

Test of Competence 2021: Marking Criteria

Children's Nursing

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Important information

This document is intended to provide candidates with additional information to help them to prepare for the test of competence (Part 2). This document should be read in conjunction with the candidate information booklet, recommended/core reading, the mock OSCE and the Guidance on Taking Your OSCE.

As part of continuous improvement of the assessment and in response to changes in clinical best practice, the marking criteria for a specific OSCE station can be subject to change, so the information presented in this document should be treated as indicative. Candidates must be confident in performing the skills required by the NMC and should not attempt to memorise or rote learn the marking criteria as these are subject to periodic change.

OSCE assessment

Assessment process

Each station is marked against unique criteria matched to the skill being assessed. Within each station's marking grid, there are essential criteria that a candidate must meet in order to pass. These reflect the minimum acceptable standards of a pre-registration nurse entering the register.

For each station, a red flag can be applied if a candidate makes an action which could cause harm to a patient.

APIE stations

Assessment marking criteria: all APIEs

Assessment criteria	
1	Assess the safety of the scene and privacy and dignity of the child/infant and carer.
2	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels, following WHO guidelines.
3	Introduces self to infant/child and parent. Communicates with patient using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
4	Checks identity (ID) with carer and/or child (name is essential and either their date of birth or hospital number) verbally, against wristband, where appropriate, and documentation.
5	Checks for allergies verbally and on wrist band.
6	Gains consent and explains reason for the assessment.
7	Uses a calm voice, speech is clear, body language is open, and personal space is appropriate.
8	Conducts an A–E assessment– verbalisation allowed:
8a	Airway: • clear • no visual obstructions
8b	Breathing: • respiratory rate • rhythm • depth • oxygen saturation level • respiratory noises (rattle wheeze, stridor, coughing) • unequal air entry • visual signs of respiratory distress (use of accessory respiratory muscles, sweating, cyanosis, 'see-saw' breathing)
8c	Circulation: • heart rate • rhythm • strength • blood pressure • capillary refill • pallor and perfusion.
8d	Disability: • conscious level using ACVPU (alert, confusion, voice, pain, unresponsive) • presence of pain • urine output • blood glucose.

8e	Exposure: • takes and records temperature • asks for the presence of bleeds, rashes, injuries and/or bruises • obtains a medical history.
9	Accurately measures and documents the patient's vital signs and specific assessment tools.
10	Calculates paediatric early warning score (PEWS) accurately.
11	Accurately completes document: signs, and adds date and time (when appropriate) on assessment charts.
12	Conducts a holistic assessment relevant to the patient's scenario.
13	Disposes of equipment appropriately – verbalisation accepted.
14	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels, following WHO guidelines – verbalisation accepted.
15	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code': Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Planning marking criteria: all APIEs

Assessment criteria	
1	Clearly and legibly handwrites answers.
2	Identifies two relevant nursing family/child-centred care problems/needs.
3	Identifies aims for both problems.
4	Sets appropriate evaluation date for both problems.
5	Ensures that nursing and family/child-centred care interventions are current/evidence-based/best practice.
6	Uses professional terminology in care planning.
7	Does not use abbreviations or acronyms.
8	Ensures strike-through errors retain legibility.
9	Accurately prints, signs and dates.
10	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code': Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Implementation marking criteria: all APIEs

Assessment criteria	
1	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
2	Introduces self to infant/child and parent. Communicates with patient using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
3	Seeks consent prior to administering medication.
4	Checks allergies on chart and confirms with the child and/or carer, also notes red ID wristband (where appropriate).
5	Before administering any prescribed drug, looks at the child's prescription chart and correctly verbalises ALL of the following checks: • child (checks ID with child and/or carer: verbally, against wristband (where appropriate) and documentation) • drug • dose • date and time of administration • route and method of administration • diluent (as appropriate).
6	Correctly checks ALL of the following: • validity of prescription • signature of prescriber • prescription is legible. If any of these pieces of information is missing, unclear or illegible, the nurse should not proceed with administration and should consult the prescriber.
7	Briefly acknowledges any possible contraindications and relevant medical information prior to administration (prompt permitted). (This may not be relevant in all scenarios.)
8	Provides a correct explanation of what each drug being administered is for to the child and/or their carer (prompt permitted) and highlights any specific information regarding instruction for administration (e.g. on an empty stomach, take with food, take after food, specific timing etc.) (This may not be relevant in all scenarios.)
9	Administers drugs due for administration safely and correctly: • Administers correct dose • Checks expiry date • Handles medication correctly.

