Associate Practice Placement Educator

- This role can be fulfilled by a Clinical Team Leader or experienced Paramedic
- Support the practice placement educator. Ensure that opportunities exist for the student's personal and professional development
- Assist in the assessment of the competence of a student undertaking a skill and completing the documentation if the student has achieved the required level of practice, AT FORMATIVE LEVEL ONLY
- Conduct must be of a professional standard at all times.

#### **The Assessment Process**

#### **Placement period**

- First year placements are primarily with the Ambulance Service
- The student MUST ACHIEVE a minimum of 750
  placement hours in the first year, but should aim for the
  allocated amount of 825 or more if possible

#### Formative & summative assessment

- The student can be assessed formatively in any area, at any time.
- The student should have a minimum of one and a maximum of three formative assessments recorded for each element of practice
- The summative assessment does not necessarily have to be exposure to direct observation (see Skills Acquisition Section opposite)
- The practice placement educator who undertakes the summative assessment must record the result in the record of achievement
- All the elements of practice must be assessed by the student and the practice placement educator, but the practice placement educator's decision will be considered as final.

#### Assessing the elements of practice

- Each element of practice will have a required level of practice. (See page 23 for criteria)
- In order to pass, the student must have achieved the level of practice criteria required for the element

#### **Skills Acquisition**

Achievement of the outcomes is demonstrated through achievement of skills. Each skill can be achieved in a number of ways:

#### → Direct Observation

This means observing the student's performance directly.

#### → Questioning

This means facilitating a discussion with the student and directly asking questions.

#### → Written work

This means examining other evidence produced by the student to demonstrate their achievement (e.g. a case study or reflection)

#### **Record of meetings**

The student must meet with their practice placement educator in order to ensure that the elements of practice

- are being achieved and to provide every opportunity for discussion and reflection
- Meeting dates must be negotiated and agreed within the first two days of each placement area. The content of these meetings and any additional meetings must be documented in the record of meetings.
- These should be used to note discussions and progression, plus any additional learning achieved
- Students and clinical staff need to document discussions and use the records actively
- If at any point the practice placement educator is concerned that the student will not meet the required standard, then a developmental action plan should be used to help the student achieve the identified elements of practice

#### Passing/failing the Year

- If the practice placement educator is concerned that the student may not achieve the elements of practice within the document the programme leader must be contacted promptly in order to provide support.
- If at any point the practice placement educator is concerned that the student will not meet the required

- standard, then a developmental action plan should be used to help the student achieve the identified elements of practice
- The student will have passed the practice element of the course if they have successfully achieved the summative assessments for ALL the elements of practice stated within the practice assessment document.
- If a student has not passed the practice assessment, it
  must be recorded in the record of achievement and the
  content of the discussions with the student leading up to
  this decision must be recorded in the record of meetings.

# Advice upon Presentation of Work in Your Portfolio

- The binder needs to be robust A4 Binder Lever arch file
- Provide a typed contents list
- Typing should utilise the same font size throughout 12; and lines should be double spaced to allow room for marker's annotations.
- Typing should also use the same font throughout. Avoid using a mixture of different font styles

- Handwritten evidence should be avoided. Where it is unavoidable, it must be legible.
- The layout should follow a consistent pattern.
- The portfolio should be easy to navigate. Any reviewer beimg able to easily locate evidence from the contents list or through cross-referencing
- Use dividers to separate each section
- Clearly index each item
- Clearly label each item
- Each piece of evidence you are submitting should be numbered and cross-referenced against the appropriate element of practice (in the portfolio reference column)
- The purpose of each item of evidence should be clearly linked to the elements of practice
- Items must be easy to handle and read
- Only 2 items, back to back, in each clear pocket
- You are reminded that all documentation relating to individuals <u>must</u> be anonymised
- Should be typed and free from spelling and grammatical errors

- Where appropriate the portfolio must be fully referenced throughout using the Harvard referencing system adopted by UWE
- A reference and bibliography list must be appended to the work
- The references must reflect current thinking and research in the subject area and be within the period of 2003 – 2013. Older references used to support your work should be justified within the body of the text
- And finally

Remember – the portfolio is a reflection of your professional ability....do yourself iustice

# SECTION 1 PLACEMENT RECORD

Wherein a record of each placement block or individual areas of placement is recorded: Include individual ambulance service blocks and hospital placement areas

#### **Record of Placements**

STUDENT NAME	STUDENT NUMBER
Placement number 1	
Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator
Placement number 2	
Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator
Placement number 3	
Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator
Placement number 4	
Placement name & address/Trust	Placement dates
Practice area	Practice Placement Educator

Placement dates			
Practice Placement			
Educator			
Placement dates			
Practice Placement			
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Placement dates			
Practice Placement			
Educator			
	Practice Placement Educator  Placement dates  Practice Placement Educator		

## **SECTION 2**

# RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS

# INCLUDING INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILES

To be completed:-

- 1. At the commencement of the year
- 2. At the midpoint in the year 17/03/14
- 3. At the end of the year

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Introductory					
Name of Student: Cohort:					
Signature of Student:	Date:				
Signature of PPEd:					

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Mid-point of Year (Progress to date)				
Name of Student: Cohort:				
Signature of Student:				
Signature of PPEd:				

