

Queensland Clinical Guidelines

Translating evidence into best clinical practice

Maternity and Neonatal **Clinical Guideline**

Guideline supplement: Respiratory distress and CPAP

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	3
1.1	Funding.....	3
1.2	Conflict of interest.....	3
1.3	Summary of changes.....	4
2	Methodology.....	6
2.1	Topic identification.....	6
2.2	Scope.....	6
2.3	Clinical questions.....	6
2.4	Search strategy.....	7
2.4.1	Keywords.....	7
2.5	Consultation.....	8
2.6	Endorsement.....	8
2.7	Citation.....	8
3	Levels of evidence.....	9
3.1	Summary recommendations.....	10
4	Implementation.....	11
4.1	Guideline resources.....	11
4.2	Suggested resources.....	11
4.3	Implementation measures.....	11
4.3.1	Implications for implementation.....	11
4.3.2	QCG measures.....	11
4.3.3	Hospital and Health Service measures.....	11
4.4	Quality measures.....	12
4.5	Areas for future research.....	12
4.6	Safety and quality.....	13
5	References.....	18

List of Tables

Table 1.	Summary of change.....	4
Table 2.	Scope framework.....	6
Table 3.	Basic search strategy.....	7
Table 4.	Major guideline development processes.....	8
Table 5.	Levels of evidence (GRADE).....	9
Table 6.	Summary recommendations.....	10
Table 7.	NSQHS Standard 1.....	12
Table 8.	Clinical quality measures.....	12
Table 9.	NSQHS/EQIPNational Criteria.....	13

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1 Introduction

This document is a supplement to the Queensland Clinical Guideline (QCG) *Respiratory distress and CPAP*. It provides supplementary information regarding guideline development, makes summary recommendations, suggests measures to assist implementation and quality activities and summarises changes (if any) to the guideline since original publication. Refer to the guideline for abbreviations, acronyms, flow charts and acknowledgements.

1.1 Funding

The development of this guideline was funded by Healthcare Improvement Unit, Queensland Health. Consumer representatives were paid a standard fee. Other working party members participated on a voluntary basis.

1.2 Conflict of interest

Declarations of conflict of interest were sought from working party members as per the Queensland Clinical Guidelines [Conflict of Interest](#) statement. No conflict of interest was identified.

1.3 Summary of changes

Queensland clinical guidelines are reviewed every 5 years or earlier if significant new evidence emerges. Table 1 provides a summary of changes made to the guidelines since original publication.

Table 1. Summary of change

Publication date <i>Endorsed by:</i>	Identifier	Summary of major change
07 Jul 2009	NN0906.3-V1-R11	First publication
24 July 2009	NN0906.3-V2-R11	Minor formatting correction
22 August 2011	MN09.3-V3-R11	New website. Name and format updates
24 October 2011	MN09.3-V4-R14	Review date extended until 2014
22 October 2014	MN09.3-V5-R19	First formal review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowchart added • Expanded sections: Complications of CPAP, neonatal care and monitoring requirements • New images added • Supplement created
June 2018	MN14.3-V6-R19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen saturation target ranges updated to align with QNSAG recommendations throughout. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From: 92–96% for babies greater than 32 weeks To: Term babies 92–98%. Preterm babies 90–95% • Added to Definition of terms: Oxygen saturation target range <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘In the absence of good quality evidence, Queensland Neonatal Services Advisory Group (QNSAG) endorse the following consensus recommendation for oxygen saturation targets for babies after 10 minutes of age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For term babies the target SpO₂ range is 92–98% ○ For preterm babies the target SpO₂ range is 90–95%’ • Minor typo corrections • Supplement: Section 4: Safety and Quality Standards updated

