

**CLINICAL PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE** 

4
5
6

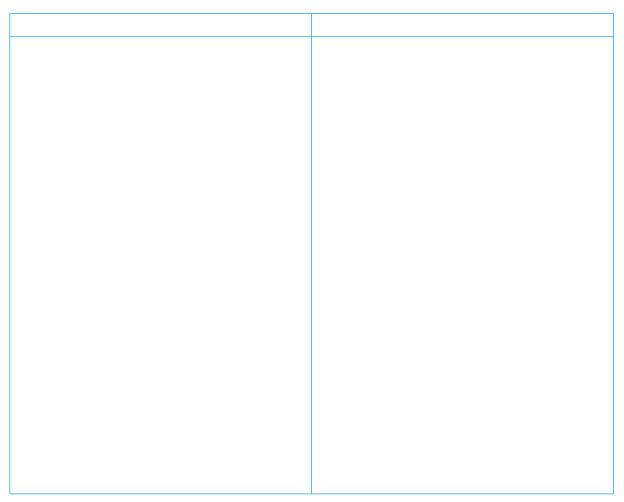
This aspect of care outlines how pain can be assessed, measured and communicated.

- Discusses the rationale for assessment of pain as a multi-dimensional experience and the barriers that can occur.
- Use of valid and reliable tools for assessing and measuring pain at rest and on movement.
- Identifies social populations with potential challenges to assessment and demonstrate fundamental knowledge of appropriate assessment frameworks/tools where relevant to practice.
- 4. Demonstrates the ability to undertake a fundamental pain history.
- 5. Discusses clinical rationale for investigations in the assessment of the person with pain.

- 6. Performs a general physical assessment. Assesses the impact of interventions on pain and function.
- Assesses the patient and family's knowledge/understanding of their pain, its contributing factors, their goals, beliefs and expectations surrounding treatment and their preferences.
- 8. Accurately documents and communicates data/findings with relevant health care professionals.
- Documents timeline for reassessment of pain and evaluation of pain management interventions.
- 10. Accurately evaluates effectiveness of pain management plan with the person in pain and communicates amendments required to appropriate health care professional.

## 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.



## Domain Three: Treatment - self management strategies

The 100

## Domain Three: Treatment - use of pharmacological strategies

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

- Aware of any potential signs and symptoms/ contra-indication of pharmacological strategies.
- Knows the therapeutic uses of the medication to be administered, its normal dosage, side-effects, precautions and contra-indication.
- 3. Develops the skills to give simple and clear instructions for patients in their care, and at discharge.
- 4. Recognises that medicines may impact mental capacity.
- 5. Aware of the roles of the regulatory agencies involved in medicine use, monitoring and licensing (for example the National Institute of Health and Clinical Excela