



BC COLLEGE OF NURSES & MIDWIVES

As of Sept. 1, 2020, the British Columbia College of Nursing Professionals (BCCNP) and the College of Midwives of British Columbia (CMBC) amalgamated to create a new regulatory body: **British Columbia College of Nurses & Midwives (BCCNM)**.

The document you are about to access reflects our most current information about this topic, but you'll notice the content refers to the previous regulatory college that published this document prior to Sept. 1, 2020.

We appreciate your patience while we work towards updating all of our documents to reflect our new name and brand.

Contact us

GENERAL INQUIRIES

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REGISTRATION

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registermidwives@bccnm.ca

REGULATORY POLICY & PROGRAMS

practice@bccnm.ca

COMPLAINTS

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Supervisor Assessment Form for Epidural Maintenance

I, _____, _____, confirm that _____,
(name) (position) (RM name)

has successfully completed an in-hospital orientation and competency-based skills assessment for the maintenance of continuous infusion pumps and associated clinical assessments required for epidural administration at _____
(name of BC hospital)

I verify that _____ has received orientation to the following:
(RM name)

- the location and equipment for resuscitation;
- set-up and functioning of the epidural infusion pump;
- monitoring during the process of epidural infusion;
- documenting epidural care;
- how to implement appropriate interventions;
- how and when to call the anesthesiologist; and
- removal of epidural catheter.

I verify that _____ has demonstrated knowledge and understanding of the following:
(RM name)

- the anatomy of the epidural space;
- the pharmacology, action and side effects of local anesthetics and narcotics used in epidural analgesia:
- anesthetic requirements for the preparation of client for epidural analgesia including a. patient history, physical and laboratory tests; b. resuscitation equipment and drugs; c. intravenous access and volume loading; d. equipment for placement of the epidural catheter under sterile conditions;
- recognition of, response to, and management of immediate anesthetic complications of epidural analgesia including a. hypotension; b. seizures; c. high spinal anesthesia;
- technique of epidural insertion including a. positioning; b. anesthetic technique; c. complications of needle and catheter placement; d. securing the epidural catheter and maintaining sterility at the catheter site;
- initiation of the epidural block including a. positioning; b. monitoring the test dose and initial therapeutic dose;
- maintenance of analgesia to include monitoring of a. bolus dose and top-ups; b. continuous infusions; c. catheter integrity monitoring; d. patient-controlled anesthesia (PCA);
- postpartum management including a. catheter removal and care of epidural site; b. ambulation; and c. management of late complications of epidural analgesia.

Signed

(date)