10	Omits drugs not to be administered and provides verbal rationale (may be asked for reason for non-administration if not verbalised).
11	Accurately documents drug administration and non-administration.
12	Accurately documents the details of person administering medication on page 2.
13	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Evaluation marking criteria: all APIEs

	Assessment criteria
Situation	
1a	Introduces self and the clinical setting.
1b	States the patient's name, hospital number and/or date of birth, and location.
1c	States the reason for the handover (where relevant).
Background	
2a	States date of admission/visit/reason for initial admission/referral to specialist team and diagnosis.
2b	Notes previous medical history and relevant medication/social history.
2c	Gives details of current events and detailing findings from assessment.
Assessment	
3a	States most recent observations (if applicable), any results from assessments undertaken, and what changes have occurred.
3b	Identifies main nursing family/child-centred care problems/needs.
3c	States nursing and medical interventions completed.
3d	States areas of concern.
Recommendation	
4	States what is required of the person taking the handover and proposes a realistic plan of action.
Overall	
5	Verbal communication is clear and appropriate.
6	Systematic and structured approach taken to handover.
7	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code': Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Clinical skills stations

Administration of inhaled medication (AIM) marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Introduces self, explains procedure and confirms that consent has been given by the parent. Communicates with manikin, using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
2	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
3	Requests/assists the child to sit in an upright position.
4	Before administering any prescribed drug, looks at the person's prescription chart and correctly verbalises ALL of the following checks: • child (checks ID with child and/or carer: verbally, against wristband (where appropriate) and documentation) • drug • dose • date and time of administration • route and method of administration • diluent (as appropriate) • allergies.
5	Correctly checks ALL of the following: • validity of prescription • signature of prescriber • prescription is legible. If any of these pieces of information is missing, unclear or illegible, the nurse should not proceed with administration and should consult the prescriber.
6	Removes the mouthpiece cover from the inhaler.
7	Shakes the inhaler well for 2 to 5 seconds.
8	With a spacer device: Checks the appropriate size mask for the spacer mouthpiece. Inserts metered dose inhaler (MDI) into end of spacer device. Asks the child to exhale completely and then positions the mask over the child's nose and mouth and forms a seal, while holding the inhaler.
9	Asks the child to tip head back slightly and inhale slowly and deeply through the mouth while depressing the canister fully.
10	Instructs the child to use single-breath technique: breathing in slowly for 2 to 3 seconds and holding their breath for approximately 10 seconds, before exhaling slowly through pursed lips. OR If the child cannot hold their breath for more than 5 seconds, instructs them to use 'tidal breathing' or 'multi-breath technique': breathing in and out steadily five times.
11	Administers drugs due for administration safely and correctly: • Administers correct dose • Checks expiry date • Handles medication correctly.
12	Instructs the child to wait a minimum of 60 seconds between inhalations (if same medication), or 2 to 3 minutes between inhalations (if different medication). Shakes the

	inhaler between doses.
13	Cleans any equipment used and discards all disposable equipment in appropriate containers.
14	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
15	Candidate documents date, time and signature on drug administration record.
16	Reassures the child appropriately. Closes the interaction professionally and appropriately.
17	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Aseptic non-touch technique marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Introduces self and explains procedure.
2	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub and dons disposable gloves and apron.
3	Cleans trolley with detergent wipes (or equivalent) from farthest to nearest point.
4	Removes and disposes of gloves and apron. Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub.
5	Checks that all the equipment required for the procedure is available and, where applicable, is sterile (i.e. that packaging is undamaged, intact and dry, and that sterility indicators are present on any sterilised items and have changed colour, where applicable).
6	Places all the equipment required for the procedure on the bottom shelf of the clean dressing trolley (or suitable equivalent). (Equipment: sterile dressing pack, NaCl 0.9% for cleaning, alcohol cleaning wipes, wound dressing, alcohol hand rub, and disposable apron.)
7	Takes the trolley to the child's bedside, disturbing the curtains as little as possible.
8	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
9	Dons a disposable plastic apron.
10	Opens the outer cover of the sterile pack and, once verified that the pack is the correct way up, slides the contents, without touching them, onto the top shelf of the trolley (or suitable equivalent).
11	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub.
12	Opens the sterile field using only the corners of the paper.
13	Opens any other packs, tipping their contents gently onto the centre of the sterile field. Uses alcohol wipe to clean the saline solution for 30 seconds, and allows it to dry for 30 seconds.
14	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub and dons sterile gloves.

