

Findings from the Survey of

# Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Education and Training

among Nurses and Midwives Employed in Acute  
Hospitals within the Republic of Ireland

January 2009



*Changing practice to support service delivery*



Office of the  
**Nursing Services Director**



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## PREFACE

On behalf of the Office of the Nursing Services Director at the Health Service Executive (HSE), I am delighted to publish this report of *Findings from the Survey of Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Education and Training among Nurses and Midwives Employed in Acute Hospitals within the Republic of Ireland*.

The survey was conducted in response to a request from the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - European Working Time Directive (EWTD). The Office of the Nursing Services Director was commissioned to administer the survey and issue a report of its principal findings to the Expert Group.

This report presents the findings of the survey and provides quantification of the extent to which nurses and midwives in acute hospitals have received education and training on venepuncture and intravenous cannulation and use these skills in the course of their duties. The report also identifies a way forward to facilitate the implementation of the EWTD.

A fundamental component of the HSE *Transformation Programme 2007-2010* is a commitment to ensuring that patients are treated in the health care setting most appropriate to their needs, while at the same time maximising the “value for money” of health care resources.

The *Acute Hospital Inpatient Bed Utilisation Review* conducted in 37 Acute Hospitals between November 2006 and February 2007, indicated that 12% of 3035 patients surveyed only met the Appropriateness Evaluation Protocol (AEP) Admission Criterion “intravenous/IV therapy” (fluids/medications). The review also suggested that many of these patients could have received therapy outside the acute hospital setting.

Consequently, nurses and midwives with clinical competencies in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation can play an invaluable role in the clinical frontline setting, not only by supporting the implementation of the EWTD, but also by promoting quality and continuity of care through enabling patients to be treated effectively and efficiently in the most appropriate health care setting.

Finally, I would like to thank each hospital that took time to complete the survey form and to pay particular thanks to Fiona Mc Mahon for her work in conducting the survey and compiling this report.

*Siobhán O'Halloran*

**Dr Siobhan O'Halloran**  
Health Service Executive  
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# INTRODUCTION

Every year thousands of patients undergo venepuncture and intravenous cannulation in different healthcare settings, with venepuncture identified as among the most common invasive procedures in hospitals<sup>1</sup> and with up to 80% of patients being admitted to hospital receiving intravenous therapy<sup>2</sup>.

This report provides quantification of the extent to which nurses and midwives in acute hospitals in the Republic of Ireland have received education and training on venepuncture and intravenous cannulation and use these skills in the course of their duties.

It contains the core findings from a national survey of acute hospitals in the Republic of Ireland between February and March 2008, which was conducted in response to a request from the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - European Working Time Directive (EWTd). The Office of the Nursing Services Director was commissioned to administer the survey and issue a report of its principal findings to the Expert Group.

This report also identifies a way forward to facilitate the implementation of the EWTd Directive 2003/88/EC, which was introduced by the European Union to protect the health and safety of its workers through minimum requirements in relation to working hours, rest periods, annual leave for all workers and working arrangements for night workers.

The EWTd was transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Organisation of Working Time) (Activities of Doctors in Training) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 494 of 2004). These regulations came into effect from 1 August 2004. The Regulations provide for a phased reduction in weekly hours for junior doctors over a five-year transition period, from 58 in 2004, to 56 by 1 August 2007 and 48 by 1 August 2009.

In 2004, the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - EWTd was established to consider and co-ordinate the involvement of nurses and midwives in any altered or expanded roles to emerge following implementation of the EWTd for Non Consultant Hospital Doctors (NCHDs). The Expert Group supports innovative nursing and midwifery practice, including expanding roles that are responsive to service need, and has stated that expansion of practice should occur for all nurses/midwives on the clinical career pathway from staff nurse and midwife, through to clinical nurse/midwife specialist and advanced nurse/midwife practitioners.

Within acute hospitals, intravenous cannulation is a task traditionally assigned to junior doctors more often than to nurses/midwives. Subsequently, the Expert Group's request for a survey into the experiences of nurses/midwives in relation to venepuncture and intravenous cannulation is an example of this support, and recognition of the invaluable role that nurses/midwives with these clinical competencies play in the frontline of health care.

The survey conducted aimed to facilitate the implementation of the EWTd in acute hospitals and determine the health service requirement and funding implications for nurses and midwives employed in acute hospitals to be educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation.

<sup>1</sup> Castledine, G. (1996). Nurse's role in peripheral venous cannulation. *British Journal of Nursing* 5(20), pp1274.

<sup>2</sup> Amoores, J and Adamson, L (2003). Infusion devices: characteristics, limitations and risk management. *Nursing Standard*, 17(28), pp45-52, 54-55.





For the purposes of the survey, the terms “venepuncture” and “intravenous (IV) cannulation” were defined as follows:

- **Venepuncture (VP)** – the introduction of a needle into a vein to obtain a blood sample for haematological, biochemical or bacteriological analysis.
- **Intravenous Cannulation (IVC)** – the introduction of a flexible hollow plastic tube (i.e. cannula) containing a needle (i.e. stylet) into a peripheral vein to provide access to the vascular circulation for the administration of intravenous medications or fluids, and to take blood samples. The stylet enables the cannula to get through the skin and is removed once the cannula is in position.

**The survey’s main objectives were to calculate** the number of nurses and midwives educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation, and then quantify how many of them actually used these skills in the course of their duties. It also aimed to identify current facilities for providing education and training in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation.

A total of 51 hospitals across the eight hospital networks were approached to participate, with a 98 per cent response rate (see Appendix A). Of the 50 surveys completed, 70 per cent addressed each of the 22 quantitative and two qualitative questions.

The core findings of the *Survey of Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Education and Training among Nurses and Midwives* is presented in this report, which is divided into four sections:

- Section 1 outlines the HSE National Perspective.
- Section 2 outlines the HSE Administrative Area Perspective.
- Section 3 outlines the HSE Hospital Network Perspective.
- Section 4 sets out the way forward by identifying conclusions and recommendations derived from the findings.



# SECTION 1 –

## HSE National Perspective

The following section presents an overview of the education and training levels in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation of nurses in all four HSE Administrative Areas - Dublin/Mid-Leinster; Dublin/North East; South; West. It also lists the range of current training providers and facilitators and highlights the variation in programs offered. The section also includes a list of comments from survey respondents regarding venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training.

### 1.1 Overview

The **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals indicates **>20,265** are employed, and of these:

- **>4,733** (23%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>4,380** (22%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>3,341** (16%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>2,312** (11%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.

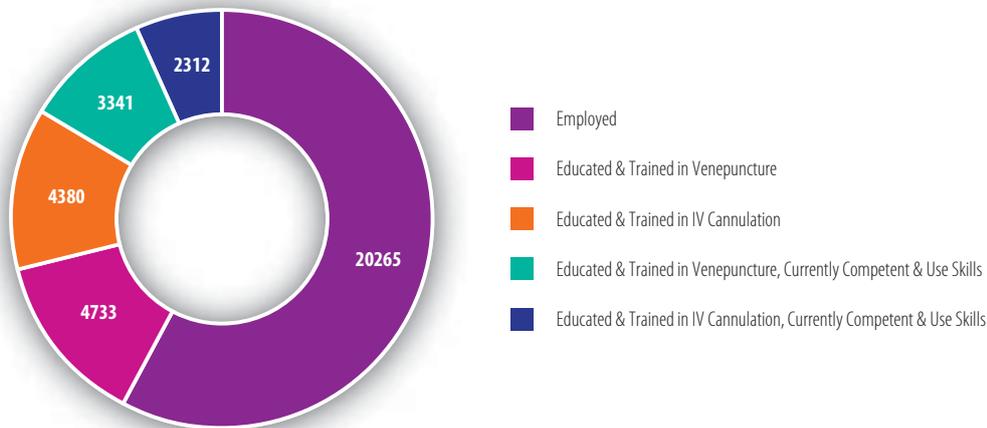
The **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals indicates **>24,416** are employed, and of these:

- **>5,134** (21%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>4,625** (19%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>3,365** (14%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>2,295** (9%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>4,028** (16%) received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals.
- **>3,540** (14%) received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospitals.

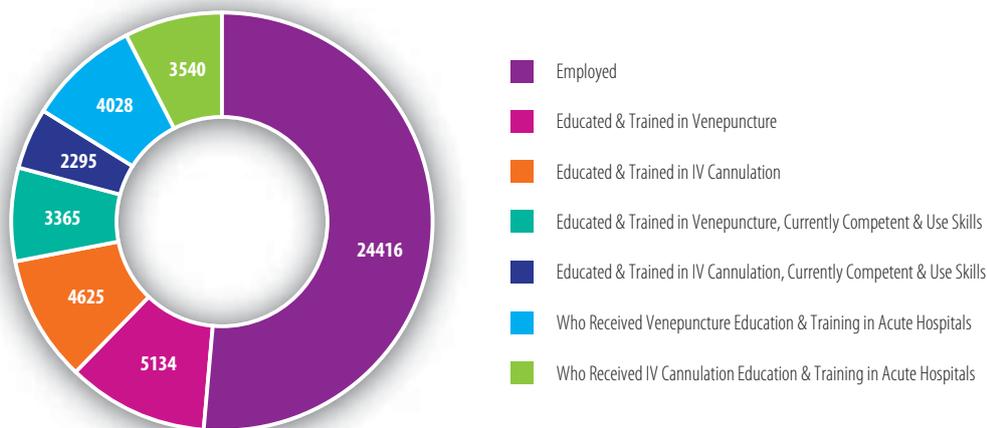


Figures 1 and 2 provide an overview of the data for all whole-time equivalent (WTE) and headcount (HC) nurses/midwives.

