



Children's Nursing Preceptorship Initial Competency Framework



Name:
Clinical Area:
Manager:
Clinical Educator:

Preceptor:
Date Commenced:
Date Completed:





Congratulations and welcome to the Children's Team part of the Women & Children's Division at Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust!

We sincerely hope that your transition into the Trust is a smooth one. To do this you will have a structured supernumerary period that will enable you to settle into this new environment. You will be supported throughout; with your named preceptors and Clinical Educators on hand to guide you.

Whilst you are supernumerary you will have plenty of supported opportunities in which to observe and begin learning new skills. Please be reassured that you will be supported until such time you feel confident, this will be discussed at each of your interviews.

We provide a comprehensive preceptorship period, with a supernumerary period of 3 weeks, with regular reviews, shift observations and teaching sessions to help support you with your progression throughout the year.

This booklet contains your initial record of training, progress reports and clinical competencies for you to complete during your preceptorship period.

We hope you enjoy your new role

The Clinical Education Team





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We are here to support you in your new role in our Trust.





Trust Signature Behaviours

Our Award Behaviours



Do what we say we will do



No delays, every day



We listen, we learn, we lead



Work together, celebrate together

Making the Trust a better place for our staff, our patients and our local community is the ultimate goal of 4ward, so we want everyone to focus on how we behave, what we deliver and create a culture we can all be proud of.





First 3 weeks – For the first 3 weeks you will be supernumerary. During this time you will have the opportunity to spend some time in other areas of the Trust i.e. Children's Clinic, Accident & Emergency, Neonatal Care, Specialist Nurses to help orientate you to the Women & Children's Division. The supernumerary period is flexible and based on your needs and the ward requirement (We discourage you from taking any annual leave in the supernumerary period, however, if you have pre-booked annual leave this will be honoured but please liaise with your Ward Manager). You will be working with your preceptors that include Band 6 and Band 5 nursing staff. Your preceptor will arrange a welcome discussion with you on your first day and a member of the education team will arrange to meet you at the end of the 3rd week to ensure you are ready for transition into the Nursing numbers. Please ensure you complete the medication questionnaire and drug calculation guiz in preparation for this meeting.

By 3 months – At 3 months your preceptor will meet with you to ensure your needs are met, that you are progressing with your competencies, you are settling onto the ward and there are no concerns. You may be able to have some of your competencies signed off too. Your preceptor will also do a PDR (Professional Development Review) at this point to discuss your objectives for the next 9 months.

By 6 months – By this time you will be expected to have progressed with your competencies with the aim of completing these by 9 months. You will meet with the education team at your 6 monthly review and progress against your competencies will be monitored and a plan put in place for how you will achieve the remaining competencies.





By 9 months – All your competencies should have been achieved by this time. You will meet with your preceptor to discuss these.

By 12 months – Congratulations you will have now completed your preceptorship programme and hopefully feel a valued member of the team. You will have another PDR completed and you will meet with a member of the education team and discuss any further training or development requirements you wish to pursue. We welcome you to the Children's Team. The education team is always here for your individualised support and guidance throughout your career, so please do not hesitate to contact us. Good luck in your new role.





The main aim of preceptorship is to welcome and integrate newly registered professionals into their new team and place of work. It helps these professionals translate their knowledge into everyday practice, grow in confidence and understand how to apply the Code in their day to day work. (NMC 2020)

A preceptorship period for nurses at the start of their careers will help them begin the journey from novice to expert. This will enable them to apply knowledge, skills and competencies acquired as students, into their area of practice, laying a solid foundation for life-long learning.

What does the preceptorship involve?

The Preceptorship programme comprises of three main components:

- 1. Orientation to the clinical area
- 2. Support and supervision in the clinical area
- 3. Further development of the skills you have already acquired and development of new skills

Benefits for nurses and nursing associates:

- Preceptorship offers the structured support needed to transition their knowledge into everyday practice successfully.
- It provides a lifelong journey of reflection and the ability to self-identify continuing professional development needs.
- A positive preceptorship experience is reported to result in newly registered nurses, midwives and nursing associates having increased confidence and sense of belonging, feeling valued by their employer.

Benefits for employers:

 Effective preceptorship outcomes are linked to improved recruitment and retention. Attracting and retaining skilled nurses, midwives, and nursing associates is important for delivering better, safe and effective care. (NMC 2020)





What is a Preceptor?

"A Preceptor is a person, generally a staff nurse, who teaches, counsels, inspires, serves as a role model and supports the growth and development of an individual (the novice) for a fixed and limited amount of time, with the specific purpose of socialising the novice into the new role". (Morrow 1984, cited in O'Malley et el 2000)

Responsibilities of the Preceptor:

- Act as a professional role model at all times; demonstrating professional attitude, wearing correct uniform and carrying out all duties in line with best practice.
- To understand the Preceptee's level of education and practical experience
- To identify Preceptee's current learning needs
- To act as a resource to identify learning opportunities and facilitate the practitioner's professional development
- To help the Preceptee apply knowledge to practice
- To understand how Preceptee's integrate within a new practice setting, and what problems this may present.
- To provide support and guidance in a constructive manner.
- To document the Preceptee's progress and plan future development through feedback and discussion.
- To escalate any concerns in a timely manner.

What is a Preceptee?

"A Preceptee is a Newly Qualified Nurse or someone new to that clinical area. His/her expertise may range from that of a novice to that of someone with a great deal of experience but not in a specific clinical area. They have a responsibility for identifying their own knowledge base and clinical competencies" (O'Malley et al 2000).

Responsibilities of the Preceptee:

• To work within sphere of competence at all times.





- To complete the required competencies contained in this workbook and negotiate clinical assessment as evidence of competence.
- To accept accountability for their nursing judgement and the care they provide.
- To identify and take responsibility for own professional learning and development, remaining flexible and organising off duty to facilitate attendance at study days.
- To utilise available resources appropriately to aid in their development.
- Takes responsibility for organising regular shifts and meetings with Preceptor.
- To respond positively to constructive criticism.
- To reflect on experience and use reflection to develop.
- To ask for help and support when required.
- To complete the required medication questionnaire and drug calculation quiz within the 3 weeks supernumerary period

During your preceptorship you will be required to complete:

- SWOB/T analysis prior to the initial interview
- Medicines Management questionnaire & drug calculations quiz
- Competencies applicable to role
- Regular progress meetings/interviews with preceptors and the education team.
- Shift reflections you will have regular shift assessments throughout the preceptorship programme where you can provide reflection and receive feedback from your preceptor.
- Equipment training.





Record of Sign-off Signatures

Name of Assessor	Designation	Signature	Date





Agreement

Preceptee:	
Preceptor:	
Line Manager:	

Period of Preceptorship
Start Date:
We agree to use this time to review progress and discuss Preceptee's learning needs and objectives.
Initial Meeting:
3 Month Review & PDR:
6 Month Review:
9 Month Review:
Final review & 12 month PDR:

We agree to support the paediatric preceptorship programme, agreed meetings and to review progress on these dates. We agree to review the documentation, learning outcomes and objectives set by the preceptor and Preceptee as required.

Preceptee Signature:
Preceptor's Signature:
Date:





Completion of training is linked to your annual Professional Development Review (PDR). Please provide evidence below of attendance on study days and completion of e-learning. E-Learning can be accessed on you Electronic Staff Record (ESR) together with details of employment, payroll information, annual leave entitlement and your training record.

