

East Midland Spinal Network

Quality Service Improvement Group Adult In-Patient Collar Care Pathway

For Aspen Classic and Aspen Vista Collars in use across the EMSN



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Classification: General

Organisation	East Midlands Spinal Network
Document Purpose	Guidance
Title	EMSN Adult In-Patient Collar Care Pathway
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Circulation	East Midlands Spinal Network Clinical Steering Group (CSG) Quality and Service Improvement Group (QSIG) Network Board
Description	Standardised collar care guidance for use across the EMSN member organisations This pathway is circulated as guidance for adult Spinal Care Services only.
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Background

The Network

The East Midlands Spinal Network (EMSN, the Network) aims to improve outcomes and experience for all spinal patients within the East Midlands region and has innovation, development, audit and research as its core business. The Network is a collaboration between provider and commissioner organisations which facilitates patient access to high quality spinal care across the region, underpinned by best evidence and high-quality education to optimise clinical outcomes. The Network endeavours to provide a safe environment where members of the multi-disciplinary team can openly work together within a collaborative, cooperative culture to share best practice and promote high quality care to continually improve spinal services.

Members of the Network Quality Service Improvement and Education Group (QSIEG) have collaborated to develop a pathway of care, ratified by the Network Board, to support the safe and equitable care of adult spinal patients needing support with collar sizing, fitting and ongoing management. This aims to standardize care across the Network region, but it is acknowledged that there will be minor differences where local variations are applicable (as indicated).

Introduction

This document provides guidance to spinal teams in member organisations across the Network region regarding care of the adult patient requiring a hard collar.

All centre hospitals in the EMSN currently use the same equipment. The collar currently in use across member organisations is a two-piece semi-rigid orthosis made of polyethylene, with a soft foam liner, an anterior opening for a tracheostomy and Velcro straps for easy application and removal (Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista). This collar supports the occiput and chin to help limit the movement of the cervical spine for patients recovering from trauma, pathological conditions or surgery.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide the Network member organisations with structured guidance based on best available evidence and information on the care of patients requiring a cervical collar. Collar care is the management of a patient with a cervical collar (e.g. Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista) in situ. Standardisation of care for patients requiring a cervical collar will help ensure that patients receive equitable care across the region.

Aims of the EMSN Collar Care Pathway

- □ To provide guidance to spinal teams in member organisations
- □ To standardise the care of spinal patients requiring a cervical collar across the region
- □ To enhance the level of care provided for spinal patients requiring a cervical collar
- Derivention of complications and reduce harm resulting from the use of a rigid collar



Scope

This care-pathway applies to the following:

- □ Any adult spinal patient requiring a cervical collar in any of the EMSN member organisations
- □ Assessment, management and ongoing follow up care of a patient requiring a collar at all stages in the acute in-patient healthcare setting
- □ All staff working within each sub-specialty involved in the assessment, treatment and management of patients requiring a cervical collar under their direct care in the acute in-patient setting.

Responsibilities

All healthcare professionals across the Network involved in the care of spinal patients requiring a cervical collar have a responsibility to adhere to good clinical practice. This care pathway offers guidance which can be integrated into local pathways of care. The EMSN will monitor and update this care pathway in line with any changes in the evidence base or specific information relating to the specific collars themselves.



EMSN Inpatient Pathway for use of the Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista Collar

A cervical collar is an orthosis that fits around the neck, anywhere from the jaw, back of the head to the chest. It is used to restrict movement and support the neck to allow healing when treating a cervical injury, fracture, underlying pathological conditions or following a cervical procedure. The collar keeps the neck centrally aligned and supports the c-spine to limit motion, restricting neck flexion, extension, lateral tilt and rotation, but does not restrict axial loading. This prevents further injury, decreases muscle spasms and reduces or controls pain.

The Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista Collar is currently the device of choice across the region. Standardisation of equipment facilitates consistency of care, training and safe patient management. The Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista collar is made from moulded plastic, in two parts (front and back) with removable padded liners, fastened with Velcro. It is applied and secured to create a rigid orthosis to support the head and neck. The Aspen Classic range has four different sized adult collars. The Aspen Vista fits most patients through a system of six height adjustment settings using the adjustment dial. A large patient access window at the front of the neck facilitates access for airway management. Cotton lined pads draw moisture from the patient's skin and foam padding supports optimal pressure distribution. The Aspen Collar accessories making the collar versatile and adaptable to suit most needs of the adult patient requiring a collar.

