

CNOR[®] Task & Knowledge Statements

Subject Area 1: Pre/postoperative Patient Assessment and Diagnosis

- Confirm patient identity with two patient identifiers
 - Universal protocol
- Confirm correct procedure, operative site, side/site marking with a completed appropriate consent (e.g., surgery, anesthesia, blood)
 - Universal protocol
 - Surgical consent
- Review relevant patient data (e.g., allergies, lab/diagnostic studies, medical history, surgical history, NPO status, H&P)
 - Pathophysiology
 - Diagnostic procedures and results
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Pharmacology
- Use age and culturally appropriate health assessment techniques (e.g., interview, observation)
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
- Review medication reconciliation (e.g., preoperative meds, home meds, alternative and herbal supplements, medical marijuana, alcohol use, recreational drug use)
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
 - Pharmacology
 - Pain measurement techniques, including multi-model and alternative therapies
- Conduct an individualized physical and psychosocial assessment (e.g., skin integrity, mobility, nutrition, body piercings, cognitive level, family support, socioeconomic factors, spiritual)
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Pathophysiology
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
 - Advance directives and DNR

- Pain measurement techniques, including multi-model and alternative therapies
- Obtain a focused assessment relevant to the procedure (e.g., Aldrete score, neurological assessment, any required preoperative preparation/procedures)
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Pathophysiology
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
 - Pain measurement techniques, including multi-model and alternative therapies
- Perform a pain assessment
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
 - Pharmacology
 - Pain measurement techniques, including multi-model and alternative therapies
- Identify nursing diagnoses
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - NANDA International, Inc; PNDS (Perioperative Nursing Data Set)
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
- Confirm advanced directive status and/or DNR status
 - Advance directives and DNR
- Conduct patient and family teaching as appropriate for procedure
 - Age-appropriate health assessment physical and psychosocial techniques
 - Cultural competence, including physical and psychosocial accommodations
 - Teaching and learning theories

Subject Area 2: Individualized Plan of Care Development and Expected Outcome Identification

- Identify measurable patient outcomes across the continuum of care
 - Nursing process
 - NANDA International, Inc; PNDS (Perioperative Nursing Data Set)
 - Physiological responses
 - Disease process
 - Behavioral and emotional responses to the surgical experience
 - Age specific needs and patient centered care

- Transcultural nursing theory (e.g., cultural and ethnic influences, family patterns, spirituality and related practices, gender identity)
- Critical thinking
- Identify specific interventions for each nursing diagnosis to achieve expected outcomes
 - Nursing process
 - Perioperative safety based upon individual patient assessment, e.g., existing implants, pacemakers, AICD
 - Age specific needs and patient centered care
 - Patient rights and responsibilities
 - Transcultural nursing theory (e.g., cultural and ethnic influences, family patterns, spirituality and related practices, gender identity)
 - Theories of and resources for patient/family education (e.g., community and institutional resources)
 - Critical thinking
- Ensure care plan addresses specific patient considerations, including physiological and behavioral responses, perioperative safety, age considerations, diversity, legal and ethical guidelines
 - Physiological responses
 - Disease processes
 - Behavioral and emotional responses to the surgical experience
 - Age specific needs and patient centered care
 - Perioperative safety based upon individual patient assessment, e.g., existing implants, pacemakers, AICD
 - Patient rights and responsibilities
 - Transcultural nursing theory (e.g., cultural and ethnic influences, family patterns, spirituality and related practices, gender identity)
 - Theories of and resources for patient/family education (e.g., community and institutional resources)
 - Legal and ethical responsibilities and implications for patient care
 - Critical thinking
- Evaluate patient responses to plan of care
 - Nursing process
 - Physiological responses
 - Disease processes
 - Behavioral and emotional responses to the surgical experience
 - Perioperative safety based upon individual patient assessment, e.g., existing implants, pacemakers, AICD
 - Legal and ethical responsibilities and implications for patient care

