

# CAPITAL AHP

# C<sub>3</sub>Framework – Pilot Version – Dietetics only PDF

Critical Care Novice Dietitian, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapist or Speech and Language Therapist



This framework is being piloted across London through December '21 and January '22. We ask pilot users to provide feedback before 28<sup>th</sup> January 2022 via this <u>Microsoft Form</u> or scanning this QR code Commissioned by NHS England NHS Improvement + Health Education England (London Region)

Pg∙

#### Introduction

Welcome to the CapitalAHP C<sub>3</sub>Competency Framework. It is the first time that the London region has created a shared standard of competence for critical care AHP novices (AHPs who are new to critical care). It sets out agreed standards applicable to the following roles: dietitians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists and speech and language therapists. It is a tool to support delivery of equitable care for patient's admitted to critical care, streamline education and training and improve workforce mobility and planning.

#### **IMPORTANT:**

- Feedback is needed: this is a pilot version of the C<sub>3</sub>Framework and there will be teething issues. <u>Please provide your feedback</u>, whether you're a critical care novice or very experienced. There is a QR code on the front page
- A new concept to some: the C<sub>3</sub>Framework draws on a new methodology for translating competencies to clinical: <u>Entrustable Professional Activities</u><sup>1</sup> (EPA). It is new to many AHPs but has been tried and tested by other healthcare professions. The rationale for using EPAs is elaborated within the C<sub>3</sub>Framework Overview
- A new arrangement not a new composition: the C<sub>3</sub>Framework does not represent a change in scope or practice but it provides a shared baseline level of competence critical care AHPs within the London region. It is mapped to existing competency frameworks and was created through a regional consultation period. More feedback is needed
- It is not mandatory: the C<sub>3</sub>Framework should not be a barrier to practice but its implementation over this winter period will aid the agility and mobility of the AHP workforce

#### Guide for the AHP working towards novice competence

You can expand or collapse sections within the document to assist with navigation.

- 1. Locate the relevant section of the framework for your profession. Within that section, you will find:
  - a. Profession Specific Entrustable Professional Activities, descriptions and sign off forms
  - b. Shared AHP Competencies
  - c. Profession Specific Competencies

At present the framework can be used either in hard or soft copy (ie printed or as computer file)

- Meet with a supervisor to plan learning activities to help achieve sign off of the competencies and progression towards unsupervised practice of the first EPA. Discuss what level of supervision you require for all EPAs (see <u>appendix 1</u>). Consider:
  - a. Observation and supervised practice
  - b. Peer learning and self-directed learning
  - c. Group tutorials and 1:1 sessions
  - d. MDT shadowing activities (see appendix 2)
- 4. An entrustment decision is made when a supervisor is happy to sign off an EPA at Supervision Level 4 (ie unsupervised practice).
- 5. Continue to progress to other EPAs by working through the competency frameworks and work placed based learning opportunities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ten Cate O. Nuts and bolts of entrustable professional activities. *J Grad Med Educ*. 2013;5(1):157-158. doi:10.4300/JGME-D-12-00380.1

# Contents

Introduction	2
Guide for the AHP working towards novice competence	2
ietetics4	
Dietetic Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs)	4
Dietetics EPA I Assessing critically ill patients requiring oral and enteral nutrition support	4
Dietetics EPA 2 Establish and implement evidenced based nutrition goals, aims and care plan	5
Dietetics EPA 3 Monitoring, modification and ongoing care of critically ill patients	7
Shared AHP Competencies	8
Dietetic Core Competencies	12
cknowledgements	
ntrustable Professional Activity Completion Template	

pg. 3

# Dietetics

The following describes the skills-required for a novice dietitian to be able to work competently and confidently in critical care. Workforce planning should ensure that the below are included in the training and development of staff to ensure we have the necessary skills and knowledge amongst dietitians to provide safe and high-quality patient care.

Attainment of the Shared AHP Competencies, Dietetics Core Competencies and EPA sign off will ensure the clinical caseload is managed by a sufficiently skilled therapist who can work independently.

