
Overview

This standard is about caring physically for the donor immediately following surgery, caring for their anaesthetic and physical recovery until discharge from hospital.

Users of this standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies.

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Monitor and care for the living donor after surgery

Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- P1 facilitate the donor's anaesthetic recovery according to best practice (e.g. observations of pulse and blood pressure, assessment of pain, analgesia)
- P2 make observations to monitor the physical stability of the patient's condition (e.g. wound site, fluid balance)
- P3 ensure safe and efficient transfer and handover of the donor to the ward (e.g. bed/trolley safety, analgesia equipment, wound drains, notes and prescription sheets)
- P4 care for the donor to promote optimum health during the first 24 hours following surgery, following best practice guidelines (e.g. adequate analgesia, fluid balance monitoring, wound site/drain checking, prevention of DVT)
- P5 follow best practice guidelines in caring for the donor beyond 24 hours (e.g. pain relief adjustment, anti-infection procedures, early mobilisation)
- P6 enable the donor and recipient to find out about each other's progress (e.g. directly or via a third party, messages or information) within the bounds of confidentiality
- P7 assess the progress of the donor's post-operative recovery and plan their discharge from hospital and future follow-up

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 anatomy and physiology of the human body
- K2 anatomy and physiology of the renal system
- K3 pre- and post-operative nursing care
- K4 anaesthesia and anaesthetic recovery
- K5 analgesia and methods of administration
- K6 the interpretation and importance of physiological parameters (e.g. temperature, pulse, blood pressure, urine output)
- K7 pre- and post-operative nursing care
- K8 psychological care skills
- K9 surgical procedures of nephrectomy and risks of the operation
- K10 how to adapt communication styles in ways which are appropriate to different people (e.g. culture, language or special needs)
- K11 the importance of establishing rapport and how to do so
- K12 how to ask questions, listen carefully and summarise back
- K13 the importance of encouraging individuals to ask questions and how to do so
- K14 the religious beliefs of different cultures
- K15 the effects of different cultures and religions on care management and effects on family dynamics
- K16 the principle of confidentiality and what information may be given to whom
- K17 the importance of involving individuals in discussions, and how to do so
- K18 how to negotiate effectively with individuals, families and other professionals
- K19 the principles of evidence-based practice, and how to apply them

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Additional Information

External links

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

Dimension: HWB5 Provision of care to meet health and wellbeing needs

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