Aims of care:

- □ Preventing further spinal injury by support
- □ Safe sizing and application of the device
- □ Maintaining patient comfort, positioning and appropriate skin care
- Device maintenance
- □ Supporting communication and documentation
- □ Avoiding adverse events all within a competency-based framework.
- Education and information for staff, patients and care givers

Supporting Documents

- □ EMSN Cervical collar competency document
- □ Aspen Promedics training video for Healthcare Professionals
- Aspen Promedics training video for patients and care givers
- Aspen Instruction sheets
- □ Aspen Cervical collar patient information leaflets



	Action	Rationale
	General Care	
1	 Confirm that you are capable and confident in your ability to undertake this procedure safely. Maintain level of competence by completing competency training every 2 years as a minimum. 	 To satisfy clinical governance requirements for maintaining patient safety. Competency framework for healthcare professional as part of spinal service specification (URN 1738)
2	 Confirm that the patient has capacity. 	 If the patient does not have capacity, refer to the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) guidance.
3	• Explain the process to the patient and gain verbal consent for any intervention.	 To gain consent and gain improved compliance. NHS consent to treatment guidelines (Informed consent)
4	 Patients with unstable cervical spine will be nursed flat with neutral spinal alignment including head hold log rolling while awaiting assessment for a 2-piece cervical collar/exchange from a 1-piece hard cervical collar. If the patient has respiratory compromise or head injury, the patient should be supine with a slight bed tilt. If a patient has Ankylosing Spondylitis/ASD/kyphotic deformity they may require support from pillows to maintain natural curve. 	 Until bony and neurological stability is ensured, management plan confirmed, and cautious re- mobilisation may begin. To prevent respiratory deterioration or distress, to reduce intracranial pressure. To prevent secondary cord injury from Ankylosing Spondylitis/ASD/kyphotic deformity conditions (potentially unstable)
5	Ensure the collar is in the correct position and ensure it is securely tightened.	 Collars should maintain the neck in a neutral position. The chin should comfortably rest on the chin-shelf or top of the collar. It should be difficult for the patient to move the chin off the chin-shelf and potentially slip inside the collar. Rigid collars will compromise jaw movement if fitted correctly. There should be no pillows (unless stated by Medical Team) behind the head as this will cause the neck to flex forwards and render the collar ill-fitting. There should be finger space between the patient's earlobe and the collar, and one finger space vertically down the back of the ear into the collar. You should just be able to run a finger along the jawline and chin piece of the collar.



		Sizing and Fitting the	e Collar
6	•	The patient will need to lie still, not moving the head, neck, shoulders or arms.	To maintain neutral alignment and prevent iatrogenic injury
7	•	Check instructions in the patient case notes regarding the type of device required and how / where it is required.	 Ensure the correct device is fitted as prescribed. Indications for use include post trauma, stable cervical fractures, MSCC/Infection/pathological conditions of the cervical spine, cervical spondylitis, cervical spondylosis, rheumatoid or osteoarthritis of the cervical spine, herniated cervical disc, post spinal surgery, post halo removal and motor neurone disease.
	•	 Instructions from the doctor in the case notes should include: The times during the day or night when the device should be worn - unless otherwise specified, cervical collars should be worn 24/7. Timing of device removal – length of treatment Precautions during collar care. 	 Cautions include: Mandibular fractures Head/face or neck swelling Vascular injuries (Vertebral/carotid artery) Swallowing difficulties Severe scalp/neck/facial lacerations Confused/agitated patients. Ankylosing Spondylitis This pathway does not negate the requirement for healthcare professionals to be trained and competent in the application and ongoing management of a patient
			with a hard collar (See Appendix 1 for Competency Standards) to be used in conjunction with the EMSN Cervical collar competency document.
8	•	Check motor and sensory function to upper and lower limbs before and applying the cervical collar Document findings in the case notes.	 To gain baseline neurological status. Documentation standards (time lines)



9	size collar	n Classic only: utilise sizing guide to choose correct ndix 2 for Aspen Classic sizing guide.	<section-header><section-header><section-header><image/><image/><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
10	10-16 (A) Aspen C video for • Pre-form	manufacturer's instructions and teaching materials for ppendix 3 Aspen Vista Collar, Appendix 4 Classic ollar, Appendix 5 Aspen Promedics collar training healthcare professionals) the back ends of the side panels by squeezing them so curved when released.	 Link to Aspen Classic cervical collar instruction sheet for reference https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instru
11	• With the down (to neck.	head held in neutral alignment, press the back panel compress the mattress) and slide it behind the patient's he back panel so the loop straps are between the ear	 <u>ction_sheets/RC0009W_CervicalCollar_IFU.pdf</u> Link to Aspen Vista cervical collar instruction sheet for reference
12	 Add the f position the collar 	ront panel – while pulling the sides of the collar apart, he chin piece so it touches the patient's chin. Now pivot down and in. Keep the chin piece in contact with the he sides are positioned over the trapezius muscles	 <u>https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instruction_sheets/AC0028G_Cervical_Collar_Vista_TX_IFU.pdf</u> Link to Aspen Promedics Collar training video for
13	outward o difficult to	En Vista only: Dial up the height of the collar by pulling on the dial and turning clockwise. Stop when it becomes b turn the dial further, and the foam pad on the chin een to compress.	healthcare professionals https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94E3ZIH3wSE