STATUTORY AND MANDATORY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS	Date of Completion
IT clinical system training e.g. Oasis, Bluespier, ICE	
requesting, ADT Whiteboard etc.	
No access to clinical systems will be given until IT	
training is complete.	
Trust Induction	
Fire training (annually)	
Infection Control (annually)	
Manual Handling (2 yearly)	
Health & Safety (3 yearly)	
Information Governance (yearly)	
Equality & Diversity (3 yearly)	
Safeguarding Children (must complete most	
appropriate level for the role) (3 yearly)	
Safeguarding Adults (must complete most	
appropriate level for role) (3 yearly)	
Resuscitation (yearly)	
Conflict Resolution (3 yearly)	
Blood Transfusion (2 yearly)	
Medical Devices	
Violence & Aggression	
Medicines Management	
WRAP/Prevent Radicalisation (3 yearly)	
NEWS 2 - Training	
Breast Feeding Support Training (yearly)	

N.B. This is only to be used as a guide. Please use ESR for your up to date training records.





Medical Devices Training Assessment Tool

Medical Device	Level of risk H/M/L	Applicable to my practice? Y/N	I am familiar with all mod- els used in my depart- ment and do not require training. Y/N	l require training in the use of this medical device. Y/N	Date of training
CPAP Devices	н				
AIRVO Devices	Н				
Glucose analysers	Н				
Infusion Devices 1.Braun Infusomat 2.Perfusor Space(Syringe Driver) 3.PCA	Η				
Defibrillators	Н				
Resuscitation Equipment	н				
Respiration Apnoea Alarms	Н				
Incubators	Н				
Humidifiers	Μ				
Monitoring equipment 1.Pulsoximeters 2.Vital Signs Monitor 3.Thermometers – Elec- tronic	Μ				
Nutrition Feed pumps	Μ				
Peak Flow Meters	Μ				
Pressure relieving equip- ment	Μ				
Scales (Patient)	L				
Oxygen/air flow meters	L				
Suction	L				
Breast Pumps	L				
Any other equipment used:					





Please complete this self-assessment before your initial meeting with your preceptor to help identify and learning needs.

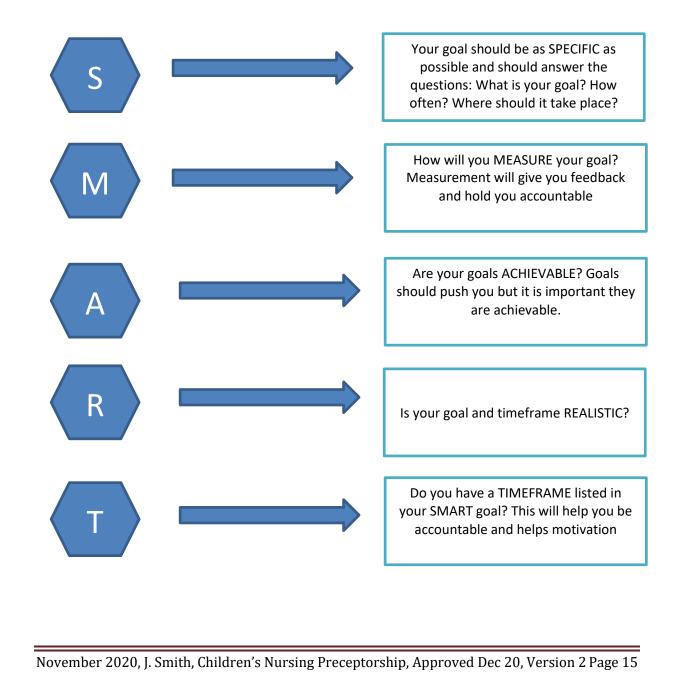
What are your strengths?	What are your weaknesses?
What opportunities are there for you?	What barriers or threats are there?





Your objectives are the things that you would like to achieve. Always agree your objectives with your preceptor. Objectives are easiest to agree if you keep them 'SMART'.

Once you have clear SMART objectives, it is time to break them down into manageable action points and record this information.







Self-Care Kit

It is more important than ever to stress the importance of taking individual responsibility for health. This includes for example, adopting a healthier lifestyle, staying active, eating healthily, only using alcohol in moderation and not smoking. (RCN 2020)

What would you put in yours?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
How could you help support others in your team with your care kit?

.....





Initial Meeting

This must be completed with the first week of the preceptorship programme.

Ensure all areas are discussed during your first meeting:

Fire & evacuation procedure	
 Action to be taken in the event of an emergency 	
 Shift patterns & how to request off duty 	
Manual Handling Policy	
 Infection Prevention & Control policy and procedures 	
 Health & Safety at work regulations 	
Policies, procedures & guidelines and how to access them	
 Protection of vulnerable individuals 	
 Policy for telephone enquiries on the unit 	
 Sickness and attendance policy 	
 How to report sickness absence 	
 Uniform Policy/Dress code (including PPE) 	
How to use bleep system	
 Information on car parking passes 	
• Relevant local patient documents – care plans, charts etc	
Available learning opportunities	
 Any additional support required 	





Date of meeting:
Review job description, identify gaps in your knowledge and skills and how to meet these. Objectives:
(for example: obtains Trust email address, computer login etc.)
Courses/Learning Opportunities:
(For example: Bluespier/ICE/Oasis, Blood Glucose Monitoring etc.)
Preceptor Feedback:
Preceptee Feedback:
Preceptee's signature:
Preceptor's signature:





Medicines Management

Medicines management has been defined by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (2004) as:

"The clinical, cost effective and safe use of medicines to ensure patients get the maximum benefit from the medicines they need, while at the same time minimising potential harm."

Medicines management is a vital part of nursing. Effective medicines management places the patient as the primary focus, therefore delivering better targeted care with better informed individuals. RCN (2020)

The RCN administration of medicines guidance advises the assessment and demonstration of competence prior to administering medicines. Assessment of competence in medicines administration should be assessed ideally by another registered nurse. The assessment should be carried out in the context of nursing practice and should draw upon the associated professional values.

The administration of medicines in a health care setting must be done in accordance with a prescription, Patient Specific Direction or a Patient Group Direction (RCN 2020).

In order to be able to do a Patient Group Direction qualified nurses **MUST** have read through the guidelines, answered the questionnaire and been assessed as competent.

Nursing associates are not able to operate under a Patient Group Direction (PGD), they will need a Patient Specific Direction (PSD) or a signed medication chart in order to administer medication (RCN 2020).

All staff responsible for the administration of medicine must adhere to Worcester Acute Hospitals NHS Trust medication policy, please make yourself familiar with this.

Please take the time to read Royal College of Nursing (RCN) Medicines Management – An overview for nursing prior to completing this assessment.

<u>ALL</u> medications administered to children MUST be checked by 2 registered practitioners.

Currently we do not book newly qualified nurses onto the IV therapy course until they have at least 6 months experience, and has been agreed with their preceptor.

We ask all newly qualified nurses not to check medications together for at least the first 6 months post qualification.

Medication Questionnaire





- 1: Please list the 5 RIGHTS when administering medication:
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 5)
 - 4)
 - 5)

2: What MUST be checked before administering medications?

3: What is the formula for calculating medication volumes in children?

4: What is a Patient Specific Direction?

5: What is a Patient Group Direction (PGD)?

6: Who can do a PGD?

7: You are unable to read the prescription clearly, but your colleague can and they say to just prepare the medication. What would you do?

8: If you require a particular medication that is not available in your clinical area, what actions should you take?

- In working hours?
- Out of hours?

9: What is the trust policy on checking & recording of Controlled Drugs?

10: What actions should you take if controlled drugs are suspected as missing?

11: A drug administration error has occurred, please state the procedure you would follow.