**Figure 1: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives (Total)**



**Figure 2: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives (Total)**



Of the **5,134** headcount number of nurses/midwives, educated & trained in venepuncture:

- **1,138** (22%) include international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **41** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **169** (3%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **108** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **423** (8%) include other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training (e.g. National Ambulance Training (NAT) phlebotomy conversion course).

Of the **4,625** headcount number of nurses/midwives, educated & trained in intravenous cannulation:

- **929** (20%) include international nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **19** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **135** (3%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **93** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **117** (3%) include other nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training.

## 1.2 Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Education and Training Providers/Facilitators

The range of public and voluntary sector providers/facilitators in or associated with acute hospitals that deliver venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training to nursing/midwifery staff employed in acute hospitals include:

- Centres of Nurse/Midwife Education (includes Centre for Learning and Development).
- Nursing/Midwifery Practice Development Units.
- Acute Hospital Clinical Nursing/Midwifery Staff (e.g. Clinical Nurse Managers, Clinical Nurse Specialists, Clinical Nurse Facilitators, Clinical Placement Co-ordinators and other nursing/midwifery staff employed in specific acute hospital service units e.g. Phlebotomy, Outpatients, Intensive Care, High Dependency, Post Anaesthetic Recovery, Coronary Care, Oncology, Accident and Emergency, Radiology, Neonatal, Labour and Delivery, Short Stay Acute Care, Renal Care).
- Acute Hospital Medical Staff.
- Schools of Nursing and Midwifery in Higher Education Institutions in the Republic of Ireland.

In addition, two private sector providers of venepuncture and/or intravenous cannulation education and training to nursing/midwifery staff employed in acute hospitals were identified:

- Biological Safety Advisory Practice (BSAP) Ltd., County Dublin, Ireland. (Information available by emailing [bsap@eircom.net](mailto:bsap@eircom.net))
- M & K Update Ltd., Cumbria, England. (Information available at <http://www.mkupdate.co.uk/courses.php>)



## 1.3 Comments from Survey Respondents

Survey respondents included a range of comments regarding venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training for nurses/midwives employed in acute hospitals, including:

### Quality of Care

- Evidence shows patient care and safety can greatly improve with timely intervention by nurses/midwives.
- Nurses/Midwives with intravenous cannulation and venepuncture skills are key to timely treatments.
- The service can impact positively on patients and staff.
- Venepuncture and intravenous cannulation should be a mandatory requirement for nurses in acute hospitals with appropriate training readily available.
- Venepuncture and intravenous cannulation training and competency need to be mandatory and linked to An Bord Altranais registration.
- Specific clinical areas have been identified where the skill is beneficial to enhance patient care and meet service need.

### Demand

- There is demand, especially for intravenous cannulation re-site, thereby reducing related delays in medication management initiation or continuity of care.
- High demand for nursing/midwifery staff to complete venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training.
- Constant demand for venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training placements.
- Waitlist for venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training placements.
- Venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training courses well attended.
- Venepuncture and intravenous cannulation nursing/midwifery skills are of great value in all specialised areas.

### Nursing and Midwifery Staff Interest

- Interest and enthusiasm from nursing/midwifery staff for venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training, and use of these skills.
- Need to change culture and perception that venepuncture and intravenous cannulation is a “special”/extended skill and have it seen more as a skill that will enable nurses to respond to patients’ needs in a more timely manner.
- Can be difficult to get staff to engage with this practice if lack of leadership at unit level.

### Nursing and Midwifery Staff Backfill

- Time constraints and workload can make it difficult for nurses/midwives to attend the venepuncture/intravenous cannulation training and complete their required supervision.
- There can be difficulty releasing nursing/midwifery staff from clinical areas due to replacement issues.
- There is a demand from a nursing/patient care perspective; however, with a stretched nursing resource it would be difficult for nurses to take on this role.
- Clinically based facilitators must be also allowed leave their clinical area to facilitate the theory-based days.

### Assessment / Competency

- Need to accredit/validate international nurses/midwives with venepuncture and intravenous cannulation skills.
- While many international nurses have been trained in the skills of venepuncture and cannulation, they do not currently use these skills.
- Need for continued competence to be monitored at unit level to help maintain competency.
- After classroom portion, there may be difficulty gaining clinical experience prior to sign-off due to constraints in releasing staff from unit commitments.
- Retaining skills outside of clinical specialities can be an issue and some areas will not have enough staff exposure to retain competencies.
- Any new approach to training should not mean that those already trained and using the skill would not be recognised.
- Education and training should be facilitated by senior clinical nursing staff in designated areas that have the education and experience to do so.

### Funding

- Variation in programme cost.
- Variation in budget access, allocation and expenditure.
- Should funding become available, intravenous cannulation would be considered a priority so as to improve the quality of care to the patient in a timely fashion in all departments.

### Dublin Academic Teaching Hospitals (DATHs):

- Venepuncture and intravenous cannulation is considered a transferable skill within DATHs hence; the policy among DATHs is to accept a venepuncture/ intravenous cannulation certificate issued by any one of the DATHs (i.e., St James's Hospital, St Vincent's University Hospital, AMNCH (Adelaide Meath inc. the National Children's Hospital), Connolly Memorial Hospital, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, and Beaumont Hospital). If a nurse employed in a DATH has been previously deemed competent by another institution and does not hold a certificate issued by a DATH, the DATH hospital must be satisfied that the content of the training programme is similar to one offered by DATHs.



## Variation in Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Education and Training Programmes

Qualitative comments provided by survey respondents indicate significant variation in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training programmes in areas such as:

- Programme structure, which can range from formal to informal.
- Programme objectives/content, with some programs leaning more towards the theoretical, while others focus primarily on the clinical component.
- Programme delivery mode, with limited/no scope for blended learning delivery options such as CD ROM and e-learning.
- Training (generic/unit/product specific).
- Training equipment requirements (e.g. anatomical models/practical aids - Manikin training arms, phlebotomy units, intravenous cannulation equipment, sharps disposal units, body-fluids spillage kits, hand-hygiene products, student handout material-notes/competency assessment tool/written examination paper).
- Length of classroom-based study (3 hours - 2 days).
- Required number of successful supervised clinical assessments prior to achieving competency "sign-off" (5-10 venepunctures, 5-10 intravenous cannulation, and maximum completion timeframe).
- An Bord Altranais Category One course approval.
- Number of programmes offered (on demand-monthly-every 6 months).
- Number of placements available (1-14), student-instructor ratio (minimum/maximum).
- Distribution of nursing/midwifery staff trained (all/some staff; day/night staff; specialty/non specialty staff).
- Programme evaluation (content/length/relevance/presentation/practical involvement).



## SECTION 2 -

### HSE Administrative Area Perspective

#### HSE Administrative Area Data Comparison:

This section provides a comparison of regional data from the four HSE Administrative Areas – Dublin/Mid-Leinster; Dublin/North East; South; West).

#### 2.1 Overview

Of the **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives employed in acute hospitals in the four HSE Administrative Areas between:

- **23 - 24%** are educated and trained in venepuncture, with the slightly higher percentages in HSE South and Dublin/Mid-Leinster, and the lower percentage in HSE West and Dublin/North East.
- **20 - 25%** are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, with the higher percentage in HSE South and all other HSE Areas at 20%.
- **16 - 17%** are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties, with the slightly lower percentage in HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster, and all other HSE Areas at 17%.
- **9 - 14%** are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties, with the higher percentage in HSE Dublin/North East and lower percentage in HSE West.

Of the **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives employed in acute hospitals in the four HSE Administrative Areas between:

- **20 - 23%** are educated and trained in venepuncture, with the higher percentage in HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster and lower percentages in HSE West and Dublin/North East.
- **18 - 21%** are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, with the higher percentage in HSE South and lower percentage in HSE West.
- **11 - 15%** are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties, with the higher percentages in HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster and South, and lower percentage in HSE West.
- **7 - 11%** are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties, with the higher percentage in HSE South and lower percentage in HSE West.
- **13 - 20%** received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals, with the higher percentage in HSE West and lower percentage in HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster.
- **12 - 18%** received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospitals, with the higher percentage in HSE South and lower percentages in HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster and Dublin/North East.



Tables 1 and 2 provide a comparison of the data for the HSE Administrative Areas.