14	• Check to see that the back of the chin piece is not pressing inward on the throat. If it is, lift the back ends of the side panels up, off of the trapezius muscles, which moves the chin piece forward, away from the throat	
15	• While holding the front panel in place, attach the loop strap on each side. To tighten the collar, anchor your thumb or fingers in the trach hole and peel back the loop strap on one side. Push inward on the back edge of the side panel while pulling the loop strap out. Now lift the strap up and reattach. Keep the back panel centred by tightening the other side equally. Repeat until all 'slack' has been removed and a secure fit has been achieved.	
16	 Check the fit. Re-tighten, if necessary, on both sides. Note: if patient changes position e.g. from lying to sitting collar fit will need reviewing. With Aspen Vista adjustments can be made using the dial. 	 The patient should be in neutral position and their chin should be well supported by the chin-piece. All slack between the front and back panels must be removed to ensure a good fit.
17	• Check the airway – ensure that the chin piece does not pressing on the patient's throat (the patient may report that the collar feels tight, observe for changes to voice). Any concerns, release the loop straps and lift the ends of the side panels off the trapezius muscles to provide clearance at the throat. Then re-attach the loop straps and again tighten the collar.	 Airway is patent and clear, able to talk, breathe and swallow clearly. No risk of aspiration or respiratory distress
18	 Check motor and sensory function to upper and lower limbs after applying the cervical collar - document these in the case notes. Report any changes or deterioration to the medical team. 	 To ensure the application procedure has not altered patient neurology.
19	 Observe closely for any complications including, but not exclusively Swallowing, coughing, breathing and vomiting may be problematic with the risk of aspiration Ineffective immobilisation may result in injuries to the spinal cord Marginal mandibular nerve palsy with long term sensory compromise Signs of increased intracranial pressure (reducing GCS) 	 To ensure the prolonged use of wearing a collar is not causing any secondary complications.



	 Delayed ventilatory weaning and extubation Potential problems associated with immobility – pressure sores, deep vein thrombosis, pneumonia etc. Check for any signs of pain or discomfort 4-6 hourly and administer analgesia as prescribed Check for hypotension (when/if sitting up). Escalate the following Loss of collar support Loss of spinal alignment (neck extension/flexion) Pressure ulcers – direct pressure, shear, rubbing, friction Neurological compromise – motor or sensory changes (weakness, numbness, loss of sensation to upper or lower limbs) Non-concordance. 	To prevent complications and irreversible damage
	Collar Remov	al
20	 Unless otherwise stated, the collar should be worn 24/7 and the collar is removed (with appropriate manual immobilisation if required - head hold log roll) only to check the skin for potential pressure damage and to care for hygiene needs. 	 Address the patient's independent personal hygiene based on If the device cannot be removed If the device can be removed daily The patient should ideally not shower in the collar as residual wetness will risk skin breakdown – if patients do shower in the collar - change liners immediately.
21	Remove the collar with c-spine precautions, with the head held in neutral alignment.	• Ascertain from medical teams what Spinal Precautions should be maintained or if patient can independently change their collar. Ensure the medical team document this decision in the case notes.
22	 Plan the frequency of collar position checks (minimum of 4 hourly or otherwise as stated). Pillows should never be placed behind the patient's head unless the doctor has documented that it is safe to do so in the patient's notes. Document that the collar remains in the correct position and adjust appropriately if it has moved. 	 To ensure the collar remains in the correct position and has not come loose. Pillows increase anterior flexion, and this has the potential to cause neurological impairment, mal-union and obstruction of the airway. The spine must rest in neutral, and the flexion of the bed should be used to maintain patient comfort. Flexion of the bed must be in-



			line with the hips, reducing unnecessary strain on the
			spine.
23	•	Perform regular skin checks and observe for signs of pressure damage, in line with local risk assessment (minimum twice daily).	React to red skin – take action
	•	Skin to be washed and dried and pressure points examined including back of the neck, ears, occiput (visualising skin through the hair), Adam's apple and sternum.	 Take into consideration patient preference or cultural differences.
	•	Palpate the scalp for any potential breakdown (bogginess)	Shave/trim beard to prevent irritation and pressure
	•	Do not use talcum powder, barrier creams.	damage to the chin and other areas, and to ensure
	•	Male patients will require daily shave and beards trimmed.	correct fit.If patient does not want to be clean shaven recommend
	•	Hair must be washed with the head in neutral position – combed and checked for knots or matting.	short trimmed beard.
24	•	Document skin check (even if no issues or signs of pressure damage).	 If pressure damage is found - the manufacturers state it is contra-indicated to use dressings as this will reduce air flow, increase moisture and can add further pressure.
	•	Complete a wound assessment chart where applicable	Seek local Tissue Viability advice.
		Pad removal and c	leaning
25	•	Check pads every 12 hours or more frequently as patient condition indicates.	Changing pads allows the foam to re-expand and regain its pressure relieving qualities.
	•	Change pads every day, or more frequently if soiled.	 Clean pads help to prevent rashes and skin irritation, pressure damage.
	•	Pads should be changed daily and may be washed if they become moist or have an odour.	 Follow local infection control policies and manufacturer guidance (see below)
00			
26	•	Remove chin pads by peeling them off the Velcro dots.	<u>https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/in</u>
26	•	To remove the back-panel pad, first pull the loop straps through the plastic slots and the pad can then be peeled off the Velcro	 <u>https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/in</u> <u>struction_sheets/RC1800D_UpperSpine_PadWashing_I</u> <u>FU.pdf</u>
26		To remove the back-panel pad, first pull the loop straps through	struction_sheets/RC1800D_UpperSpine_PadWashing_I