12: How is the stock level of drugs maintained on Riverbank Unit?





13: How do you order non-stock drugs?

14: How do you order Controlled drugs?

15: How do you request TTO's?

16: Explain what is meant by an unlicensed medicine?

17: Explain the meaning of:

- Adverse reaction:
- Interaction:
- Contraindication:
- Anaphylaxis:

18: What signs and symptoms would indicate anaphylactic shock?

19: If you suspect an anaphylactic reaction what action would you take?

20: What is the emergency medication for anaphylaxis and where is it kept?

Drug Calculations



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Acute Hospitals

NHS Trust

1: A 4 year old child has been prescribed 240mg of paracetamol, How much should you give?

120mg/5mls:

250mg/5mls:

2: A 9 year old child is prescribed 375mg of paracetamol the preparation is 250mg/5mls. How much do you give?

3: A 10 year old child is prescribed 750mg of paracetamol. How much do you give?

4: A 5 year old weighing 20kg is on regular medication of Keppra 400mg BD. What is this medication?

Preparation is 100mg/ml, how much do you give?

5: A 9 year old child weighing 25kg has been prescribed 900mg IV Co-Amoxiclav. Is this the right dose?

6: A 4.2kg 6 week old baby presenting with pyrexia, irritability and mottled, is prescribed 210mg Cefotaxime TDS. Is this the right dose?

7: A 6yr old child allergic to penicillin is prescribed Tazocin IV. Can this be given?

8: A 2 yr old child weighing 13kg presenting with Croup has been prescribed 3mg Dexamethasone. Is this dose correct?

9: A 5 year old child has been prescribed 150mg of ibuprofen. Is this the right dose?

Suspension is 100mg/5mls. How much do you give?





10: A 7 year old child with leukaemia weighing 22kg has been prescribed 1.98g of Tazocin QDS is this the right dose?

11: A 2 year old child weighing 13kg is prescribed 165mg of Sodium Valproate. Is this the correct dose?

Suspension is 200mg/5mls. How much do you give?

12: A 8 year old child with severe cellulitis weighing 26kg has been prescribed 1500mg of flucloxacillin IV QDS, is this dose correct?

13: A 5 year old child with a fractured femur has been prescribed diazepam PO 5mg BD. Is this correct?

Suspension is 2mg/5ls. How much do you give?

14: A 3 year old child weighing 14kg has been prescribed 2.5mls of co-amoxiclav 250/62.5 oral. Is this the correct dose?

15: What is 0.02g in milligrams?

16: You have just given oral Flucloxacillin to a child, 5 minutes later Mum calls you saying they have a rash and difficulty breathing. What do you think is happening? What do you do next?

Fluid Calculations

1: If your patient is on intravenous fluids what you should you do at the beginning of your shift?





2: How long can an intravenous infusion and line stay if there are no additives in the bag?

3: How do you calculate intravenous fluids rate for children?

4: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 3.1kg baby.

5: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 6.7kg baby.

6: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 12kg child.

7: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 17kg child.

8: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 26kg child.

9: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a 33kg child.

10: Please calculate the daily volume and hourly intravenous fluid rate for a girl weighing 52kg.

11: A child weighing 3.5kg has been prescribed intravenous fluids at 8mls/hr is this correct?

If no what would you do?

12: How often should you be reading the pump? What else should you be looking at and documenting when you are reading the pump?

13: A patient has a PVD and is only on once daily antibiotics. How often should the cannula be accessed?

Calculating Infusion Rates

1: An intravenous drug needs to be infused over an hour, the volume of the drug is 60mls how many mls/hr would you set the pump at?





2: 20mls needs to be infused over an hour how many mls/hr should the pump be set at?

3: 40mls needs to go over half an hour how many mls/hr should the pump be set at?

4: 100mls needs to go over half an hour, how many mls/hr should you set the pump?

5: 50mls needs to go over 20mins how many mls/hr do you set the pump?

6: 10mls over half an hour?

7: 100mls over 15 minutes?

8: 20mls over 15 minutes?

9: 90mls over 20minutes?

10: 5mls over 10 minutes?

11: A nurse has just put up an infusion over 30 minutes, the child then complains of pain and you can see slight redness at the cannula site. What do you do?



Name of Drecontee



Clinical Assessment

Oral Drug Administration

NINAC Number

Name of P	receptee:		NMC Number:			
Practise	Date	Name of Drug	Preceptor Signature	Comments		
1						
2						
3						
4						

Please complete at least 3 practise sessions before clinical assessment.





Administration or Oral Medication

Preceptee Name:				
•				

Date of Assessment:	

Clinical Area: _____

Name of Assessor: _____

Competence to be achieved	Date Achieved	Evidenced?	Preceptor's Signature
Wash hands			
Ensure preparation area clean and tidy			
Ensure access to BNF for Children			
Check drug chart – ensure patients name and hospital/NHS number is clearly identified			
Ensure allergy status is completed			
Ascertain if there are any once only medications to be administered			
Identify any regular medications to be			
administered noting:			
a. The date			
b. The time			
c. The route			
d. When last administered			
e. Prescribers signature			





	 	NHS Trust
Able to calculate and check correct dose of		
drugs		
Ensure adequate knowledge of medicines		
being administered (purpose, side effects,		
contra-indications)		
Uses appropriate communication with		
patients and family		
Ensure patients identity is checked against		
name and hospital/NHS number on		
prescription		
Ensure that the medication has been		
administered before the registered		
practitioners sign the chart and leave the		
patient		
Ensure the prescription is read in a logical		
and structured manner		
Consider any additional requirements that		
may be required when administering		
medication (blood glucose, blood pressure,		
blood results)		
Ensure the preceptee completes drug		
administration for all of their allocated		
patients		
Ensures any issues/concerns are raised to		
medical team in a timely manner		

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		NHS Irust
Ensure correct documentation when and why		
a medication is omitted and appropriate		
action taken		
Ensure appropriate action taken when drugs		
from a previous time have not been		
documented as administered/not		
administered.		

I declare that I have assessed the above individual and found him/her to be competent as judged by the above criteria and in accordance with current Trust policies & procedures.

Signature of Assessor:	Print Name:	Date:

I declare that I have read and understood the current WHAT medicines management policy and I am competent to undertake the administration of oral drugs at Worcester Acute Hospitals NHS Trust.

Signature of Preceptee:	Print Name:	Date:
Endorsement of Clinical Educator:		
I confirm that Administration at WHAT.	is not competent/compe	tent to undertake Oral Drug
Signature of Clinical Educator:	Print Name:	Date:
November 2020, J. Smith, Children's Nursing Preceptors	hip, Draft, Version 2	Page 29





Please ensure a copy of this paperwork is taken for training records.