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILE Mid-point of Year (Progress to date)				
Name of Student:	Cohort:			
Please select FIVE comments from the list, which most nearly describe the performance of the student.  1. Unsafe to practice 2. Behaves in an unprofessional manner 3. Displays a negative attitude 4. Blames circumstances for difficulties encountered 5. Appears to lack motivation 6. Does not define learning needs 7. Lacks self-awareness an the effect of behaviour on others 8. Needs to take responsibility appropriate for this level 9. Lack of confidence inhibits effective performance 10. Needs more experience at this level 11. Reacts adversely to constructive criticism 12. Slow to settle 13. Lacks maturity 14. Needs to be more assertive 15. Could have made more use of available resources 16. Has not achieved full potential 17. Willing to try 18. Has developed in confidence 19. Skills will develop with practice	20. Assimilates new information 21. Accepts appropriate responsibility 22. Fits well into the team 23. Has a pleasant and approachable manner 24. Displays a mature attitude 25. Well motivated and adaptable 26. Is able to reflect on outcomes 27. Identifies own learning needs 28. Has made a useful contribution to the work of the team 29. Shows a good understanding of the concepts of paramedic care 30. Displays confidence 31. Analytical in approach, drawing from a wide range of sources 32. Offers informed and considered opinions 33. Realistically evaluates performance 34. Capable of informed decision-making 35. Shows a mature understanding 36. Valued team member who has gained respect 37. Innovative, develops fresh ideas 38. Consistently works at a higher level than expected 39. An excellent performer in all areas			

#### WRITE THE NUMBERS OF THE COMMENTS WHICH YOU HAVE SELECTED IN BOXES BELOW

111112 1112 11011152110 01 1112 001111112111 100 11/112 02220125 111 50/120 522011					
Signature of PPEd:				Date:	
Signature of Student:				Date:	

RECORD OF PROGRESS INTERVIEWS Final Interview – End of Year (Achievements)					
ne of Student: Cohort:					
Signature of Student:	Date:				
Signature of PPEd:					

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS PROFILE Final (End of course)			
Name of Student:	Cohort:		
Please select FIVE comments from the list, which most nearly describe the performance of the student.  1. Unsafe to practice 2. Behaves in an unprofessional manner 3. Displays a negative attitude 4. Blames circumstances for difficulties encountered 5. Appears to lack motivation 6. Does not define learning needs 7. Lacks self-awareness an the effect of behaviour on others 8. Needs to take responsibility appropriate for this level 9. Lack of confidence inhibits effective performance 10. Needs more experience at this level 11. Reacts adversely to constructive criticism 12. Slow to settle 13. Lacks maturity 14. Needs to be more assertive 15. Could have made more use of available resources 16. Has not achieved full potential 17. Willing to try 18. Has developed in confidence 19. Skills will develop with practice	20. Assimilates new information 21. Accepts appropriate responsibility 22. Fits well into the team 23. Has a pleasant and approachable manner 24. Displays a mature attitude 25. Well motivated and adaptable 26. Is able to reflect on outcomes 27. Identifies own learning needs 28. Has made a useful contribution to the work of the team 29. Shows a good understanding of the concepts of paramedic care 30. Displays confidence 31. Analytical in approach, drawing from a wide range of sources 32. Offers informed and considered opinions 33. Realistically evaluates performance 34. Capable of informed decision-making 35. Shows a mature understanding 36. Valued team member who has gained respect 37. Innovative, develops fresh ideas 38. Consistently works at a higher level than expected 39. An excellent performer in all areas		

#### WRITE THE NUMBERS OF THE COMMENTS WHICH YOU HAVE SELECTED IN BOXES BELOW

Signature of PPEd:		Date:	
Signature of Student:		Date:	

## **SECTION 3**

# DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION PLANS

The Development Action Plan (DAP) section should be completed by you and/or your placement educator and should be used **to identify your learning needs**, including any areas of practice that you or your placement educator feel needs further development

#### **Developmental Action Plan**

The Development Action Plan (DAP) section should be completed by you in collaboration with your placement educator and should be used **to identify your learning needs**, including any areas of practice that you or your placement educator feel needs further development

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

Area for development	Actions needed	PPEd signature

# **SECTION 4**

# RECORD OF SIGNATURES

A specimen signature for anyone who signs any part of your portfolio must be included in this list

#### **Record of Signatures**

NAME (PRINT)	INITIALS	SIGNATURE	ROLE & CLINICAL AREA

# **SECTION 5**

# PLACEMENT ATTENDANCE RECORD

A minimum of 750 hours of practice placement must be achieved in this year

It is the student's responsibility to ensure they achieve the stated minimum or greater

	Day 1		Day 2		Day 3		Day 4		Day 5	Weekly total
Hours :	Date:	Hours:	Date	Hours:	Date	Hours:	Date	Hours:	Date	
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PAGE TOTAL	
Sub-total	

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PAGE TOTAL	
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# SECTION 6 ELEMENTS OF PRACTICE

Including marking criteria and example of how to complete

#### **Marking Criteria for Elements of Practice**

Criteria Level	Knowledge / reasoning	Level of performance	Personal and professional awareness
Dependent (Dep)	<ul> <li>Lacks knowledge</li> <li>No awareness of alternatives</li> <li>Unable to explain / give reasons for actions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lacks accuracy &amp; confidence</li> <li>Needs continuous guidance &amp; supervision</li> <li>Poor organisation</li> <li>No awareness of priorities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Actions &amp; behaviour are not modified to meet the needs of the client and situation</li> <li>No meaningful explanations given</li> <li>Lacks insight into personal and professional behaviour</li> </ul>
Assisted (Ast)	<ul> <li>Knowledge is usually accurate</li> <li>Little awareness of alternatives</li> <li>Identifies reasons for actions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Accurate performance but some lack of confidence &amp; efficiency.</li> <li>Requires frequent direction / supervision</li> <li>Some awareness of priorities / requires prompting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognises the need to modify actions         <ul> <li>behaviour to the client and situation,</li> <li>but unable to do so in non-routine</li> <li>situations</li> </ul> </li> <li>Gives standard explanations / does not modify information</li> </ul>
Minimal supervision (MinSup)	<ul> <li>Applies accurate knowledge to practice</li> <li>Some awareness of alternatives</li> <li>Beginning to make judgements based on contemporary evidence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Safe and accurate; fairly confident / efficient</li> <li>Needs occasional direction or support</li> <li>Beginning to initiate appropriate actions</li> <li>Identifies priorities with minimal prompting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Actions / interventions / behaviours generally appropriate for the client and situation</li> <li>Explanation is usually at an appropriate &amp; coherent</li> <li>Identifies the need for assistance</li> </ul>
Independent (Ind)	<ul> <li>Applies evidence based knowledge</li> <li>Demonstrates awareness of alternatives</li> <li>Sound rationale for actions</li> <li>Makes judgements / decisions based on contemporary evidence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Confident / safe / efficient</li> <li>Works independently without direction / supervision</li> <li>Able to prioritise</li> <li>Able to adapt to unpredictable situations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conscious / deliberate planning</li> <li>Actions/ interventions/ behaviour are appropriate to the client &amp; situation</li> <li>Gives coherent / appropriate information</li> <li>Identifies &amp; makes appropriate referrals</li> </ul>