It is recommended that critical care dietitians (especially those working in isolation) consider membership to intensive care societies such as the BDA critical care specialist group.

Prior to commencing the Dietetic Core Competencies, it is expected that a dietitian understands the key principles of the following guidelines and protocols:

- ESPEN (2018): Guideline on clinical nutrition in the intensive care unit
- ASPEN/SSCM (2016): Guidelines for the Provision and Assessment of Nutrition Support Therapy in the Adult Critically III Patient
- ESICM (2017): Early enteral nutrition in critically ill patients: ESICM clinical practice guidelines
- GPICS (version 3)
- Local Critical Care Guidelines / Protocols

Some of the domains within this document can be better understood by engaging with those outside your profession (ie asking a bedside nurse to explain the lines and wires, learning from the medical team regarding shift handovers, discussing with the nurse in charge which MDT meetings are most relevant for your role and contribution). See <u>Appendix 2</u> for suggested MDT shadowing experiences which will aid the completion of both shared and dietetic domains of the C<sub>3</sub>Framework.

#### Dietetic Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs)

#### Dietetics EPA I Assessing critically ill patients requiring oral and enteral nutrition support

Number	Dietetics; EPA1
Title	Assessing critically ill patients requiring oral and enteral nutrition support

Lin / John

Specifications and	This EPA includes collection, analysis and interpretation of relevant information to establish nutritional risk and inform
Limitations	decision making in future steps.
	Context: Adult patients in the critical care setting requiring oral or enteral nutrition Limitations: Does not include assessment of patients requiring parenteral nutrition
Required knowledge	1. C3Framework Shared AHP Competencies
and skills	2. C <sub>3</sub> Framework Dietetics Domains:
	Assessing Nutritional Risk
	Biochemistry
	Effects of Critical Illness on Nutritional Interventions
	Metabolic Response
	Refeeding Syndrome
	Gastrointestinal Function
	Estimating Targets
	Nutritional Routes
A	Nutritional Products
Assessment to	Anonymised patient records of patient assessments
measure progress	<ul> <li>Supervision documentation</li> <li>Reflective reports</li> </ul>
Basis for formal	<ul> <li>Reflective reports</li> <li>An entrustment decision should be made by an experienced critical care dietitian after observing this EPA completed on</li> </ul>
entrustment	more than one patient.
	nore than one patient.
decisions	Use <u>EPA completion template</u> for this

#### Dietetics EPA 2 Establish and implement evidenced based nutrition goals, aims and care plan

Number	Dietetics; EPA2
Title	Establish and implement evidenced based nutrition goals, aims and care plan

pg. 5

Specifications and	This EPA includes
Limitations	<ul> <li>Identification and prioritisation of nutritional problems and aetiology using information gathered through EPA 1.</li> <li>The use of clinical reasoning skills and knowledge of the evidence base to create nutrition goals, aims and plan for the patient.</li> <li>Context:         Adult patients in the critical care setting requiring oral or enteral nutrition         It is recommended that EPA 1 is completed before EPA 2     </li> </ul>
	Limitations: Does not include assessment of patients requiring parenteral nutrition
Required knowledge and skills	<ol> <li>C3Framework Shared AHP Competencies</li> <li>C3Framework Dietetics Domains:         <ul> <li>Assessing Nutritional Risk</li> <li>Biochemistry</li> <li>Effects of Critical Illness on Nutritional Interventions</li> <li>Refeeding Syndrome</li> <li>Gastrointestinal Function</li> <li>Estimating Targets</li> <li>Nutritional Routes</li> <li>Nutritional Products</li> <li>Nutritional Diagnosis</li> <li>Dietetic Care Plan</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Assessment to	Anonymised patient records of patient assessments
measure progress	<ul> <li>Supervision documentation</li> <li>Reflective reports</li> </ul>
Basis for formal	An entrustment decision should be made by an experienced critical care dietitian after observing this EPA completed on
entrustment	more than one patient.
decisions	Use <u>EPA completion template</u> for this