Publication date <i>Endorsed by:</i>	Identifier	Summary of major change
May 2020 <i>Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network (Qld)</i>	MN20.3-V7-R25	Full review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added summary of lung development respiratory physiology • Additional information about diagnosis and differential diagnosis including pulmonary air leaks • Reference to <i>Standard care</i> guideline with applicable areas removed from guideline • Reference to NeoMedQ for drug information including doses with applicable detail removed from guideline • Details of the different levels within the CSCF including resource requirements removed and reference to current documents included • Criteria for weaning CPAP from when baby stable (as noted) in air to oxygen requirement 25% when other criteria met • Amendment to statement about use of narcotics in non-ventilated baby • Other therapies section removed • Summary of respiratory distress added as appendix • Clinical procedure regarding emergency management of pneumothorax removed • Example chest X-rays removed
June 2020	MN20.3-V8-R25	Amended Table 7 to align with CSCF criteria for Level 5 service
October 2021	MN20.3-V9-R25	Flowchart box Signs of deterioration/CPAP failure aligned with Table 21 CPAP Clinical course From: O ₂ > 50 % To: O ₂ > 40%

2 Methodology

Queensland Clinical Guidelines (QCG) follows a rigorous process of guideline development. This process was endorsed by the Queensland Health Patient Safety and Quality Executive Committee in December 2009. The guidelines are best described as 'evidence informed consensus guidelines' and draw from the evidence base of existing national and international guidelines and the expert opinion of the working party.

2.1 Topic identification

The topic was identified as a priority by the Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network at a forum in 2009.

2.2 Scope

The scope of the guideline was determined using the following framework.

Table 2. Scope framework

Scope framework	
Population	Babies greater than or equal to 32 weeks gestational age with respiratory distress
Purpose	Identify relevant evidence related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition, assessment and management of respiratory distress
Outcome	Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early recognition of babies with respiratory distress • Assessment of the underlying cause and severity of respiratory distress • Best practice management including continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of babies less than 32 weeks gestation • Stabilisation of baby prior to retrieval • Routine newborn baby care • Care of babies requiring intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) • Routine care of unwell newborn baby • High flow oxygen therapy • Equipment setup, use and maintenance

2.3 Clinical questions

The following clinical questions were generated to inform the guideline scope and purpose:

- How is respiratory distress defined?
- What is best practice for managing babies greater than or equal to 32 weeks gestation with respiratory distress?
- What are the principles for CPAP administration, management, weaning and cessation?
- What care does a baby having CPAP require?
- What are the potential complications from CPAP?

2.4 Search strategy

A search of the literature was conducted during August 2018–February 2020. The QCG search strategy is an iterative process that is repeated and amended as guideline development occurs (e.g. if additional areas of interest emerge, areas of contention requiring more extensive review are identified or new evidence is identified). All guidelines are developed using a basic search strategy. This involves both a formal and informal approach.

Table 3. Basic search strategy

Step		Consideration
1.	Review clinical guidelines developed by other reputable groups relevant to the clinical speciality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may include national and/or international guideline writers, professional organisations, government organisations, state based groups. • This assists the guideline writer to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The scope and breadth of what others have found useful for clinicians and informs the scope and clinical question development ○ Identify resources commonly found in guidelines such as flowcharts, audit criteria and levels of evidence ○ Identify common search and key terms ○ Identify common and key references
2.	Undertake a foundation search using key search terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a search using common search and key terms identified during Step 1 above • Search the following databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PubMed ○ CINAHL ○ Medline ○ Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials ○ EBSCO ○ Embase • Studies published in English less than or equal to 5 years previous are reviewed in the first instance. Other years may be searched as are relevant to the topic • Save and document the search • Add other databases as relevant to the clinical area
3.	Develop search word list for each clinical question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may require the development of clinical sub-questions beyond those identified in the initial scope. • Using the foundation search performed at Step 2 as the baseline search framework, refine the search using the specific terms developed for the clinical question • Save and document the search strategy undertaken for each clinical question
4.	Other search strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search the reference lists of reports and articles for additional studies • Access other sources for relevant literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Known resource sites ○ Internet search engines ○ Relevant text books

2.4.1 Keywords

The following keywords were used in the basic search strategy: respiratory distress, neonate, neonatal, newborn, baby, infant, premature, RDS, continuous positive airway pressure, CPAP, bubble CPAP.

Other keywords may have been used for specific aspects of the guideline.