- Update plan of care as needed
 - Nursing process
 - NANDA International, Inc; PNDS (Perioperative Nursing Data Set)
 - Communication skills
 - Physiological responses
 - Behavioral and emotional responses to the surgical experience
 - Perioperative safety based upon individual patient assessment, e.g., existing implants, pacemakers, AICD
 - Critical thinking
- Utilize critical thinking skills to facilitate patient care
 - Critical thinking

Subject Area 3: Management of Intraoperative Activities Section 3a: Patient Care and Safety

- Maintain patient and personnel safety by monitoring environmental hazards (e.g., chemical, fire, smoke plumes, radiation, electrical, laser)
 - Professional standards of care
 - Critical thinking skills
 - Universal protocol
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Environmental factors (e.g., temperature, humidity, air exchange, noise, traffic patterns)
- Provide comfort measures to optimize behavioral responses to the surgical procedure (e.g., physiological, psychological, spiritual)
 - Physiologic responses to the surgical experience
 - Preoperative patient preparation activities
 - Patient's rights
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Pain/comfort measures
 - Environmental factors (e.g., temperature, humidity, air exchange, noise, traffic patterns)

- Prepare the surgical site per procedure and surgeon preference
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Surgical procedures
 - Principles of infection control prevention
 - Aseptic technique
 - Skin antisepsis
 - Universal protocol
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Ergonomics and body mechanics
 - Principles of positioning including risk factors for pressure and nerve injury
- Ensure the selection of appropriate procedure-specific protective barrier materials (e.g., lead aprons and drapes, eye goggles, laser shields)
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Surgical procedures
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
- Evaluate patient response to pharmacological agents, e.g. pain management
 - Physiological responses to the surgical experience
 - Expected outcomes related to identified interventions
 - Pharmacology
 - Anesthesia management and anesthetic agents
 - Pain/comfort management
 - Medication management (e.g., medication rights, labeling)
- Assist with anesthesia management (e.g. intubation, extubation, applying monitors, applying cricoid pressure)
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Physiological responses to the surgical experience
 - Expected outcomes related to identified interventions

- Principles of positioning including risk factors for pressure and nerve injury
- Anesthesia management and anesthetic agents
- Control environmental factors (e.g., noise, temperature, humidity, positive pressure, traffic)
 - Professional standards of care
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Environmental factors (e.g., temperature, humidity, air exchange, noise, traffic patterns)
- Maintain a sterile field utilizing aseptic technique
 - Professional standards of care
 - Principles of infection control prevention
 - Aseptic technique
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
 - Environmental factors (e.g., temperature, humidity, air exchange, noise, traffic patterns)
 - Conflict management
- Utilize equipment according to manufacturer's recommendations
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
 - Equipment use per manufacturer's instructions
- Maintain the dignity and privacy of the patient
 - Professional standards of care
 - Patient's rights
 - Role as a patient advocate
- Protect patients' rights through advocacy
 - Professional standards of care

- Patient's rights
- Role as a patient advocate
- Conflict management

- Verify that specimens are prepared, labeled and transported correctly
 - Professional standards of care
 - Principles of infection control prevention
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions
 - Requirements for handling specimens

- Verify that the correct implants are available
 - Surgical procedures
 - Preoperative patient preparation activities
 - Critical thinking skills
 - Universal protocol
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
 - Implants and explants (e.g., handling, tracking, sterilization)

- Verify that the implants are correctly prepared
 - Aseptic technique
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
 - Implants and explants (e.g., handling, tracking, sterilization)
 - Equipment use per manufacturer's instructions

- Prepare explants for final disposition
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Patient's rights
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Implants and explants (e.g., handling, tracking, sterilization)