Medication Administration Competencies

Practice Based Learning Competencies	Data	Method of Assessment					
The Preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Date Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Signed	
Have read and understand the Trust medication policy							
Are aware of the patients/ families right to refuse medication and how to escalate this							
Can demonstrate an awareness of side effects/ contraindications of most regularly used medications on the ward							
Are familiar with using the BNF for Children/ Medusa							
Ensure medication doses and prescriptions are checked prior to administration							
Ensure the workspace is clean and prepared prior to preparation of medication							
Carry out correct checking of drug charts: Right Patient, Right Drug, Right Dose, Right Time, Right Route							
Can prepare and administer oral medications							
Demonstrates the ability to administering inhaled medication via spacer (including side effects)							
Demonstrates the ability to administer nebulised medication over correct time frame (including side effects)							





Can perform an accurate Peak Flow measurement in a stable CYP and can document this appropriately								
Practice Based Learning Competencies	Data		Μ	Method of Assessment				
The Preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Date Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Signed		
Are able to administer PR medication – correct preparation								
and positioning Can administer buccal medication and when this is required								
Can prepare and administer subcutaneous injection, ensuring CYP and family are adequately prepared prior to administration								
Can prepare and administer Intramuscular injection, ensuring CYP and family are adequately prepared prior to administration								
Can apply topical medication as prescribed								





NUMBER OF PATIENTS:

Supervisors name:

Signature:

Self Assessment:

Supervisor/Clinical Educator Assessment: Nursing Assessment:

Clinical Skills:

Response to patient's needs:

Organisation and prioritisation:

Observation & Paperwork:

Communication:

Other:

Learning Needs:





NUMBER OF PATIENTS:

Supervisors name:

Signature:

Self Assessment:

Supervisor/Clinical Educator Assessment: Nursing Assessment:

Clinical Skills:

Response to patient's needs:

Organisation and prioritisation:

Observation & Paperwork:

Communication:

Other:

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Other:

Learning Needs:





DATE:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS:

Supervisors name:

Signature:

Self Assessment:

Supervisor/Clinical Educator Assessment: Nursing Assessment:

Clinical Skills:

Response to patient's needs:

Organisation and prioritisation:

Observation & Paperwork:

Communication:

Other:

Learning Needs:





Core Competencies and skills

Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discus- sion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Can accurately complete admission paperwork, including orientating families on to the ward								
Can undertake bedside safety checks (to include): - Working O2 and suction present, correctly assembled and with correct age appropriate size equipment - Environment is clean and clear of hazards - Appropriate safety equipment is available and working, e.g. cot sides - Call bell and emergency bell working - Bedside checklist is completed and in patients folder								
Can undertake the measurement of a baby and CYP's height and weight, recording it on the appropriate chart								
Demonstrates the ability to perform, document and escalate (using appropriate communication tool) clinical observations appropriately using PEWS on the following: - Heart Rate - Respiratory rate and effort - Blood pressure - Temperature - Oxygen Saturations - Capillary refill time - AVPU								
Understand how to appropriately escalate using SBAR to communi- cate concerns								



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date Achieved	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:		Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Are familiar with emergency equipment through partaking in routine checking of the resuscitation trolley and other emergency equipment (including the defibrillator)								
Can identify appropriate sources of support for families and how they can be accessed and how they can give feedback on care received								
Can identify the correct equipment (including PPE) required for basic nursing care such as clinical observations, meeting nutritional needs and specimen collection.								
Can identify reasons why patients may require barrier nursing and how to achieve this using PPE and Trust isolation procedures								
Can explain the restrictions that apply to the CYP, family and other team members when a patient is isolated – including the use of communal areas								
Is able to obtain swabs from: - Skin - Wounds - Eyes - Throat - Nasal								
Has an understanding of basic respiratory physiology (completed diagram)								
Can understand pulse oximetry and the reason for rotating the probe site								
Can appropriately use equipment and patient positioning to maintain a patients airway								
Is able to recognise an obstructed or partially obstructed airway and takes appropriate action								

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Practice Based Learning Competencies	D.L.	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Date Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Is able to use appropriate sized catheter and suction technique								
to clear a patients secretions								
Can administer oxygen as required using most appropriate								
method for patient:								
- Nasal cannula								
- Face mask								
- Non-rebreathe mask								
- Humidified headbox								
Can identify need for and correctly use Bag Valve Mask (BVM)								
Is aware of when a patient may need further respiratory sup-								
port CPAP/AIRVO and escalates concerns appropriately								
Is able to identify any changes in respiratory efficacy & effort								
and escalates concerns appropriately								
Demonstrates safe administration of inhaled medications								
Is able to perform nasopharangeal aspiration (NPA) using ap-								
propriate PPE and can complete ICE request form.								
Has an understanding of basic cardiovascular physiology								
(completed diagram)								
Is able to discuss the importance and rationale for blood glu-								
cose (BM) sampling and why it may be required for certain con-								
ditions:								
- Diabetes/suspected diabetes								
- Suspected hypoglycaemia from reduced oral intake								
- Suspected sepsis or an unwell infant								
Is able to locate the nearest defibrillator and aware of how to								
check its safe to use								

NHS



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date Achieved	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:		Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Can demonstrate where to apply defibrillator pads								
Is able to understand the rationale for blood transfusions (red blood cells & platelets)								
Can recognise the signs and symptoms of a transfusion reaction and the processes to be followed.								
Is able to understand the difference between Group & Save and Cross Match blood sampling								
Can follow the Trust policy in obtaining blood samples and un- derstands the rationale of the safety elements involved								
Is able to identify when an ECG recording would be clinically in- dicated or useful								
Is able to apply 3 lead ECG monitoring correctly								
Is able to use all monitoring equipment used and can set alarm limits suitable for CYP age								
Is able to discuss and identify when blood gas sampling may be required								
Is able to recognise the deteriorating child and can initially manage and escalate appropriately								
Can explain the anatomy and function of the normal gastroin- testinal system (completed diagram)								
Is able to identify common conditions that can lead to abnor- malities in the gastrointestinal system								
Is able to locate and has read the Trust and national guidelines for enteral feeding								
Is able to identify reasons why a CYP may need enteral feeding e.g underlying conditions etc								



	NH							
Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Is able to describe the correct procedure to measure the length								
of an NG tube and can explain the route of the NG tube and								
correct position of the tip.								
Can describe the clinical implications for incorrect NG tube								
placement								
Is able to appropriately measure, insert and secure nasogastric								
tube identifying correct equipment needed								
Is able to accurately aspirate and check pH prior to use and rec-								
ord results appropriately								
Can demonstrate safe NG tube use – positioning of patient,								
how and when to check NG tube placement and how to trouble								
shoot when placement can not be confirmed or tube is								
blocked.								
Ensures that the patients skin is inspected regularly to monitor								
for signs of irritation/pressure/sores etc.								
Is able to appropriately prepare, administer and dispose of pre-								
scribed enteral feeds via gravity feeding set								
Is able to appropriately prepare, administer and dispose of pre-								
scribed enteral feeds via feeding set & Nutricia pump								
Is able to describe care of gastrostomy enteral feeding tubes –								
including how to clean and troubleshoot any issues regarding								
the tube (oozing from site, over granulation etc)								
Can identify how to monitor bowel dysfunction and the main								
management of constipation or diarrhoea								
Can identify what a stoma is and the common conditions and								
treatments that may lead to requiring a stoma								



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date Achieved	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:		Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Can explain how to use AVPU, and can undertake an assess- ment of their patient using this scale								
Can explain how to complete a neurological assessment using Glasgow Coma Score								
Has an understanding of seizures, and can state common types of seizures.								
Is able to identify common types of seizures and is aware of guideline on how to manage seizures								
Is able to appropriately identify a patient with altered neuro- logical status and describe the appropriate management								
Is aware of how to manage seizures according to Trust guide- lines – escalation, medication and documentation								
Understands the role and structure of the nervous system								
Is able to identify common analgesics used for pain relief								
Can explain any changes in observations caused by pain								
Can accurately use the Lego pain tool, and manage effectively, escalating concerns as needed								
Is aware of the process to manage severe pain – PCA, and can complete paperwork appropriately								
Is aware of the signs of overdose of analgesia and how this should be managed								
Can understand the anatomy and physiology of skin (complete diagram)								