2.5 Consultation

Major consultative and development processes occurred between June 2019 and January 2020. These are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4. Major guideline development processes

Process	Activity
Clinical lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominated clinical lead was approved by QCG Steering Committee
Consumer participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer participation was invited from a range of consumer focused organisations who had previously accepted an invitation for on-going involvement with QCG
Working party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An EOI for working party membership was distributed via email to Queensland clinicians and stakeholders in October 2019 The working party was recruited from responses received Working party members who participated in the working party consultation processes are acknowledged in the guideline Working party consultation occurred in a virtual group via email
Statewide consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation was invited from Queensland clinicians and stakeholders during November 2019–March 2020 Feedback was received primarily via email All feedback was compiled and provided to the clinical lead and working party members for review and comment

2.6 Endorsement

The guideline was endorsed by the:

- Queensland Clinical Guidelines Steering Committee in May 2020
- Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network [Queensland] in May 2020

2.7 Citation

The recommended citation of Queensland Clinical Guidelines is in the following format:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines. **[Insert Guideline Title]**. Guideline No. **[Insert Guideline Number]**. Queensland Health. **[Insert Year of Publication]**. Available from: <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg>.

EXAMPLE:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines. Normal birth. Guideline No. MN17.25-V3-R22. Queensland Health 2017. Available from: <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg>.

3 Levels of evidence

The levels of evidence identified by the GRADE system were used to inform the summary recommendations. Levels of evidence are outlined in Table 5. Levels of evidence (GRADE) and Summary recommendations are outlined in Table 6. Summary recommendations

Note that the 'consensus' definition in Table 6. Summary recommendations relates to forms of evidence that are not identified by the GRADE system and/or that arise from the clinical experience of the guideline's clinical lead(s) and working party.

Table 5. Levels of evidence (GRADE)

Grade Levels of evidence	
1++	Evidence obtained from high quality meta-analyses, systematic reviews of RCTs, or RCTs with a very low risk of bias.
1+	Evidence obtained from well conducted meta-analyses, systematic reviews of RCTs, or RCTs with a low risk of bias.
1	Evidence obtained from meta-analyses, systematic reviews or RCTs, or RCTs with a high risk of bias.
2++	Evidence obtained from high quality systematic reviews of case-control or cohort studies or high quality case-control or cohort studies with a very low risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a high probability that the relationship is causal.
2+	Evidence obtained from well conducted case-control or cohort studies with a low risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a moderate probability that the relationship is causal.
2-	Evidence obtained from case-control or cohort studies with a high risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a significant risk that the relationship is not causal.
3	Evidence obtained from non-analytic studies, e.g. case reports, case series.
4	Expert opinion.
Consensus	Agreement between clinical lead, working party and other clinical experts.

3.1 Summary recommendations

Summary recommendations and levels of evidence are outlined in Table 5.

Table 6. Summary recommendations

Recommendation		Grading of evidence
1.	Maintain oxygen saturations within targets that are specified for babies after 10 minutes of age	4
2.	If baby has signs of respiratory distress take chest x-ray within 4 hours or earlier if indicated	Consensus
3.	Collect blood cultures and commence antibiotics when respiratory distress is identified	Consensus
4.	Staff caring for babies receiving CPAP undergo an appropriate training program	Consensus
5.	Commence CPAP at 7–8 cm H ₂ O	Consensus
6.	Measure and size CPAP interface device for each baby individually	Consensus
7.	Humidify and warm gases delivered to baby	Consensus
8.	Asses and manage baby for pressure injury prevention	Consensus
9.	Observe baby for signs of pulmonary air leak	Consensus

4 Implementation

This guideline is applicable to all Queensland public and private maternity facilities. It can be downloaded in Portable Document Format (PDF) from www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg

4.1 Guideline resources

The following guideline components are provided on the website as separate resources:

- Flowchart: Neonatal respiratory distress and CPAP
- Education resource: Respiratory distress and CPAP
- Knowledge assessment: Respiratory distress and CPAP
- CPAP workshop clinical learning resource: Respiratory distress and CPAP

4.2 Suggested resources

During the development process stakeholders identified additional resources with potential to complement and enhance guideline implementation and application. The following resources have not been sourced or developed by QCG but are suggested as complimentary to the guideline:

- Local procedures regarding management of pulmonary air leaks

4.3 Implementation measures

Suggested activities to assist implementation of the guideline are outlined below.