pg. 6

Number	Dietetics; EPA3
Title	Monitoring, modification and ongoing care of critically ill patients
Specifications and	This EPA involves measuring progress towards previously set nutrition goals, aims and care plan. Including identification of
Limitations	barriers and modification of care plan to ensure dietetic intervention goals can be met.
	Context:
	Adult patients in the critical care setting requiring oral or enteral nutrition
	EPA 1 and 2 must be completed prior to undertaking EPA 3
	Limitations: Does not include assessment of patients requiring parenteral nutrition
Required knowledge	1. C3Framework Shared AHP Competencies
and skills	2. C3Framework Dietetics Domains:
	Outcomes
	Dietetic Care Plan
	Discharge Planning
	Handover
	Outreach Follow up Clinics
Assessment to	Anonymised patient records of patient assessments
measure progress	Supervision documentation
-	Reflective reports

#### Dietetics EPA 3 Monitoring, modification and ongoing care of critically ill patients

pg. 7

Basis for formal	An entrustment decision should be made by an experienced critical care dietitian after observing this EPA completed on
entrustment	more than one patient.
decisions	• Use <u>EPA completion template</u> for this

# Shared AHP Competencies

SHARED	Self Assessment	Senior Assessment
Safety		
Infection Prevention and Control:		
Able to demonstrate knowledge of general infection control prevention and control including hand hygiene, aprons, masks and aseptic non-touch technique		
Patient Emergency Management:		-
Has completed Basic Life Support Training as per local trust policy		
Describes how they would summon help in an emergency and locate crash bells		
Describes how to call a medical emergency call via switch		
Describes own role and expected contribution in medical emergency eg. Basic Life Support, providing assistance to MDT as able		
Patient ID:		
Demonstrates positive patient identification and awareness of allergies		
Monitoring Vital Signs:		- -
Demonstrates how to monitor vital signs (Temp, HR, SpO2, RR, blood pressure, MAP)		-
Interprets observations in an ICU setting, considering trends and normal ranges for all (Temp, HR, SpO2, RR, BP, MAP)		
Able to troubleshoot difficulties with taking vital signs eg. poor trace on pulse oximeter, missing ECG leads, poorly position arterial line		

pg. 8

Awareness of who to escalate concerns to in relation to patient safety with recognition of different level of urgency and reporting to different staff member dependent on situation	
Orientation:	
Can describe the bed numbering, storage location of safety equipment, location of offices and other key areas within of the critical care unit	
Can describe the shift patterns and handover process of other MDT members	
Able to identify key MDT members by their role, including critical care nurses, nurse in charge, consultant oncall	
Demonstrates how to locate the local protocols and guidelines relevant to own role	
Has an awareness of key ICU meetings relevant to role eg. MDT meetings, handovers, safety briefings, teaching sessions.	
Can identify standard ICU bedspace equipment and location of equipment necessary for role	
Communication	
Communication with patient:	
Describe barriers to communication in ICU including those associated with PPE, illness and ICU interventions.	
Awareness of communication aids with patients to overcome communication barriers, ie PPE + oral intubation	
Communication with family + friends:	
Describe the support services available in helping liaise with family including family support nurses, PALS, psychology services as appropriate.	
Describe barriers to communication with family and methods to improve this	
Knows importance of confidentiality and consent to share information with friends and family	

pg. 9

Communication with colleagues:		
Awareness of peer support and psychological support		
Documentation	•	
Local IT Training:		
Demonstrates how to access and document in patient records using local IT systems		
Demonstrates how to view results and imaging on local IT systems		
Moving & Handling	• 	
Awareness of Falls prevention, who to escalate to if concerned regarding falls risks		
Compliant with Manual Handling training as per local trust policy.		
Human Factors		
Teamwork:		
Demonstrate working in an MDT by building and maintaining relationships with other professions		
Aware of the roles and responsibilities of other members of the MDT		
Clarifies, accepts and executes tasks delegated by the team leader		
Explains the importance of highlighting safety issues / concerns to a member of your team in a prompt manner		
Uses appropriate level of assertiveness for the clinical situation		
Demonstrates a logical & systematic handover using local format		
Outline how to escalate and to whom if there are patient / safety concerns		
Identify and respond to patient / staff safety issues appropriately		
A+E		
Airway:		
Demonstrate ways to open up airway using simple manoeuvres (inc. repositioning, head tilt chin lift, jaw thrust)		
Demonstrates how to deliver manual ventilation using BVM (bag-valve-mask)		

