

WHAT IS CONSIDERED GI SPECIFIC?

ABCGN defines a GI Specific contact as providing a knowledge or skill that is essential to providing care to a patient with a gastrointestinal disease or problem. The information imparted should enable the Gastroenterology nurse to anticipate the care and interventions needed to treat the patient; provide the necessary care and interventions and supply follow-up care and teaching.

- GI specific courses identify the knowledge that the certified gastroenterology nurse is required to know to stay current in the field of gastroenterology.
- Non-GI specific courses may relate to gastroenterology, but do not address the science of nursing or medicine as it relates to the field of gastroenterology and digestive disease.

GI SPECIFIC CRITERIA IDENTIFIES:

- Anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology of the GI tract.
 - Diagnostic and therapeutic gastroenterology/hepatology procedures.
 - Diagnostic tests which relate to gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Example: pathology specimen collection specific to endoscopy procedures or to GI diagnosis.
 - Surgical procedures related to gastroenterology.
 - Examples: Bariatric surgery, Gastric Bypass, add Colorectal surgery, Colostomy, Bowel resection, Esophageal.
 - Post-operative complications of surgical procedures related to gastroenterology.
 - Examples: Ulcers, strictures, issues with absorption/malabsorption, changes in anatomy, resections, anastomosis.
 - Disease processes that effect or are affected by the GI system.
 - Pharmacology pertaining to digestive diseases.
 - Sedation and monitoring, including capnography.
 - Patient teaching related to gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Eating disorders and their effects.
 - Nutritional and Enteral Therapy pertaining to digestive diseases.
 - Examples: Low residue, high fiber, gluten free diets.
 - Holistic care related to the GI patient.
 - Examples include: Acupuncture, Massage Therapy.
 - Electrosurgery usage and safety.
 - Laser training and safety related to GI/Endoscopy.
 - GI related radiological procedures.
 - Example: ERCP, TIPS.
 - Radiology use and safety in the GI Lab.
 - Infection prevention as it relates to gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Cleaning, Disinfection and Reprocessing of equipment and supplies.
 - Environmental safety as it relates to gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Research and technology in gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Competencies as they relate to the GI Nurse/Staff.
 - Quality/Performance Improvement / Benchmarking activities related to the GI Lab.
 - Examples: Scope culturing, scope reconciliation.
 - Examples: Quality indicators for GI procedures, Cecal intubation rates, Colonoscopy prep quality, Adenoma detection rate (ADR).
 - Legal issues related to the GI setting.
 - Universal Precautions.
 - Examples: PPE use during procedures and reprocessing, caring for patients w/infectious disease, handling body fluids and tissue samples.
 - Regulatory/Accreditation.
 - CMS, CDC, OSHA, Joint Commission, AAAHC.
 - Example: Reducing risks of infection associated with medical equipment in the GI setting (Devices and Supplies).
 - Standards of Practice.
 - As they relate to gastroenterology/hepatology.
 - Examples: SGNA Standards, Guidelines and Position statements.
- Content important to GI practice but applicable to many different nursing practices or business is not GI specific!
- IV Therapy.
 - QI/QA unless directed specifically to GI.
 - Specific = ADR.
 - Non-specific = staff turnover time, on time starts.
 - Bronchoscopy.
 - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.
 - Basic or Advanced Cardiac Life Support.
 - HR.
 - Examples: Dealing with difficult people, humor in the GI Lab.
 - Obesity as a general topic.
 - Trendy diets, i.e. Adkins or South Beach.
 - Complications of obesity, i.e. diabetes, hypertension.
 - Management.
 - Patient and staff satisfaction, hiring and firing.