#### **Elements of practice (Year 2)**

EXAMPLE	EXAMPLE	EXAMPLE

The Student is able to demonstrate the	Req level		Assessed level –S	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Reference
knowledge and skills in order to:  Manage patent airway	icvei	Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Uses the head tilt chin lift technique, after two attempts and with coaching is able to maintain a patent airway.	OSCE 01/01/12 Reflection 02
using basic positional methods		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Is able to maintain a patent airway on a trauma patient while paramedic is preparing to intubate.	PCF 123456 Crit Read 12
HPC 3a.2.	I	Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	During resuscitation is able to maintain a patent airway on a stric patient.	PCF 123456 Reflection 02
COP 3.0 JRCALC Proc 1, CAA 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative	I	PPEd only	00.00.00	Is to ma patent airway on adult cious atients. Using the above manage a range of patent airway uat	PCF 123456 Reflection 02

EXAMPLE EXAMPLE

The Student is able to demonstrate the	Req level		Assa vel –	Sig	Date	Comments	Portfolio Reference
knowledge and skills in order to:  Manage a patent airway using manual	I	Formative	Ms	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Suction used inappropriately; no consideration given to finger scoop for larger objects. Lacked underpinning knowledge. Developmental action plan devised.	PCF 123456 Diary 12
clearing methods and suctioning.		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Was able to suction unconscious patient's airway but needed frequent direction on procedure.	PCF 56789 Reflection 10
HPC 3a.2		Formative	MS	APPEd or PPEd	00.00.00	Was able to suction unconscious patient's airway with minimal prompting.	PCF 891011 Reflection 02
COP 3.0 JRCALC Proc 1. QAA B3, Care delivery.		Summative	I	PPEd only	00.00.00	Was able to suction an unconscious patient's airway confidently with no prompting	PCF 54321

#### **Elements of practice (Year 2)**

**Key** S= Student: **APPEd** = Associate practice placement educator: **PPEd**= Practice placement educator: **Ind** – Independent; **MinSup** - Minimal Supervision; **Ast** – Assisted; **Dep** - Dependent

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
1. Use appropriate		1. Formative					
interpersonal skills to care for and	Ind	2. Formative					
reassure the patient		3. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
2. Identify and minimise		1. Formative					
potential on scene risks to maintain a	Ind	2. Formative					
safe working environment		3. Formative					

Summative

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
3. Minimise		1. Formative					
cross-infection within scope of practice	Ind	2. Formative					
or practice		3. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
4. Assess the		1. Formative					
patient's capacity to consent to	Ind	2. Formative					
treatment		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
		1. Formative					
5. Obtain informed consent	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
	land.	1. Formative					
6. Obtain an appropriate patient history	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
7. Undertake a physical examination to	Ind	1. Formative					
identify and manage respiratory conditions	Ind	2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
8. Undertake a physical examination to	Ind	1. Formative					
identify and manage cardiac conditions	ma	2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
9. Undertake a physical examination to identify and	Ind	1. Formative					
manage neurological conditions		2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
10. Undertake a physical examination to	Ind	1. Formative					
identify and manage acute abdominal problems		2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
11. Undertake a physical examination to identify and		Formative					
manage traumatic injury and <i>l</i> or	Ind	1. Formative					
manage musculo- skeletal conditions		2. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
12. Undertake a physical examination to		1. Formative					
identify and manage genito-urinary emergencies	Ind	2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
13. Undertake a physical examination to identify and		1. Formative					
manage diabetic emergencies	Ind	2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
14. Undertake a patient assessment to	lo d	1. Formative					
identify mental health conditions	Ind	2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
15. Undertake an assessment of a patient's	Ind	1. Formative					
social care needs		2. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
16. Manage		1. Formative					
patients with a time – critical condition	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
17. Implement appropriate		1. Formative					
treatment based on assessment	Ind	2. Formative					
findings		3. Formative					
		Summative					
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
18. Insert and ventilate a		1. Formative					
patient using a laryngeal	Ind	2. Formative					
mask airway (LMA)		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
19. Intubate and ventilate a		1. Formative					
patient using an	Ind	2. Formative					
endotracheal tube		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed leve	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
20. Ventilate an intubated patient using	Ind	1. Formative					
an automated ventilator		2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
21. Insert an		1. Formative					
intravenous cannula	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
22. Insert an	Ind	1. Formative					
Intraosseous cannula		2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
23. Prepare and	Ind	1. Formative					
administer an intravenous		2. Formative					
infusion		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
24. Recognise the need for a		1. Formative					
range of medications	Ind	2. Formative					
within scope of practice		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
25. Perform needle chest de- compression	Ind	1. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
26. Perform needle crico-thyrotomy	Ind	1. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
27. Accurately handover or		1. Formative					
refer a patient's care to another	Ind	2. Formative					
healthcare professional		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
28. Demonstrate		1. Formative					
awareness of patient referral pathways	Ind	2. Formative					
patiiways		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
29. Undertake cardiac	Ind	1. Formative					
monitoring		2. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
20 Interpret and		1. Formative					
30. Interpret and act upon the ECG test	Ind	2. Formative					
		3. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
31. Identify and manage		1. Formative					
patients who are candidates for reperfusion	Ind	2. Formative					
therapy; e.g. PCI or Stroke		3. Formative					
		Summative					
	l				1		
The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
32. Participate in, and where possible direct, the extrication of an RTC patient	Ind	1. Formative					
		Summative					