Recognise and escalate airway compromise in a tracheostomised patient Nouth care:	
Demonstrates how to perform and document oral hygiene	
Dxygen:	
Knows the types of oxygen delivery system and their limitations (including reservoir mask, simple face nask, venturi system and nasal cannulae)	
Demonstrates how to deliver oxygen urgently (including reservoir mask, simple face mask, venturi system and nasal cannulae)	
Describe how to escalate or de-escalate oxygen therapy in a step wise manner eg. nasal cannulae to face nask.	
ines and attachments:	
Recognise different lines and their location relevant to local population (eg arterial lines + central line)	
Nutrition:	
dentify enteral feeding tube in situ, whether it is connected to feed and whether the feed pump is unning	
Knows to discuss plans with nursing staff prior to moving or reposition a patient with NG feed running	
Aware of events which can displace feeding tubes and to escalate accordingly	
Describes how to check enteral feeding length and escalates if tube length has changed	
Describe how to recognise dysphagia and an escalation plan including referral to SLT	
Demonstrates how to assist patients with feeding	
lave an awareness of modified diets or thickened fluids in line with SLT recommendations	
Delirium:	
Demonstrate how to categorise neurological status using the AVPU scoring	
Describe factors that may cause or contribute to delirium	

pg. 11

Describes how to recognise delirium	
Demonstrates how to interpret a CAM-ICU score	
Demonstrates an understanding of non-pharmacological management of delirium	
Pain:	
Demonstrates knowledge of the Mental Capacity Act, when capacity assessment is indicated, how to assess capacity and when specialist communication support is required eg. referral to SLT	
Demonstrates how to use pain faces or a similar visual analog scale	
Demonstrates an understanding on the impact of pain on patient presentation eg. agitation	
Demonstrates an understanding of the impact of pain medication on patient presentation eg. sedative effect	
Demonstrates an understanding of RASS (or alternative sedation) scoring system	
Sedation:	
Able to access, read and document using ICU drug charts	
Demonstrates an awareness of common ICU sedative medications	
Demonstrates a basic knowledge of common ICU medications and their role eg. sedatives, vasopressors, inotropes	
Drug chart and prescription protocols:	
Demonstrates response to alarms and escalates to staff trained to troubleshoot	

## Dietetic Core Competencies

DIETETICS	EPA	Self Assessment	Senior Assessment
Assessing Nutritional Risk			
Describes the different nutritional screening tools which are validated for use in the critically ill	-		
Describes the limitations of using screening tools in the critically ill			

pg. 12

Describes nutritional screening method used in local hospital		
Able to suggest appropriate methods to gain anthropometry for patients		
Able to perform basic anthropometric measurements (i.e. MUAC, Ulna, Estimated weight and heights,		
handgrip strength)		
Identifies the advantages and disadvantages of anthropometric measurements		
Has knowledge of equipment available at local hospital		
Identifies and prioritises patients who would be at high nutritional risk		
Interprets measured anthropometry and critically analyses accuracy of measurements	2	
Selects most accurate anthropometry for use in establishing nutrition care plan		
Biochemistry		· · ·
Able to recognise abnormal biochemistry and describe the following:		
· Causes (medical and nutritional)		
· Implications	1	
<ul> <li>Different electrolyte targets in the critically unwell</li> </ul>		
Able to interpret abnormal biochemistry		
Implements appropriate nutrition care plan to manage abnormalities (i.e low electrolyte feeds / semi		
elemental feed)	2	
Advocates for abnormal biochemistry in relation to nutrition care plans within the MDT		
Effects of Critical Illness on Nutritional Interventions		
Has an awareness of:		
<ul> <li>How critical illness affects the major organs</li> </ul>		
· The principles of organ support		
<ul> <li>How organ failure / organ support can impact nutritional status</li> </ul>		
Has an awareness of:	- 1	
· Sedatives / paralysis and impact on gut function		
<ul> <li>Lipid based sedatives and calorie content</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Vasopressors / inotropes and increased risk of gut ischaemia</li> </ul>		