**Table 1: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives (HSE Administrative Area Comparisons)**

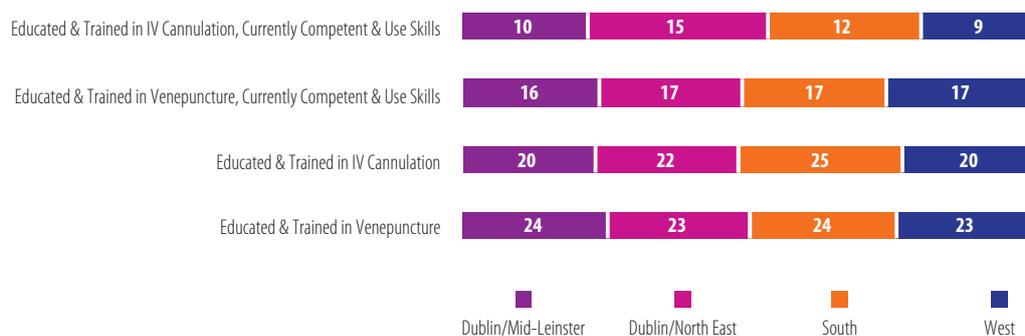
HSE Area	Employed	Educated & Trained in Venepuncture	Educated & Trained in IV Cannulation	Educated & Trained in Venepuncture, Currently Competent & Use Skills	Educated & Trained in IV Cannulation, Currently Competent & Use Skills
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	6437	1519	1296	1014	647
Dublin/North East	4690	1079	1014	774	681
South	4516	1088	1132	756	556
West	4622	1047	939	797	428
<b>Total</b>	<b>20265</b>	<b>4733</b>	<b>4380</b>	<b>3341</b>	<b>2312</b>

**Table 2: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives (HSE Administrative Area Comparisons)**

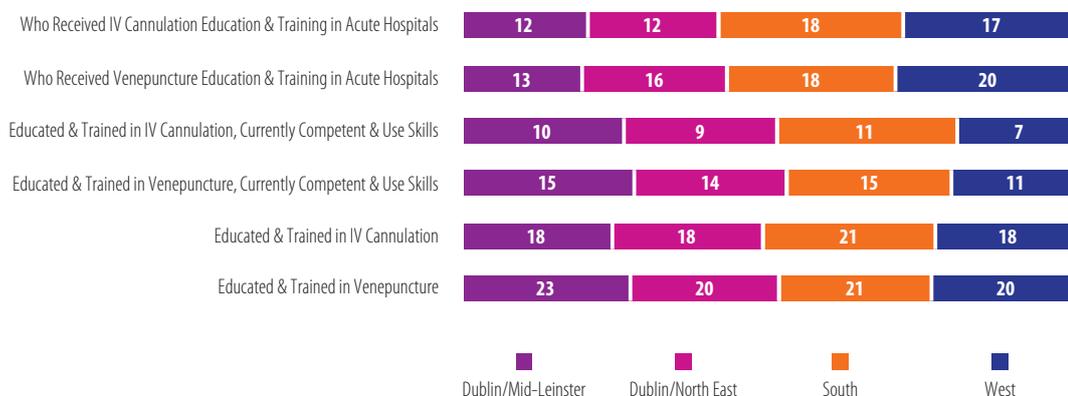
HSE Area	Employed	Educated & Trained in Venepuncture	Educated & Trained in IV Cannulation	Educated & Trained in Venepuncture, Currently Competent & Use Skills	Educated & Trained in IV Cannulation, Currently Competent & Use Skills	Received Venepuncture Education & Training in Acute Hospitals	Received IV Cannulation Education & Training in Acute Hospitals
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	7572	1718	1395	1146	739	975	904
Dublin/North East	5327	1073	985	728	499	840	659
South	5679	1179	1212	833	622	1040	1000
West	5838	1164	1033	658	435	1173	977
<b>Total</b>	<b>24416</b>	<b>5134</b>	<b>4625</b>	<b>3365</b>	<b>2295</b>	<b>4028</b>	<b>3540</b>

Figures 3 and 4 provide a comparison of the percentage data for all WTE and HC nurses/midwives in each of the four HSE Administrative Areas.

**Figure 3: WTE Percentage of Nurses/Midwives (HSE Administrative Area Comparisons)**



**Figure 4: HC Percentage of Nurses/Midwives (HSE Administrative Area Comparisons)**



## 2.2 Dublin/Mid-Leinster

The **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area indicates **>6,437** are employed, and of these:

- **>1,519** (24%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1,296** (20%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>1014** (16%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>647** (10%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.

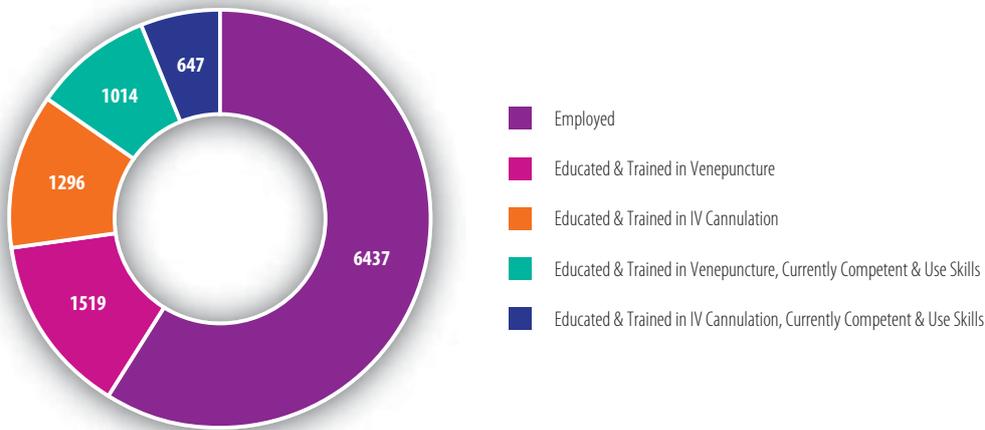
The **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area indicates **>7,572** are employed, and of these:

- **>1,718** (23%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1,395** (18%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>1146** (15%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>739** (10%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>975** (13%) received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals.
- **>904** (12%) received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospitals.

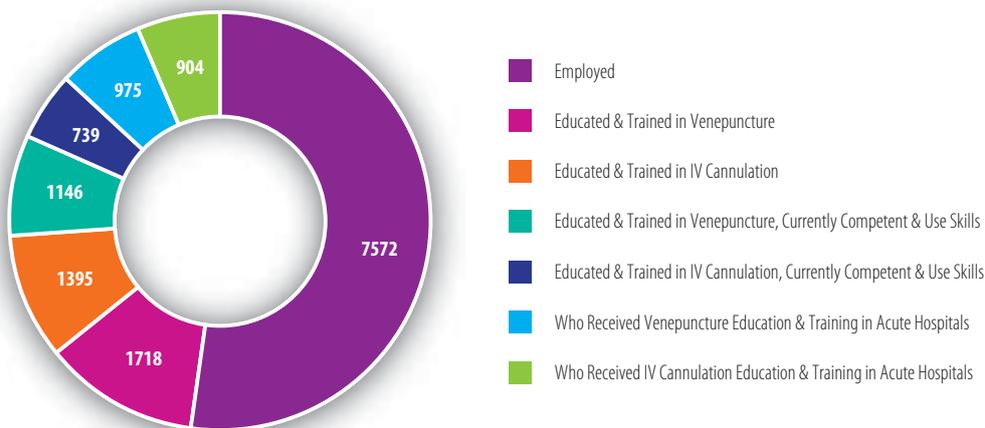


Figures 5 and 6 provide an overview of the data for the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area.

**Figure 5: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives data for the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area**



**Figure 6: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives for the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area**



Of the **1718** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture for the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area:

- **633** (37%) include international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **5** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **76** (4%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **42** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **91** (5%) include other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training (e.g. NAT phlebotomy conversion course).

Of the **1395** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in intravenous cannulation the HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster Administrative Area:

- **596** (43%) include international nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **5** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **63** (5%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **19** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **29** (2%) include other nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training.

### 2.3 Dublin/North East

The **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area indicates **>4,690** are employed, and of these:

- **>1,079** (23%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1014** (22%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>774** (17%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>681** (15%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.

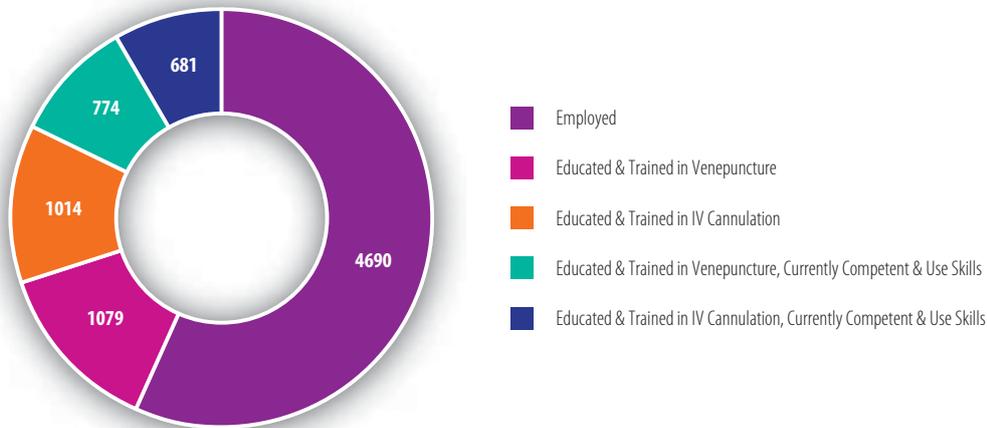
The **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area indicates **>5,327** are employed, and of these:

- **>1073** (20%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>985** (18%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>728** (14%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>499** (9%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>840** (16%) received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals.
- **>659** (12%) received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospitals.

