Operate equipment for intra-operative blood salvage collection



Overview

This National Occupational Standard is about operating equipment necessary for the collection of blood salvaged intra-operatively. Users of this National Occupational Standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies.

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Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- P1 apply standard precautions for infection control and other necessary health and safety measures
- P2 confirm decision to collect blood with the relevant member of staff
- P3 accurately label the collection reservoir with patient's details
- P4 correctly prime the collection equipment with an appropriate volume of anticoagulant solution following manufacturer's instructions
- P5 start the collection using an appropriate vacuum level
- P6 deliver or regulate the correct volume of anticoagulant in relation to blood loss
- P7 monitor the progress of the procedure and immediately report any problems to the appropriate member of staff
- P8 monitor the volume of salvaged blood being collected and immediately report sudden, unexpected increases in the rate of blood loss to the appropriate member of staff
- P9 estimate and record the volume of blood collected on completion of the collection procedure
- P10 report completion of the collection to the appropriate member of staff
- P11 clear and dispose of waste in accordance with local guidelines
- P12 complete and sign all relevant documentation

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 the current European and National legislation, national guidelines, organisational policies and protocols in accordance with Clinical/Corporate Governance which affect your work practice in relation to operating equipment for intra-operative blood salvage and collecting blood
- K2 your responsibilities and accountability in relation to the current European and National legislation, national guidelines and local policies and protocols, code of conduct and Clinical/Corporate Governance
- K3 the importance of working within your own sphere of competence and limits of personal responsibility and accountability in relation to operating equipment for the collection of salvaged blood and consequences of poor practice
- K4 infection prevention and control in the collection of salvaged blood and the potential consequences of poor practice
- K5 the rationale behind the use of autologous blood transfusion
- K6 the indications and contraindications to the use of intra-operative cell salvage
- K7 when and for whom collections for intra-operative cell salvage could be started
- K8 the applications of intra-operative cell salvage in relation to patients who refuse allogeneic blood on religious or other grounds
- K9 the dangers of re-using equipment designed for single use only
- K10 the importance of labelling the collection equipment with unique patient identification
- K11 the importance of priming the collection equipment with anticoagulant to prevent blood clotting
- K12 the role of suction equipment in relation to intra-operative cell salvage
- K13 the rationale behind setting an appropriate vacuum level
- K14 the components of whole blood
- K15 the functions of red cells in the delivery of oxygen to body tissues
- K16 the differences between salvaged red cells and whole blood
- K17 the effects of citrate or heparin anticoagulant on salvaged blood and the appropriate rate/ratio of anticoagulant
- K18 the possible contents of the collection reservoir during surgery, including potential contaminants
- K19 the importance of immediately reporting sudden, unexpected increases in blood loss to the appropriate member of staff
- K20 the advantages and risks of swab washing
- K21 the process of salvaging blood from swabs
- K22 the rationale for weighing all swabs during intra-operative cell salvage
- K23 how to estimate blood loss during intra-operative cell salvage

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- K24 the rationale for and calculation of expiry time of the salvaged blood
- K25 the role of the individual in collecting salvaged blood and how this relates to other members of the theatre team
- K26 the importance of recording all information, clearly and precisely in the appropriate documentation
- K27 the principles and methods of waste disposal related to the equipment
- K28 how to recognise hazards, errors and malfunctions of equipment and the appropriate action to take
- K29 the importance of immediately reporting any issues which are outside your own sphere of competence without delay to the relevant member of staff

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Additional Information

External links

This National Occupational Standard links with the following dimension within the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework (October 2004):

TBC

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Developed by	Skills for Health
Version number	1
Date approved	May 2010
Indicative review date	May 2012
Validity	Current
Status	Original
Originating organisation	Skills for Health
Original URN	PCS20
Relevant occupations	Health, Public Services and Care; Nursing and Subjects and Vocations Allie; Health Professionals; Healthcare and Related Personal Services
Suite	Perioperative Care Support
Key words	Collection equipment, perioperative.