15	Carries out and completes the relevant procedure using an aseptic non-touch technique: • drapes sterile field around/under the wound area • dips gauze in saline solution • cleans wound in a single stroke, taking care not to over-clean the wound • applies new dressing • avoids contaminating sterile field or key parts at all times.
16	Replaces bedcovers.
17	Disposes of waste appropriately – verbalisation accepted.
18	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines – verbalisation accepted.
19	Checks that the child is comfortable and is able to reach the call buzzer.
20	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Blood glucose monitoring marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Assembles the equipment required and checks that the strips are in date and have not been exposed to air.
2	Explains the procedure with the child and parent, using age-appropriate communication skills. Gains consent.
3	Cleans own hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
4	Dons a disposable plastic apron and non-sterile gloves.
5	Checks that the child's hands are visibly clean.
6	Takes a single use lancet and takes blood sample from the appropriate site depending on the age of the child: side of heel in under 1yr or side of finger in children, ensuring that the site of piercing is rotated. Avoids use of index finger and thumb.
7	Inserts the testing strip into the glucometer and applies blood to the strip. Ensures that the window on the test strip is entirely covered with blood.
8	Verbalises giving the patient/parent a piece of gauze to stop the bleeding.
9	Ensures that all sharps and non-sharp waste are disposed of safely and in accordance with locally approved procedures.
10	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines – verbalisation accepted.
11	Verbalises whether the result is within normal limits and indicates whether any action is required.
12	Documents the result accurately, clearly and legibly.
13	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Fine-bore nasogastric tube (NGT) insertion marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Introduces self to parent and infant. Gains consent from parent. Addresses manikin using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
2	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
3	Assembles the equipment required and dons a disposable plastic apron and non-sterile gloves.
4	Positions the infant lying at an angle $>30^{\circ}$. Ensures that the infant is secure, warm and comfortably positioned – may be swaddled.
5	Performs a NEX measurement by measuring the distance from the infant's nose to their earlobe plus the distance from the earlobe to the bottom of the xiphisternum, taking note of the measurement marks on the tube.
6	Ensures chosen nostril is clear of secretions.
7	Lubricates approx 5 to 10cm of the tube with warm water.
8	Ensures there is working oxygen and suction at the bedside.
9	Inserts the proximal end of the tube into the nostril and slides backwards and inwards along the floor of the nose to the nasopharynx. Stops if encounters any obstruction, and tries again in slightly different direction or uses other nostril.
10	Asks the child to start swallowing if they are able to (dependant on age/development) and can understand this instruction, as tube passes down nasopharynx into the oesophagus.
11	Advances the tube through the pharynx as infant swallows until the measured indicator on the tube reaches the entrance of the nostril.
12	Recognises any signs of distress such as coughing or breathlessness, when the tube would be removed immediately.
13	Uses adherent dressing tape to secure the tube to nostril and cheek.
14	Aspirates a small amount of the stomach contents using a syringe no smaller than 20ml, confirming that the tube is in position by using a pH indicator strip and confirming the presence of acid (the pH should be equal to or less than 5.5). Uses the integral cap to cap the tube.
15	Disposes of equipment including apron and gloves appropriately – verbalisation accepted.
16	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
17	Comforts and settles the infant as necessary.
18	States the additional checks that may be undertaken to check tube positioning before commencing feeding (i.e. further checking with pH indicator strip immediately prior to each feed/in very specific circumstances radiologically).
19	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Medication administration via NGT marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
2	Introduces self and communicates with child using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
3	Checks allergies on chart, also notes red ID wristband (where appropriate).
4	Before administering any prescribed drug, looks at the child's prescription chart and correctly checks ALL of the following: Correct: • child (checks ID: verbally with child or against wristband (where appropriate) and documentation), • drug • dose • date and time of administration • route and method of administration • diluent (as appropriate).
5	Correctly checks ALL of the following: • validity of prescription • signature of prescriber • prescription is legible. If any of these pieces of information is missing, unclear or illegible, the nurse should not proceed with administration and should consult the prescriber.
6	Briefly acknowledges any possible contraindications and relevant medical information prior to administration (prompt permitted). (This may not be relevant in all scenarios.)
7	Provides a correct explanation of what each drug being administered is for to the child and/or the examiner (prompt permitted) and highlights any specific information regarding instruction for administration (e.g. on an empty stomach, take with food, take after food, specific timing etc.) (This may not be relevant in all scenarios.)
8	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
9	Assembles the equipment required and dons a disposable plastic apron and non-sterile gloves.
10	Prepares equipment using non-touch technique.
11	Ensures child is comfortable while ensuring privacy and dignity.
12	Checks the length of the NGT on the manikin, before commencing procedure.

