

Queensland Clinical Guidelines

Translating evidence into best clinical practice

Maternity and Neonatal **Clinical Guideline**

Guideline Supplement: Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval

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1 Introduction

This document is a supplement to the Queensland Clinical Guideline (QCG) *Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval*. 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 Guideline review

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
October 2011 <i>Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network (QLD)</i>	MN11.18-V1-R16	First publication
April 2017 <i>QCG Steering Committee</i>	MN11.18-V2-R17	Review date extended. Identifier updated. Branding updated Queensland Emergency Medical Co-ordination Centre (QCC) renamed to Retrieval Services Queensland (RSQ)
March 2018 <i>QCG Steering Committee Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network (QLD)</i>	MN18.18-V3-R23	Full review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow chart: Respiratory distress added • Appendix removed–Peripheral intravenous insertion sites • Appendix removed–UAC and UVC insertion distances • Appendix removed–ETT length and size by corrected gestation • Amendments to Checklist: Preparation for retrieval • Specific conditions information expanded
July 2018	MN18.18-V4-R23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen saturation target ranges updated to align with QNSAG recommendations From: Target oxygen saturation Term baby is 94%–99%; Preterm baby 91%–95% To: In the absence of good quality evidence, Queensland Neonatal Services Advisory Group (QNSAG) endorse the following consensus recommendation for oxygen saturation targets after 10 minutes of age: Term baby 92–98%; Preterm baby 90–95% • Supplement: Section 4: Safety and Quality Standards updated

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 requiring stabilisation prior to retrieval or transfer to a higher level facility
Purpose	Identify relevant evidence related to assessment and stabilisation
Outcome	Supports early identification of a baby that requires higher level care Best practice stabilisation of a baby prior to retrieval or transfer
Exclusions	Ongoing management Care during retrieval or transfer Back transfer care

2.3 Clinical questions

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

- What factors influence the need for transfer or retrieval?
- What are the best practice immediate and ongoing clinical needs of babies that require retrieval?
- How are specific conditions best identified and stabilised?
- How the baby's parents are best cared for and supported?

2.4 Search strategy

A search of the literature was conducted during June to September 2017. 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 and MeSH 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 and MeSH terms were used in the basic search strategy: neonate, baby, infant, stabilisation, retrieval, initial management, resuscitation, inter-hospital, transport, transfer. Other keywords may have been used for specific aspects of the guideline.

2.5 Consultation

Major consultative and development processes occurred between September 2017 and January 2018. These are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4. Major guideline development processes

Process	Activity
Clinical leads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominated Clinical Leads were 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 (~3000) in October 2017 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 (~3000) during November 2017–December 2017 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 February 2018
- Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network [Queensland] in February 2018

2.7 Publication

The guideline and guideline supplement were published on the QCG website in March 2018

The guideline can be cited as:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines: Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval. Guideline No MN18.18-V4-R23. Queensland Health 2018 Available from:

<http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg/>.

The guideline supplement can be cited as:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval Guideline No MN18.18-V4-R23 Queensland Health. Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval. Available from:

<http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg/>.

3 Levels of evidence

The levels of evidence identified in the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Levels of evidence and grades for recommendations for developers of guidelines (2009) or the GRADE system were used to inform the summary recommendations. Levels of evidence are outlined in Table 5. Levels of evidence (NHMRC) and Table 6. Levels of evidence (GRADE).

Note that the 'consensus' definition* in Table 5. Levels of evidence (NHMRC) is different from that proposed by the NHMRC. Instead, it relates to forms of evidence that are not identified by the NHMRC and/or that arise from the clinical experience of the guideline's clinical lead and working party.

Summary recommendations are outlined in Table 7. Summary recommendations.

Table 5. Levels of evidence (NHMRC)

NHMRC: Levels of evidence	
I	Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomised controlled trials.
II	Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed randomised controlled trial.
III-1	Evidence obtained from well-designed pseudo randomised controlled trials (alternate allocation or some other method).
III-2	Evidence obtained from comparative studies including systematic review of such studies with concurrent controls and allocation not randomised (cohort studies), case control studies or interrupted time series with a control group.
III-3	Evidence obtained from comparative studies with historical control, two or more single arm studies, or interrupted time series without parallel control group.
IV	Evidence obtained from case series, either post-test or pre-test and post-test.
Consensus*	Opinions based on respected authorities, descriptive studies or reports of expert committees or clinical experience of the working party.

Table 6. 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.

3.1 Summary recommendations

Summary recommendations and levels of evidence are outlined in Table 7. Summary recommendations.