The Student is able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills to:	Req level		Assessed level	Signature	Date	Comments	Portfolio Ref
33. Use the RT to pre-alert the		1. Formative					
receiving hospital using	lus al	2. Formative					
the ATMIST pre-alert tool	Ind	3. Formative					
		Summative					

## **SECTION 7**

# a. AIRWAY AND VENTILATION TRAINING AUDIT

A record of all airway management and ventilation practice including all simulation

## b. INTRAVENOUS CANNULATION AUDIT

### c. MEDICATION AUDIT

Student paramedics are permitted to administer the following drugs under the supervision of a registered paramedic, providing they have undertaken the relevant training for that medication:-

Oxygen
Entonox
Aspirin
Glyceril Trinitrate
Salbutamol
Ipatropium Bromide
Glucagon
Adrenaline 1:1000
Naloxone

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 1:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 2:2

Name Student Number
---------------------

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 3:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 4:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 5:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 6:2

Name	Student Number	
------	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 7:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 8:2

Name	Student Number	
------	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

#### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 9:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

### Airway and Ventilation Training Record – 10:2

Name		Student Number	
------	--	-------------------	--

Number	Date	BVM LMA ETI	Patient Type and degree of difficulty	Environment	Successful?	Reason for failure	Time taken (seconds)	Comments

#### I.V. Cannulation Record 1:2

Name	Student Number	

IIV Access Number	Date of Cannulation	Patient M/F Age	Environment	Successful Cannulation?	Reason for failure	Cannula Size	Reason for Cannulation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

#### I.V. Cannulation Record 2:2

Name	Student Number	
Name	Number	

IIV Access Number	Date of Cannulation	Patient M/F Age	Environment	Successful Cannulation?	Reason for failure	Cannula Size	Reason for Cannulation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

#### I.V. Cannulation Record 3:2

N	ame	Student Number	
		Number	

IIV Access Number	Date of Cannulation	Patient M/F Age	Environment	Successful Cannulation?	Reason for failure	Cannula Size	Reason for Cannulation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

#### I.V. Cannulation Record 4:2

Name	Student Number	
Name		

IIV Access Number	Date of Cannulation	Patient M/F Age	Environment	Successful Cannulation?	Reason for failure	Cannula Size	Reason for Cannulation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

#### **DRUGS AUDIT - 1:2**

DRUG	Salbutamol	Naloxone	Oxygen	Ipat. Brom	Paracetamol
PRF No.					
DATE	$\vdash$	$\vdash$		<u> </u>	
AGE/SEX		-			
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
11313111 2010.					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
DDE No.					
PRF No. DATE	$\vdash$				
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					
1 Tuotioo Lovei					
PRF No.					
DATE					
AGE/SEX					
CONDITION					
OUTCOME					
Practice Level*					

Practice Level\* S = Supervised MS = Minimal supervision I = Independent

#### **DRUGS AUDIT - 2:2**

DRUG	Entonox	G.T.N.	Glucagon	Aspirin
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
1 Idolloc Level				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION		-		
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.		-		
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME				
Practice Level*				
PRF No.				
DATE				
AGE/SEX				
CONDITION				
OUTCOME  Practice Level*				

Practice Level\*

S = Supervised

MS = Minimal supervision

I = Independent

## **SECTION 8**

## Continuing Professional Development Record and Certificates

RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

#### **CPD**

#### RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Event		Location
Date		Organisation
Reflection on the Eve	ent	
Event		Location
Date		Organisation
Reflection on the Eve	ent	

### CPD RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Ev	ent
Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Ev	ent

### CPD RECORD OF COURSES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Eve	ent
Event	Location
Date	Organisation
Reflection on the Eve	ent

# SECTION 9 THIRD PARTY EVIDENCE

Letters of thanks Witness testimonies Commendations e.t.c.

# SECTION 10 RELECTIVE WRITING

## INCLUDING ADVICE AND REFLECTIVE WRITING TEMPLATE

"Emergency care is characterised by its diverse and unpredictable range of illness and injury and one of the attractions of the paramedic role is the limitless human and scientific knowledge that underpins practice"

### I.F.E.A.R. Reflection:

### An easy to use, adaptable template for paramedics

**Reprinted from:** Smart, G. (2011) I.F.E.A.R. Reflection: An easy to use, adaptable template for paramedics. *Journal of Paramedic Practice* Vol. 3 No. 5

"By three methods we may learn wisdom: first, by reflection, which is the noblest; second by imitation, which is the easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest (Confucius)

#### Abstract:

Paramedics are required by the Health Professions Council, as a condition for maintaining their registration, to maintain high clinical standards and continuously engage in their own professional development. Similarly, student paramedics are required to provide a portfolio of evidence that demonstrates their development and eventual competency.

One means of engaging with this process is to apply a formal reflection process to emergency calls attended. Reflection is a hot-topic in paramedic education. However, it is known that for some, reflection can be daunting. Concerns about the academic process, writing and knowing where to begin are often articulated by students attending higher education programmes.

This article outlines a suggested reflective framework adapted from Gibb's (1985) reflective cycle. It outlines a series of applicable, sequential questions. Reflection is about using questions to retell a story; it's about answering these questions critically and, in so doing, often results in a well structured, reflective case-study; as well as improving one's own clinical understanding and practice.

In practice, we have found that both experienced practitioners and student paramedics have been able to use these steps to shape their writing. For those new to writing reflective case studies, the questions help to provide the muse for overcoming the 'blank-sheet-of-paper' inertia that can accompany portfolio building.

Paramedics practice in an environment of constant change. The combined factors of: an expanding scope of practice: increases in technology: advances in treatment and care and an extending evidence base, ensure that the paramedic is always kept busy.