13	Demonstrates how they would aspirate a small amount of the stomach contents using a syringe no smaller than 20mL, confirming that the tube is in position by using a pH indicator strip and confirming the presence of acid (the pH should be equal to or less than 5.5).
14	Verbalises how they would flush the NGT with sterile water.
15	Administers drug due for administration safely and correctly: •Kinks the tube before removing the bung from the tube and attaching the syringe •Administers correct dose • Checks expiry date • Handles medication correctly •Replaces cap after administration of medication.
16	Verbalises how they would flush the NGT with sterile water.
17	Ensures child is comfortable after procedure.
18	Disposes of equipment including apron and gloves appropriately – verbalisation accepted.
19	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
20	Accurately documents drug administration and non-administration.
21	Accurately documents the details of person administering medication.
22	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Oxygen therapy marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Explains the procedure with the child and the parent/carer using age-appropriate communication skills. Gains consent.
2	Before administering any prescribed drug, looks at the person's prescription chart and correctly verbalises ALL of the following checks: • child (checks ID with child and/or carer: verbally, against wristband (where appropriate) and documentation) • target saturations • device and flow rate • date and time of administration • allergies.
3	Correctly checks ALL of the following: • validity of prescription • signature of prescriber • prescription is legible. If any of these pieces of information is missing, unclear or illegible, the nurse should not proceed with administration and should consult the prescriber.
4	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water, and dries with paper towels, following WHO guidelines.
5	Identifies/selects the correct equipment and assembles and attaches the tubing to the flow meter.
6	Turns the oxygen flow meter on, selecting the correct flow rate of oxygen for the method of delivery.
7	Demonstrates covering the one-way valve with fingers and verbalises that they would do this until the bag is fully inflated, if required.
8	Places the selected device correctly, ensuring it is securely held in place and confirming the child is comfortable.
9	Ensures that the chosen delivery method is comfortable for the child.
10	States that they will reassess the saturations to check whether they are within the normal target range for the child, escalating if this is not achieved.
11	States that they will inspect the child's skin regularly around the face, ears and back of head, and provide regular mouth care.
12	Documents the administration accurately, clearly and legibly.
13	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code: Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Explains the procedure to the child, using age-appropriate communication skills.
2	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels, following WHO guidelines. Dons non-sterile gloves and apron.
3	Assembles equipment.
4	Asks and assists the child to sit in an upright position.
5	Inserts a disposable mouthpiece into the peak flow meter or uses a single-use/reusable peak flow meter.
6	Verbalises that the needle on the gauge is pushed down to zero.
7	Asks the child to hold the peak flow meter horizontally, ensuring that their fingers do not impede the gauge.
8	Asks the child to take a deep breath in through their mouth to full inspiration.
9	Asks the child immediately to place their lips tightly around the mouthpiece, obtaining a tight seal.
10	Asks the child to blow out through the meter in a short sharp 'huff' as forcefully as they can.
11	Takes a note of the reading and returns the needle on the gauge to zero. Asks the child to take a moment to rest and then repeats the procedure twice, noting the reading each time.
12	Accurately documents the highest of the three acceptable readings.
13	Disposes of equipment appropriately – verbalisation accepted.
14	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels following WHO guidelines.
15	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code': Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Subcutaneous injection marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Introduces self. Explains and discusses the procedure with the child and parents. Interacts with child using age-appropriate language and communication skills.
2	Before administering any prescribed drug, looks at the child's prescription chart and correctly verbalises ALL of the following checks: • child (checks ID with child and/or carer: verbally, against wristband (where appropriate) and documentation) • drug • dose • date and time of administration • route and method of administration • diluent (as appropriate) • allergies.
3	Correctly checks ALL of the following: • validity of prescription • signature of prescriber • prescription is legible. If any of these pieces of information is missing, unclear or illegible, the nurse should not proceed with administration and should consult the prescriber.
4	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels, following WHO guidelines.
5	Closes the curtains/door and assists the child into the required position. Removes the appropriate garment to expose injection site.
6	Use distraction techniques and assistance of parent/caregiver.
7	Assesses the injection site for signs of inflammation, oedema, infection and skin lesions. Rotates injection sites if having regular injections.
8	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels.
9	States would assess the cleanliness of the injection site. States that if the site is clean there would be no need to clean, however if required would clean with a swab saturated with isopropyl alcohol 70% for 30 seconds and allows to dry for 30 seconds.
10	Assembles the equipment by priming the pen and dialing the dose using a non-touch technique.

11	Gently pinches the skin into a fold, if required.
12	Holds the pen at a 90° angle to the skin and pushes the needle into the skin.
13	Injects the medicine slowly, then waits for 10 seconds before withdrawing the pen.
14	Withdraws the needle rapidly and applies gentle pressure with sterile gauze. Does not massage the area.
15	Administers drugs due for administration safely and correctly: • Administers correct dose • Checks expiry date • Handles medication correctly.
16	Ensures that all sharps and non-sharp waste are disposed of safely and in accordance with locally approved procedures.
17	Cleans hands with alcohol hand rub, or washes with soap and water and dries with paper towels.
18	Signs and dates the drug administration record.
19	Acts professionally throughout the procedure in accordance with NMC (2018) 'The Code': Professional standards of practice and behaviour for nurses, midwives and nursing associates'.