- Label solutions, medications, and medication containers

- Professional standards of care
- Regulatory guidelines
- Patient's rights
- Pharmacology
- Medication management (e.g., medication rights, labeling)
- Perform appropriate surgical counts
 - Surgical procedures
 - Professional standards of care
 - Expected outcomes related to identified interventions
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Surgical counts
 - Conflict management
- Perform universal protocol (e.g., time outs, pre-procedure identification and verification, site marking, post procedure debrief)
 - Professional standards of care
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Patient's rights
 - Preoperative patient preparation activities
 - Universal protocol
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Implants and explants (e.g., handling, tracking, sterilization)
 - Intraoperative blood transfusion/salvage
- Anticipate the need for intraoperative blood transfusion/salvage
 - Surgical procedures
 - Physiologic responses to the surgical experience
 - Critical thinking skills
 - Universal protocol
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Intraoperative blood transfusion/salvage
- Utilize proper body mechanics

- Anatomy and physiology
- Critical thinking skills
- Ergonomics and body mechanics

- Perform proper patient positioning appropriate for procedure
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Surgical procedures
 - Critical thinking skills
 - Expected outcomes related to identified interventions
 - Preoperative patient preparation activities
 - Principles of patient/personnel safety, e.g., surgery smoke safety, hazardous waste management, chemical, fire, laser, radiation
 - Principles of positioning including risk factors for pressure and nerve injury
 - Instruments, supplies, and equipment related to surgical procedure
 - Equipment use per manufacturer's instructions

- Intervene with impaired/disruptive behavior in patients, family members and/or the perioperative team in accordance with facility/institutional policy
 - Professional standards of care
 - Critical thinking skills
 - Role as a patient advocate
 - Conflict management

- Identify wound classifications
 - Anatomy and physiology
 - Surgical procedures
 - Principles of infection control prevention
 - Regulatory guidelines
 - Principles of wound healing, including management of tubes, lines and drains
 - Wound classification

- Maintain wound dressings, including tubes, lines and drains
 - Principles of infection control prevention
 - Aseptic technique

- Skin antisepsis
- Wound classification

Section 3b: Management of Personnel, Services and Materials

- Acquire needed equipment, supplies and personnel
 - Acquiring equipment, supplies, and personnel for proper room preparation
- Assess expiration date and package integrity of products
 - Principles of packaging and sterilizing
- Implement cost-containment measures
 - Principles of product evaluation and cost containment
 - Environmental stewardship (e.g., go green)
- Participate in product evaluation/selection
 - Principles of product evaluation and cost containment
- Provide supervision of and education to healthcare team members
 - Scope of practice for the interdisciplinary team
 - Basic management techniques and delegation, e.g., chain of command
 - Role of the Healthcare Industry Representative (HCIR)
 - Role of non-OR personnel in the OR
- Delegate tasks to appropriate personnel according to regulatory agencies and facility policy and procedures
 - Scope of practice for the interdisciplinary team
 - Basic management techniques and delegation, e.g., chain of command
 - Role of non-OR personnel in the OR
- Supervise visitors (e.g., students, family, non-OR personnel)
 - Basic management techniques and delegation, e.g., chain of command
 - Role of the Healthcare Industry Representative (HCIR)
 - Role of non-OR personnel in the OR
- Manage Healthcare Industry Representative (HCIR) presence in the OR
 - Basic management techniques and delegation, e.g., chain of command

- Role of the Healthcare Industry Representative (HCIR)
- Practice environmental stewardship (e.g., go green, minimize waste)
 - Principles of product evaluation and cost containment
 - Environmental stewardship (e.g., go green)

Subject Area 4: Communication and Documentation

- Maintain accurate patient records/documentation of all care provided (e.g., relevant facts, data elements, unusual occurrences, specimens, medications)
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Documentation of the transfer of care
- Collaborate with the interdisciplinary healthcare team (e.g., nutrition, wound care, social work, visiting nurse, referrals, transportation)
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Interdisciplinary plan of care, medication reconciliation, universal protocol
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Interdisciplinary services for care coordination
- Communicate current patient status to the interdisciplinary healthcare providers (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, specimen results)
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Interdisciplinary plan of care, medication reconciliation, universal protocol
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)