· Renal replacement therapy and fluid balance goals		
Implements appropriate nutrition care plan based on organ failure / organ support requirements.		
Considerations to be made but not limited to:		
<ul> <li>Ventilation status and mode of ventilation</li> </ul>		
· Propofol dose	2	
· Cardiovascular support		
· Renal function (Renal replacement therapy, fluid balance goals and urine output)		
· Blood glucose control		
Metabolic Response		
Able to describe the metabolic phases of critical illness		
Has an awareness of:		
• Blood glucose targets in the critically ill	1	
<ul> <li>Why these blood glucose targets are recommended</li> </ul>		
· Local guidelines on blood glucose management		
Refeeding Syndrome		
Able to describe refeeding in the critical care setting	1	
Identifies patients at risk of refeeding and implements appropriate nutrition care plan in critical care		
setting	2	
Requests appropriate management of refeeding with the MDT	2	
(i.e. prescription of Pabrinex, electrolyte monitoring frequency, electrolyte replacements)		
Gastrointestinal (GI) Function		
Able to describe the structure of the gut and identify where key nutrients are absorbed		
Demonstrates an understanding of how surgery / insults to the gut may affect the absorption of nutrients		
Able to describe how gastrointestinal function is assessed		
Able to recognise relevant medications and describe how they impact the GI tract	1	
· Intravenous (IV) fluids		
· Electrolytes (IV and enteral)		

pg. 14

Laxatives (including mode of action) Prokinetics Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) areness of: Local Gastric Residual Values (GRVs) protocol Local bowel protocols The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions risiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times) rocates for suggested management of: 2	
Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) areness of: Local Gastric Residual Values (GRVs) protocol Local bowel protocols The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions nsiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
areness of: Local Gastric Residual Values (GRVs) protocol Local bowel protocols The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds plements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems plements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions insiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
Local Gastric Residual Values (GRVs) protocol Local bowel protocols The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions esiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
Local bowel protocols The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions insiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
The use of faecal management systems to protect wounds elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions insiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients at risk of absorption and / or motility problems elements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions asiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated a poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
plements appropriate nutrition care plan for patients on medication with drug-nutrient interactions nsiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
nsiders discussion with pharmacy / medical team regarding change to IV medication where indicated poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
poor absorption / tolerance, inability to meet nutritional targets in reduced feeding times)	
ocates for suggested management of	
vocates for suggested management of: 2	
High gastric residual values (GRVs / aspirates)	
Diarrhoea / constipation	
High stoma output	
Fasting for procedures (if local guidance available)	
imating Targets	
an awareness of:	
Gold standard methods of calculating nutritional requirements	
Predictive equations available for estimating nutritional requirements	
Limitations of methods used to calculate nutritional requirements	
Metabolic phases and impact on calculations of nutritional requirements	
e to calculate energy, protein and micronutrient requirements for specific patient groups including but	
limited to:	
Ventilated and self-ventilating patients 2	
Obese	
Renal failure (on and off filter regimens)	