Professional values stations

Bullying marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that any form of bullying and harassment is unacceptable and violates a person's human and legal rights.
2	Identifies that employers have a duty of care to provide a safe and healthy working environment for their staff, and that this is not achieved if a staff member is subjected to bullying.
3	Recognises the need to follow the actions set out in the local bullying and harassment policy.
4	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety, and promote professionalism and trust. Bullying is not a behaviour that protects others or promotes trust.
5	Encourages and supports Pat to report the incidents of harassment to the senior manager. Reports their own observations to the senior manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally and in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
6	Recognises that they may be asked by the senior manager to record a witness statement, documenting what was seen and what steps were taken to deal with the matter, including to whom the incident was reported. The witness statement must be signed and dated.
7	Recognises that Pat may need psychological support from the employee counselling service, and encourages her to use this resource.
8	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Drug error marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises the possible consequence of error and the importance of patient safety, and takes measures to reduce the effects of harm.
2	Checks the stability of the patient by taking observations, informs the nurse in charge and medical team of the event, and seeks advice.
3	Recognises the importance of disclosing the occurrence to the patient and of apologising, reflecting the duty of candour.
4	Documents events, actions and consequences in the patient's records, and completes an incident report.
5	Demonstrates the importance of reflection, explores the sequence of events and factors that may have influenced the occurrence, recognises the learning opportunity, and identifies the need to revisit drug administration procedure.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Falsifying Observations marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that their colleague has deliberately misrepresented the care given by falsifying vital observations.
2	Identifies the need for immediate action to assess all patients' vital signs to ensure patient safety.
3	Documents events, actions and consequences in the patients' records, and completes an incident report.
4	Acknowledges their professional duty to report their colleague's dishonest behaviour to their manager, which may result in a notification to the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
5	Reports concerns to the manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally and in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
6	Recognises that the fundamental tenets of the nursing profession are truth and honesty, and that this behaviour does not promote the standards and values set out in 'The Code' of promoting professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Falsifying timesheets marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that falsifying timesheets for personal financial gain is an unlawful fraudulent action.
2	Acknowledges their professional duty to report the nurse's unlawful and dishonest behaviours to their manager and the professional body, the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
3	Verbally reports concerns to the manager and the temporary staffing manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally and in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
4	Makes a clear written incident report of the occurrence, including the date and with whom the concern was raised.
5	Recognises that they may be asked to make a formal witness statement for the NHS fraud team and the police.
6	Recognises that the fundamental tenets of the nursing profession are truth and honesty, and that this behaviour does not promote the standards and values set out in 'The Code' for promoting professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Hand washing marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises the importance of handwashing and using appropriate PPE in clinical practice.
2	Acknowledges their professional duty to protect patients from harm and uphold infection control standards.
3	States that they would ask the junior doctor to wash their hands before approaching the patient.
4	Discusses the importance of maintaining patient trust.
5	Discusses how and to whom they should escalate concerns, particularly if this is an ongoing concern regarding this doctor.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety, and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Hospital food marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that taking or consuming NHS or hospital property is prohibited and constitutes theft.
2	Acknowledges their professional duty to report their colleague's dishonest behaviour to their senior manager, which may result in notification to the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and may place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
3	Attempts to locate a replacement meal that the patient is happy with. If this is not possible, considers that it may compromise good nutritional care.
4	Raises concern with the senior manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally or in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
5	Recognises that they may be asked by a senior manager to record a witness statement, documenting what was seen and what steps were taken to deal with the matter, including to whom the incident was reported. The witness statement must be signed and dated.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety, and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Impaired performance marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that their colleague's social behaviour has created the potential for patient harm, as Dana is not able to practise safely and effectively.
2	Acknowledges the requirement to uphold the reputation of the profession and display behaviours that promote public trust.
3	Recognises the professional duty to report any concerns that may result in the care of patients being compromised, and that the failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
4	Raises the concern with a manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally and in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
5	Considers that their manager may ask them to record an incident report/witness statement, documenting what they have seen and which steps were taken to deal with the matter, including to whom the incident was reported. The witness statement must be signed and dated.