Table 7. Summary recommendations

Recommendation		Grading of evidence
1	The baby is cared for within the CSCF of the birthing hospital.	Consensus/QH policy
2	A comprehensive assessment of risk is undertaken antenatally of all women.	Consensus
3	The parents are provided with information about the plan of care.	Consensus
4	The parents are provided with support and information about the receiving hospital.	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 stabilisation: Antenatal transfer or retrieval
- Flowchart: Neonatal stabilisation: Postnatal stabilisation and retrieval
- Flowchart: Neonatal stabilisation: Respiratory distress
- Flowchart: Neonatal stabilisation: Checklist: Preparation for neonatal retrieval
- Education resource: Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval
- Knowledge assessment: Neonatal stabilisation for retrieval
- Parent information: Baby requiring transfer

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:

- Protocols for debriefing of local staff after stabilisation and retrieval of a baby
- Guideline audit tools

4.3 Implementation measures

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

4.3.1 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
- Review guideline in 2023

4.3.2 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 8]. Suggested audit and quality measures are identified in Table 9. Clinical quality measures.

Table 8. 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 9. Clinical quality measures

No	Audit criteria	Guideline Section
1.	Number of babies managed outside of the CSCF of the facility	1.1 Indications for transfer or retrieval
2.	Proportion of at risk women that are identified and transferred before birth	1 Introduction
3.	The proportion of babies requiring referral for retrieval	1.2 Referral for retrieval
4.	Parent satisfaction with information provision	11 Parents

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.

- The use of heated high flow nasal cannulae in a lower acuity setting
- The effect on the baby's long term outcome when the retrieval team attends the birth in the local facility

4.6 Safety and quality

Implementation of this guideline provides evidence of compliance with the NSQHS¹ and Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) EQulP National² accreditation programs.

Table 10. NSQHS/EQulP National Criteria

NSQHS/EQulP National Criteria	Actions required	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"> ⌋ Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline ⌋ High risk groups are identified in the guideline ⌋ 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"> ⌋ Queensland Clinical Guidelines is funded by Queensland Health to develop clinical guidelines relevant to the service line to guide safe patient care across Queensland ⌋ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ⌋ The guideline is endorsed for use in Queensland Health facilities. ⌋ 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"> ⌋ 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"> ⌋ QCG has established processes to review and maintain all guidelines and associated resources ⌋ Change requests are managed to ensure currency of published guidelines ⌋ Implementation tools and checklist are provided to assist with adherence to guidelines ⌋ Suggested audit criteria are provided in guideline supplement ⌋ The guidelines comply with legislation, regulation and jurisdictional requirements

NSQHS/EQulPNational Criteria	Actions required	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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Consumer consultation was sought and obtained during the development of the guideline. Refer to the acknowledgement section of the guideline for details ⌚ Consumer information is developed to align with the guideline and included consumer involvement during development and review ⌚ The consumer information was developed using plain English and with attention to literacy and ease of reading needs of the consumer
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Consumers are members of guideline working parties ⌚ The guideline is based on the best available evidence ⌚ The guidelines and consumer information are endorsed by the QCG and Queensland Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network Steering Committees which includes consumer membership

NSQHS/EQuIP National Criteria	Actions required	Evidence of compliance
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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Requirements for effective clinical communication by clinicians are identified ⊖ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication between clinicians ⊖ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication with patients, carers and families ⊖ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for discharge planning and follow-up care
<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</p> <p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Requirements for effective clinical communication of critical information are identified ⊖ Requirements for escalation of care are identified

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 6: Communicating for safety (continued)		
<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>⌋ 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>⌋ 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	Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 7: Blood management		
<p>Clinical governance and quality improvement to support blood management Organisation-wide governance and quality improvement systems are used to ensure safe and high-quality care of patients' own blood, and to ensure that blood product requirements are met.</p>	<p>Integrating clinical governance 7.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for blood management b. Managing risks associated with blood management c. Identifying training requirements for blood management</p>	<p>⌋ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for use of blood products</p>
<p>Prescribing and clinical use of blood and blood products The clinical use of blood and blood products is appropriate, and strategies are used to reduce the risks associated with transfusion.</p>	<p>Optimising and conserving patients' own blood 7.4 Clinicians use the blood and blood products processes to manage the need for, and minimise the inappropriate use of, blood and blood products by: a. Optimising patients' own red cell mass, haemoglobin and iron stores b. Identifying and managing patients with, or at risk of, bleeding c. Determining the clinical need for blood and blood products, and related risks Prescribing and administering blood and blood products 7.6 The health service organisation supports clinicians to prescribe and administer blood and blood products appropriately, in accordance with national guidelines and national criteria</p>	<p>⌋ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for use of blood products ⌋ The guideline is consistent with recommendations of national guidelines</p>

NSQHS/EQUIPNational Criteria	Actions required	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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ The guideline is consistent with National Consensus statements recommendations ⌚ The guideline recommends use of tools consistent with the principles of recognising and responding to clinical deterioration ⌚ Consumer information is developed for the guideline
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline ⌚ The guideline is based on the best available evidence

References

1. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards. [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2018 June 20]. Available from: <http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au>.
2. The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards. EQUIPNational. [Internet] 2016 [cited 2017 October 23]; Available from: <http://www.achs.org.au>