It is a requirement of professional registration that the paramedic copes with these changes and their effects on practice and strives to continuously develop their professional knowledge, expertise and competence (HPC: 2010).

Society has the right and expectation that the professionals responsible for the immediate care of the acutely sick and injured are competent, knowledgeable and up-to-date. Maintenance of a record of continuous personal development and experience is mandatory for all health care professionals and there is a requirement for all registered paramedics to record these activities in a profile of evidence. Each year, a sample of randomly selected registrants is required to submit a CPD profile to the Health Professions Council for audit by CPD assessors (HPC: 2010).

The Council provide comprehensive information and advice concerning CPD, available through their website (<a href="http://www.hpc-uk.org/registrants/cpd/standards">http://www.hpc-uk.org/registrants/cpd/standards</a>). This includes the five standards for CPD (Table 1) and it is an aspect of the second of these that this article seeks to address.

Reg	Registrants (health professionals registered with the HPC) must:-		
1.	Maintain a continuous, up-to-date and accurate record of their continuous professional development (CPD) activities		
2. Demonstrate that their <b>CPD activities</b> are a mixture of learning activities relevant to future practice			
3. Seek to ensure that their CPD has contributed to the quality of their practice and serv delivery			
4.	Seek to ensure that their CPD has contributed to the quality of their practice and service delivery		
5.	Present a written profile containing evidence of their CPD upon request		

**TABLE 1: HPC STANDARDS FOR CPD** 

Learning can be said to result from exposure to an experience. However, it is not the exposure alone which results in learning. It is in the process of reflecting on that experience and responding to it that the real learning really takes place. Indeed, without reflection on an experience, a practitioner may be in danger of continuing to make the same errors (Schön, 1983). This is the difference between the paramedic with 20 year's experience and the paramedic with one year's experience, repeated 20 times.

For example; a student paramedic attending an emergency call to an elderly male who has fallen in the street; the placement-educator points out the shortening and rotation in the leg that indicates a classic presentation of a fractured neck-of-femur. The student will internalise this experience and bring this knowledge forward to the next occasion they see 'shortening and rotation' of a leg. Learning has taken place through 'pattern recognition'. How much richer though, is the learning that then takes place from the student reflecting upon that experience; considering what they currently know, opening their minds to gaps in their knowledge and then reacting to this by seeking further information; finding out that not all neck-of-femur fractures present with shortening and rotation; that they vary in the way they present; the many implications for the sufferer and the short and long term complications they might face. Reflection is about using questions to retell a story; it's about answering these questions critically and, in doing so, improving one's own clinical practice. Boud et al. (1985, 7) note, like Confucius, that experience alone is not sufficient for learning and pose the following questions: What is it that turns an experience into learning? What is it that specifically enables learners to gain the maximum benefit from the situations they find themselves in? How can they apply this experience in new contexts? They suggest that structured reflection is the key to learning from experience.

This ability to reflect upon clinical experiences opens the mind of the paramedic to a vast field of evidence based practice and medical knowledge. Emergency care is characterised by its diverse and unpredictable range of illness and injury and one of the attractions of the role is the limitless human and scientific knowledge that underpins practice.

There are many models for reflection, varying from the straightforward, through the puzzling and on to the very complex. Some have universal application and others are more focused on a profession/role. For an individual approaching formal reflection for the first time, the array of, sometimes conflicting, models can be quite bewildering.

Utilising a pragmatic approach, the best way to choose a model is to find one that you are comfortable applying and confident that it will help you to translate your clinical experiences into knowledge and learning. As Gibbs (1988, 9) argues:

"It is not enough just to do, and neither is it enough just to think. Nor is it enough simply to do and think. Learning from experience must involve linking the doing and the thinking."

A model which utilises this approach has been developed for use by student paramedic scientists. The I.F.E.A.R. model (Fig.1) is an adaptation of Gibb's (1988) well known experiential learning cycle which itself was adapted from work by Kolb. According to Kolb (1984, 38) "Learning is the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience".

The expressive phrase, "through the transformation of experience", clarifies that merely being exposed to an event does not guarantee learning. The I.F.E.A.R. model encourages the practitioner to consider five stages. At each of these stages they will ask themselves some questions (Fig.2).

The first stage is describing the **incident**; the emergency call. This should outline why you were called, how the patient presented and details of your actions. This should not be overly descriptive but merely a summary of the clinical details.

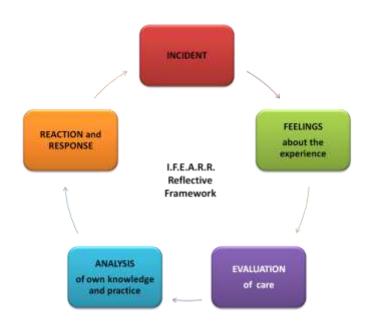


FIGURE 1: I.F.E.A.R. REFLECTION MODEL

The second stage is **feelings**. Describe how you felt during the incident; how you felt immediately afterwards and how you feel now (upon reflection).

The third stage is the **evaluation** of care. Ask, did the patient have any unmet needs? Were they cared for and managed in a way that you would be happy to be treated?

### (I.F.E.A.R.) REFLECTIVE CASE STUDY TEMPLATE

#### Incident:

- 1. Describe the incident; the emergency call
- 2. Describe your part in it
- 3. You might want to focus on a description of an experience that seems significant in some way

### Feelings:

- 4. What were your feelings during the incident/call?
- 5. What were your feelings immediately afterwards?
- 6. What made you feel this way?
- 7. How do you now feel about this experience?

#### **Evaluation:**

- 8. What went well?
- 9. What didn't go so well?
- 10. What were the consequences of your actions on the patient and others?
- 11. Did the patient have any unmet needs (PUNs)?
- 12. To what extent did you act for the best and in tune with your values (ethics)?
- 13. Does this situation connect with any other similar experiences?