28	 Manufacturers suggest you can hand-wash pads with mild soap and warm water then rinse thoroughly. Squeeze out excess water by pressing pads with a towel. Allow to air-dry by laying on a towel The plastic shell of the collar may be wiped with mild soap and water or a surface disinfection wipe (e.g. Clinell universal wipes). Rinse and towel dry before reattaching pads. 	 Do not use heat to dry the pads. Collars are single patient use only. If a patient is barrier nursed and is subsequently declared free of infection, the collar should be replaced with a new one as sporicidal wipes are not
29	 Re-apply new/clean pads. Check that the foam liner pads extend beyond the plastic to prevent skin breakdown. 	 recommended. Do not dispose of pads unless severely soiled or local infection control policies dictate so. They are costly. Plastic parts of the collar should not be touching the skin.
	Education and Discharg	ge Planning
30	 Provide educational support for the patient and their family members Including (if applicable): When to wear the collar e.g. sleeping, showering, activities Duration of treatment (or if for review in clinic) Not to drive – always sit in the front seat where there is an airbag Take care when/if walking as patient cannot see their feet Avoid extreme bending and twisting Skin care guidance – what to monitor for (smell, pain, discharge) and with routine skin inspections and hygiene Pad removal and cleaning (if appropriate) 	 Patient information leaflets Patients should not wear the collar in the shower as residual wetness will risk skin breakdown unless they are able to change pads immediately after showering.
	Removal and reapplication of the collar (if appropriate)	
31	 Removal and reapplication of the collar (if appropriate) Provide patient/carer with information leaflet Provide patient/carer with contact details to report any issues. Provide patient/carer with details of follow up/outpatient arrangements. 	 To empower patient. To ensure the patient in informed



		apply the collar.	• Self-care and management strategies to prevent complications on D/C
33	•	Refer patient to appropriate outpatient service.	• To ensure continuity of care. Follow local procedure.
		Documentatio	on
34	•	Ensure doctor has documented requirement for collar.	In line with communication and documentation standards/standards of practice
35	•	Note the size and type of the collar – i.e. size of Aspen Classic or note the height setting of the Aspen Vista, and note of the fit (finger test as mentioned earlier)	 Vista Collar settings range from 1 to 6
36	•	Document the method of application/removal e.g. positioning/manual handling of patient/immobilisation using head hold log roll Record time and date of application/removal	 In line with documentation standards, local care plans
37	•	Record the results of pre and post application or alteration neurovascular checks, vital signs, neuro and respiratory status and skin integrity.	 In line with documentation standards, local care plans. Escalation protocols to reduce harm
38	•	Pain should be scored by an appropriate pain scale, recorded and treated accordingly.	Pain management polices
39	•	Document any teaching delivered	 Evidence of training/CPD/Competency attainment in clinical practice
40	•	Date of collar care clinic appointments – referral to community service/follow up service	



Appendix 1. Competency Standards for Aspen Classic/Aspen Vista Collar

Asp	order to care safely and effectively for a patient requiring the application, removal and ongoing care of an Aspen Classic/ Den Vista Collar, the following Competency Standards are required understanding and demonstrable skill regarding
1	Indications and contra-indications for the use of the collar
2	Identification of the aim of orthotic intervention and to check if the device meets these aims
3	Visual checks of the collar's fit with adjustment as appropriate
4	Checking for damage, wear and faults
5	Management of associated risks
6	Associated manual handling issues
7	Pain management factors
8	Factors affecting safe operation and application of the collar
9	Precautions to be taken into consideration when applying the collar
10	Safe, correct application, positioning and removal of the collar
11	Adjusting the collar settings
12	Awareness of when and how the collar should be worn
13	Patient information leaflets and teaching required
14	Completing a care plan and ongoing documentation
15	Providing instructions and advice
16	Limitations of the collar
17	Stock management
18	Arranging patient follow up
19	Skin checks, hygiene care, reviews and equipment maintenance i.e. how to change and clean the pads
20	Other sources of advice and support – reporting and escalating



