7. Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular Disease				
Task / Activity	Self-Assessment / Date	Competency Assessed Y / N	Competency Achieved	Signed off by Clinical Assessor / Date
 Knowledge and Understanding Demonstrate an understanding of the holistic care of patients with Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). Demonstrate an understanding of cardiac anatomy and physiology. Demonstrate an understanding of vascular anatomy and physiology. Demonstrate an understanding of the pathophysiology of cardiac disease. Demonstrate an understanding of vascular disease. Demonstrate an understanding of the diagnosis and management of: Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).³² Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD).³³ Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) and Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA).³⁴ Demonstrate an understanding of the criteria for identifying those at high risk of CVD.³⁵ Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of deprivation on increased risk of CVD and be able to identify patients at highest risk of poor outcomes.³⁶ Demonstrate an understanding of the symptomatic spectrum of CVD and how this may impact on quality of life.^{37 38} Demonstrate an understanding of the medications used to manage, treat and control CVD.^{39 40 41 42} Demonstrate an understanding of the lifestyle interventions imperative in the management of CVD.⁴³ Demonstrate and understanding of primary prevention for CVD.⁴⁵ 				

³² https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG185

³³ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg147

³⁴ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng128

³⁵ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk

³⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-preventing-cardiovascular-disease/health-matters-preventing-cardiovascular-disease

³⁷ https://www.nice.org.uk/about/what-we-do/into-practice/measuring-the-use-of-nice-guidance/impact-of-our-guidance/nice-impact-cardiovascular-disease-management

³⁸ https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/conditions/cardiovascular-heart-disease

³⁹ https://bnf.nice.org.uk/treatment-summaries/stroke/

⁴⁰ https://bnf.nice.org.uk/treatment-summaries/acute-coronary-syndromes/

⁴¹ https://bnf.nice.org.uk/treatment-summaries/peripheral-vascular-disease/

⁴² https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#lipid-modification-therapy-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd

⁴³ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#lifestyle-modifications-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd

⁴⁴ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk

⁴⁵ https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/cvd-risk-assessment-management/background-information/strategies-for-cvd-prevention/

Cardiovascular Disease				
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 Demonstrate an understanding of the secondary prevention of CVD.⁴⁶ Demonstrate an understanding of where CVD risk assessment would not be appropriate including but not limited to⁴⁷: Type 1 diabetes. Chronic kidney disease where eGFR is <60ml/min/1.73m2. Pre-existing CVD. Demonstrate an understanding of where CVD risk may be increased in patients taking certain medications or who have certain co-morbidities⁴⁸: HIV. Severe Mental Illness (SMI). Those taking antipsychotic medication. Those taking immunosuppressants. Those with systemic inflammatory disorders i.e. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). 				
Patient Management Risk Assessment and Prevention Under the supervision of a Registered Nurse: • Be able to elicit patients understanding and explain the premise of CVD risk assessment. 49 • Be able to perform a QRisk2 score. 50 • Be able to perform blood pressure measurement and pulse check. • Be able to discuss the results of the risk score with the patient. • Be able to explain the diet and lifestyle changes required to reduce risk or maintain low risk. 51 52 • Be able to support patient with behaviour change. 53 • Be able to make appropriate referrals to support the patient with risk reduction or maintenance of low risk in accordance with local provision.				

⁴⁶ https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/cvd-risk-assessment-management/background-information/strategies-for-cvd-prevention/

⁴⁷ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk

 $^{{\}color{red}^{48}} \ \underline{\text{https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations\#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk}$

⁴⁹ https://patient.info/heart-health/cardiovascular-disease-atheroma/cardiovascular-health-risk-assessment

⁵⁰ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk

 $^{^{51}\ \}underline{https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations\#lifestyle-modifications-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd}$

⁵² https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/support/healthy-living

⁵³ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph6

Cardiovascular Disease				
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 Be able to refer patient on to a suitable senior clinician to discuss lipid modifying medication where appropriate level of risk has been identified.⁵⁴ Be able to provide patient with a full risk report and action plan in accordance with local provision. Be able to ensure appropriate follow up is planned to ensure ongoing review of risk and to enable early identification of increasing risk.⁵⁵ Be able to discuss patients risk score with supervising nurse to ensure patient is referred on to an appropriate senior clinician and given access to appropriate diagnostic tests.⁵⁶ Identified diagnosis of CVD management and review: Be able to ensure patients given a diagnosis of CVD have been reviewed by a GPN, GP or Advanced Clinical Practitioner and a plan of care has been set. Under the supervision of a Registered Nurse: Be able to elicit patients understanding of their condition and provide additional information and resources as appropriate.⁵⁷ Be able to ensure patient has access to specialist care and treatment in accordance with local provision. Be able to check adherence with current medication and support patient to improve this where there is an issue.⁵⁸ Be able to provide diet and lifestyle advice and resources to support self-management of condition and be able to provide referrals where appropriate and available.^{59 60} Be able to identify when co-morbidities may be contributing to CVD and support patient to access a suitable clinician to control these, including but not limited to: Hypercholesterolemia.⁶¹ Diabetes Mellitus.⁶² Hypertension.⁶³ 				

⁵⁴ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/resources/patient-decision-aid-pdf-243780159

⁵⁵ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#lifestyle-modifications-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd

 $^{^{56}\ \}underline{\text{https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations\#identifying-and-assessing-cardiovascular-disease-cvd-risk}$

⁵⁷ https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/conditions

 $^{^{58}\ \}underline{\text{https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg76/documents/medicines-concordance-guideline-consultation}}$

⁵⁹ https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/support/healthy-living

⁶⁰ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#lifestyle-modifications-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd

⁶¹ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg181/chapter/Recommendations#lipid-modification-therapy-for-the-primary-and-secondary-prevention-of-cvd

⁶² https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28/ifp/chapter/cardiovascular-disease

⁶³ https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng136/chapter/Recommendations#assessing-cardiovascular-risk-and-target-organ-damage

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 Be able to identify with the patient ways in which their condition is impacting on their quality of life and signpost to resources and support to reduce this.⁶⁴ Be able to identify when complexity exceeds competence and refer on to suitable senior clinician. 				

⁶⁴ https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/support/emotional-support-and-wellbeing