### **Analysis:**

- 14. What did you earn from the incident or event?
- 15. What could you have done better?
- 16. Can you identify any practitioner (paramedic) educational needs (PENs)?
- 17. Was there anything you didn't know?

#### Reaction:

- 18. How will you meet the PENs?
- 19. Do you need to chat to a colleague or mentor?
- 20. Do you need to research something in books/journals?
- 21. Do you need to ask questions?
- 22. Do you need to read an article/book?
- 23. Do you need to attend a seminar/ session/course?
- 24. How might you respond more effectively given this situation again?

### Response:

- 25. What did you find out in response to your reaction (educational needs)?
- 26. Describe your new learning
- 27. What can you take forward and apply if faced with the same or similar incidents?

### **Apply New Learning**

FIGURE 2: REFLECTIVE QUESTIONS

The fourth stage is **analysing** your clinical knowledge, non-clinical knowledge, skill, or attitude. Did you feel you had a full understanding of the condition you were managing? What were the gaps in your knowledge or skill base? It is here that the *patient's unmet needs* (PUNs), identified in the evaluation, will direct the *paramedic's educational needs* (PENs).

Eve (2003), a General Practitioner first described 'PUNs and DENs' (where the 'D' stands for Doctor)) and identified this as a means for enabling GP reflection. It readily adapts for paramedic use.

The fifth stage is your **reaction** and **response** to both the PUN and the PEN? Reaction is where you plan how you will address the missing clinical knowledge, non-clinical knowledge, skill, or attitude. Ask yourself 'what do I need to do to make things better for the next time?' It could be as simple as speaking to a work colleague or another healthcare professional; or that you need to research the information required from books or professional journals; if the educational need is substantial, you might need to attend a seminar or short course.

Finally, you can write about the things you have found out in **response** to your identified educational needs. It is here that you describe what you have learned and show how this new knowledge will transform your future practice.

This stage completes the cycle and you will be ready to practically apply this new knowledge, gained from *reflecting on experience*, at future emergency calls and **incident**s.

In practice, we have found that both experienced practitioners and student paramedics have been able to use these steps to shape their writing. For those new to writing reflective case studies, the questions help to provide the muse for overcoming the 'blank-sheet-of-paper' inertia that can accompany portfolio building.

#### References

Boud, D., Keogh, R. and Walker, D. eds. (1985) *Reflection: turning experience into learning.* Kogan Page: London

Eve. R. (2003) PUNs and DENs: Discovering Learning Needs in General Practice. Radcliffe

Medical Press: Oxford

Gibbs, G. (1988) *Learning by doing: a guide to teaching and learning methods* Further Education Unit: London

Health Professions Council. (2010) *Continuing professional development and your registration* HPC: London

Kolb, D.A. (1984) Experiential learning: experience as the source of learning and development Prentice-Hall: New Jersey

Schön, D. (1983) *The Reflective Practitioner. How professionals think in action*, London: Temple Smith

### **SECTION 11**

### **CRITICAL READING**

In which you provide a record of your reading during the course. As an advanced healthcare provided you will need to apply evidence based medicine and be as knowledgeable as you can about the care and treatment you provide. Books, Journals and to a lesser extent, academic clinical internet sites

### **Scope and Depth**

At the commencement of the course we set out to encourage you to focus your reading. Reading is at the very centre of higher education, during your time at UWE you will do a tremendous amount of it. What you read is usually directed by:

- 1. The calls you attend and the subsequent thirst to be better informed about their condition
- 2. The lectures and applied practical sessions you attend; stimulating your hunger to go beyond the starting point of the lecture
- 3. Your knowledge of what you need to know, to get you where you need to be, to become an expert in pre-hospital emergency care

The advice has always been; "the wider you read, the more you can reference: the more you read, the better informed you will become".

### CRITICAL READING SKILLS

There are 3,000 new medical papers published per day. Of these, only 45 are randomised control trials of new treatments. Over the last 30 years, published clinical trials have increased from 100 to 10,000 articles annually. The average university medical library will subscribe to around 2,300 journals.

How do we determine what we should read? How do we pick the wheat from all the chaff?

READER is a suggested acronym to aid critical reading and to help in deciding what to read (Macauley: 1994).

- **Relevance:** Does the article deal with your area of practice? This can usually be gleaned from the title or abstract. If it is not to do with your practice it is unlikely to change what you do.
- **Education:** This is used in the context of behaviour modification would it change what you do. Again this will be clear in the title or summary
- Applicability: Can the research be done in the reader's practice? It may be
  relevant to your practice and it may be that you would change what you do, but it is
  unachievable in your practice. For instance, a paper may look at the value of
  having a portable x-ray but for many services this would be impractical and
  unaffordable
- **Discrimination:** The message may be relevant, could change behaviour and be achievable, but is it valid? This really is down to the statistical quality of the paper.
- Evaluation: Okay, it's relevant, provokes change, is "do-able," and is
  epidemiologically sound, but what of the overall quality of the paper. Basically
  these systems score research very lowly if it is a descriptive case, higher if it is a
  trial, higher still if it is a large double-blind randomised control trial, and highest of
  all if it is a systematic review.
- Reaction: This is about how you should react to the paper. If it is a high quality, relevant, achievable change it should be shouted from the rooftops, meetings should be scheduled to promote it etc. If it is low quality, irrelevant, impossible to implement, and of no perceived benefit, why did you read it in the first place!!!!!!

Reading is at the very centre of higher education, during your time at UWE you should do a tremendous amount of it. The wider you read, the more you can reference: the more you read, the better informed you will become. Provided with this document is an example of a template to record and reflect upon your reading.