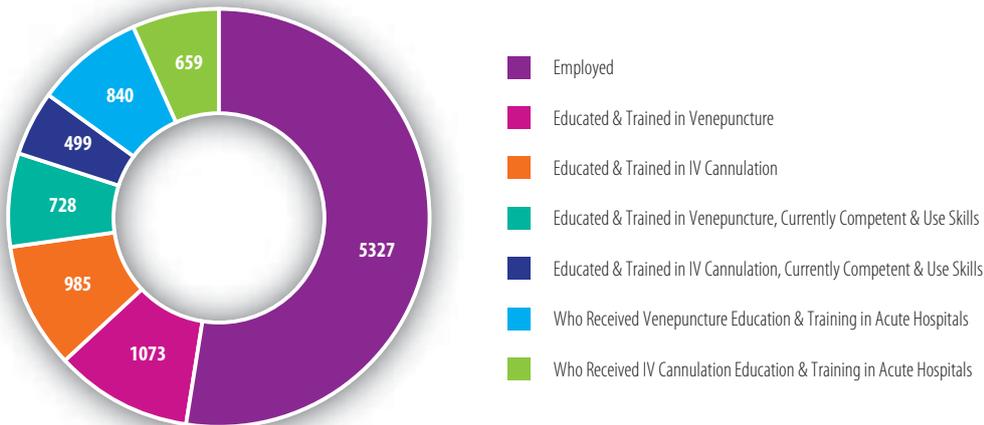


Figures 7 and 8 provide an overview of the data for the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area.

**Figure 7: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives for the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area**



**Figure 8: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives for the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area**



Of the **1073** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture in the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area:

- **374** (35%) include international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education & training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **20** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **33** (3%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **32** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **18** (2%) include other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training (e.g. NAT phlebotomy conversion course).

Of the **985** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in intravenous cannulation in the HSE Dublin/North East Administrative Area:

- **269** (27%) include international nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **14** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **23** (2%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **53** (5%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **0** (0%) include other nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training.

## 2.4 South

The **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE South Administrative Area indicates **>4,516** are employed, and of these:

- **>1088** (24%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1132** (25%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>756** (16%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>556** (12%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.

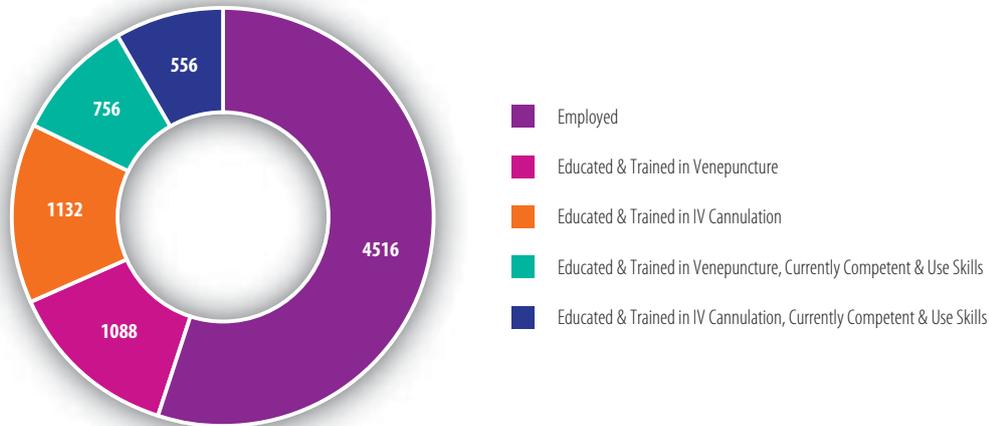
The **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE South Administrative Area indicates **>5,679** are employed, and of these:

- **>1179** (21%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1212** (21%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>833** (15%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>622** (11%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>1040** (18%) received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals.
- **>1000** (18%) received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospitals.

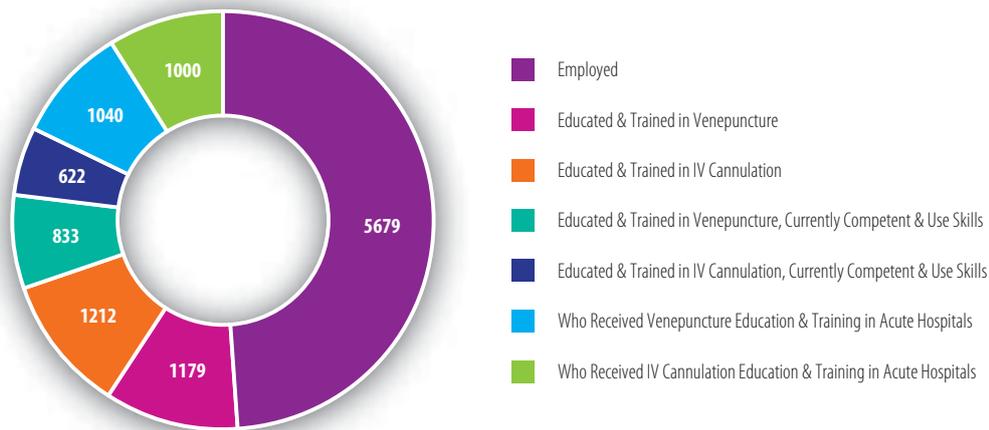


Figures 9 and 10 provide an overview of the data for the HSE South Administrative Area.

**Figure 9: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives for the HSE South Administrative Area**



**Figure 10: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives for the HSE South Administrative Area**



Of the **1179** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture in the HSE South Administrative Area:

- **37** (3%) include international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **0** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **20** (2%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **28** (2%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **199** (17%) include other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training (e.g. NAT phlebotomy conversion course).

Of the **1212** headcount number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in intravenous cannulation in the South Administrative Area:

- **37** (3%) include international nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **0** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **20** (2%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **18** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **54** (4%) include other nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training.

## 2.5 West

The **whole-time equivalent (WTE)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE West Administrative Area indicates **>4,622** are employed, and of these:

- **>1047** (23%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>939** (20%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>797** (17%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>428** (9%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.

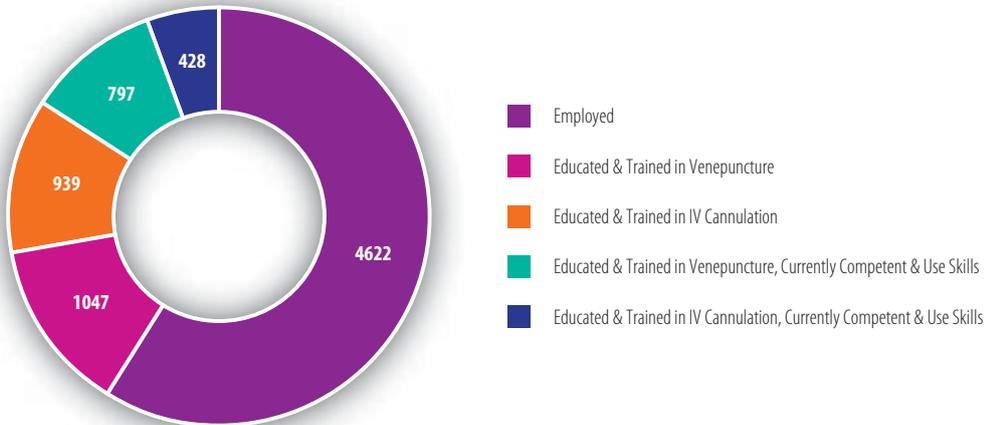
The **headcount (HC)** data on nurses/midwives in acute hospitals in the HSE West Administrative Area indicates **>5,838** are employed, and of these:

- **>1,164** (20%) are educated and trained in venepuncture.
- **>1033** (18%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation.
- **>658** (11%) are educated and trained in venepuncture, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>435** (7%) are educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, currently competent, and use these skills in the course of their duties.
- **>1,173** (20%) received venepuncture education and training in the acute hospitals.
- **>977** (17%) received intravenous cannulation education and training in the acute hospital.

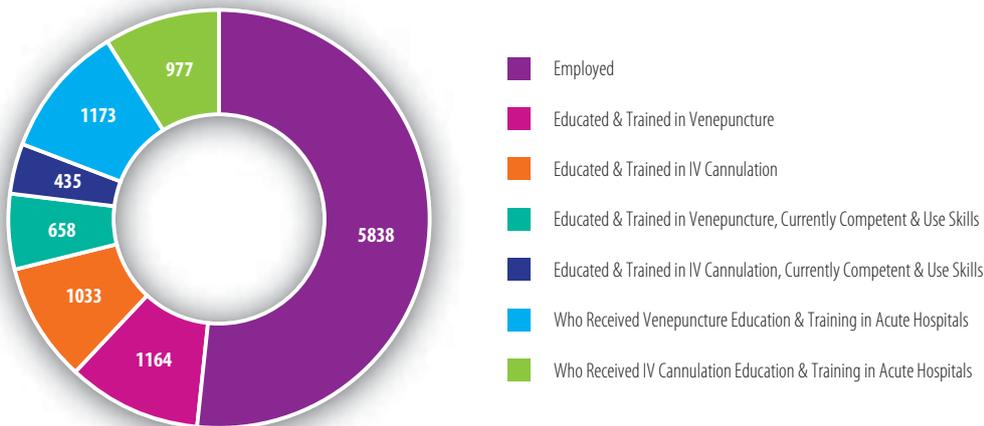


Figures 11 and 12 provide an overview of the HSE West Administrative Area.

