

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

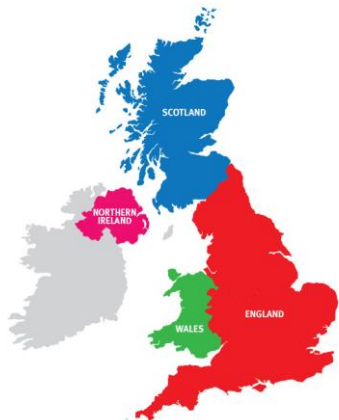
# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate current staffing levels within Operation Theatre Complex
- Identify staffing requirements including skills mix of direct and indirect care givers within the Operation Theatre Complex
- Discuss staffing models related to Operation Theatre Complex staffing
- Discuss issues surrounding Scope of Practice requirements



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- The impending shortage of Registered Nurses in western countries has been well publicised and a variety of different reasons cited as the cause, including the retirement of many baby boomer nurses and the need for more health care services as the population ages in these countries
- In UAE, retirement is not the issue but the fact that Nursing is a transient population, plays a significant role in nursing shortages



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- ICN position statement regarding Patient Safety, states that they are deeply concerned about the serious threat to the safety of patients and quality of health care resulting from insufficient numbers of appropriately trained human resources.
- The ICN also argues that the current world-wide shortage of nurses denotes such a threat.



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- The Institute of Medicine's report "The Future of Nursing" recommends that the number of Bachelors prepared nurses in the workforce be increased to 80 percent, and the population of nurses with doctoral degrees be doubled.
- The current nursing workforce falls far short of these goals:
  - 55 percent of RNs are Bachelors prepared or graduate degree level
- Another significant factor is the retrenching of more than 200 non Bachelors prepared RNs and many more demoted to Assistant Nurse from facilities in the Northern Emirates
- The consequences of this shortage could be greater in the operating room than in any other area of the hospital due to the skills and dexterity required



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- Based on UAE requirements, the Scrub nurse is not permitted to function in the role of 'surgical assistant' but this is often the case especially in private facilities.

## 18.22. Operation Theatre Technology

Title	Qualifications	Experience
Operation Theatre Technician فني غرف العمليات	Diploma in operation theatre or Associate degree in surgical technology (Minimum two (2) years course duration)	Two (2) years' experience post qualification in related field

### Surgical Assistant

To qualify for a License to practice as a Surgical Assistant/Technician in Dubai Healthcare City (DHCC), the Applicant must comply with:

- The general requirements for licensure as a healthcare professional<sup>1</sup>; and
- The specific profession's minimum requirements listed below.

	Minimum Requirements
Professional Qualification	<p><b>Option 1:</b> A Bachelor's degree or an Associate degree as Surgical Assistant or Physician Assistant; <i>and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of the Physician Assistant National Certifying Exam (PANCE); <i>or</i></li> <li>The National Board of Surgical Technology and Surgical Assisting (NBSTSA); <i>or</i></li> <li>The American Board of Surgical Assistants (ABSA); or equivalent</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2:</b> Licensed as Registered Nurse; <i>and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of 2 year Associate certificate in Surgical assistance; <i>or</i></li> <li>Surgical Nursing Board Examination; or equivalent</li> </ul>
Clinical Work Experience	A minimum of one (2) years of work experience as Surgical Assistant

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- In most facilities it is acceptable for a Registered Nurse to act as Surgical Assistant in emergency situations:
  - Is this appropriate?,
  - Surgeon as assistant?



*"Whoops ! Get my lawyer on the phone !"*

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- In 1994, The American College of Surgeons produced a list of surgical procedures and a consensus as to where a surgical assistant was required and the frequency identified as:
  - Almost always
  - Sometimes
  - Almost never





# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- In 2018 update, ACS and other surgical specialty organizations reviewed all procedures listed in the “Surgery” section of the 2018 AMA Current Procedural Terminology (CPT TM).
  - Review new or revised codes since 2016 and any other codes of interest that are applicable to their specialty and determine if the procedure required the use of a physician as an assistant at surgery and the frequency.
- NB: ‘almost never’ does NOT imply that a physician is never needed.
- The decision to request that a physician to assist at surgery remains the responsibility of the primary surgeon.