pg. 15

· Pressure areas		
Disease specific requirements (based on local patient population, i.e. Liver, Surgical, Trauma, ARDS,		
COVID, ECMO)		
Considers metabolic phase of critical illness when calculating nutritional requirements		
Nutritional Routes		
Able to describe:		
Barriers to oral intake on ICU		
Enteral feeding routes including indications and contraindications		
What feeding tubes / insertion methods are available locally		
Local policy for confirming location of enteral feeding tubes		
Indications and implications of oro-gastric feeding		
Appropriate use of restraints (i.e. nasal bridles and mittens)	-	
Long-term feeding tube indication and local referral process	1	
Indication for parenteral nutrition and local escalation process		
Has awareness of:		
Increased risk of dysphagia in the critically ill		
Local dysphagia screening protocol		
Patients who require immediate speech and language therapy (SLT) input rather than nurse led		
screening		
Able to identify and recommend appropriate		
Feeding route(s) (PO / EN / PN)		
Enteral feeding tube (gastric, post-pyloric)		
Use of nasal bridles and mittens		
Identifies and communicates with relevant MDT members when:	2	
long-term feeding tubes are indicated		
there are concerns over swallow safety		
when parenteral nutrition is required		

pg. 16

Nutritional Products		
Able to list enteral feeding products available in trust and indications of use	_	
Has awareness of local 'out of hours' protocols	_ 1	
Able to select an appropriate nutritional products and devise appropriate feeding regimen (oral and		
enteral)	2	
Nutritional Diagnosis		· · ·
Able to devise appropriate nutritional diagnosis for critically unwell patient	2	
Dietetic Care Plan		· · · · ·
Able to demonstrate clinical reasoning skills		
Able to formulate aims and goals of nutrition intervention considering all clinical parameters	_	
Able to develop appropriate nutrition care plan based on aims and goals	2	
Communicates dietetic care plan with MDT		
Able to evaluate if the dietetic care plan is achieved		
Able to identify barriers to achieving dietetic care plan		
Able to modify care plans to overcome barriers	- 3	
Identifies and refers patients who require input from the nutrition team		
Outcomes		· · · ·
Aware of BDA Outcomes guidance and the CCSG outcome tool		
Collects and inputs data into local outcome tools	3	
Discharge Planning	- I	
Able to adjust aims and dietetic care plan in preparation for discharge (e.g. duration of feeding, feed	3	
availability, liaison with MDT re insulin / feeding timings)		
Able to recognise barriers to discharge and issues that may delay discharge		
Handover		
Able to provide clear handover to receiving dietitian in reasonable timeframe	'	
Able to complete any local handover / rehabilitation forms with required dietetic information	3	
Demonstrates knowledge of nutritional challenges faced by critically ill patients on transfer to wards		

Is aware of local ward allocations in hospital		
Outreach Follow-up Clinics		
Has awareness of the importance of follow up clinics and impact on long term outcomes		
Has awareness of local follow up clinics and referral pathway		-
Has awareness of what resources are available to support patients following discharge from critical care /	3	-
hospital (ICU steps, local resources)		

pg. 18

# Acknowledgements

Many organisations and individuals have contributed to the CapitalAHP C<sub>3</sub>Framework. As a regional collaborative undertaking it belongs to those who have contributed to is and those who improve it through testing and feedback. The final version will have a full list of acknowledgements. This list represents leadership, participation in the consultation, sharing of frameworks and original documents, conversations, advice given over zoom, coffee, email and the old telephone:

Barking, Havering and Redbridge NHS Foundation Trust	St Georges University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
Barts Health NHS Foundation Trust	University College Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Chelsea and Westminster NHS Foundation Trust	UCLPartners
Epsom and St Hellier NHS Foundation Trust	
Guys and St Thomas and the Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust	
Hillingdon NHS Foundation Trust	
Imperial College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
Kings College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
Kings Health Partners	
Kingston Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Foundation Trust	
London Northwest Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	
North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust	
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	
	λ.

CapitalAHP C3Framework – Pilot Version – December 2021

pg. 19 🏠 Landred

# Entrustable Professional Activity Completion Template

Fill out and sign off as a record of EPA progress and competency

### **EPA Number**

(eg Dietetics EPA 1):

This is to certify that (name):

HCPC number:

Employing organisation:

Has presented evidence that demonstrates that they have reached the required level of supervision (level 4) for this entrustable professional activity

Final signoff must be by one experienced critical care AHP of the relevant profession

Assessor name and employing organisation:

Assessor signature:

HCPC number:

Employing organisation:

Date:

CapitalAHP C3Framework – Pilot Version – December 2021

Lann