**Figure 11: WTE Number of Nurses/Midwives in the HSE West Administrative Area**



**Figure 12: HC Number of Nurses/Midwives in the HSE West Administrative Area**



Of the **1164** headcount number of nurses/midwives in the HSE West Administrative Area educated and trained in venepuncture:

- **94** (8%) include international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **16** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **40** (3%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **6** (1%) include nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **115** (10%) include other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture education and training (e.g. NAT phlebotomy conversion course).

Of the **1033** headcount number of nurses/midwives in the HSE West Administrative Area educated and trained in intravenous cannulation:

- **27** (3%) include international nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- **0** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- **29** (3%) include specialist nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- **3** (0%) include nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- **34** (3%) include other nurses/midwives who received intravenous cannulation education & training.



# SECTION 3 -

## HSE Hospital Network Perspective



### 3.1 Dublin South and Dublin/Midlands Hospital Networks

Table 3a indicates the number of nurses/midwives per hospital in the Dublin South and Dublin/Midlands hospital networks who are educated and trained in venepuncture and/or intravenous cannulation, those currently competent and who use these skills in the course of their duties, and the number of nurses and midwives who have received their education and training within the acute hospital setting.

**Table 3a: Nurses/Midwives educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation in the Dublin South and Dublin/Midlands Hospital Networks**

	Dublin South							Dublin/Midlands								TOTAL
	St James's Hospital	St Vincent's University Hospital	St Columille's Hospital	St Michael's Hospital	National Maternity Hospital	St Luke's Hospital	Royal Victoria Eye & Ear Hospital	AMNCH - Adult	AMNCH - Paediatric	Naas General Hospital	Midlands Regional Hospital - Mullingar	Midlands Regional Hospital - Tullamore	Midlands Regional Hospital - Portlaoise	Coombe Women's Hospital	Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children	
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	1460	960	226	165	303	82	107	988	140	249	303	407	252	329	466	<b>6437</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	1652	1082	178	172	361	82	139	1137	170	284	377	480	309	371	778	<b>7572</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	253	218	51	112	242	12	0	250	19	100	65	51	73	67	7	<b>1519</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	253	224	65	112	300	12	0	275	20	113	124	62	79	69	10	<b>1718</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	191	218	51	112	152	36	0	250	19	57	65	42	37	54	13	<b>1296</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	191	224	65	112	180	36	0	275	20	65	71	44	40	59	13	<b>1395</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	226	106	3	55	242	8	0	67	19	87	12	50	71	61	7	<b>1014</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	226	132	3	62	300	8	0	67	20	99	18	61	77	63	10	<b>1146</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	141	106	3	55	90	11	0	25	19	49	35	42	37	22	13	<b>647</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	141	132	3	58	96	11	0	25	20	57	71	44	40	28	13	<b>739</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received VP Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	253	209	65	112	50	7	0	73	17	51	59	35	0	36	8	<b>975</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received IVC Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	174	209	65	112	50	28	0	31	17	60	65	44	0	36	13	<b>904</b>



Of the number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation per hospital in the Dublin South and Dublin/Midlands Hospital Networks, **table 3b** indicates per category, the number of:

- international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training.

**Table 3b: Category of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the Dublin South and Dublin/Midlands Hospital Networks**

	Dublin South							Dublin/Midlands								TOTAL
	St James's Hospital	St Vincent's University Hospital	St Columille's Hospital	St Michael's Hospital	National Maternity Hospital	St Luke's Hospital	Royal Victoria Eye & Ear Hospital	AMNCH - Adult	AMNCH - Paediatric	Naas General Hospital	Midlands Regional Hospital - Mullingar	Midlands Regional Hospital - Tullamore	Midlands Regional Hospital - Portlaoise	Coombe Women's Hospital	Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children	
International nurses/midwives who received VP education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	34	250	N/A	20	N/A	5	15	250	8	10	18	0	10	11	2	<b>633</b>
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	N/A	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
Specialist nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	35	14	0	0	N/A	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	0	2	0	<b>76</b>
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	3	7	<b>42</b>
Other Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	49	0	0	<b>91</b>
International nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	22	250	N/A	20	N/A	7	15	250	8	0	6	0	4	9	5	<b>596</b>
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	N/A	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>5</b>
Specialist nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	33	14	0	0	N/A	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	<b>63</b>
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	3	0	<b>19</b>
Other Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	<b>29</b>

N/A = not available

## 3.2 Dublin North and North East Hospital Networks

**Table 4a** indicates the number of nurses/midwives per hospital in the Dublin North and North East Hospital Networks who are educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation, those currently competent and who use these skills in the course of their duties, and the number of nurses and midwives who have received their education and training within the acute hospital setting.



**Table 4a: Nurses/Midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the Dublin North and North East Hospital Networks**

	Dublin North						North East					TOTAL
	Connolly Memorial Hospital	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	Beaumont Hospital	Rotunda Hospital	Children's University Hospital	Capppagh National Orthopaedic Hospital	Our Lady's of Lourdes Hospital	Louth County Hospital	Cavan General Hospital	Our Lady's Hospital	Monaghan General Hospital	
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	517	1094	999	279	374	124	530	138	329	203	104	<b>4690</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	539	1060	1149	322	460	146	700	158	403	274	116	<b>5327</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	151	43	104	279	23	9	235	64	62	75	35	<b>1079</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	158	50	104*	139	24	10	288	98	86	80	36	<b>1073</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	118	43	82	279	60	1	220	42	62	75	33	<b>1014</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	119	50	82*	102	69	1	289	73	86	80	34	<b>985</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	31	43	104	279	22	5	104	60	35	57	35	<b>774</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	49	50	104*	139	23	5	119	93	50	60	36	<b>728</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	18	43	82	279	50	1	102	23	20	57	8	<b>681</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	19	50	82*	26	55	1	114	53	30	60	9	<b>499</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received VP Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	56	50	104	139	24	5	192	68	86	80	36	<b>840</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received IVC Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	28	50	82	23	69	0	145	62	86	80	34	<b>659</b>

\* Proxy estimate

Of the number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation per hospital in the Dublin North and North East Hospital Networks, **table 4b** indicates per category, the number of:

- international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training.

**Table 4b: Category of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the Dublin North and North East Hospital Networks**

	Dublin North						North East					TOTAL
	Connolly Memorial Hospital	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	Beaumont Hospital	Rotunda Hospital	Children's University Hospital	Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital	Our Lady's of Lourdes Hospital	Louth County Hospital	Cavan General Hospital	Our Lady's Hospital	Monaghan General Hospital	
International nurses/midwives who received VP education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	205	N/A	N/A	62	20	5	59	6	0	17	0	374
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	20
Specialist nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	4	N/A	0	0	0	4	18	7	0	0	0	33
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland	12	0	0	3	6	0	5	6	0	0	0	32
Other Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	N/A	18
International nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	108	N/A	N/A	61	41	0	42	0	0	17	N/A	269
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	N/A	14
Specialist nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	2	N/A	0	0	2	1	18	0	0	0	N/A	23
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland	13	0	0	6	4	0	30	0	0	0	0	53
Other Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N/A = not applicable; NR = no response

### 3.3 South and South East Hospital Networks

**Table 5a** indicates the number of nurses/midwives per hospital in the South and South East Hospital Networks who are educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation, those currently competent and who use these skills in the course of their duties, and the number of nurses and midwives who have received their education and training within the acute hospital setting.



**Table 5a: Nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the South and South East Hospital Networks**

	South								South East					TOTAL
	Cork University Hospital	Mercy University Hospital	Sth Infirmary Victoria Hospital	Kerry General Hospital	Bantry General Hospital	Mallow General Hospital	Cork University Maternity Hospital	St Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital	Waterford Regional Hospital	Wexford General Hospital	St Luke's Hospital	Sth Tipperary General Hospital	Lourdes Orthopaedic Hospital	
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	960	396	315	421	105	106	370	108	760	320	396	214	45	<b>4516</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	1219	391	366	536	140	120	454	138	882	485	520	360	68	<b>5679</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	139*	71	9	47	0	44	90	21	243*	82	97	227*	18	<b>1088</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	139	71	12	47	0	53	90*	23	243	128	123	227	23	<b>1179</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	145*	125	3	47	0	35	90	3	260*	82	97	227*	18	<b>1132</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	145	125	4	47	0	37	90*	4	260	128	123	227	22	<b>1212</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	93*	71	9	47	0	29	90	17	91*	40	46	205*	18	<b>756</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	93	71	12	47	0	33	90*	18	91	72	78	205	23	<b>833</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	85*	81	3	47	0	17	30	0	123*	40	46	79*	5	<b>556</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	85	81	4	47	0	18	30*	0	123	72	78	79	5	<b>622</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received VP Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	138	71	12	47	0	30	90	26	80	128	123	227	68	<b>1040</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received IVC Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	131	71	4	47	0	30	90	0	81	128	123	227	68	<b>1000</b>

\* Proxy estimate

Of the number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation per hospital in the South and South East Hospital Networks, table 5b indicates per category, the number of:

- international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training.