Key Competency 4. Cervical Collars

	1.0 Kn	owledge and understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the Cervical Spine
1.1 De	monstra	te knowledge and understanding of the cervical spine, including:
•	1.1.1	Anatomy, structure and function of the cervical spine
•	1.1.2	Anatomy, structure and function of the head and neck
•	1.1.3	Normal alignment and curvature
•	1.1.4	Cranio-cervical junction
•	1.1.5	Atlantoaxial spine
•	1.1.6	Sub-axial spine
•	1.1.7	Cervico-thoracic junction
•	1.1.8	Movements of the cervical spine
•	1.1.9	Spinal cord
•	1.1.10	Spinal nerves and distribution
•	1.1.11	Cranial nerves
•	1.1.12	Cervical and brachial plexuses
•	1.1.13	Motor and sensory function (head, neck, upper limbs)
•	1.1.14	Muscles supporting the neck
•	1.1.15	Vascular supply of the neck
•	1.1.16	Central and peripheral nervous systems
•	1.1.17	Cervical spine biomechanics
		e pathological spinal conditions that can affect the application and use of a collar on the ncluding;
•	1.2.1	Ankylosing Spondylitis
•	1.2.2	Osteoporosis
•	1.2.3	MSCC/metastases



- 1.2.4 Rheumatoid arthritis
- 1.2.5 Torticollis/subluxation
- 1.2.6 Cervical spine deformities

1.3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the mechanisms of injury to the cervical spine, including:

- 1.4.1 Compression injury
- 1.4.2 Hyperflexion injury
- 1.4.3 Extension injury
- 1.4.4 Rotational injury

1.4 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of cervical spine injury with reference to;

- 1.4.1 Type of injury (level, structures involved and stability)
- 1.4.2 Signs and symptoms of SCI
 - Dermatomes
 - Myotomes
 - Tone
 - Reflexes
 - Coordination
 - Shock (spinal/neurogenic)
 - Autonomic/Somatic nervous systems
 - Respiratory compromise
 - CV status
- 1.4.3 Signs and symptoms of peripheral nerve injury (sensation, muscle strength and motor coordination)
- 1..4.4 Signs and symptoms of vertebral artery insufficiency/injury (VBI)

2.0 Demonstrate the Principles of Safe Cervical Spine Immobilisation with a Rigid Cervical Collar

2.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the indications for use with reference to;

- 2.1.1 Intended use/purpose
- 2.1.2 Post- operative/ surgical management



- 2.1.3 Conservative management of spinal fractures
- 2.1.4 Acute Spinal column/cord injury (unstable injuries)
- 2.1.5 Spinal malignancy (MSCC, TB, Infection)
- 2.1.6 Transition between different orthotic devices

2.2 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the contra-indications for use in terms of;

- 2.2.1 Absolute Contraindications
 - Cervical angulation (fixed)
 - Impaled foreign object in the neck
 - Massive soft tissue injury/swelling to the neck/underlying structures
 - Compromised airway
 - Hypersensitivities/allergies to any of the collar materials
- 2.2.2 Relative Contraindications
 - Unsecured airway
 - Vomiting
 - Mandible or soft tissue injuries with potential for airway compromise
 - Pre-existing anatomical abnormalities

2.3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the precautions for use in patients with underlying conditions acute or chronic with reference to;

- 2.3.1 Fractures to head/face/base of skull/ proximal clavicle/manubrium
- 2.3.2 Soft tissue trauma to head/face/neck
- 2.3.3 TBI/head injuries/raised inter-cranial pressure
- 2.3.4 Agitated/confused patients/uncooperative patients
- 2.3.5 Respiratory compromise
- 2.3.6 CVS stability
- 2.3.7 Vertebral artery injury
- 2.3.8 Previous surgery
- 2.3.9 Neurological disorder or injury
- 2.3.10 Skin conditions (acute or chronic)
- 2.3.11 Distraction injuries



- 2.3.12 Additional equipment (tracheostomy, central lines, drains, ICP bolt)
- 2.3.13 Ankylosing Spondylitis/Cervical spine deformity

2.4 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of cervical spine immobilisation with reference to;

- 2.4.1 Positioning/Spinal alignment
- 2.4.2 Effects of postural changes/deformity
- 2.4.3 Fracture/spinal injury classification
- 2.4.4 Level of fracture/spinal injury
- 2.4.5 Function of a collar
- 2.4.6 Limitations of a collar
- 2.4.7 Immobilisation and its physiological effects on the respiratory system
- 2.4.8 Immobilisation and its physiological effects on nutrition and hydration
- 2.4.9 Hygiene and skin care

2.5 Describe the potential complications and adverse effects associated with immobilisation in a cervical collar in relation to;

- 2.5.1 Pressure sores/skin ulceration
- 2.5.2 Intra-cranial pressure
- 2.5.3 Vascular compromise/compression
- 2.5.4 Respiratory compromise/restriction (mechanical)
- 2.5.5 Neurological compromise
- 2.5.6 Psychological issues
- 2.5.7 Patient positioning