#### Reference:

Macauley, D. (1994) READER: an acronym to aid critical reading by general practitioners. *British Journal of General Practice* 

Greenhalgh, T. (2001) How to Read a Paper. BMJ Books

Topic:	
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.	
Medical etc.)	
Date Article Read:	
Bate Artiole Read.	
Name of Journal/Text Book:	
Title of Article/Chapter:	
Author and Date Published:	
	Why I chose to read this:
'	wily i chose to read this.
Ma	in points from my reading:
Possible changes in my clir	nical practice that will result: or any areas that have
	been reinforced:

Topic:	
(E.g. Head injury, Cardiac.	
Medical etc.)	
Date Article Read:	
Date Afficie Read.	
Name of Journal/Text Book:	
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### **SECTION 12**

### PATIENT CARE FORMS

(Report)

These must be cross referenced to the elements of practice (Section 6) and your reflective writing (Section 7)

### **VERY IMPORTANT**

PLEASE ENSURE ALL CLINICAL INFORMATION IS ANONYMISED BEFORE INCLUSION IN YOUR PORTFOLIO

TO BREACH THIS WOULD BE AGAINST THE PROFESSIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PARAMEDICS and the CONDUCT AND ETHICS FOR STUDENTS



### **SECTION 13**

# In-hospital Placement Reflective Journal

### **In-hospital Placements**

During the second year of the paramedic programme; you will be allocated placements in a range of clinical settings outside of the Ambulance Service. These placements provide opportunities to have an increased exposure to a range of clinical specialties and clinical skills. These placement areas include, but are not limited to:-

- The Emergency Department
- Children's Emergency Department or Assessment Unit
- The Central Delivery Suite
- The Operating Theatre
- The Cardiac Unit or Coronary Care Unit
- The Heart Unit or PCI Centre
- The Minor Injury Unit or NHS Walk-in-Centre

#### **Overall Placement Aim**

That the student should be able to:-

Gain enhanced levels of exposure to a range of clinical specialist areas and clinical conditions. These specialist areas provide increased opportunities to apply physical assessment, clinical reasoning and clinical skills that would take a longer period of time to encounter in the out-of-hospital environment.

### **Maintaining a Placement Reflective Journal**

The student paramedic will maintain a daily reflective journal in which they write about their learning experiences. For advice on reflective writing, please see section 10.

The journal should be word-processed and follow the directions in the introduction section of the portfolio, i.e. –

- Typing should utilise the same font size throughout 12; and lines should be double spaced to allow room for marker's annotations.
- Typing should also use the same font throughout. Avoid using a mixture of different font styles
- Handwritten evidence should be avoided. Where it is unavoidable, it must be legible.
- The layout should follow a consistent pattern.

### **Placement Objectives – Operating Theatres**

Airway management is a key area of pre-hospital care of the acutely ill or injured and the student paramedic will be required to gain as much supervised practice as possible in the full range of airway management within the 2 years of the programme.

Supervised practice will be gained in three areas of practice and placement:-

### 1. Within the academic environment

The University has three practice simulation suites and within these the course training team will set up a number of differing scenarios in which the student will gain knowledge, skills and experience in airway management. Increasingly sophisticated advanced airway manikins will be utilised to simulate the difficult airway and the trainers will instruct and assess the student as appropriate, Whilst not wishing to quantify a specific number of scenarios, it is expected that the student will undertake a significant amount of airway management practice in this area.

### 2. Within the pre-hospital environment

1500 hours of practice placement with the emergency ambulance crews, paramedics, paramedic practitioners (ECP and CCP) and rapid response vehicles will afford the student a significant amount of exposure to supervised practice.

### 3. Within the hospital environment

Placements within the hospital will include airway management in the operating departments under the direction and supervision of anaesthetists.

The University follows the recommendations of the Joint Royal Colleges Ambulance Liaison Committee (JRCALC) which take account of the increasingly limited opportunities to gain experience of endotracheal intubation within the operating departments:-



### Recommendations

JRCALC now recommends that much greater emphasis be placed on the establishment of a clear airway and optimum gas exchange than on achieving endotracheal intubation per se. In the same way that currently students are trained in the technique of cricothyroidotomy, which may rare circumstances be life-saving but in which they receive no formal assessment of competency on patients, so they will have training in laryngoscopy and endotracheal tube placement.

Laryngoscopy and the use of Magill's forceps will of course remain valuable skills to deal with impacted foreign bodies in the airway.

This means that trainee paramedics will continue to gain experience in the whole spectrum of airway management in the unconscious patient during their theatre attachment and will observe and, ideally, undertake intubation under supervision, but they will no longer be required to be specifically signed off as competent in that intervention in theatres. They would however be expected to also gain wide experience in the use of supraglottic airway devices.

JRCALC have also recommended the following:-

In recognising that endotracheal intubation will continue to be undertaken in specific instances JRCALC supports the airway group's recommendation that from now on definite steps should be taken as soon as possible for a bougie and a means of carbon dioxide detection to be made available

### **Learning Objectives**

That the student should be able to:-

- Manage a patent airway using manual clearing methods and suctioning.
- Manage a patent airway using basic positional methods
- Manage an airway using airway adjuncts. NPA and OPA
- Ventilate a patient using a bag-valve mask.
- Insert and maintain a patients airway using a laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
- Administer oxygen appropriately.
- Insert and maintain an airway using a laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
- Intubate a patient using an endotracheal tube
- Ventilate an intubated patient using a bag-valve, and oxygen
- Ventilate an intubated patient using an automated IPP ventilator
- Insert an intravenous cannula

### **Placement Objectives – Emergency Department**

### **Placement Aims**

The aim for the department placement is to gain as much broad experience of caring for the sick or injured adult as possible.

### **Learning Objectives**

That the student should be able to:-

- Undertake a range of patient assessments to identify illness and injury; including history taking, observations and physical examination as indicated
- Perform intravenous cannulation
- Participate in CPR and advanced life support
- Undertake airway management and ventilation skills
- Undertake cardiac monitoring for dysrhythmia and 12-lead ECG interpretation

### Placement Objectives - Central Delivery Suite

### **Placement Aims**

The aim for the obstetric placement is to gain as much broad experience of assisting with child-birth as possible.