4.3.1 Implications for implementation

The following areas may have implications for local implementation of the guideline recommendations. It is suggested they be considered for successful guideline implementation.

- Economic considerations including opportunity costs
- Human resource requirements including clinician skill mix and scope of practice
- Clinician education and training
- Equipment and consumables purchase and maintenance
- Consumer acceptance
- Model of care and service delivery

4.3.2 QCG measures

- Notify Chief Executive Officer and relevant stakeholders
- Monitor emerging new evidence to ensure guideline reflects contemporaneous practice
- Capture user feedback
- Record and manage change requests

4.3.3 Hospital and Health Service measures

Initiate, promote and support local systems and processes to integrate the guideline into clinical practice, including:

- Hospital and Health Service (HHS) Executive endorse the guidelines and their use in the HHS and communicate this to staff
- Promote the introduction of the guideline to relevant health care professionals
- Support education and training opportunities relevant to the guideline and service capabilities
- Align clinical care with guideline recommendations
- Undertake relevant implementation activities as outlined in the *Guideline implementation checklist* available at www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg

4.4 Quality measures

Auditing of guideline recommendations and content assists with identifying quality of care issues and provides evidence of compliance with the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards¹ [Refer to Table 7. NSQHS Standard 1]. Suggested audit and quality measures are identified in Table 8. Clinical quality measures.

Table 7. NSQHS Standard 1

NSQHS Standard 1: Clinical governance	
Clinical performance and effectiveness	
Criterion 1.27:	Actions required:
Evidence based care	a. Provide clinicians with ready access to best-practice guidelines, integrated care pathways, clinical pathways and decision support tools relevant to their clinical practice
	b. Support clinicians to use the best available evidence, including relevant clinical care standards developed by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

The following clinical quality measures are suggested:

Table 8. Clinical quality measures

No	Audit criteria	Guideline Section
1.	What proportion of babies not maintaining oxygen saturations within targets were started on CPAP?	2.1
2.	What proportion of babies with signs of respiratory distress had a chest x-ray within 4 hours?	2.2
3.	What proportion of babies with respiratory distress had blood cultures taken and were started on antibiotics?	4.1
4.	What proportion of staff caring for babies receiving CPAP completed an appropriate training program?	5.3
5.	What proportion of babies commenced CPAP at 7–8 cm H ₂ O?	5.3
6.	What proportion of babies receiving CPAP developed a pulmonary air leak?	5.5
7.	What proportion of babies receiving CPAP sustained a pressure injury?	5.5.3
8.	What proportion of babies required intubation and IPPV during or after CPAP?	5.6

4.5 Areas for future research

During development the following areas were identified as having limited or poor quality evidence to inform clinical decision making. Further research in these areas may be useful.

- Is cot oxygen required during handling and cares?
- What strategies reduce skin breakdown?
- What is the normal skin temperature of babies?

4.6 Safety and quality

Implementation of this guideline provides evidence of compliance with the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards and Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) Evaluation and Quality Improvement Program (EQulP) National accreditation programs.^{1,2}