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- The paper also defines the qualifications and credentials of Assistants.
- It states that Registered nurses with specialised training may also function as first assistants but if such a situation should occur, the size of the operating room team should not be reduced;
  - the RN should not simultaneously function as the scrub nurse and instrument nurse when serving as the first assistant.
  - Nurse assistant practice privileges should be granted based upon the hospital Board's review and approval of credentials
  - RNs who act as first assistants must not have responsibility beyond the level defined in their state nursing practice act
  - Such individuals perform their duties under the supervision of the surgeon.



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

## Physicians as Assistants at Surgery: 2018 Update

### Participating Organizations:

American College of Surgeons  
 American Academy of Ophthalmology  
 American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons  
 American Academy of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery  
 American Association of Neurological Surgeons  
 American Pediatric Surgical Association  
 American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons  
 American Society of Plastic Surgeons  
 American Society of Transplant Surgeons  
 American Urological Association  
 Congress of Neurological Surgeons  
 Society for Surgical Oncology  
 Society for Vascular Surgery  
 Society of American Gastrointestinal Endoscopic Surgeons  
 The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists  
 The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

2018 Assistant at Surgery Consensus <sup>1</sup>				
CPT	2018 Descriptor	Almost Always	Some times	Almost Never <sup>2</sup>
10021	Fine needle aspiration; without imaging guidance			X
10022	Fine needle aspiration; with imaging guidance			X
10030	Image-guided fluid collection drainage by catheter (eg, abscess, hematoma, seroma, lymphocele, cyst), soft tissue (eg, extremity, abdominal wall, neck), percutaneous			X
10035	Placement of soft tissue localization device(s) (eg, clip, metallic pellet, wire/needle, radioactive seeds), percutaneous, including imaging guidance; first lesion			X
10036	Placement of soft tissue localization device(s) (eg, clip, metallic pellet, wire/needle, radioactive seeds), percutaneous, including imaging guidance; each additional lesion (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)			X
10040	Acne surgery (eg, marsupialization, opening or removal of multiple milia, comedones, cysts, pustules)			X
10060	Incision and drainage of abscess (eg, carbuncle, suppurative hidradenitis, cutaneous or subcutaneous abscess, cyst, furuncle, or paronychia); simple or single			X
10061	Incision and drainage of abscess (eg, carbuncle, suppurative hidradenitis, cutaneous or subcutaneous abscess, cyst, furuncle, or paronychia); complicated or multiple		X	
10080	Incision and drainage of pilonidal cyst; simple			X
10081	Incision and drainage of pilonidal cyst; complicated		X	
10120	Incision and removal of foreign body, subcutaneous tissues; simple			X
10121	Incision and removal of foreign body, subcutaneous tissues; complicated		X	
10140	Incision and drainage of hematoma, seroma or fluid collection			X
10160	Puncture aspiration of abscess, hematoma, bulla, or cyst			X
10180	Incision and drainage, complex, postoperative wound infection		X	
11000	Debridement of extensive eczematous or infected skin; up to 10% of body surface			X
11001	Debridement of extensive eczematous or infected skin; each additional 10% of the body surface, or part thereof (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)		X	
11004	Debridement of skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle and fascia for necrotizing soft tissue infection; external genitalia and perineum		X	
11005	Debridement of skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle and fascia for necrotizing soft tissue infection; abdominal wall, with or without fascial closure		X	
11006	Debridement of skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle and fascia for necrotizing soft tissue infection; external genitalia, perineum and abdominal wall, with or without fascial closure		X	
11008	Removal of prosthetic material or mesh, abdominal wall for infection (eg, for chronic or recurrent mesh infection or necrotizing soft tissue infection) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)		X	
11010	Debridement including removal of foreign material at the site of an open fracture and/or an open dislocation (eg, excisional debridement); skin and subcutaneous tissues		X	
11011	Debridement including removal of foreign material at the site of an open fracture and/or an open dislocation (eg, excisional debridement); skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle fascia, and muscle		X	
11012	Debridement including removal of foreign material at the site of an open fracture and/or an open dislocation (eg, excisional debridement); skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscle fascia, muscle, and bone		X	

<sup>1</sup>This table presents information about the need for a physician as a first assistant at surgery (indicated with an "X"). Please note that for some procedures, the services of a physician as a second assistant at surgery may be needed (indicated with an "O").

