



CLINICAL PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE



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Level Five

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

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

Those working at level 5 will have obtained the knowledge and skills as outlined in the previous levels and this is a natural progression in their development.

Example role title:	Newly qualified/competent health care professional i.e. staff nurse
Qualification:	Diploma or degree and professional registration such as Nursing and Midwifery Council.
Role descriptor:	Working in an acute or community setting, providing care to people experiencing pain. This professional is part of a multidisciplinary team. They have factual and theoretical knowledge in pain management to assess and use decision-making skills to deliver care. They contribute to service and personal development. They may delegate, supervise staff or provide training to junior members of their team or unregistered staff.

Domain One: Recognition of pain

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

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describes the role of the nervous system in the transduction, transmission, perception and modulation of pain. 2. Describes with examples fundamental knowledge of acute, chronic and cancer pain and of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nociceptive pain • neuropathic pain • visceral pain • somatic pain. 3. Identifies the potential relationship of the following to the person's experience of pain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anxiety • depression • fear/avoidance • spirituality • quality of life • cultural beliefs/experiences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Identifies, with examples relevant to clinical practice, the potential adverse effects of acute, persistent and cancer-related pain from the perspective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cardiovascular and respiratory systems • gastrointestinal system • musculoskeletal system • endocrine system • genitourinary system • neurological and central nervous system • development of chronic (persistent) pain. 5. Assesses the patient and family's knowledge/understanding of their pain. 6. Modifies approach to patients according to the characteristics of their pain when performing observations and assessments. 7. Recognises that medicines may impact mental capacity. 8. Describes specific investigations which may aid diagnosis of pain. 9. Accurately documents and communicates data/findings with relevant health personnel. 10. Escalates issues in relation to pain anatomy and physiology with nursing staff, clinicians and managers.

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

Knowledge	Skills
1.	

Domain Three: Treatment – physical strategies to manage pain

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

Knowledge	Skills
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrates a good knowledge of examples of physical strategies with patients to empower them to utilise these appropriately to improve and maintain function within activities of daily living. 2. Actively monitors the effectiveness of physical methods and strategies and integrates different aspects of practice to improve outcomes for patients. In the context of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • range of movement, muscle strength and stamina • cardiovascular activity • pain relief • weight and appetite management • activities of daily living • sleep • mood. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Accesses and utilises evidence-based guidelines to discuss the purpose and recognise the benefits and limitations of physical strategies and is able to discuss with patient. 4. Exhibits ways of engaging and empowering patients in the utilisation of physical strategies. 5. Has detailed knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of health care professionals within the team. 6. Utilises policies that guide practice as a resource to guide own practice and advise

Domain Three: Treatment – self management strategies

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

Knowledge	Skills
1. Demonstrates an understanding of how chronic pain differs from acute pain and	

Domain Three: Treatment – use of pharmacological strategies

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

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

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