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Is aware of the implication of compromised skin integrity and specialist team members that can be contacted to help manage the patients								
Has an awareness of common childhood dermatological condi- tions								
Is able to identify documentation and tools used for monitoring skin integrity								
Is aware of when pressure relieving devices and treatments should be used								
Is aware and has demonstrated the need for regular turning, pressure monitoring, and which patients require this								
Has an awareness of the musculoskeletal system (completed diagram)								
Can explain what distal, proximal and mid-shaft fractures are								
Has an awareness of compartment syndrome and how this is managed								
Is able to carry out a thorough neurovascular assessment: Pain Colour of limb and extremities Temperature of limb and extremities Pulses Sensation Movement – passive or active 								
Can manage a child in a plaster cast and methods to take to prevent swelling etc – Bradford sling								

NHS



	NHS Trust							
Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Is able to recognise early warning signs that may require imme-								
diate removal of the plaster cast and who to contact								
Can explain what skin traction is and how this should be man- aged on the ward								
Can identify common mobility aids and where to access these								
Is able to demonstrate correct pre-operative checks, including frequency of observations and appropriate preparation for the CYP and family								
Is aware of the health & safety risks of delivering and collecting								
a patient to and from theatre and identifies specific equipment and documentation that will ensure the patient remains safe								
Is able to demonstrate appropriate post-operative care, includ-								
ing frequency of observations, pain management, education needs and the escalation pathway								
Has an understanding of what VTE is and is aware of those most at risk								
Understands the prevention strategies for VTE in the CYP								
Understands the treatment strategies for the CYP with a VTE								
Understands the importance of early mobilisation post-opera- tively								
Understands the principles of wound care – frequency of wound site checks, cleaning and redressing of wounds and the risks associated.								
Has a basic understanding of the renal system (completed dia- gram)								

NHS



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date Achieved	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:		Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Has an awareness of what Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is and patients at risk of AKI								
Is able to accurately record patients fluid input and output on a fluid balance chart and an calculate the patients fluid balance correctly								
Is able to accurately calculate a urine output in mls/kg/hr and un- derstands the normal range								
Is able to identify a frequency in which a patients fluid balance should be measured and calculated								
Can identify situations when a urine sample may be required and can appropriately obtain urine sample for laboratory testing								
Is able to undertake urinalysis and accurately interpret and docu- ment the results, and escalate any concerns appropriately								
Is able to manage a Peripheral Vascular Device using appropriate paperwork								
Can correctly manage a child receiving intravenous fluids ensuring correct pump pressures, hourly phlebitis score checks, and appro- priate documentation is completed								
Is able to correctly complete Bristol Stool Chart								
Is able to provide mouth care and oral hygiene, especially when patient is NBM or enteral fed.								
Is aware of the importance of hygiene, and ensures patients are aware of washing facilities and ensures patients have been given the opportunity for daily washes/showers								
Is able to explain what the endocrine system is (completed diagram)								



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Dete	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Date Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Has an awareness of the role of the endocrine system in								
maintain growth, metabolism, sexual function, mood etc								
Is able to describe what diabetes mellitus is and can describe								
the common signs and symptoms								
Is able to safely perform a blood glucose level using								
appropriate equipment								
Can identify normal blood glucose ranges and escalates any ab-								
normalities appropriately								
Is able to explain appropriate treatment strategies for diabetes								
type 1								
Can explain what DKA is and how this should be managed								
Can describe the treatment for high blood glucose levels								
(hyperglycaemia)								
Can describe the treatment for hypoglycaemia								
Has an awareness of what HbA1c is and how this is important								
in the management of diabetes								
Can explain what neonatal jaundice is and how this should be								
monitored and managed – uses appropriate documentation								
Is able to correctly set incubator temperature for a child								
requiring phototherapy								
Understands the importance of accurate fluid balance for a								
baby receiving phototherapy								
Has an understanding of breastfeeding and how to support								
breast feeding mothers								
Is aware of how to cup feed a baby and support parents in this								



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Date Achieved	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:		Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discussion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Has an awareness of childhood cancer and the most common								
conditions in children								
Is able to describe what neutropenia is								
Can identify what febrile neutropenia is and the associated management strategies								
Can identify common psychological side effects of								
chemotherapy and their impact on the CYP/family								
Is aware of the telephone algorithm and who to escalate the phone call to								
Has an awareness of what palliative care means and can								
describe patient groups often involved								
Understands what an advanced care plan (ACP) is and how this								
is used to guide care of the CYP								
Has an awareness of the processes that must be followed when								
a child dies								
Knows how to access the Trust safeguarding policy and where to go								
for support or help in relation to safeguarding concerns								
Knows how to complete a safeguarding referral, Family Front Door.								
Is able to monitor and protect patients at risk of abuse or neglect								
(including those with potential or actual mental health needs)								
Knows how to complete a CAMHS triage assessment tool								
Understands the processes involved in reporting any risks of accident,								
injury or harm								
Can describe what to do if:								
 A child or young person goes missing Staff/patient/member of public experiencing harm 								
 Star/patient/member of public experiencing narm Recognition of poor clinical practice 								

NHS



Practice Based Learning Competencies	Data	Method of Assessment						
The preceptee has demonstrated that they:	Date Achieved	Observed	Reflection/ Activity	1:1 Discus- sion	Competent	Preceptor Signature		
Understands information governance principles when sharing information via telephone, email or in person, and is aware of the risks associated.								
Knows how to update relevant teams also involved in patients care: diabetic nurses, dieticians, clinical nurse specialists etc.								
Can accurately complete Electronic Discharge Summary (EDS) prior to discharge								
Is able to carry out daily fridge checks – resets & escalates any abnormalities								
Is aware of the need to test Blood Glucose machine daily, and how this should be completed								
Is aware of the blood transfusion policy								
Has completed online and face to face blood transfusion competencies								
Is able to manage their time effectively and prioritises care accordingly								
Is able to complete all paperwork clearly and accurately								
Are familiar with and are aware of how to access local, regional and national guidance for infection prevention and uses this to inform and update their daily practice (including managing sharps injuries, communicable disease and waste management)								
Is aware of the importance of hand hygiene and has completed Trust hand hygiene competencies								
Is aware of the process of commode cleaning, and has completed their commode cleaning competencies								





Patient Care Assessment

To be completed by Clinical Educator between weeks 4-8 of preceptorship

Patient	Notes made appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Handover:	Further information asked for appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Accountable handover completed	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Workload prioritised appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Immediate	Summary of overall appearance/ identifies	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Checks:	and immediate concerns			
	Ensure IV lines are secure	Yes 🗆	No 🗆 N/A 🗆	
	Emergency Equipment:	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	- Oxygen			
	- Bag valve mask (correct size)			
	- Mask & tubing			
	- Non-rebreathe Mask (correct size)			
	- Working suction at an appropriate			
	pressure			
	- Yanker sucker & appropriate size			
	catheters (if required)			
	Alarm limits appropriately set	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	- Patient parameters			
	Check name band is insitu & apply if not	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	already in place			
	Introduces themselves to patient and family	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Respiratory:	Observed for any signs of respiratory distress:	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	- Tachypnoea			
	 Subcostal recession 			
	 Intercostal recession 			
	- Sternal recession			
	- Tracheal tug			
	- Nasal Flaring			
	 Head bobbing 			
	- Grunting			
	Observed for bilateral chest movement	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Observation of colour	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Assessment of oxygen saturations	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Cardiovascular:	Monitoring of heart rate, cross check pulse	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	with monitor			
	Blood pressure, ensuring correct size cuff is	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	used			
	Capillary refill time assessed centrally	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Temperature – correct thermometer chosen	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Appropriate management of temperature if	Yes 🗆	No 🗆 N/A 🗆	
	outside normal parameters			
Neurological/	AVPU/Glasgow Coma Score (GCS) as	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Pain Assessment:	appropriate			
	Pupils assessed	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	