6	Takes into consideration their responsibility for the safety of their colleague, considering the effects of alcohol on their ability to work and drive home.
7	Considers that their colleague may need further support in dealing with an alcohol misuse problem.
8	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety and promote professionalism and trust.
9	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Laboratory results marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Outlines their colleague's professional responsibility to respect a patient's right to privacy and confidentiality in all aspects of care and the requirement to act with honesty and integrity at all times (the duty of candour).
2	Reassures the colleague that the paramedics would share any concerns about her neighbour's welfare with other healthcare professionals.
3	Recognises that accessing patient data without need or consent is a breach of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which may incur a financial penalty and also poses a question as to their colleague's professional suitability.
4	Acknowledges the colleague's concern and feelings, and that they are acting with care and compassion. However, explains the need to respect the patient's right to privacy and confidentiality.
5	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety, and promote professionalism and trust.
6	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Possible abuse marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Acknowledges the need to escalate concern regarding safeguarding without patient consent, reflecting duty of candour.
2	Communicates with compassion and empathy in language appropriate to the patient.
3	Identifies the need to act without delay as there is a risk to patient safety, and raises concern at the first reasonable opportunity.
4	Raises concern with manager or local authority safeguarding lead in accordance with the safeguarding policy. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
5	Makes a clear written record of the concern (including a body map) and the steps taken to deal with the matter, including the date and with whom the concern was raised.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Racism marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that the individual is not adhering to the fundamental tenets of 'The Code' of promoting the health, wellbeing, rights, privacy and the dignity of individuals.
2	Recognises that the action of posting racially abusive comments demonstrates personal attitudinal views that deviate from the values of the nursing profession.
3	Acknowledges their professional duty to report the individual's unlawful racist behaviour to their manager and professional body, the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
4	Identifies that, although there are no clinical concerns about the individual, patients may be put at risk because of the racist attitudes she holds.
5	Reports the post to the social media platform and 'unfriends' the colleague to dissociate from them.
6	Recognises that the employer may share the event with the police and so they may be required to make a formal statement.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Recognising signs of professional burnout marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises the physical, emotional, and psychological demands of professional practice and acknowledges the importance of self-awareness in managing these challenges.
2	Demonstrates the ability to identify signs of burnout in themselves or colleagues, including stress, fatigue, or declining mental health, and understands the potential impact on patient care and team dynamics.
3	Identifies the need to act without delay to minimise risks to health and well-being, taking appropriate steps at the first reasonable opportunity to address concerns.
4	Communicates concerns clearly, compassionately, and objectively, ensuring that the patient seeks appropriate support from supervisors, managers, or occupational health services.
5	Escalates concerns in accordance with organisational policies and procedures, maintaining honesty, objectivity, and professionalism in the process.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Social media marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that sharing confidential information and posting pictures of patients and people receiving care without their consent is inappropriate.
2	Recognises professional duty to report any concerns about the safety of people in their care or the public, and that failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting duty of candour.
3	States that acknowledging someone else's post (sharing/reacting/commenting) can imply the endorsement or support of that point of view.
4	Raises concern with manager at the most reasonable opportunity, verbally or in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
5	Completes an incident report, recording the events, the steps taken to deal with the matter including the date and with whom the concern was raised.
6	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety and promote professionalism and trust.
7	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Witnessed abuse marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Recognises that their colleague has used an unsafe and clinically inappropriate moving and handling technique to manoeuvre the patient up the bed.
2	Recognises that the patient may have suffered physical harm by being forcefully moved up the bed, undertakes a full assessment, and ensures that the patient is comfortable.
3	Identifies that the tone and delivery of their colleague's words were aggressive and inappropriate and caused the patient emotional distress. Communicates with compassion and empathy to reassure the patient.
4	Acknowledges their own professional duty to report the colleague's behaviours to their manager, which may result in notification to the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Failure to report concerns may bring their own fitness to practise into question and place their own registration at risk, reflecting the duty of candour.
5	Raises the concern with a manager at the earliest opportunity, verbally and in writing. Recognises the need to be clear, honest and objective about the reasons for concern.
6	Documents what was seen and the steps taken to deal with the matter, including to whom the incident was reported. Identifies that the witness statement must be signed and dated.
7	Acknowledges the need to keep to and uphold the standards and values set out in 'The Code': prioritise people, practise effectively, preserve safety, and promote professionalism and trust.
8	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Evidence-based practice stations