**Table 5b: Category of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the South and South East Hospital Networks**

	South								South East					TOTAL
	Cork University Hospital	Mercy University Hospital	St Infrimary Victoria Hospital	Kerry General Hospital	Bantry General Hospital	Malloy General Hospital	Cork University Maternity Hospital	St Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital	Waterford Regional Hospital	Wexford General Hospital	St Luke's Hospital	Sth Tipperary General Hospital	Lourdes Orthopaedic Hospital	
<b>International nurses/midwives who received VP education &amp; training outside Rep. of Ireland</b>	14	N/A	0	2	0	6	N/A	5	N/A	10	0	N/A	0	<b>37</b>
<b>Nurses/midwives who received VP education &amp; training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland</b>	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Specialist nurses/midwives who received VP education &amp; training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland</b>	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	20	N/A	0	<b>20</b>
<b>Nurses/midwives who received VP education &amp; training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland</b>	0	6	0	0	0	9	N/A	4	N/A	9	0	N/A	0	<b>28</b>
<b>Other Nurses/midwives who received VP education &amp; training</b>	70	0	0	0	8	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	<b>199</b>
<b>International nurses/midwives who received IVC education &amp; training outside Rep. of Ireland</b>	14	N/A	0	2	0	6	N/A	5	N/A	10	0	N/A	0	<b>37</b>
<b>Nurses/midwives who received IVC education &amp; training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	<b>0</b>
<b>Specialist nurses/midwives who received IVC education &amp; training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	20	N/A	N/A	<b>20</b>
<b>Nurses/midwives who received IVC education &amp; training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Rep. of Ireland</b>	0	6	0	0	0	1	N/A	2	N/A	9	0	N/A	N/A	<b>18</b>
<b>Other Nurses/midwives who received IVC education &amp; training</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	<b>54</b>

N/A = not available

### 3.4 Mid West and West/North West Hospital Networks

Table 6a indicates the number of nurses/midwives per hospital in the Mid West and West/North West Hospital Networks who are educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation, those currently competent and who use these skills in the course of their duties, and the number of nurses and midwives who have received their education and training within the acute hospital setting.



**Table 6a: Nurses/Midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the Mid West and West/North West Hospital Networks**

	Mid West						West/North West						TOTAL
	St John's Hospital	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Dooradoyle	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Ennis	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Nenagh	Mid Western Regional Maternity Hospital	Mid Western Regional Orthopaedic Hospital	University Hospitals Galway - UHG & Merlin Park	Sligo General Hospital	Letterkenny General Hospital	Mayo General Hospital	Portlinculla Hospital	Roscommon County Hospital	
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	133	708	115	111	132	95	1390	706	555	396	282	NR	<b>4690</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Employed:</b>	165	935	176	135	174	114	1690	850	736	500	363	NR	<b>5838</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	106	213	4	16	47	28	263	151*	48	146	25	NR	<b>1047</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP:</b>	132	249	5	18	78	33	263	151	64	146*	25	NR	<b>1164</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	106	213	0	8	6	0	263	123*	92	104	24	NR	<b>939</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC:</b>	132	249	0	9	7	0	263	123	122	104*	24	NR	<b>1033</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	0	195	4	16	38	14	263	125*	31	99	12	NR	<b>797</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in VP, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	0	235	5	18	45	15	63	125	41	99*	12	NR	<b>658</b>
<b>WTE No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	0	130	0	8	7	0	75	86*	26	84	12	NR	<b>428</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Educated &amp; Trained in IVC, Currently Competent &amp; Use Skills:</b>	0	138	0	9	8	0	63	86	35	84*	12	NR	<b>435</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received VP Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	106	346	5	20	37	33	263	151	41	146	25*	NR	<b>1173</b>
<b>HC No. Nurses/Midwives Who Received IVC Education &amp; Training in Hospital:</b>	106	346	0	9	7	0	263	123	99	0	24*	NR	<b>977</b>

\* Proxy estimate; NR = no response

Of the number of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation per hospital in the Mid West and West/North West Hospital Networks, **table 6b** indicates per category, the number of:

- international nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of an undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland.
- specialist nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland.
- nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Republic of Ireland.
- other nurses/midwives who received venepuncture/intravenous cannulation education and training.

**Table 6b: Category of nurses/midwives educated and trained in venepuncture/intravenous cannulation in the Mid West and West/North West Hospital Networks**

	Mid West						West/North West						TOTAL
	St John's Hospital	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Dooradoyle	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Ennis	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Nenagh	Mid Western Regional Maternity Hospital	Mid Western Regional Orthopaedic Hospital	University Hospitals Galway - UCHG & Merlin Park	Sligo General Hospital	Letterkenny General Hospital	Mayo General Hospital	Portlinculla Hospital	Roscommon County Hospital	
International nurses/midwives who received VP education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	0	3	0	0	8	0	60	N/A	23	0	N/A	NR	94
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	NR	16
Specialist nurses/midwives who received VP education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	N/A	0	5	25	NR	40
Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in Rep. of Ireland	0	3	0	0	0	3	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	NR	6
Other Nurses/midwives who received VP education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	NR	115
International nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training outside Rep. of Ireland	0	3	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	23	0	N/A	NR	27
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of undergraduate programme in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	NR	0
Specialist nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training as part of specialist training in Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	5	24	NR	29
Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training in another organisation (e.g. private provider) in the Rep. of Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	2	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	NR	3
Other Nurses/midwives who received IVC education & training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	NR	34

N/A = not available; NR = no response

# SECTION 4 -



## The Way Forward

This section sets out the way forward by identifying conclusions and recommendations derived from the national survey findings. It must be noted, however, that although the survey data is valuable from a service planning perspective, it has limitations that must be taken into consideration. For example, one acute hospital with less than 100 inpatient beds did not submit any data, and of the 50 hospitals that responded, 15 had difficulty in furnishing complete responses.

### 4.1 Conclusions

- 4.1.1** The survey data concludes that nurses and midwives with clinical competence in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation are in significant enough numbers to be influential in enabling the implementation of the European Working Time Directive and in enhancing quality care for patients. This conclusion is equally applicable across the acute hospital sector and primary, community and continuing care settings.
- 4.1.2** The survey confirms that a significant number of nurses and midwives employed in acute hospitals have received venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education both nationally and internationally.
- 4.1.3** The survey points to the need to develop a national transferable nursing and midwifery education and training programme in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation for existing employees.
- 4.1.4** The survey data demonstrates that, in the main, development of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation competencies are not included in pre-registration undergraduate preparation of nurses and midwives.
- 4.1.5** The survey highlights a wide variation in structures and processes being utilised to support the delivery and management of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training for nurses and midwives.
- 4.1.6** The survey identifies an opportunity for the inclusion of blended learning options (e.g. CD ROM and e-learning) in the delivery of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training programmes to nurses and midwives.
- 4.1.7** The survey acknowledges that venepuncture and intravenous cannulation clinical competencies are best developed within the clinical setting (i.e. alongside the patient).
- 4.1.8** The survey points to the absence of national venepuncture and intravenous cannulation clinical practice guidelines or standard operating policy and procedure to support the practice of nurses and midwives.

- 4.1.9** The survey data illustrates the absence of specifically targeted funding to support the development and implementation of a national nursing and midwifery venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training programme and related requirements.

## 4.2 Recommendations:

The Health Service Executive - Office of the Director of Nursing Services, in partnership with other stakeholders, will work towards increasing the number of nurses and midwives with clinical competence in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation who have the opportunity to use these skills by implementing the following recommendations:

- 4.2.1** Develop a national plan for the further implementation of competency development of all nurses and midwives in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation based on service need. The plan will include timeframes, deliverables and lead responsibilities, and take into account the following elements:
- Prioritisation of service need;
  - Educational preparation and delivery;
  - Clinical guidance;
  - Communication; and
  - Resource implications.
- 4.2.2** Include venepuncture and intravenous cannulation competency development in the curriculum of all nursing and midwifery undergraduate education programmes (i.e. Bachelor of Science in General Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Psychiatric Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Intellectual Disability Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Children's & General Nursing (Integrated), Bachelor of Science in Midwifery).
- 4.2.3** Encourage each health service agency within the Health Service Executive to develop a management position, which supports and drives the implementation of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation competency in response to changes in service need and delivery.
- 4.2.4** Ensure that a national transferable venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training programme is developed for nurses and midwives, based on best practice evidence and which incorporate blended learning delivery options (e.g. CD ROM and e-learning). This could be facilitated through the Centres of Nurse/Midwife Education.
- 4.2.5** Ensure that a national venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training competency framework for nurses and midwives is developed, based on best practice evidence. This could be facilitated through the Centres of Nurse/Midwife Education.