Table 9. NSQHS/EQulPNational Criteria

NSQHS/EQulPNational Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 1: Clinical governance		
<p>Patient safety and quality systems Safety and quality systems are integrated with governance processes to enable organisations to actively manage and improve the safety and quality of health care for patients.</p>	<p>Diversity and high risk groups 1.15 The health service organisation: a. Identifies the diversity of the consumers using its services b. Identifies groups of patients using its services who are at higher risk of harm c. Incorporates information on the diversity of its consumers and higher-risk groups into the planning and delivery of care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High risk groups are identified in the guideline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline is based on the best available evidence
<p>Clinical performance and effectiveness The workforce has the right qualifications, skills and supervision to provide safe, high-quality health care to patients.</p>	<p>Evidence based care 1.27 The health service organisation has processes that: a. Provide clinicians with ready access to best-practice guidelines, integrated care pathways, clinical pathways and decision support tools relevant to their clinical practice b. Support clinicians to use the best available evidence, including relevant clinical care standards developed by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Queensland Clinical Guidelines is funded by Queensland Health to develop clinical guidelines relevant to the service line to guide safe patient care across Queensland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline is endorsed for use in Queensland Health facilities. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A desktop icon is available on every Queensland Health computer desktop to provide quick and easy access to the guideline
	<p>Performance management 1.22 The health service organisation has valid and reliable performance review processes that: a. Require members of the workforce to regularly take part in a review of their performance b. Identify needs for training and development in safety and quality c. Incorporate information on training requirements into the organisation's training system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline has accompanying educational resources to support ongoing safety and quality education for identified professional and personal development. The resources are freely available on the internet http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg
<p>Patient safety and quality systems Safety and quality systems are integrated with governance processes to enable organisations to actively manage and improve the safety and quality of health care for patients.</p>	<p>Policies and procedures 1.7 The health service organisation uses a risk management approach to: a. Set out, review, and maintain the currency and effectiveness of, policies, procedures and protocols b. Monitor and take action to improve adherence to policies, procedures and protocols c. Review compliance with legislation, regulation and jurisdictional requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QCG has established processes to review and maintain all guidelines and associated resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change requests are managed to ensure currency of published guidelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation tools and checklist are provided to assist with adherence to guidelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggested audit criteria are provided in guideline supplement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guidelines comply with legislation, regulation and jurisdictional requirements

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 2: Partnering with Consumers		
<p>Health literacy Health service organisations communicate with consumers in a way that supports effective partnerships.</p>	<p>Communication that supports effective partnerships 2.8 The health service organisation uses communication mechanisms that are tailored to the diversity of the consumers who use its services and, where relevant, the diversity of the local community 2.9 Where information for patients, carers, families and consumers about health and health services is developed internally, the organisation involves consumers in its development and review 2.10 The health service organisation supports clinicians to communicate with patients, carers, families and consumers about health and health care so that: a. Information is provided in a way that meets the needs of patients, carers, families and consumers b. Information provided is easy to understand and use c. The clinical needs of patients are addressed while they are in the health service organisation d. Information needs for ongoing care are provided on discharge</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer consultation was sought and obtained during the development of the guideline. Refer to the acknowledgement section of the guideline for details <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer information is developed to align with the guideline and included consumer involvement during development and review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The consumer information was developed using plain English and with attention to literacy and ease of reading needs of the consumer</p>
<p>Partnering with consumers in organisational design and governance Consumers are partners in the design and governance of the organisation.</p>	<p>Partnerships in healthcare governance planning, design, measurement and evaluation 2.11 The health service organisation: a. Involves consumers in partnerships in the governance of, and to design, measure and evaluate, health care b. Has processes so that the consumers involved in these partnerships reflect the diversity of consumers who use the service or, where relevant, the diversity of the local community 2.14 The health service organisation works in partnership with consumers to incorporate their views and experiences into training and education for the workforce</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumers are members of guideline working parties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline is based on the best available evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guidelines and consumer information are endorsed by the QCG and Queensland Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network Steering Committees which includes consumer membership</p>
NSQHS Standard 4: Medication safety		
<p>Clinical governance and quality improvement to support medication management Organisation-wide systems are used to support and promote safety for procuring, supplying, storing, compounding, manufacturing, prescribing, dispensing, administering and monitoring the effects of medicines</p>	<p>Integrating clinical governance 4.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for medication management b. Managing risks associated with medication management c. Identifying training requirements for medication management</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides current evidence based recommendations about medication</p>

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 5: Comprehensive care		
<p>Clinical governance and quality improvement to support comprehensive care Systems are in place to support clinicians to deliver comprehensive care</p>	<p>Integrating clinical governance 5.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for comprehensive care b. Managing risks associated with comprehensive care c. Identifying training requirements to deliver comprehensive care Partnering with consumers 5.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard when providing comprehensive care to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline has accompanying educational resources to support ongoing safety and quality education for identified professional and personal development. The resources are freely available on the internet http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer information is developed for the guideline</p>
NSQHS Standard 6: Communicating for safety		
<p>Clinical governance and quality improvement to support effective communication Systems are in place for effective and coordinated communication that supports the delivery of continuous and safe care for patients.</p>	<p>Integrating clinical governance 6.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures to support effective clinical communication b. Managing risks associated with clinical communication c. Identifying training requirements for effective and coordinated clinical communication Partnering with consumers 6.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard to effectively communicate with patients, carers and families during high-risk situations to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making Organisational processes to support effective communication 6.4 The health service organisation has clinical communications processes to support effective communication when: a. Identification and procedure matching should occur b. All or part of a patient's care is transferred within the organisation, between multidisciplinary teams, between clinicians or between organisations; and on discharge c. Critical information about a patient's care, including information on risks, emerges or changes</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Requirements for effective clinical communication by clinicians are identified</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication between clinicians</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication with patients, carers and families</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for discharge planning and follow –up care</p>