- Interdisciplinary services for care coordination
- Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)
- Communicate measurable patient outcomes across the continuum of care (e.g., hand offs)
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Postoperative complications
 - Transfer of care criteria
- Document perioperative education provided to patient and advocate where applicable
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Perioperative patient education techniques
 - Patient postoperative follow-up communication within regulatory guidelines
- Document post discharge follow up communication provided to patient
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Patient postoperative follow-up communication within regulatory guidelines
- Document preoperative and postoperative assessment (e.g., skin, neuro status, site-surgery checklist)
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
- Document transfer of care
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)

- Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
- Transfer of care criteria
- Documentation of the transfer of care
- Document appropriate measures taken to prepare and track implantable tissue and other trackable items
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
- Evaluate patient status to facilitate transfer to the next level of care (e.g., PACU, ICU, home)
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Transfer of care criteria
 - Documentation of the transfer of care
 - Patient postoperative follow-up communication within regulatory guidelines
- Implement effective solutions to identified patient communication barriers (e.g., translation services, hearing aids, assistive devices)
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Interviewing techniques
- Provide information about the patient according to HIPAA guidelines (e.g., status, updates)
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)

- Postoperative complications
- Patient postoperative follow-up communication within regulatory guidelines
- Utilize read back for verbal orders
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
- Document surgical wound classification
 - Documentation of all nursing interventions, including patient education
 - Communication techniques, (e.g., critical lab values, medical condition, medications, allergies, implants/implantable devices, hand off, read back verbal orders, communication barriers, adverse events)
 - Regulatory guidelines (e.g., confidentiality)
 - Proper use of documentation tools (e.g. Electronic Health Record (EHR), downtime forms, implant records, incident/adverse events reports)
 - Wound classification

Subject Area 5: Infection Prevention and Control of Environment, Instrumentation and Supplies

- Ensure proper environmental cleaning for spills, room turnover and/or terminal cleaning
 - Environmental cleaning (e.g., spills, room turnover, terminal cleaning)
 - Microbiology and infection control
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Handling and disposition of hazardous materials (e.g., chemo drugs, radioactive materials)
 - Handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)
- Ensure appropriate methods for cleaning, disinfecting, packaging, sterilizing, transporting and/or storage of instruments and reusable goods
 - Microbiology and infection control

- Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
- Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
- Principles of cleaning and disinfection of instruments and reusable goods
- Principles of packaging and sterilizing of instruments and reusable goods
- Principles of transporting and storage of instruments, reusable goods and single use supplies
- Handling and disposition of hazardous materials (e.g., chemo drugs, radioactive materials)
- Handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)
- Environmental conditions of sterilization and storage areas
- Spaulding classification
- Ensure appropriate methods for transporting and storage of single-use items
 - Microbiology and infection control
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Principles of transporting and storage of instruments, reusable goods and single use supplies
 - Handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)
- Maintain appropriate documentation for sterilization and disinfection
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Documentation requirements for sterilization, biological and chemical monitoring
 - Regulatory requirements for tracking of materials and instruments brought in from outside the facility
- Ensure proper handling and disposition of hazardous materials (e.g., chemo drugs, radioactive materials)
 - Environmental cleaning (e.g., spills, room turnover, terminal cleaning)
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Handling and disposition of hazardous materials (e.g., chemo drugs, radioactive materials)
- Ensure proper handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)