- 4.2.6** Ensure that a tool and process is developed and implemented for assessing and deeming competent, where necessary, nurses and midwives employed in the healthcare systems who have received venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training. This could be facilitated through the Centres for Nurse/Midwife Education in conjunction with local Nurse/Midwife Practice Development co-ordinators or the equivalent.
- 4.2.7** Drive and monitor the further introduction of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation in the Health Service Executive. The HSE Area Directors of Nursing and Midwifery Planning, supported by the relevant Centres of Nurse/Midwife Education, could manage this.
- 4.2.8** Develop and implement a national venepuncture and intravenous cannulation policy and clinical practice guidelines for nurses and midwives, based on best practice evidence.
- 4.2.9** Prepare and submit a funding application in accordance with guidelines to support the development and implementation of a national nursing and midwifery venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training programme and related activities. The application would be made to the Department of Health and Children to access funding in the Budget 2008/09 that has been ring-fenced to support new and/or innovative ways of delivering services which lead to greater efficiencies and/or improved patient outcomes. The funding has been included in Vote 40 as a separate sub-head (A3) and requires the Minister's formal approval for expenditure.

# APPENDIX A -

## EWTD Briefing

The European Working Time (EWTD), Directive 2003/88/EC<sup>1</sup>, is a directive of the European Union to protect the health and safety of workers in the European Union. It lays down minimum requirements in relation to working hours, rest periods, annual leave for all workers and working arrangements for night workers.

The main features of the EWTD are:

- a limit of an average of 48 hours work per week (workers can choose to work more if they want to)
- a limit of an average of eight hours work in 24 for night workers
- a right for night workers to receive free health assessments
- a right to 11 hours rest a day
- a right to a day off each week or two days off every other week
- a right to an in-work rest break if the working day is longer than six hours
- a right to four weeks paid leave per year.

The EWTD originally did not apply to doctors in training (junior doctors) but the Amending Directive 2000/34/EC removed this exclusion so that:

- by August 2004 average working time did not exceed 58 hours per week
- by August 2007 there will be a 56 hour week
- by August 2009 there will be a 48 hour week although this could be extended to 2012 with a maximum of 52 hours.

The EWTD is important because it seeks to regulate working hours in such a manner that minimised current dangers to the health and safety of workers who are obliged to work excessively long periods without adequate breaks and anti-social hours. It should stop excessive hours and the culture of working long hours, and improve work-life balance for employees.

The EWTD was transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Organisation of Working Time) (Activities of Doctors in Training) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 494 of 2004). These regulations came into effect from 1 August 2004. The Regulations provide for a phased reduction in weekly hours for junior doctors over a five-year transition period, from 58 in 2004, to 56 by 1 August 2007 and 48 by 1 August 2009. In addition, provisions were included in relation to rest breaks, rest periods and compensatory rest. These include a 30-minute rest break for every six hours worked, 11 hours daily rest or equivalent compensatory rest before the next period of work and 35 hours of consecutive rest every seven days; or two periods of 35 hours or one period of 59 hours of consecutive rest every 14 days.

<sup>1</sup> Directive 2003/88/EC consolidates Directives 93/104/EC and 2000/34/EC which are now repealed. The EWTD defines working time to mean any period during which the worker is working, at the employer's disposal and carrying out his activity or duties, in accordance with national laws and/or practice.



The Labour Relations Commission (LRC), which is facilitating negotiations between health service employers and the Irish Medical Organisation (IMO) on the implementation of the EWTD for Non Consultant Hospital Doctors (NCHDs), had given a deadline of 1 November 2007 for the conclusion of the discussions.

In September 2004 the European Commission adopted a proposal for a modification to the existing Directive. The new proposal changes the provision regarding the opt-out, 'on-call time', the reference periods for calculating the maximum working week, and the time limits for granting compensatory rest. These are still to be agreed and are unlikely to come into effect prior to 2009 therefore planning needs to be based on the existing law.

In May 2005 the European Parliament voted to scrap the opt-out clause, possibly by 2010. The proposed changes still need to be approved by the Council of Ministers but at subsequent meetings no agreement has been reached.

## APPENDIX B -

### Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - EWTD

The Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - EWTD was established in 2004 to consider and co-ordinate the involvement of nurses and midwives in any altered / expanded roles to emerge following implementation of the EWTD for NCHDs. The Group is comprised of representation from the Department of Health and Children, the Irish Nurses Organisation, Services Industrial Professional and Technical Union, Psychiatric Nurses Association, Directors of Nursing and Midwifery, Health Service Executive, An Bord Altranais and the National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery, a Director of Nursing and Midwifery Planning and Development.

The Group supports innovative nursing and midwifery practice, including expanding roles which are responsive to service need, and has stated that expansion of practice should occur for all nurses/ midwives on the clinical career pathway from staff nurse and midwife through to clinical nurse/midwife specialist and advanced nurse/midwife practitioners.

#### Terms of Reference of Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group – EWTD

The terms of reference for the work of the Nursing and Midwifery Sub Group, were agreed with the nursing unions on 24 November 2004, and were as follows:

The Nursing and Midwifery Sub Group will examine and report on issues as advised and requested by the National Implementation Group<sup>1</sup> including:

- a. Areas and issues relating to the scope of practice of nurses and midwives arising during the EWTD implementation process which will require a basis in legislation;
- b. All measures/issues arising from extending the role of the staff nurse/midwife;
- c. Measures deemed necessary to facilitate the process of creating additional nursing and midwifery posts including Nurse/Midwife Specialist posts and Nurse/Midwife Advanced practitioner posts in sufficient numbers to meet the need for altered roles and functions that may arise from EWTD implementation;
- d. Skill-mix issues related to EWTD implementation where further clarification regarding i) scope of practice and ii) delegation is required from the appropriate professional and regulatory bodies; and
- e. Other issues which may be referred to it by the National Implementation Group.

<sup>1</sup> The National Implementation Group - EWTD was established 7th February 2005 following discussions between the Health Service Executive and Irish Medical Organisation, facilitated by the Labour Relations Commission. The functions of the National Implementation Group – EWTD is to oversee the implementation of the conditions of the EWTD by co-ordinating the work of the Local Implementation Groups in the sites and assisting them to identify the measures needed to achieve the EWTD compliance while measuring safe patient care and high quality NCHD training.





Since this agreement, a number of discussions have taken place between members of the Irish Nurses Organisation, the Irish Medical Organisation, the Health Service Executive-Employers Agency and the Labour Relations Commission. Arising from these discussions the following clarifications were made to the terms of reference:

- The title of the group is changed to the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group.
- The Expert Group now enjoys equal status with the National Implementation Group in regard to nursing and midwifery issues. The Expert Group will continue to examine and report on issues as advised and requested by the National Implementation Group.
- It is agreed that communication between the National Implementation Group and the Expert Group will be through the respective chairs.
- All communication with Local Implementation Groups<sup>2</sup> will be through the National Implementation Group.
- The National Implementation Group will co-ordinate the work of the Local Implementation Groups.
- A Conjoint Group<sup>3</sup> will be established to facilitate discussion between the National Implementation Group and the Expert Group on issues of a mutual interest.

2 Local Implementation Groups were developed following a proposal by the Labour Relations Commission in 2004 and an agreement reached between employers and the Irish Medical Organisation to establish Local Implementation Groups in nine pilot sites. The pilot sites were chosen to reflect the range of regional demands and specialities. The main function of the Local Implementation Groups is to agree a template for local implementation of the EWTD.

3 In 2006, a Conjoint Group was established, composed of representatives of the National Implementation Group - EWTD and the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group. The Group has met on several occasions and these meetings ensure that the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group is fully informed of the work and progress of the National Implementation Group – EWTD.

Source: National Implementation Group - EWTD Interim Report on Progress of EWTD Pilot Projects, September 2007.



# APPENDIX C -

## List of Hospitals Survey Sent To:

HSE Region	HSE Network Group	Hospital Name
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	St James's Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	St Vincent's University Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	St Columcille's Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	St Michael's Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	National Maternity Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	City of Dublin Skin & Cancer Hospital*
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	St Luke's Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin South	Royal Victoria Eye & Ear Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	AMNCH
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Naas General Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Midlands Regional Hospital - Mullingar
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Midlands Regional Hospital - Tullamore
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Midlands Regional Hospital - Portlaoise
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Coombe Women's Hospital
Dublin Mid Leinster	Dublin Midlands	Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Connolly Memorial Hospital
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Beaumont Hospital
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Rotunda Hospital
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Children's University Hospital
Dublin North East	Dublin North	Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital
Dublin North East	North East	Our Lady's of Lourdes Hospital
Dublin North East	North East	Louth County Hospital
Dublin North East	North East	Cavan General Hospital
Dublin North East	North East	Our Lady's Hospital, Navan
Dublin North East	North East	Monaghan General Hospital
South	South	Kerry General Hospital
South	South	Bantry General Hospital
South	South	Mercy University Hospital
South	South	Mallow General Hospital
South	South	Cork University Hospital
South	South	Cork University Maternity Hospital
South	South	South Infirmary Royal Victoria Hospital



HSE Region - Continued	HSE Network Group	Hospital Name
South	South	St Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital
South	South East	Wexford General Hospital
South	South East	St Luke's Hospital
South	South East	Waterford Regional Hospital
South	South East	South Tipperary General Hospital
South	South East	Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel*
South	South East	Lourdes Orthopaedic Hospital
West	Mid-West	St John's Hospital, Limerick
West	Mid-West	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Dooradoyle
West	Mid-West	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Ennis
West	Mid-West	Mid Western Regional Hospital - Nenagh
West	Mid-West	Mid Western Regional Maternity Hospital
West	Mid-West	Mid Western Regional Orthopaedic Hospital
West	West/North West	Sligo General Hospital
West	West/North West	Letterkenny General Hospital
West	West/North West	University Hospitals Galway - UCHG
West	West/North West	University Hospitals Galway - Merlin Park
West	West/North West	Roscommon County Hospital
West	West/North West	Portiuncula Hospital
West	West/North West	Mayo General Hospital

\* City of Dublin Skin & Cancer Hospital and Our Lady's Hospital (Cashel): These are no longer acute hospitals hence data has not been included from these two sites.