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 6: Communicating for safety (continued)		
<p>Communication of critical information Systems to effectively communicate critical information and risks when they emerge or change are used to ensure safe patient care.</p>	<p>Communicating critical information 6.9 Clinicians and multidisciplinary teams use clinical communication processes to effectively communicate critical information, alerts and risks, in a timely way, when they emerge or change to: a. Clinicians who can make decisions about care b. Patients, carers and families, in accordance with the wishes of the patient 6.10 The health service organisation ensures that there are communication processes for patients, carers and families to directly communicate critical information and risks about care to clinicians</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Requirements for effective clinical communication of critical information are identified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Requirements for escalation of care are identified</p>
<p>Correct identification and procedure matching Systems to maintain the identity of the patient are used to ensure that the patient receives the care intended for them.</p>	<p>Correct identification and procedure matching 6.5 The health service organisation: a. Defines approved identifiers for patients according to best-practice guidelines b. Requires at least three approved identifiers on registration and admission; when care, medication, therapy and other services are provided; and when clinical handover, transfer or discharge documentation is generated</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Requirements for safe and for correct patient identification are identified</p>
<p>Communicating at clinical handover Processes for structured clinical handover are used to effectively communicate about the health care of patients.</p>	<p>Clinical handover 6.7 The health service organisation, in collaboration with clinicians, defines the: a. Minimum information content to be communicated at clinical handover, based on best-practice guidelines b. Risks relevant to the service context and the particular needs of patients, carers and families c. Clinicians who are involved in the clinical handover 6.8 Clinicians use structured clinical handover processes that include: a. Preparing and scheduling clinical handover b. Having the relevant information at clinical handover c. Organising relevant clinicians and others to participate in clinical handover d. Being aware of the patient's goals and preferences e. Supporting patients, carers and families to be involved in clinical handover, in accordance with the wishes of the patient f. Ensuring that clinical handover results in the transfer of responsibility and accountability for care</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline acknowledges the need for local protocols to support transfer of information, professional responsibility and accountability for some or all aspects of care</p>

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 8: Recognising and responding to acute deterioration		
<p>Clinical governance and quality improvement to support recognition and response systems Organisation-wide systems are used to support and promote detection and recognition of acute deterioration, and the response to patients whose condition acutely deteriorates.</p>	<p>Integrating clinical governance 8.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for recognising and responding to acute deterioration b. Managing risks associated with recognising and responding to acute deterioration c. Identifying training requirements for recognising and responding to acute deterioration</p> <p>Partnering with consumers 8.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard when recognising and responding to acute deterioration to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making</p> <p>Recognising acute deterioration 8.4 The health service organisation has processes for clinicians to detect acute physiological deterioration that require clinicians to: a. Document individualised vital sign monitoring plans b. Monitor patients as required by their individualised monitoring plan c. Graphically document and track changes in agreed observations to detect acute deterioration over time, as appropriate for the patient</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline is consistent with National Consensus statements recommendations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline recommends use of tools consistent with the principles of recognising and responding to clinical deterioration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer information is developed for the guideline</p>
EQUIP Standard 12 Provision of care		
<p>Criterion 1: Assessment and care planning 12.1 Ensuring assessment is comprehensive and based upon current professional standards and evidence based practice</p>	<p>12.1.1 Guidelines are available and accessible by staff to assess physical, spiritual, cultural, physiological and social health promotion needs</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline is based on the best available evidence</p>

5 References

1. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards. [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2019 September 19]. Available from: <http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au>.
2. The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards. EQUiPNational. [Internet]. 2016 [cited 2019 September 19]. Available from: <http://www.achs.org.au>.