Cathra		1		NHS Trust
	Identification of pain score	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Appropriate management of pain	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
Fluid Balance:	Maintain an accurate fluid balance	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Identification of signs of dehydration/oedema	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	Correct calculation of fluid requirement	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Correct calculation of fluid being administered	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	Assessment of urine output (mls/kg/hr)	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	Appropriate management of reduced urine	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	output (< 1ml/kg/hr in a baby / small child)			
Nutrition:	Correct calculation of feeds	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	Document the length / mark the length of the	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	gastric tube (NG or OG)			
	Aspirates the gastric tube appropriately:	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	N/A 🗆
	- Before administering a feed /			
	medication			
	 At least 4 hourly during a continuous 			
	feed			
	 Accurate assessment of pH (can 			
	describe the normal range – pH 1-5)			
Administration of	Patient chart checked for allergies	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Medicines:	Right patient (check name band)	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Right drug			
	Right time			
	Right dose			
	Right route			
	Observes for signs of extravasation during	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	administration of IV medication (if there are			
	no signs of extravasation can describe the			
	signs that would indicate an extravasation			
	injury)			
	Documents appropriately on PVD chart	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
General Patient	Ensures bedding is clean, changes bedding	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
Care:	appropriately			
	Patient repositioned, encouraged to mobilise	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	regularly			
	Ensures care and comfort paperwork	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	completed (2-4 hourly as agreed with			
	patient/family)			
	Completion of Assessment for Infection	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	paperwork			
	Completion of pressure risk assessment tool	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Moving & handling risk assessment	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	checked/completed			
	Eye care undertaken appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Mouth care undertaken appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	Plan for personal cares agreed with patient /	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	carer			
	Assessment of wounds/ CVL/ Line sites	Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
	, - ,	1	-	



			NHS Irus
	Involves Play specialists appropriately	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Ongoing	Any concerns reported appropriately to the	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Communication:	nurse in charge or medical team		
	Appropriate communication with the child	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
	and family i.e. keep them updated with care /		
	progress		
Bedside	Effectively communicates during handover	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
Handover:	Logical progression through handover (using	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
	accountable handover sheet)		
Documentation:	Accurate structured evaluation of care	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
	completed in patient notes		
	Bedside folder up to date, all appropriate	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
	paperwork completed		

Assessors Comments:

Pass Refer

Action plan (if applicable)

Nurse Comments:





3 Month Review

Date of Meeting:
Progress / Completed Objectives:
New learning chiestings identified.
New learning objectives identified:
Courses / Learning Opportunities:
Preceptor signature:
Preceptee signature:





Professional Development Review (PDR)

To be completed at 3 month meeting

PDR 1a - Reviewee Preparation Sheet

Please use this sheet to help you prepare for your PDR. You may use this sheet to make notes, and may wish to share some of the information (particularly to the first question) with your reviewer before you meet.

What would make this PDR discussion meaningful for you?
What role can your reviewer play in this?
What role can you play in this?

Llove any nercenal details changed since your last DDD is home	address televisors
Have any personal details changed since your last PDR i.e. home number and next of kin	e address, telephone
Are your work contact details up to date (see Update My Details Syste	ms)?
Updatelwky	lata taday
Yes: no further action No: please access the system and upo Are you/Do you have:	N/A
	No
	Yes, Evidenced
100% Compliant for your Mandatory and Statutory Training?	
 In-Date DBS form (if appropriate for role/job) [see additional 	
notes at the end of this form]	
Essential to Role Compliance (check ESR)	
 Other, as relevant to role (e.g. valid professional member- ships) 	
Thinking about the last year and any objectives you have had -	
What has gone well over the last year/what have you achieved?	
How, through your work, you have put our patients first (Link to s	trategic objectives)
And engthing that has not some as well? What has been shallowed	in a 0
And anything that has not gone so well? What has been challeng	ing ?





People Managers: Considering the H&S aspects of your role, how well do you meet those requirements?

How are you demonstrating Quality Improvement within your role? What improvements have you made or contributed towards?

Consider some examples of how you have worked to the Trust Signature Behaviours We Do what We say we will do

No delays, every day

We listen, we learn, we lead

Work together, celebrate together

1. Look at your job description; be prepared to talk about each area, is there anything you want to discuss or would like to be changed? Have examples ready to show how you meet the Trusts Signature behaviours.

2. Is there anything you would like to work on in the next year as an objective?

3. Is there any training you need to help you achieve your objectives? *Please refer to the Guidance Document for more details on different types of development and training you may want to consider.*

4. What are you hoping to achieve in your future job/career?





Please ensure that you sign off the summary form (PDR 2) at the end of your appraisal meeting, or within 2 weeks of the meeting following your Reviewer having completed the paperwork.

Your Line Manager will ensure your PDR record is updated on ESR.

NOTES:

Notes: Health and Safety Question

You should consider:

- 1. Have you identified all of the workplace health & safety hazards associated with your area(s) of responsibility?
- 2. Have you completed an Annual Workplace Risk Assessment of your work area(s)?
- 3. Have you ensured that all of your staff have been appropriately trained and are competent to safely use items of work equipment particularly medical devices?
- 4. Do you review, action and close health & safety accidents and near miss incidents in accordance with the Incident Reporting Policy?

Notes: DBS

Currently, DBS checks are completed as part of pre-employment checks when a new starter joins the Trust.

We currently do not do rolling DBS check for existing staff; however **staff with DBS checks required for their role** should complete and sign the section of the PDR form to self-declare as part of their PDR around unspent convictions. This should be witnessed by the line manager and placed on the personal file.

Also, for existing staff, a check should be completed when they change roles or department to see if an appropriate DBS check for the new post (enhanced or standard depending on role) was been completed in last 5 years. If one hasn't been done a new DBS check should be completed for added assurance.

Please contact the Recruitment or Safeguarding Team for further information and guidance.

Notes: Quality Improvement - "Better Never Stops"

Through our Strategy Pyramid we ask all staff to be involved in quality improvement. This may be within their role, by seeking ways to improve how the role is done and the positive impact it has on the service and patients, or by being involved with wider service improvements.

You may wish to think about projects your department may be involved with, such as Red2Green, Ward Accreditation etc. Equally you might think about something you have initiated within your role, such as how you manage your time, or your emails.

Consider how you are demonstrating that you are improving your job and what improvements have you made during the last 12 months.

What improvements have you contributed to as part of the team / department / organisation?

Equally, we want to know if you feel able to suggest or make improvements.





For queries around Quality Improvement, please see the team pages on the intranet or contact the team directly.

Notes: Pay Increment

From April 2021, pay increments will be dependent on if you are fully up to date with your PDR and Mandatory Training. ESR will send automatic reminder to you and your line manager at the relevant time and it will be up to you to ensure you are up to date.





PDR 1b – Reviewer Preparation Sheet

Reviewee name	Date of PDR
Reviewee job title	Date started in current role
Department	Date of last re- view

Think about the part year and consider the questions below before the PDR Meeting. Also **review the job description and person specification** and check they are up to date and complete.

Please also refer to the PDR Guidance Document and Policy as part of your preparation, which has a section specifically to support reviewers in preparing for PDR meetings.