# APPENDIX D -

## 2007 Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Category 1 Courses Approved by An Bord Altranais (ABA)

An Bord Altranais awards Post-Registration Category 1 approval to education courses which include study days and in-service training/education for hospital staff. Approval is given by the Chief Education Officer, An Bord Altranais. The process for Approval involves submission of the philosophy of the course, its aims and objectives, course membership, course personnel, duration, venue, educational facilities, structure, methodology, clinical input, theoretical input, assessment, evaluation, course fee, and copy of certificate. On completion of each course, an evaluation report must be submitted to An Bord Altranais together with the names and personnel numbers of all participants who successfully completed the course (ABA Policy for the Approval of Courses, October 1989).

ABA Ref.	Course Name	Site Name	Date
33	Adult Venepuncture Course	Addiction Services, Bridge House, Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10	15/02/2007
58	Venepuncture and Cannulation Programme	Naas General Hospital, Naas, Co Kildare	06/03/2007
75	Adult Venepuncture, Hypodermoclysis, Infection Prevention and Control Study Days	Siobhan Prout, BASP, 27 Castle Grove, Malahide, Co Dublin	23/03/2007
118	Admin of Drugs Intravenously, Subcutaneous admin. Of fluids, phlebotomy and Intravenous Cannulation, train the trainers study day	Gervaise Maher, Clonee, Co Meath	25/5/2007
140	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Venepuncture &amp; Cannulation</li> <li>2) Anaesthetics &amp; Recovery Care</li> <li>3) Pre-operative Assessment</li> <li>4) The ECG Workshop</li> <li>5) Understanding Blood Results</li> <li>6) Clinical History Taking &amp; Physical Examination</li> <li>7) Ear Care Workshop</li> </ol>	M & K Update Ltd., The Old Balery, St John's Street, Keswick, Cumbria, CA12 5AS, UK	29/6/2007
215	IV Cannulation & Venepuncture In-Service Training	St. Vincent's University Hospital, Elm Park, Dublin 4	2/10/2007
224	IV Cannulation & Skills Assessment Course	Smith's Medical, Hertfordshire, UK	08/10/2007
266	Intravenous Drug Administration Assessors Study Day & Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Study Day	Cavan General Hospital, Cavan	4/12/2007

Source: An Bord Altranais Education Department 2008.

# APPENDIX E -

## Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Survey Data Collection Form



# APPENDIX E -

## Data Collection Form



### Nursing and Midwifery Venepuncture and Intravenous Cannulation Survey

February 2008

**Aim of survey:**

To determine the health service requirement and funding implications for nurses and midwives to be educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation

**Purpose of survey is to ascertain:**

- 1) The number of nurses and midwives educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation employed in the health service
- 2) The number of nurses and midwives educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation who use these skills in the course of their duties
- 3) Current facilities for providing education and training in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation.

The survey should be completed by senior nursing / midwifery personnel and verified by the Director of Nursing / Midwifery. The deadline for returns is **29<sup>th</sup> February 2008**. All returns should be sent to:

**Dr Siobhan O'Halloran**  
**Office of the Nursing Services Director**  
**26 Harcourt Street**  
**Dublin 2**  
**E-mail - [siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie](mailto:siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie)**

HSE - Office of the Nursing Services Director

Reference Date: 30/01/2009

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<b>Name of Acute Hospital on which this report is made:</b>		<b>Report compiled by - Name</b> <b>Report verified by - Name</b>	..... .....
<b>1. Number of Nurses / Midwives employed in your hospital (WTE and headcount):</b>	WTE	Headcount	
<b>2. Number of Nurses / Midwives employed in your hospital educated and trained in venepuncture:</b>	WTE	Headcount	
<b>3. Number of Nurses / Midwives employed in your hospital educated and trained in intravenous cannulation:</b>	WTE	Headcount	
<b>4. Of those Nurses / Midwives educated and trained in venepuncture, how many are currently competent and use these skills in the course of their duties:</b>	WTE	Headcount	
<b>5. Of those Nurses / Midwives educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, how many are currently competent and use these skills in the course of their duties:</b>	WTE	Headcount	

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# APPENDIX E -

## Data Collection Form (continued)

6. Of those Nurses / Midwives educated and trained in venepuncture, how many fall into the following categories:

Category	Number (headcount)
International nurses / midwives who received venepuncture education and training outside the Republic of Ireland	
Nurses / midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland	
Specialist nurses / midwives who received venepuncture education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland	
Nurses / midwives who received venepuncture education and training within your hospital	
Nurses / midwives who received venepuncture education and training in another organisation (for example: private provider) in the Republic of Ireland	
Other (please give details)	

7. Of those Nurses / Midwives educated and trained in intravenous cannulation, how many fall into the following categories:

Category	Number (headcount)
International nurses / midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training outside the Republic of Ireland	
Nurses / midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of undergraduate programme in the Republic of Ireland	
Specialist nurses / midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training as part of specialist training in the Republic of Ireland	
Nurses / midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training within your hospital	
Nurses / midwives who received intravenous cannulation education and training in another organisation (for example: private provider) in the Republic of Ireland	
Other (please give details)	



8. Please provide details on the range of education and training providers and sources of venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training in or affiliated to your hospital (e.g. Centres of Nurse / Midwife Education, Practice Development Unit etc.)?

9. Additional comments on the demand for venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training for nurses / midwives in your hospital: (optional)

*I would like to thank you for taking the time and effort to complete this survey.*

HSE - Office of the Nursing Services Director

Reference Date: 30/01/2009

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## APPENDIX F -

## Cover Letter Re Survey Data Collection Form



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte  
Health Service Executive

Office of the Nursing Services Director  
Human Resources Directorate  
Health Service Executive  
26 Harcourt Street  
Dublin 2

Email: [siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie](mailto:siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie)

13th February 2008

To: Director of Nursing Acute Hospital<sup>1</sup>

**Re: Survey on venepuncture and intravenous cannulation education and training among nurses and midwives**

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to you in relation to a survey on the numbers of nurses and midwives, educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation. The survey is being conducted on behalf of the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - EWTD, chaired by Ms Anne Carrigy, President of An Bord Altranais & Director of Nursing in the Mater Misericordiae University Hospital. This group includes representatives from the Department of Health and Children, INO, SIPTU, PNA, Directors of Nursing and Midwifery, HSE, An Bord Altranais, and the National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery. It supports innovative nursing and midwifery practice including expanding roles which are responsive to service need in order to respond to challenges of implementing the European Working Time Directive.

It is the opinion of the Nursing and Midwifery Expert Group - EWTD that the acuity of patients in general medical wards demand that nurses and midwives are skilled in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation and that a programme of education and training for registered nurses and midwives would facilitate patient care, expand the role of nurses and midwives, and assist compliance with the European Working Time Directive.

To this end, I am conducting a survey of Directors of Nursing in Acute Hospitals<sup>1</sup> to determine the service requirement and funding implications for nurses and midwives to be educated and trained in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation. The survey requests information on the number of nurses and midwives educated in venepuncture and/or intravenous cannulation in your hospital, the number of educated nurses and midwives who use these skills in the course of their duties, and current facilities for providing education and training in venepuncture and intravenous cannulation

I would appreciate if you could complete this survey and return by Friday 29th February 2008. All returns should be made by e-mail (preferably) or post to:

**Dr Siobhan O'Halloran**  
**Office of the Nursing Services Director**  
**26 Harcourt Street**  
**Dublin 2**  
**E-mail: [siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie](mailto:siobhan.ohalloran@mailw.hse.ie)**

I would like to thank you for taking the time and effort to complete this survey.

Thanks and Kind Regards,

*Siobhán O'Halloran*

**Dr Siobhan O'Halloran**  
**Director of Nursing Services**

Cc: Ann Doherty, Acting Director, HSE National Hospitals Office  
Acute Hospital Chief Executive Officers/General Managers  
HSE Hospital Network Managers

<sup>1</sup> 53 acute hospitals funded by the HSE, National Hospitals Office











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**Nursing Services Director**