

Non-CCT CESR Neuro Anaesthesia

Non-CCT CESR applicants in neuro anaesthesia will be expected to submit much the same evidence as those applying for a CESR in Anaesthetics (please refer to pages 1-9 [Anaesthetics Specialty Specific Guidance](#))

- Primary medical qualification (PMQ)
- Specialist medical qualification(s)
- Recent specialist training
- Specialist registration outside the UK
- Other relevant qualifications and certificates
- Employment letters and contracts of employment
- Job descriptions

There is a difference in the amount of high level learning outcomes, key capabilities and practical procedures that are required when compared to a CESR in Anaesthetics.

Applicants will be expected to evidence Stage 3 Domains 1-8, Stage 2 neuro anaesthesia key capabilities, a Specialist Interest Area (SIA) in Anaesthesia for Neurosurgery and the additional selected key capabilities from Stage 3 relevant to the neurosurgery patient population.

Practical procedures and the level of supervision are described in the table at the end of this document.

Additional Key Capabilities (applied to the Neurosurgery patient population)

Curriculum Domain 9: General Anaesthesia

Key Capabilities

- Provides general anaesthesia for all patients undergoing elective and emergency surgery in general settings for common complex surgical procedures
- Demonstrates the decision making and organisational skills required to manage operating sessions independently ensuring that the care delivered to patients is safe, effective and efficient
- Applies understanding of co-morbidities in patients requiring general anaesthesia and delivers management strategies to offer individualised care
- Provides safe anaesthetic care for multiply injured patients, from arrival in hospital through definitive treatment, and understands and applies the principles of management for complex situations such as severe burns or poisoning
- Contributes to departmental expertise in one or more defined areas of special interest
- Manages patients with complex airway disorders in most situations including independent fibre-optic intubation and can recognise when additional assistance is necessary
- Can manage the anaesthetic challenges of patients needing complex shared airway surgery
- Provides safe anaesthesia for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures outside of the theatre environment including remote sites
- Provides safe anaesthetic care for the critically ill patient who needs to return to theatre from the intensive care unit

- Provides safe and effective perioperative anaesthetic care to all high risk surgical patients with significant co-morbidities and the potential for massive haemorrhage
- Manages the anaesthetic implications of previous neurosurgery and/or intracranial pathology in patients presenting for co-incidental surgery
- Manages the anaesthetic implications of congenital or acquired heart disease in patients presenting for co-incidental surgery including referral to a specialist centre when appropriate

Curriculum Domain 11: Resuscitation and Transfer

Key Capabilities

- Maintains resuscitation capabilities achieved in earlier stages
- Identifies situations where specialist retrieval teams are required
- Leads the clinical care of patients requiring retrieval/transfer
- Evaluates the suitability of resuscitation, stabilisation, retrieval or transfer
- Leads debrief sessions for both staff and relatives in a sensitive, compassionate and constructive manner
- Evaluates the wider implications of inter-hospital transfer for on-going safe hospital service delivery
- Explains the requirements for safe patient transfer by air retrieval

Curriculum Domain 12: Procedural Sedation

Key Capabilities

- Evaluates the suitability of sedation for a procedure for a given patient, and formulates an alternative strategy when necessary
- Describes local and national guidelines regarding sedation practice outside the operating theatre

Curriculum Domain 13: Pain

Key Capabilities

- Applies knowledge and understanding of assessment and management of pain in a multi-professional context
- Demonstrates safe effective pharmacological management of acute and procedure pain in all age groups
- Acts as an effective member of the inpatient pain team
- Effectively engages with multi-disciplinary primary and secondary pain services and palliative care when necessary
- Recognises the need for and complications of interventional pain procedures
- Prescribes appropriately in the perioperative period and recognises the long term implications of not reviewing patient analgesia in the post-operative period following discharge
- Plans the perioperative management of patients for surgery who are taking high dose opioids and other drugs of potential addiction

Curriculum Domain 14: Intensive Care Medicine

Key Capabilities

- Recognises the limitations of intensive care; employs appropriate admission criteria
- Can safely plan and conduct the transfer from, and return to, the intensive care unit for patients requiring multi-organ support
- Recognises and manages the surgical patient who would benefit from pre and/or post-operative critical care
- Provides safe anaesthetic care for the critically ill patient who requires a procedure or investigation outside of the intensive care
- Recognises and manages the patient with sepsis and employs local infection control policies

- Explains the physiological and pharmacological requirements for the clinical management of the patient for organ donation
- Supports clinical staff outside the ICU to enable the early detection of the deteriorating patient

Please refer to [Anaesthetics Specialty Specific Guidance](#) for examples of evidence.

Note that it is possible to cross reference evidence used for Stage 3 Special Interest Area (SIA) Anaesthesia for Neurosurgery.

Additional Practical Procedures (applied to the Neurosurgery patient population)

		Supervision level
Airway management	Insertion of supraglottic airway	4
	Intubation using standard laryngoscope	4
	Intubation using video laryngoscope	4
	Fibreoptic intubation	4
	Intubation in the awake patient	4
	Emergency front of neck access (simulation)	4
	Lung isolation technique (eg double lumen tube or bronchial blocker)	2b
CVS	Central venous line insertion	4
	Venous access line for renal replacement therapy	4
	Arterial line	4
	Ultrasound guided peripheral venous cannulation	4
Respiratory	Needle thoracocentesis (simulation)	4
	Chest drain insertion (simulation)	4