

The following blueprints are based on the 2010-2011 ABPANC Role Delineation Study and are effective beginning with the administration of the Fall 2012 CPAN and CAPA exams. All content in the role delineation reflects advocating on behalf of patients across the lifespan continuum to address their physiological, behavioral/cognitive, and safety needs in a variety of settings throughout the perianesthesia experience.

TASKS ADDRESSING PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PERIANESTHESIA PATIENTS	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TO MEET <u>PHYSIOLOGICAL</u> NEEDS
Represents 57% of CPAN Exam and 49% of CAPA Exam	
<p>Assess, diagnose, plan, intervene, and evaluate in order to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stability of respiratory system Stability of cardiovascular/ peripheral vascular systems Stability of neurological system Stability of musculoskeletal system Stability of gastrointestinal system Stability of renal system Stability of integumentary system Stability of endocrine system Stability of genitourological and reproductive system Stability of fluids and electrolytes Maintenance of normothermia <p>An appropriate medication regimen (including, but not limited to, minimal interruption of normal medication regimen, preemptive interventions)</p> <p>Physiological comfort (including, but not limited to, relief from pain, shivering, nausea and vomiting; temperature control and appropriate positioning)</p> <p>A therapeutic environment (including, but not limited to, minimal interruption of normal regimen, preemptive interventions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursing process Evidence-based practice Anatomy and physiology of body systems Growth and development Pathophysiology Normal and abnormal diagnostic values Acceptable deviations from normal physiologic states Comorbidities/potential complications Airway management Vital signs/hemodynamic monitoring Fluid and electrolyte management Thermoregulation Pain assessment and management (psychological, physiological, medical) Post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV) and post-discharge nausea and vomiting (PDNV) assessment and management Physical assessment techniques Positioning Pharmacodynamics/pharmacokinetics Pharmacological interventions Anesthesia techniques (general, regional, moderate sedation, Monitored Anesthesia Care (MAC), Total Intravenous Anesthesia (TIVA)) Anesthetic and reversal agents Phases of anesthesia experience Surgical and procedural interventions Normal and abnormal physical response to surgery/procedure/anesthesia Environmental influences affecting patient care Alternative and adjunctive treatment modalities ACLS, PALS, NRP MHAUS guidelines/protocol ASPAN standards Injury prevention

Appendix C: Test Blueprints

TASKS ADDRESSING BEHAVIORAL/COGNITIVE NEEDS OF PERIANESTHESIA PATIENTS	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TO MEET BEHAVIORAL/COGNITIVE NEEDS
Represents 20% of CPAN Exam and 24% of CAPA Exam	
<p>Recognize and respect patient/family/significant other diversity (for example, cultural, religious, physical, age-related, cognitive, and language differences)</p> <p>Provide and maintain an environment that promotes patient privacy and confidentiality</p> <p>Provide psychosocial assistance for patient/family/significant other (for example, coping mechanisms, spiritual and emotional support)</p> <p>Assess patient/family/significant others ability to learn, learning style (for example, kinetic, auditory, visual), readiness to learn, and barriers to learning</p> <p>Provide patient/family/significant other education and evaluate understanding related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admission procedures Advance directives, Patient Bill of Rights and informed consent Preparations for procedures/surgery Anesthesia expectations Post-anesthesia recovery settings Identifying, describing, and communicating pain perception/experience Postoperative pain control measures, including pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions Discharge care (including, but not limited to, ambulation, diet, wound care, physical therapy, effects on sexuality, pain management, catheter care, equipment and medical devices, routine course, and/or potential complications) Medications (for example, when to discontinue or resume; interactions with prescriptions, over the counter medications, herbal supplements, alcohol, and/or illegal drugs) Impact of existing medical conditions (for example, diabetes, COPD, hypertension) on current surgery/procedure Measures to assist healing process (for example, appropriate adjunctive therapies, consults, and/ or referrals) Measures to prevent complications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursing process Evidence-based practice Growth and development Pathophysiology Comorbidities/potential complications Pain assessment and management (psychological, physiological, medical) Post-operative nausea and vomiting (PONV) and post discharge nausea and vomiting (PDNV) assessment and management Pharmacodynamics/pharmacokinetics Phases of anesthesia experience Surgical and procedural interventions Normal and abnormal physical response to surgery procedure/anesthesia Environmental influences affecting patient care Alternative and adjunctive treatment modalities Discharge planning and criteria Diversity (including but not limited to cultural, religious, lifestyle) Impact of psychosocial issues (including but not limited to coping styles, life situations, religious/spiritual issues) on compliance, comfort, discharge and healing Teaching and learning theories Communication principles and techniques Psychosocial and cognitive assessment Abnormal psychological/psychiatric states Special needs patient issues (for example, language barrier, sensory limitations) Multidisciplinary collaboration and referral Conflict resolution/mediation techniques ASPAN standards Regulatory, legal, and ethical guidelines (for example, Patient Bill of Rights, advance directives, informed consent, HIPAA) Measures to maintain privacy and confidentiality

TASKS ADDRESSING SAFETY NEEDS OF PERIANESTHESIA PATIENTS	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TO MEET SAFETY NEEDS
Represents 23% of CPAN Exam and 27% of CAPA Exam	
<p>Deliver, document, and communicate care based on accepted national standards of perianesthesia nursing practice and applicable laws, guidelines, and regulations</p> <p>Protect patient from harm and take preventive measures related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of protective safety devices and equipment (including, but not limited to, padded side rails, safety straps, restraints) Immobility and/or positioning Adverse environmental influences (including, but not limited to, latex and/or equipment failure) Exposure to infections and diseases <p>Facilitate patient access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate resources and referrals (including, but not limited to, medical equipment, pharmaceutical care, pastoral care, nutritional education, physical/occupational therapy, case management/social services) An environment that accommodates physical, mental, and emotional abilities/limitations An environment that provides for assistance (including, but not limited to, call light, personnel within hearing or at bedside, visitation) <p>Develop and implement effective multidisciplinary discharge plan that addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of competent, responsible adult caregiver Safe transport to home or discharge care site Verbal and written discharge instructions The ability to understand and comply with discharge instructions The awareness of postoperative/post-procedural physical limitations The availability of resources for care in the home The preparation of safe home environment (including but not limited to, physical barriers and/or abuse assessment) <p>Perform post discharge assessment (including, but not limited to, follow-up visit and/or telephone call)</p>	<p>Nursing process</p> <p>Evidence-based practice</p> <p>Growth and development</p> <p>Comorbidities/potential complications</p> <p>Positioning</p> <p>Phases of anesthesia experience</p> <p>Surgical and procedural interventions</p> <p>Normal and abnormal physical response to surgery procedure/anesthesia</p> <p>Environmental influences affecting patient care</p> <p>Discharge planning and criteria</p> <p>Diversity (including but not limited to cultural, religious, lifestyle)</p> <p>Impact of psychosocial issues (including but not limited to coping styles, life situations, religious/spiritual issues) on compliance, comfort, discharge and healing</p> <p>Teaching and learning theories</p> <p>Communication principles and techniques</p> <p>Special needs patient issues (for example, language barrier, sensory limitations)</p> <p>Multidisciplinary collaboration and referral</p> <p>ASPAN standards</p> <p>Regulatory, legal, and ethical guidelines (for example, Patient Bill of Rights, advance directives, informed consent, HIPAA)</p> <p>Injury prevention</p> <p>Infection control</p> <p>Quality and risk management principles and guidelines</p>