2.6 Describe the reasons for potential harm from wearing a Cervical Collar with reference to;

- 2.6.1 Application in the presence of contra-indications
- 2.6.2 Poor or incorrect application of a collar
- 2.6.3 Insufficient monitoring
- 2.6.4 Insufficient patient information/guidance
- 2.6.5 Incompetence/inexperience
- 2.6.6 Inappropriate collar
- 2.6.7 Complications of inappropriate manual handling



3.0 Practical Assessment of Cervical Collar Application Procedures

3.1 Undertake the following procedures correctly in line with local standards of practice;

Demonstrate comprehensive use of all the following pre-application checks

- 3.1.1 Correctly confirm the patient's identity
- 3.1.2 Introduction of self to patient
- 3.1.3 Gain appropriate consent (and check if patient has capacity)
- 3.1.4 Maintain all principles of infection prevention and control (IPC) procedures including hand hygiene and use of PPE.
- 3.1.5 Assess the need for pain relief prior to procedure, administer as appropriate and

monitor its subsequent effect

- 3.1.6 Confirm collar requirements (with the spinal team- ensuring that instructions have been clearly communicated and documented) and injury sustained
- 3.1.7 Check for and identify indications, contra-indications and precautions
- 3.1.8 Explanation and discussion of the procedure to patient (identifies aim of collar
- intervention, what is happening and why) to the patient regardless of conscious state.
 3.1.9 Check for faults/wear/damage/soiling of collar
- 3.1.10 Skin check prior to application
- 3.1.11 Pre-procedural neurological status/observations to be performed and documented
- 3.1.12 Assess and document patients pre-procedural pain (VAS score)
- 3.1.13 Routine observations
- 3.1.14 Where ICP bolt is in situ check ICP pressure and parameters before commencing Procedure)
- 3.1.15 Prepare all resources required in advance of the procedure (staff, equipment)

Demonstrate application of the collar: Unstable/stable Cervical spine injuries

- 3.1.16 Correct application in supine lying (2-person technique, no pillows unless postural support is required e.g. AS patients).
- 3.1.16 Spinal Precautions
 - Manual C spine immobilisation



- Head hold/log roll

Demonstrate application of the collar for the cervical spine: Post-Operative

- 3.1.17 Correct application in supine lying/sitting (1-person technique)
- 3.1.18 Aspen Vista collar application
 - Preparation (perform the collar, check all plastic covered and pads in correct position)
 - Placement (back panel/front panel)
 - Sizing and height adjustment
 - Position/alignment
 - Verbal communication with patient

Demonstrate use of post application checks including;

- 3.1.19 Check correct fit of the collar:
 - Comfort and fit (secured)
 - Visible sternal notch
 - Collar height (flush with the chin)
 - Slack out/close fitting
 - Throat area clear (can speak and swallow)
- 3.1.20 Re-assessment of airway
- 3.1.21 Re-assessment of neurological status
- 3.1.22 Re-assessment of pain (VAS score)
- 3.1.23 Re-assess observations
- 3.1.24 Patient positioned correctly/spinal alignment
- 3.1.25 Patient comfortable
- 3.1.26 Patients care needs are addressed
- 3.1.27 Documentation of the mitigation for pressure area damage risk (with reference to *MASCIP Moving and Handling Guidelines (MASCIP 2015)* for correct evidence based manual handling procedures.



4.0 Assessment and Management of Patients Immobilised in a Cervical Collar

4.1 Practically perform and explain the underlying theory of;

- 4.1.1 Cervical immobilisation (aims and purposes)
- 4.1.2 Spinal precautions (aims and purposes)
- 4.1.3 Manual C-Spine immobilisation
- 4.1.4 Patient positioning
- 4.1.5 Head hold/log roll
- 4.1.6 Cardiac arrest procedures
- 4.1.7 Managing a vomiting/aspirating patient

4.2 Undertake the following procedures correctly in line with local standards of practice

- 4.2.1 Ensure the bed is at the correct height for the designated head holder and collar applicator
- 4.2.2 Position patient in correct starting position (flat supine, in spine neutral) for the
- procedure (describe chosen technique and when to use other techniques)
 4.2.3 Request that the patient lay still and avoid resisting or assisting during the procedure.
- 4.2.4 Pre-procedural neurological assessment and observations
- 4.2.5 Clear verbal communication is highlighted to patient and staff on application/removal of the collar.
- 4.2.6 Skin checks/pressure area management
- 4.2.7 Cleaning/washing/hygiene care of patient and collar
- 4.2.8 Change of pads
- 4.2.9 Pre and post collar checks
- 4.2.10 Correct hand positioning of the head for C spine immobilisation.
- 4.2.11 Correct execution of head hold log roll procedure (maintenance of neutral alignment with no rotation of spinal segments)
- 4.2.12 On completion of the procedure ensure the patient is in alignment.
- 4.2.13 Assessment and documentation of findings, pre, peri and post procedure
- 4.2.14 Re-assessment of patient, collar and observations at timed intervals