Ankle sprain marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs the patient that both paracetamol and ibuprofen are equally effective analgesics.
1c	Explains to the patient that some clinicians prefer to prescribe ibuprofen but there is no clear evidence that it is superior.
1d	Advises that the current available research suggests that paracetamol is an effective analgesia for pain resulting from soft-tissue injuries.
1e	Explains to the patient that, although ibuprofen is safe, it can have more adverse effects and be contraindicated in patients who have bronchospasm, cardiac and renal failure.
1f	Recognises that the patient is asthmatic and advises that paracetamol would be more suitable.

Bedside handover marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusion, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs Tanveer that research has shown that adult patients and nurses both prefer handover at the bedside rather than elsewhere.
1c	Informs Tanveer that most patients find bedside handovers beneficial as they feel involved in their own care and it supports two-way communication.
1d	Advises Tanveer that patients prefer to have a family member/carer/friend present and to have two nurses rather than the nursing team present. However, having a family member/carer/friend present was not considered important by nurses.
1e	Explains to Tanveer that, while patients expressed a weak preference for having sensitive information handed over quietly at the bedside, nurses expressed a relatively strong preference for handing sensitive information over verbally away from the bedside.
1f	Advises Tanveer that developing the process and design of bedside handover can improve the implementation of this important patient-centred safety initiative in hospitals.

Cervical screening marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains to Roshni that the main cause of cervical cancer is human papillomavirus (HPV).
1c	Informs Roshni that it can take between 10 and 20 years for cervical cancer to develop from an HPV infection. Therefore, a woman's current sexual behaviour does not necessarily reflect her current risk.
1d	Explains that the peak age for developing cervical cancer is 30 to 45, but it can occur in anyone who has a cervix, irrespective of age.
1e	Discusses any concerns and/or fears about screening with Roshni.
1f	Advises Roshni that she should attend for screening every 3 years until she turns 49, when she should attend every 5 years. Women will be invited to attend after 65 only if they have previously received an abnormal result.

Dementia and music marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs Bindu's daughter that research trials have been conducted where music therapy has been introduced and that they have had some benefits for individuals who have dementia. The patients involved in the study had all had at least five music therapy sessions.
1c	Explains to Bindu's daughter that there is a lack of evidence that music therapy can improve symptoms of agitation.
1d	Explains that the current research available suggests some evidence to show that music therapy can positively improve depression, and this may provide a rationale for implementing music therapy.
1e	Informs Bindu's daughter that music therapy may have a positive effect on the overall quality of life of individuals who have dementia. However, this evidence is less reliable than the evidence on depression.
1f	Informs Bindu's daughter that there is no clear evidence on how long the effects created by music therapy remain after the activity stops.

Diabetes marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs the patient that they are less likely to suffer with hypoglycaemia as they are not prescribed insulin. However, hypoglycaemia remains a serious concern and there is a need to be vigilant, to monitor blood glucose levels and to recognise the signs and symptoms of hypoglycaemia.
1c	Advises the patient that hypoglycaemic episodes are often caused by diet-related factors, such as missing a meal or not eating enough carbohydrates. Emphasises the importance of eating regular meals and discusses the daily recommended amount of carbohydrates.
1d	Advises the patient to observe for excessive sweating, feeling faint, light-headed, blurred vision, new confusion and/or nausea, and to call 999 if any of these symptoms is experienced.
1e	Advises the patient to inform friends and family that, if the patient appears confused or loses consciousness, it may be a hypoglycaemic episode and to seek emergency medical help by calling 999.
1f	Informs the patient that an episode of acute illness may cause irregularities in blood glucose, and so blood sugars need to be monitored more frequently and any changes reported.

Donor human milk marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains to baby Thomas' parents that donor milk is recommended by the British Association of Perinatal Medicine for premature babies like baby Thomas.
1c	Acknowledges the woman's feelings and empathetically discusses that, although Mum's milk is always the best option, they would suggest donor milk at this time.
1d	Explains that Baby Thomas is at high risk of necrotising enterocolitis (NEC) due to being born prematurely and the dangers of NEC. Explain that donor milk can help prevent NEC.
1e	Explains that there are risks to donor milk compared to formula milk, e.g. slow development, but that studies show this is unlikely.
1f	Shows empathetic support and encourages parents to ask any questions to both the nurses and the doctors.
1g	Reassures that they will not give donor milk to the baby without parental consent.
1h	Offers options for breast-feeding support to the mother.

Effective Communication with Colleagues marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
2	Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of effective communication for patient care and safety.
3	Identifies potential challenges to effective communication and explains the role of structured communication.
4	Explains how better communication can have a positive effect on job satisfaction in the long-term.
5	Highlights the role of teamwork and mutual respect in fostering a positive workplace culture.
6	Handwriting is clear and legible.

Female myocardial infarction (MI) marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Recognises that the importance of early and correct recognition of MI symptoms is vital in order to seek medical care promptly for a better outcome.
1c	Informs the patient that, as a female, she may or may not experience chest pain.
1d	Informs the patient that she may experience nausea and back, shoulder, throat/neck, cheek/teeth and arm pain.
1e	Emphasises to the patient that she should report any symptoms whether she considers them to be cardiac-related or not.
1f	Encourages the patient to call 999 immediately if she experiences any of the above symptoms.

