

Non-CCT CESR Paediatric Anaesthesia

Non-CCT CESR applicants in Paediatric Anaesthesia will be expected to submit much the same evidence as those applying for a CESR in Anaesthetics (please refer to pages 1-12 [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, knowledge, skills and experience (KSE) 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 3 paediatric anaesthesia KSE, a Specialist Interest Area (SIA) in paediatric anaesthesia and the additional selected KSE from Stage 3 relevant to the paediatric surgery patient population.

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

Additional KSE (applied to the paediatric population)

Curriculum Domain 9: General Anaesthesia

High-level Learning Outcome:

- **Provides safe and effective general anaesthesia independently for patients within defined areas of a special interest (paediatric anaesthesia).**

Knowledge

- 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
- Contributes to departmental expertise in one or more defined areas of special interest.

Skills

- Provides general anaesthesia for paediatric patients undergoing elective and emergency surgery in general settings for common complex surgical procedures
- 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.

Experience

- Applies understanding of co-morbidities in patients requiring general anaesthesia and delivers management strategies to offer individualised care
- 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 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.

Curriculum Domain 11: Resuscitation and Transfer

High-level Learning Outcome:

- **Is able to lead the multidisciplinary team for all patients requiring resuscitation from any cause, subsequent stabilisation and post-resuscitation care**
- **Able to supervise inter-hospital transfers and evaluate the necessary resources for patient transfers.**

Knowledge/Experience

- Maintains resuscitation capabilities achieved in earlier stages.

Skills

- Identifies situations where specialist retrieval teams are required.

Experience

- Leads the clinical care of patients requiring retrieval/transfer
- Leads debrief sessions for both staff and relatives in a sensitive, compassionate and constructive manner
- Evaluates the suitability of resuscitation, stabilisation, retrieval or transfer
- Leads debrief sessions for both staff and relatives in a sensitive, compassionate and constructive manner
- Explains the requirements for safe patient transfer by air retrieval.

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) Paediatric Anaesthesia.

Additional Practical Procedures (applied to the paediatric population)

		Supervision level
Airway management	Insertion of supraglottic airway	4
	Intubation using standard laryngoscope	4
	Intubation using video laryngoscope	4
	Fibreoptic intubation	3
	Emergency front of neck access (simulation)	4
	Lung isolation technique (e.g. double lumen tube or bronchial blocker)	2a
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
Regional Techniques	Lumbar epidural	4
	Low thoracic epidural	3
	Spinal anaesthesia	4
	Combined spinal/epidural	4
	Simple peripheral nerve block	4