<sup>2</sup>The indication that a physician would almost never be needed to assist at surgery for some procedures does NOT imply that a physician is never needed. The decision to request that a physician assist at surgery remains the responsibility of the primary surgeons and, when necessary, should be a payable service. CPT codes and descriptors only are © 2017 American Medical Association.

# **STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES AORN POSITION STATEMENT**

“Patients undergoing operative and other invasive procedures require perioperative nursing care provided by a perioperative RN, regardless of the setting

It is the responsibility of each facility to determine specific policies and procedures based on patient need and available resources to ensure safe staffing and on-call practices

Perioperative RNs should not be required to work in direct patient care for more than 12 consecutive hours in a 24-hour period and not more than 60 hours in a seven-day work week. All work hours (ie, regular hours and call hours worked) should be included in calculating total work hours”

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- Nurses also perform other roles in the OT such as assisting the Anaesthetist. How often has a Nurse in your facilities assisted the Anaesthetist and they have ‘popped out’ of the room and left you with the patient? It is important that such staff have a clear RN job description and successfully completed all relevant competencies. Such staff must never sign documents where it states “technician” and MUST sign RN after their name to ensure that Regulatory bodies are clear that this role was performed by a Registered Nurse and not a Technician.
- Staffing in operation theatres is primarily based on one scrub nurse and one circulating nurse per room. The Scrub Nurse must be at Registered Nurse level.



*"First, we numb you by showing you today's headlines."*

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- The complexity of the cases also plays a role in staffing as there may be two teams working on the patient at the same time such as in polytrauma.
- The following are categories of staff typically assigned in OT:
  - Nursing
  - Technicians
  - Aides / Porters
  - Secretarial support
  - Booking Clerks
  - Stores
  - Housekeeping
  - Medical Staff

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES POSITIONS IN OTs

Typical Staffing formula:

- Number of staff per room x number of rooms per day x hours per shift x days per year / available staff hours per year.
- It is important to factor in other staffing as required:
  - Number and type of staff required per room
  - Staff 'floating' between rooms
  - Float / relief team
  - Additional staff / positions required:
    - Technicians
    - Aides / Porters
    - Secretarial support
    - Booking Clerks
    - Stores
    - Housekeeping

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

## PATIENT SAFETY GOALS

JCI	DOH	DHA
<p>Identify patients correctly</p> <p>Improve effective communication</p> <p>Improve the safety of high-alert medications</p> <p><b>Ensure safe surgery</b></p> <p>Reduce the risk of health care-associated infections</p> <p>Reduce the risk of patient harm resulting from falls</p>	<p>Improve accuracy of patient identification</p> <p>Improve communication effectiveness among care givers &amp; recipients</p> <p>Improve safety of using medications &amp; medical devices</p> <p>Reduce risk of healthcare associated infections</p> <p><b>Ensure correct site, correct procedure, correct patient</b></p> <p>Accurately &amp; completely reconcile medications</p> <p>Encourage patient's active involvement in their own care</p> <p>Improve recognition &amp; response to changes in patient's condition</p> <p>Reduce risk of harm resulting from falls</p> <p>Reduce the risk of Hospital fires</p>	<p>Look-alike, sound-alike medication names</p> <p>Patient identification</p> <p>Communication during patient hand-over</p> <p><b>Performance of correct procedure at correct body site</b></p> <p>Control of concentrated electrolyte solutions</p> <p>Assuring medication accuracy at transitions in care</p> <p>Avoiding catheter and tubing misconnections</p> <p>Single use of injection devices</p> <p>Improved hand hygiene to prevent nosocomial infections</p>



# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES

- All raise the issue of ensuring correct patient surgery at the right site and one way to ensure this is to have the correct number and correct skill mix of staff in the OT
- It is vitally important that every one of us works within our scope of practice.
- If you are forced to work outside of your scope of practice, then you are duty bound to cover yourself and report.
- Most importantly, you need to keep evidence of this as if challenged by regulatory authorities, this could be the end of your career.

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES



Thank you and practice safely

# STAFFING ISSUES IN OPERATION THEATRES REFERENCES

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**STAFFING ISSUES  
IN OPERATION THEATRES**

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**THANK YOU!**