Fever in children marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains to Selai that the fever is an important immune mechanism in fighting the underlying infection and that it is recommended to treat a fever only if it is causing the child distress.
1c	Considers that both paracetamol or ibuprofen can safely be used to treat the fever.
1d	Informs Selai that it is recommended that Ibuprofen is taken with food to reduce potential gastric side effects and they should encourage the child to eat something when taking ibuprofen. However explains that ibuprofen is safe to administer with or without food in the short term (up to 7 days).
1e	Considers whether the child has asthma, as both ibuprofen and paracetamol can exacerbate respiratory symptoms.
1f	Explains that healthcare professionals may perceive that ibuprofen has more adverse effects than paracetamol but that there is not the evidence to support this.

O2 saturations marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains that over-oxygenation can cause harm to children.
1c	Explains that ventilation has negative side-effects and reducing the time of organ support will have many benefits.
1d	Explains that conservative targets did not cause any additional harm compared with liberal targets.
1e	Approaches the discussion compassionately, acknowledging their concern, and reassures the parents.

Parental presence marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains the duty of family-centred care.
1c	Explains that parental presence, which requires reassurance and understanding of what is happening, can improve children's health outcomes.
1d	Discusses how parents' understanding of the situation is improved if they've been able to witness the intervention.
1e	Explains that parents who were not able to be present during their child's resuscitation attempts reported higher distress levels; and that most parents who witnessed the attempts, said that they were pleased they were able to be there.

Pressure ulcer prevention marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs the patient that a specific foam preventative dressing applied to a person's sacrum has been shown to reduce pressure ulcer development by 10%. However, even with a dressing, a pressure ulcer may still develop, although it may occur later.
1c	Explains that a very rare side effect of the foam dressing is a mild skin irritation.
1d	Advises the patient that, being male, he may be at more risk of developing a pressure sore.
1e	Explains to the patient that regular skin inspections, regularly changing position, staying well hydrated, and maintaining a balanced diet will also help with the prevention of a pressure ulcer.
1f	Informs the patient that there is a foam dressing that may aid in the prevention of a pressure ulcer, and that this will be discussed further with the tissue viability team.

Restraint marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Explains to Bharva that compassionate communication may prevent the need to restrain patients.
1c	Considers that physical restraint may be necessary to promote the safety of staff and patients as a last resort after other options have been exhausted.
1d	Informs Bharva that physical restraint may promote fear in patients and distress among staff.
1e	Considers that physical restraint may be perceived as a demonstration of power that staff display over patients.
1f	Explains that the use of physical restraint may create a loss of trust and a breakdown in patient and staff relationships.

Saline versus Tap water marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings of the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs Fiona that trials comparing the occurrences of wound infections when cleaned with sterile saline or tap water have shown no difference between the two.
1c	Advises Fiona that there is a lack of available evidence on the effects of water or saline on wound healing.
1d	Makes Fiona aware that there are no differences in patient satisfaction in either group. However, there was a lack of robust evidence on the instances of pain experienced by patients, or on adverse events.
1e	Highlights to Fiona that there were no standard criteria for assessing wound infection across the trials, which limited the ability to pool the data across studies and limited the results.
1f	Explains to Fiona that tap water has been recommended as a cost-effective option for wound cleaning.

Smoking cessation marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs the patient that replacement therapies have not been found to achieve the same level of satisfaction as smoking. However, e-cigarettes have higher rates of satisfaction compared with nicotine replacement.
1c	Discusses with the patient that studies show that stopping smoking is more likely when using e-cigarettes than nicotine replacement.
1d	Advises the patient that e-cigarettes are more likely to cause throat and mouth irritation compared with nicotine replacement.
1e	Advises the patient that nicotine replacement therapies are more likely to cause nausea.
1f	Emphasises to the patient that, without face-to-face support, there is low efficacy for both treatments, and recommends using a smoking cessation support service, signposting the local service.
1g	Positively acknowledges the patient's consideration of giving up smoking by offering support and encouragement.

Use of honey dressing for venous leg ulcers marking criteria

Assessment criteria	
1	Summarises the main findings from the article summary and draws conclusions, making recommendations for practice.
1a	Writes clearly and legibly.
1b	Informs the patient that there is currently no conclusive evidence indicating that medical-grade honey improves outcomes for patients with chronic venous leg ulcers.
1c	Informs the patient that one large study found no reduction in size of ulcer or healing time with honey compared with standard treatment.
1d	Advises that, in the same study, patients reported an increased rate of pain.
1e	Advises that another study suggests that honey may have anti-microbial properties and may help patients with chronic venous leg ulcers who have a methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) infection. However, this was a very small study, and more research is required on the subject.
1f	Informs the patient that there is no evidence that medical-grade honey is cost-effective in the treatment of chronic venous leg ulcers.
1g	Recommends that, until further robust research is conducted and the efficacy of honey to treat chronic venous leg ulcers is established, the dressing of the wound should be based on current evidence-based trust protocol.