What would make this PDR discussion meaningful for them? What role can the reviewee play in this?			
What role do you play in this?			
Check ESR/Evidence for items such as:			
Mandatory Training Compliance (please see notes around pay increments)			
 In-Date DBS form (if appropriate for role/job, see notes) 			
Essential to Role Compliance (check ESR)			
 Other, as relevant to role (e.g. valid professional memberships) 			
Thinking about the last year and any objectives they had -			
What has gone well over the last year/what have they achieved?			
And onything that has not gone as well? What may have been shallonging?			
And anything that has not gone so well? What may have been challenging?			
Considering the H&S aspects of their role, how well do they meet those require-			
ments?			





How are they demonstrating Quality Improvement within their role? What improvements have they made or contributed towards?

Consider some examples of how they have worked to the Trust Signature Behaviours We Do what We say we will do

No delays, every day

We listen, we learn, we lead

Work together, celebrate together

What might be some objectives for next year (link to role, to team and to division objectives, as well as Trust Strategic Objectives)

What other questions would be helpful to ask in this meeting?

Check in about flexible working: Are they working flexibly (refer to Trust policy)

NOTES:

Notes: Health and Safety Question

You should consider, if they are a people manager:

- 1. Have they identified all of the workplace health & safety hazards associated with their area(s) of responsibility?
- 2. Have they completed an Annual Workplace Risk Assessment of their work area(s), as appropriate?
- 3. Have they ensured that all of their staff have been appropriately trained and are competent to safely use items of work equipment particularly medical devices?
- 4. Do they review, action and close health & safety accidents and near miss incidents in accordance with the Incident Reporting Policy?

Notes: DBS





Currently, DBS checks are done as part of pre-employment checks when a new starter joins the Trust.

We currently do not do rolling DBS check for existing staff; however **staff with DBS checks required for their role** should complete and sign the section of the PDR form to self-declare as part of their PDR around unspent convictions. This should be witnessed by the line manager and placed on the personal file.

Also, for existing staff, a check should be completed when they change roles or department to see if an appropriate DBS check for the new post (enhanced or standard depending on role) was been completed in last 5 years. If one hasn't been done a new DBS check should be completed for added assurance.

Please contact the Recruitment or Safeguarding Team for further information and guidance.

Notes: Quality Improvement - "Better Never Stops"

Through our Strategy Pyramid we ask all staff to be involved in quality improvement. This may be within their role, by seeking ways to improve how the role is done and the positive impact it has on the service and patients, or by being involved with wider service improvements.

You may wish to think about projects your department may be involved with, such as Red2Green, Ward Accreditation etc. Equally you might think about something you have initiated within your role, such as how you manage your time, or your emails.

Consider how are they are demonstrating that they are improving their job and what improvements have they made during the last 12 months. What improvements have they contributed to as part of the team / department / organisation?

Equally, we want to know if employees feel able to suggest or make improvements. For queries around Quality Improvement, please see the team pages on the intranet or contact the team directly.

Notes: Pay Increment

From April 2021, pay increments will be dependent on if employees are fully up to date with your PDR and Mandatory Training. ESR will send automatic reminder to the employee and their line manager at the relevant time and it will be up to you to ensure they are up to date.



Please use the below form as a template to generate discussion, use more paper if required.

Putting Patients First & 4Ward - Our vision and signature behaviours

Our purpose is plain and simple. Putting Patients First. That's why we're all here. Our purpose and vision shape our objectives:



• **Best services for local people:** We will develop and design our services with patients, for patients. We will work actively with our partners to build the best, sustainable services which enable people in the communities we care for to enjoy the highest standards of health and wellbeing.

• **Best experience of care and best outcomes for our patients:** We will ensure that the care our patients receive is safe, clinically excellent, compassionate and an exemplar of positive patient experience. We will drive the transformation and continuous improvement of our care systems and processes through clinically-led innovation and best use of technology.

• **Best use of resources:** We will ensure that services - now and in the future - meet the highest possible standards within available resources for the benefit of our patients and the wider health and care system.

• **Best people:** We will invest in our people to ensure that we recruit, retain and develop the right staff with the right skills who care about, and take pride in, putting patients first.

These objectives are underpinned by our 4ward signature behaviours which remain firmly at the heart of everything we do.

e ward	Worcestershire Acute Hospitals
	We do what we say we will do by committing to an annual appraisal meeting
Our signature behaviours:	<i>No delays, every day</i> means we prioritise this meeting, as the manager and member of staff, as important to the work we do, professional development and team success.
Do what we say we will do	We listen to feedback, we reflect on our journey over the last 12 months and what we have <i>learn</i> ed, and we <i>lead</i> by commit- ting to ensure we meet the needs of the role through training, development and reflection.
🛞 We listen, we learn, we lead	We work together by taking time to prepare for the meeting and discuss the year ahead for our team and ourselves, and we celebrate together on how much has been accomplished for our patients, our Trust and our team.
Work together, celebrate together	What examples of how you have positively demonstrated the behaviours and worked together to achieve our shared goals can you bring to your appraisal?

Name:	Job Title:	Department:		
Print Name				
Date of Appraisal:	Date of last Appraisal:	Name and job role of Reviewer:		
		Print Name		
Reviewee's Reflection On Last Year (e.g. What went well/ what didn't, any particular challenges or issues, what QI work has been under- taken etc.)				
Reviewer's Reflection On Last Year (e.g. What went well/ what didn't, any particular challenges or issues, what QI work has been undertaken etc.)				
Objectives From Previous Year: (What I have achieved in the last 12 months, has the objective been partially met, met or exceeded)				
How has the reviewee delivered the Health & Safety requirements relevant to their role? (please share a few role-relevant examples, and refer to prep form notes)				





LOOKING FORWARD: (What do I need to achieve in the next 12 months to meet Trust, Division & Team objectives)

Personal Objective:	Timescale:	Resource/support required:

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: (What do I want/ need to learn in order to fulfil the requirements of my role, and contribute to the objectiv	es
agreed and Trust signature behaviours)	

Area for Development	Action – (How will this be met?) Please note that options can include; shadowing, mentoring sessions and coaches	What resources/ support will I need?	Time scales /completion date.





Date of last Appraisal: N/A	Name and job role of Reviewer:			
	Print Name			
ow has the reviewee delivered the Health & Safety requirements relevant to their role? (please share a few role-relevant examples, and				
achieve in the next 12 months to m	neet Trust, Division & Team objectives)			
Timescale:	Resource/support required:			
11	th & Safety requirements relevant			





NHS Trust

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: (What do I want/ need to learn in order to fulfil the requirements of my role, and contribute to the objectives agreed and Trust signature behaviours)

Area for Development	Action – (How will this be met?) Please note that options can include; shadowing, mentoring sessions and coaches	What resources/ support will I need?	Time scales /completion date.





Date of Meeting:
Progress / Completed Objectives:
New learning objectives identified:
<u>Courses / Learning Opportunities:</u>
Preceptor signature:
Preceptee signature:

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Date of Meeting:
Progress / Completed Objectives:
New learning objectives identified:
Courses / Learning Opportunities:
Preceptor signature:
Preceptee signature:





Completion of Preceptorship Date:
Progress / Completed Objectives:
Preceptor signature:
Preceptee signature:
Line Manager signature:





Reflections

These can be used towards your revalidation

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Choose one of the following areas to reflect upon:

Leadership, Management & Team Working

What was the nature of the CPD activity and/or practice-related feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

What did you learn from the CPD activity and/or feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

How did you change or improve your practice as a result?

How is this relevant to the code?

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NHS Trust



Worcestershire

Acute Hospitals

NHS Trust



Choose one of the following areas to reflect upon:

• Communication & Interpersonal skills

What was the nature of the CPD activity and/or practice-related feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

What did you learn from the CPD activity and/or feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

How did you change or improve your practice as a result?