- 4.2.15 Accurate completion of care plan/bed chart/patient documentation
- 4.2.16 Advice and information to patient
- 4.2.17 Patient position, pain, observations
- 4.2.18 Patient care needs addressed

4.3 Document the following post-procedure in line with local and professional standards of practice

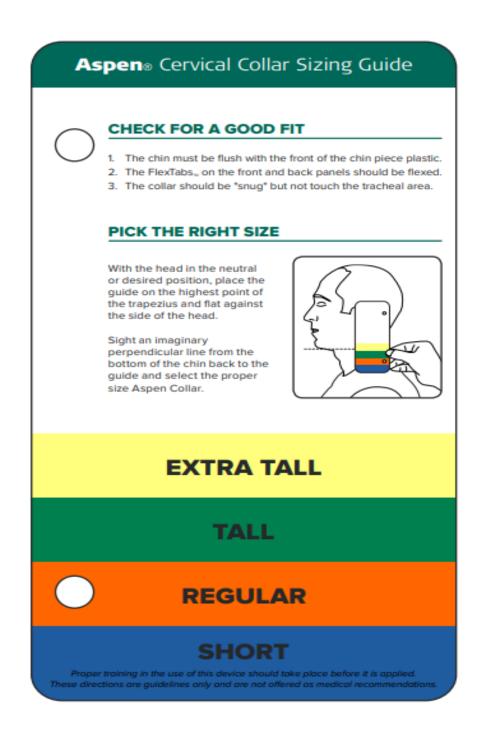
- 4.3.1 The assessment of the patient's risk of pressure damage and awareness of high risk areas
- 4.3.2 Use of a local risk assessment tool and mitigating action plan required in accordance with local policy
- 4.3.3 Mitigation for pressure area damage risk
- 4.3.4 With reference to *MASCIP Manual Handling Guidelines (reference)* for correct evidence based manual handling procedures
- 4.3.5 Include in medical notes/nursing notes/care plans intervention and care needs

4.4 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding through discussion with reference to;

- 4.4.1 On-going patient and collar assessment (2 BD twice daily once pershift)
- 4.4.2 Any changes communicated, documented and handed over
- 4.4.3 Clear instructions and relevant patient information provided to patient and family/carers
- 4.4.4 Patient and family/carers self-management on collar safety
- 4.4.5 Escalation of complications/issues on discharge (who to contact/where togo)
- 4.4.6 Collar care plan on discharge
- 4.4.7 Follow up provisions/post discharge
- 4.4.8 Patients/carers understanding of information provided and resolution
- 4.4.9 Handover/information requirements to community healthcare professionals

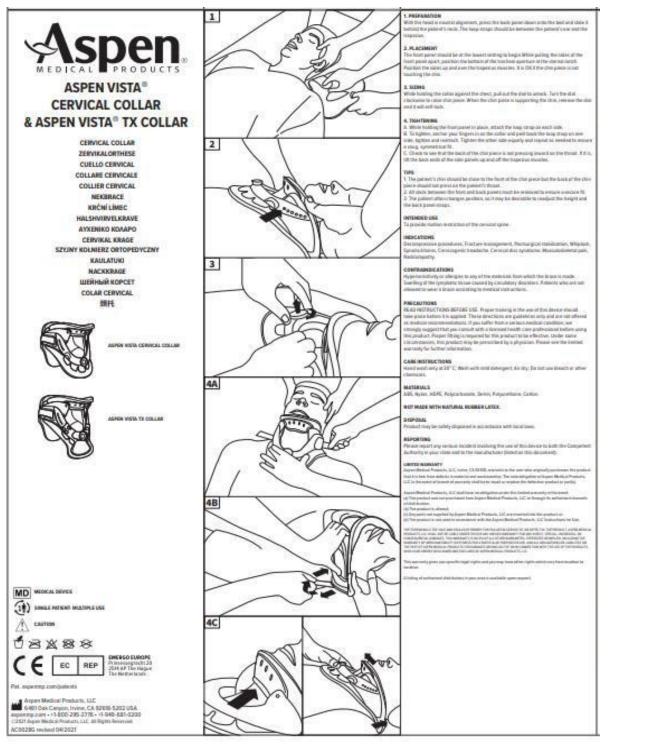


Appendix 2- Sizing Guide Aspen Classic Cervical Collar





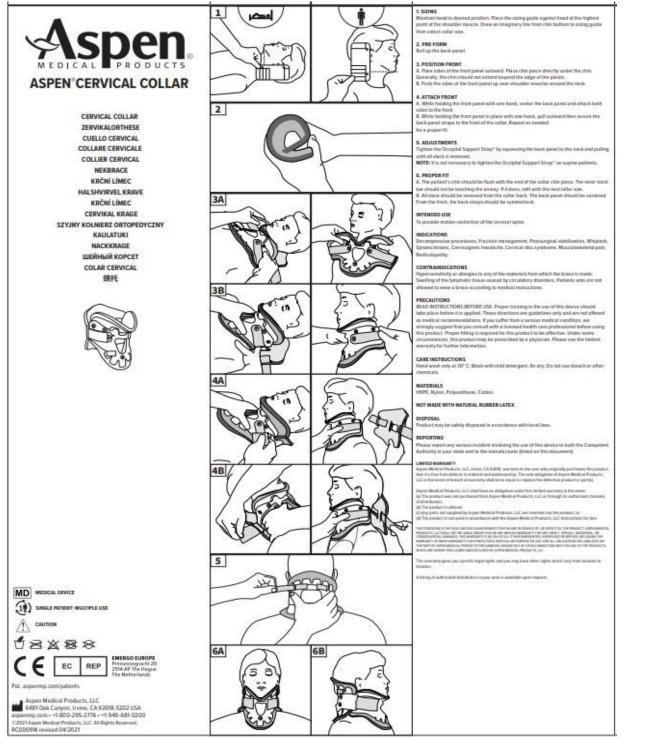
Appendix 3. Manufacturer's Instructions Sheet: Aspen Vista Cervical Collar



https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instruction_sheets/AC0028G_Cervical_Collar_ Vista_TX_IFU.pdf



Appendix 4. Manufacturer's Instructions Sheet: Aspen Vista Cervical Collar



https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instruction_sheets/RC0009W_Cervical Collar_IFU.pdf



Appendix 5. Aspen Promedics Collar Training Video for Healthcare Professionals

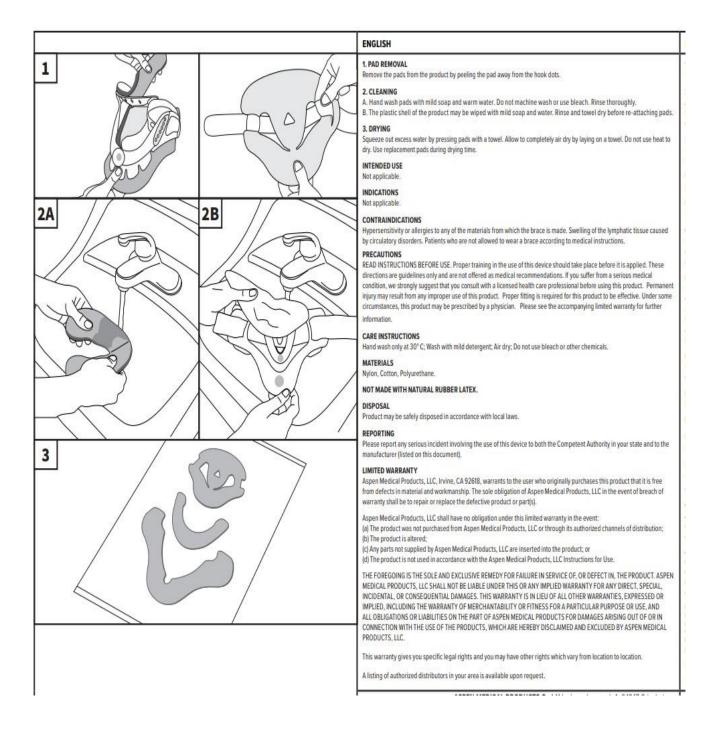


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94E3ZIH3wSE

Aspen Vista Collar Clinician Fitting Video



Appendix 6. Manufacturer's Instructions Sheet: Pad removal and washing instructions



https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instruction_sheets/RC1800D_UpperSpine_PadWashing_IFU.pdf



References

1) EMSN Cervical collar competency framework

2) Aspen collar (Classic) patient information leaflet <u>https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/sizing_sheets/aspen-vista-collars-handbook.pdf</u>

3) Aspen Vista collar patient information leaflets <u>https://www.aspenmp.com/media/wysiwyg/downloads/instruction_sheets/LIT5156A_VistaCollarPads.p_df</u>

https://neurospinewi.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Vista-collar-handbook.pdf

4) EMSN Ankylosing Spondylitis SOP

5) NICE Guidance. Trauma Quality Standard (QS166). Assessment for cervical spine injury 2018. <u>https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs166/chapter/quality-statement-4-assessment-for-cervical-spine-injury</u>

6) NICE Guidance (NG41). Spinal Injury: assessment and initial management. 2016 <u>https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng41/resources/spinal-injury-assessment-and-initial-management-pdf-1837447790533</u>

7) MASCIP. Patients with actual or suspected spinal cord injury. 2015 https://www.mascip.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/MASCIP-SIA-Guidelines-for-MH-Trainers.pdf