- Environmental cleaning (e.g., spills, room turnover, terminal cleaning)
- Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
- Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
- Handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)
- Utilize appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Handling and disposition of hazardous materials (e.g., chemo drugs, radioactive materials)
 - Handling and disposition of biohazard materials (e.g., blood, CJD)
 - Surgical attire based on surgical/perioperative zones
- Adhere to appropriate procedures for sterilization, biological monitoring and chemical monitoring
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Principles of cleaning and disinfection of instruments and reusable goods
 - Principles of packaging and sterilizing of instruments and reusable goods
 - Documentation requirements for sterilization, biological and chemical monitoring
 - Spaulding classification
- Monitor environmental conditions of sterilization and storage areas
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Principles of packaging and sterilizing of instruments and reusable goods
 - Principles of transporting and storage of instruments, reusable goods and single use supplies
 - Environmental conditions of sterilization and storage areas
- Track materials and instruments brought in from outside the facility

- Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
- Principles of transporting and storage of instruments, reusable goods and single use supplies
- Regulatory requirements for tracking of materials and instruments brought in from outside the facility
- Adhere to guidelines regarding proper surgical attire based on restricted, semi-restricted, or non-restricted zone
 - Microbiology and infection control
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)
 - Surgical attire based on surgical/perioperative zones
- Adhere to proper hand hygiene guidelines, including surgical hand scrubbing
 - Microbiology and infection control
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions, including PPE and hand hygiene
 - Professional and regulatory standards (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guidelines, OSHA, Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI), APIC Association for Professionals in Infection Control)

Subject Area 6: Emergency Situations

- Identify emergency situations, including difficult airway, robotic
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH)
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for anaphylaxis

- Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
- Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
- Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for cardiac arrest
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for trauma
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for hemorrhage
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Perform nursing interventions for local anesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST)
 - Pathophysiology of malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Interventions for malignant hyperthermia (MH), anaphylaxis, perioperative cardiac arrest, trauma, hemorrhage and LAST
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members
- Function as a member of the interdisciplinary healthcare team
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members

- Safeguard patients and members of the healthcare team from environmental hazards and during disasters (e.g., fire, toxic fumes, natural disasters, terrorism, active shooter)
 - Environmental hazards
 - Natural disasters
 - Terrorism and mass casualties
 - Fire and laser safety
 - Emergency management and roles of the interdisciplinary healthcare team members

Subject Area 7: Professional Accountabilities

- Function within Scope of Practice
 - Regulatory standards and voluntary guidelines (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices and Guidelines, OSHA, ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses with Explications for Perioperative Nurses, state Nurse Practice Act)
 - Scope of practice
 - Resources for professional growth and personal accountability
- Seek assistance for recognized personal limitations
 - Regulatory standards and voluntary guidelines (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices and Guidelines, OSHA, ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses with Explications for Perioperative Nurses, state Nurse Practice Act)
 - Scope of practice
 - Resources for professional growth and personal accountability
- Report impaired/disruptive behavior in interdisciplinary healthcare team
 - Regulatory standards and voluntary guidelines (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices and Guidelines, OSHA, ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses with Explications for Perioperative Nurses, state Nurse Practice Act)
 - Responsibilities regarding impaired and/or disruptive behavior (e.g., patient/family, interdisciplinary healthcare team members)
- Uphold ethical and professional standards
 - Regulatory standards and voluntary guidelines (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices and Guidelines, OSHA, ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses with Explications for Perioperative Nurses, state Nurse Practice Act)
 - Scope of practice

- Patient's rights
- Utilize resources for professional growth
 - Regulatory standards and voluntary guidelines (e.g., AORN Standards, Recommended Practices and Guidelines, OSHA, ANA Code of Ethics for Nurses with Explications for Perioperative Nurses, state Nurse Practice Act)
 - Scope of practice
 - Resources for professional growth and personal accountability
 - Principles of evidence-based practice
- Participate in quality improvement activities (e.g., research, evidence-based practice, performance improvement)
 - Research principles
 - Performance improvement
 - Principles of evidence-based practice
- Participate in interdisciplinary teams (e.g. shared governance activities, staff education, committees)
 - Principles of shared governance
- Participate in professional organizations
 - Resources for professional growth and personal accountability