We do not require a fixed number of deliveries as this is very dependent upon how busy the delivery suite is during the placement period; upon the permission of the female in labour and upon the experience and permission of the midwife. When a female goes in to labour and a midwife is not immediately available, the responsibility for managing a safe delivery falls upon the emergency ambulance crew. It is therefore very important that the paramedic knows how to recognise when a birth is imminent and how to manage a normal labour. It is also important that they are aware of the complications of labour and are experts in newborn life support. The placement objectives are written very pragmatically to reflect the limitations of practice within the hospital placement.

### **Learning Objectives**

That the student should be able to:-

- appropriately assess and examine a pregnant woman and relate the findings to the gestational period
- 2. recognise when birth is imminent
- describe the normal stages of labour and participate in the delivery
- 4. identify the complications of labour and witness the hospital management of same

### Placement Objectives - Children's Department

#### **Placement Aims**

The aim for the children's department placement is to gain as much broad experience of caring for the sick or injured child as possible.

### **Learning Objectives**

That the student should be able to:-

- Undertake a range of patient assessments to identify the sick or injured child's condition; including history taking, observations and physical examination as indicated
- Observe experienced child healthcare professionals in their role. Understand a range of interpersonal skills and distraction techniques used when communicating with the sick or injured child and their family

### **Example of Layout: for the Reflective Journal**

Day 1	State the placement area
07.00	Maintaining a Placement Reflective Journal
	The student paramedic will maintain a daily reflective journal in which they write about their learning experiences. For advice on reflective writing, please see section 10.
	The journal should be word-processed and follow the directions in the introduction section of the portfolio, i.e. –
	<ul> <li>Typing should utilise the same font size throughout – 12; and lines should be double spaced to allow room for marker's annotations.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Typing should also use the same font throughout. Avoid using a mixture of different font styles</li> </ul>
09.15	<ul> <li>Handwritten evidence should be avoided. Where it is unavoidable, it must be legible.</li> <li>The layout should follow a consistent pattern.</li> </ul>
Day 1	Southmead Central Delivery Suite
19:00	Arrived for placement and introduced to the team, a comprehensive handover took place
	between lead midwives with the entire team present; this is so that every midwife working the shift
	has a good understanding and knowledge of every patient's situation. Patients were then allocated
	individual midwives for one to one care. We were allocated 3 patients for the duration of our shift.
	Introduction and consent is a key area that the midwife will focus on first when taking over the
	care of a new patient, this is due to the nature and sensitivity of the tasks involved e.g. vaginal
	examination to determine progression of child birth.
	Emergency button activated by a midwife in one of the delivery rooms. All midwives not
	involved in active delivery quickly responded to the room. The mother had delivered and was
	having a serious vaginal haemorrhage; this is called a Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) and can be
20:45	detrimental to the life of the mother if not controlled promptly. Major PPH is described as a blood
20:15	loss of more than 1000mls, can occur in up to 1.3% of deliveries and usually happens within the first
	hour after delivery (Winter. C. et.al, 2012). In the setting of the delivery suite there is a broad range
	of options available, from a variety of clinicians including obstetricians and anaesthetists. The first
	line of defence would be the use of Oxytocin or Syntometrine IM. In the pre hospital environment,
	paramedics are only permitted to use Syntometrine for PPH and can be given within 24 hours after
	childbirth (JRCALC, 2006).
	Emergency admission of expectant mother, 2 days overdue (Term+2) expectant mother in active
	labour with contractions of less than 2 minutes apart. Mother shown to the delivery room and
	introductions completed. Vaginal examination (VE) conducted by midwife to confirm how dilated
	the expectant mother is, this gives a good guide on how far into active labour she is. As this is an
	invasive procedure it is not carried out by paramedics in any circumstances, however feeling for

20:30

02:30

frequency of contractions is a good indication of progression of labour. As this labour progressed very quickly I was unable to feel for contractions. The baby was delivered naturally within 10 minutes leaving the mother with second degree tears. I assisted the midwife in completing the new baby checks using the APGAR system. APGAR is a score used by health care professionals to measure the new-born's immediate adjustment to life. It has 5 sections and each section is scored 0, 1 or 2. The measurements are taken at 1 minute and 5 minutes after delivery and a score of 7-10 indicates that the newborn is doing well, however a score below 4 indicates the newborn may need assistance. The 5 sections are Heart Rate, Respiratory Rate, Muscle Tone, Reflex Irritability and Colour (Stright, B, 2005).

There are no active deliveries taking place therefore the midwife questioned me around my knowledge concerned with pregnancy and delivery. She introduced me to a well-used book in the midwifery field entitled 'Practical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training' by Cathy Winter et.el. I read around PPH as I had encountered this on my shift and advised to read around shoulder dystocia as this is also a common complication that can be encountered during delivery. Whilst reading through this book I questioned the midwife about how this would change for non-midwifery health care professional who would encounter them. For PPH I would refer to guidance issued by JRCALC and shoulder dystocia I would just transfer the labouring mother to a delivery suite under emergency conditions.

### **Learning Outcomes**

- How important consent is, especially in maternal cases as very private areas are often exposed.
- How to manage PPH in the pre hospital environment and that a blood loss of up to 500mls could be perfectly normal.
- What an APGAR score is and its importance to assessing how well the newborn is adapting to life.
- Indications for using Syntometrine in the pre hospital environment.
- What a natural child delivery looks like and what a newborn baby presents like at birth.

### **SECTION 14**

## FINAL RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

### Final Record of Achievement Elements of Practice:

Year 2

STUDENT NAME	STUDENT NUMBER

### Year 2

I hereby certify that the elements of practice for the profession of paramedic have been assessed and passed at the required level for this year

**Practice Placement Educator**Great Western Ambulance Service

**Student Paramedic** 

Senior Lecturer
University of the West of England

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE: