



Professional Issues

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Professional Issues I of II

- ▶ Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives - <http://www.nmbi.ie/Standards-Guidance/Code>
- ▶ NMBI Scope of Practice (2015)

- ▶ NMBI Medication Management (2007)
Guidance to Nurses on Medication Management (2007)
<http://www.nmbi.ie/StandardsGuidance/MedicinesManagement>

- ▶ Valid Individualised Prescription or Medicine Protocol (Guidelines on Vaccination in General Practice 2015)

<http://www.medicalcouncil.ie/News-and-Publications/Reports/Guide-to-Professional-Conduct-Ethics-8th-Edition.html>

“The updated guide includes new guidance on professionalism and three ‘pillars of professionalism’ were identified with the aim of underpinning good care in the form of partnership, practice and performance. There is also new guidance on consent, equality and diversity, doctors in leadership...”

- ▶ The [Eight Domains of Good Professional Practice](#) describe the knowledge skills, attitude and behaviour that you must develop and demonstrate throughout your medical career. The domains are as follows -
- ▶ Patient Safety and Quality of Patient Care
- ▶ Relating to Patients
- ▶ Communication and Interpersonal Skills
- ▶ Collaboration and Teamwork
- ▶ Management (including self-management)
- ▶ Scholarship
- ▶ Professionalism
- ▶ Clinical Skills
- ▶ Professionalism is a central part of being a doctor. Academic and clinical ability must be underpinned by professional attitudes and behaviour appropriate for doctors.

www.medicalcouncil.ie

RCPI Accreditation Gained 6/3 hours

Professional Issues II

Confidentiality

- ▶ Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 which state that personal information obtained from service users for the purposes of informing care, treatment or service provision should not be disclosed to a third party unless the service user has consented.
- ▶ HSE Employed Staff expected as part of Contract of Employment

Valid Consent obtained and documented

Consent

"A general rule is to provide information that a reasonable person in the service user's situation would expect to be told. This is in line with ethical and professional standards as well as the legal standard applied by the Irish courts.

Such information includes the likelihood of:

side effects or complications of an intervention; failure of an intervention to achieve the desired aim; and the risks associated with taking no action or with taking an alternative approach. A risk may be seen as material/significant if a reasonable person in the patient's position if warned of the risk would attach significance to it.

Such risks must be disclosed to the patient.

Thus, common, even if minor, side effects should be disclosed as should rare but serious adverse outcomes. The latter include death, permanent disability (such as paralysis or blindness), permanent disfigurement and chronic pain"

HSE Consent policy May 2014

Clinical Practice Issues I

- ▶ Anaphylaxis/emergency action plan in house and agreed

<https://www.hse.ie/eng/health/immunisation/hcpinfo/guidelines/Anaphylaxis.pdf>

- ▶ Anaphylaxis: Treatment in the Community
- ▶ Anaphylaxis: Treatment by First Medical Responders (in GP surgery or hospital)
- ▶ Details contents of anaphylaxis kits

Sourced Chapter 2 (2016) Immunisation guidelines

- ▶ Patient information leaflets

<https://www.healthpromotion.ie/publication/fullListing?category=Immunisation&searchHSE=>

- ▶ www.immunisation.ie <http://www.hse.ie/eng/health/immunisation/pubinfo/>

Clinical Practice Issues II

- ▶ Infection Control and hand hygiene INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR PRIMARY CARE IN IRELAND A guide for General Practice

Standard Precautions

Hand hygiene

Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette

Appropriate patient placement Safe injection practices

Management of sharps

Management of needle stick injuries/contamination incident

Decontamination of reusable medical equipment

Decontamination of the environment

Management of spillages of blood and body fluids

Management of laundry

Management of waste

Multidisciplinary Work in Immunisation

- ▶ Childhood vaccination is the cornerstone of good public health medicine
- ▶ Vaccination saves lives and reduces disability in vaccine preventable illnesses
- ▶ Utilise agreed evidenced based resources to advise parents
- ▶ Many professional groups involved in ensuring high levels of immunisation targets are received.
- ▶ Good documentation and timely communication essential to improve/maintain uptake.

Thank you