How is this relevant to the code?



Acute Hospitals

NHS Trust



Choose one of the following areas to reflect upon:

- Professional Values
- Quality Service & Improvement

What was the nature of the CPD activity and/or practice-related feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

What did you learn from the CPD activity and/or feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

How did you change or improve your practice as a result?

How is this relevant to the code?



Acute Hospitals

NHS Trust



Choose one of the following areas to reflect upon:

• Delivering Safe Care

What was the nature of the CPD activity and/or practice-related feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

What did you learn from the CPD activity and/or feedback and/or event or experience in your practice?

How did you change or improve your practice as a result?

How is this relevant to the code?



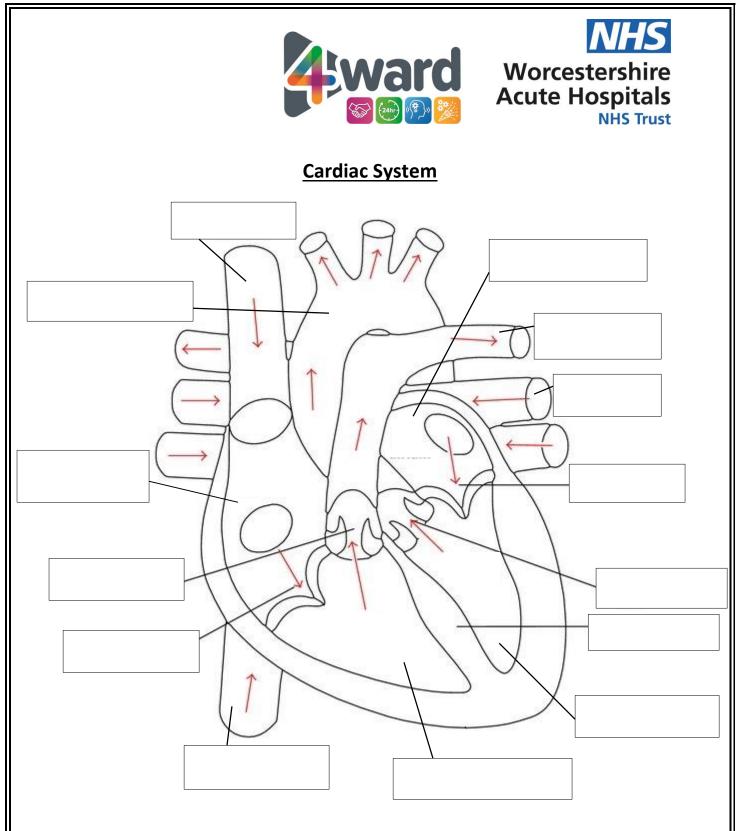


Respiratory System

Please label the diagram below

bel the diagram of the respiratory system below with the following parts, then colour ur diagram. It bronchus trachea mouth pharynx (throat) diaphragm use alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity	nose alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity	A	CTIVITY – Label	the Respir	atory System	
ur diagram. It bronchus trachea mouth pharynx (throat) diaphragm se alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity	rour diagram. eft bronchus trachea mouth pharynx (throat) diaphragm nose alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity	Name:	Date:		Block:	
ose alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity	ose alveoli right lung left lung oral cavity		n of the respiratory sys	tem below with	the following parts, the	n colour
		eft bronchus nose right bronchus	alveoli	right lung	left lung	oral cavity
					and the	

Left Bronchus	Trachea	Mouth	Pharynx
Diaphragm	Nose	Alveoli	Right Lung
Left Lung	Oral cavity	Right Bronchus	Larynx
Bronchiole	Nasal Cavity	Epiglottis	



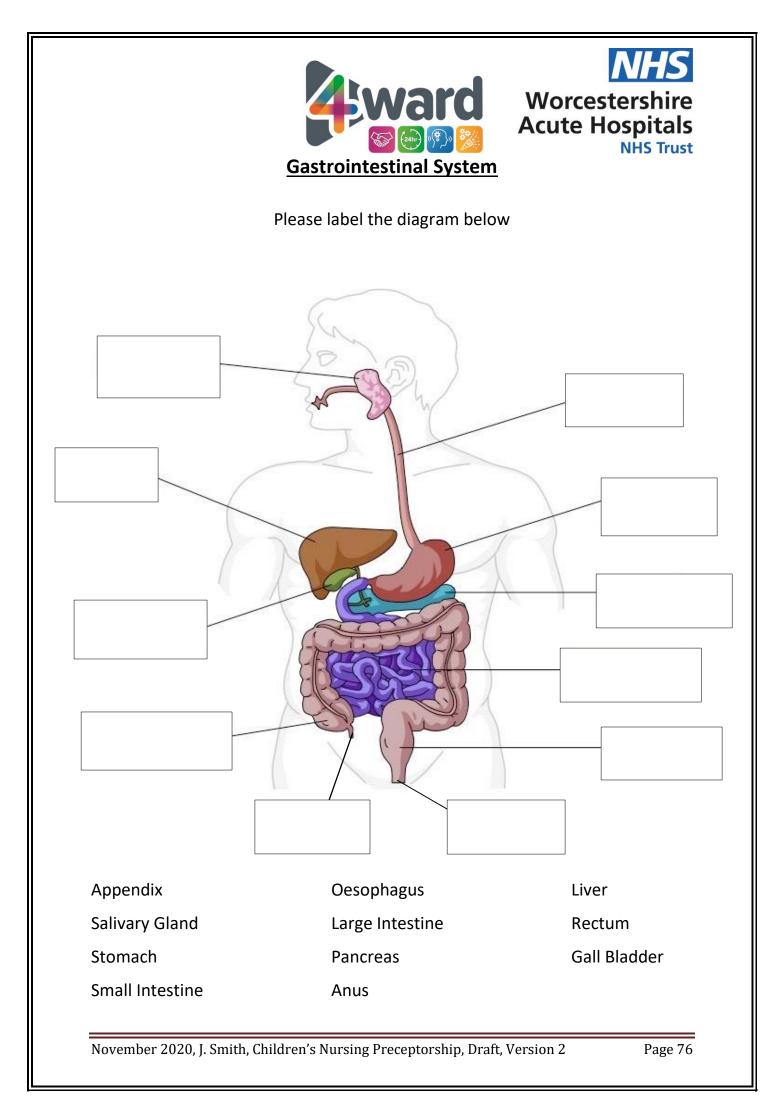
Right AtriumInferior Vena cavaRSuperior vena CavaPulmonary ArteryLPulmonary veinsAortaLTricuspid ValveMitral ValveASeptumPulmonary Valve

Right Ventricle

Left Atrium

Left Ventricle

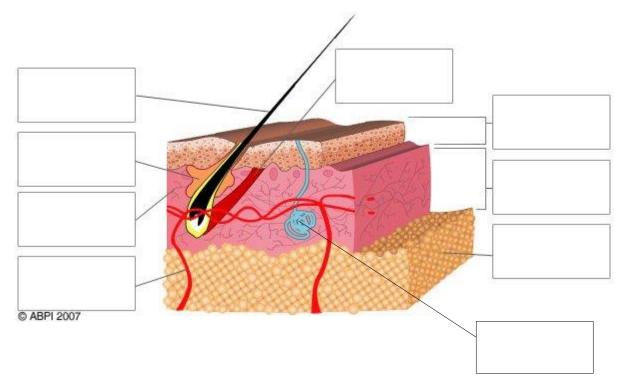
Aortic Valve







Please label the diagram below



Hair
Capillaries
Blood Vessels
Epidermis

Sweat Gland

