## Attachment 1

## Providers and responsibilities for Quality Statement

Responsibilities		Colono	oscopist	opist Sedationist		Nurse (non- proceduralist)		Health service administration	
	General practitioner	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1. Initial assessment and referral									
When a patient is referred for consideration of colonoscopy, the referral document provides sufficient information for the receiving clinician to assess the appropriateness, risk and urgency of consultation.	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The patient is allocated an appointment according to their clinical needs.	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	++	-
2. Appropriate and timely colonoscopy									

Responsibilities		Colono	oscopist	Sedationist		Nurse (non- proceduralist)		Health service administration	
	General practitioner	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
3. Informed decision making and consent									
Before starting bowel preparation, a patient receives comprehensive consumer-appropriate information about bowel preparation, the colonoscopy and sedation or anaesthesia. They have an opportunity to discuss the reason for the colonoscopy, its benefits, risks, financial costs and alternative options before deciding to proceed. Their understanding is assessed, and the information provided and their consent to sedation, colonoscopy and therapeutic intervention is documented.	_	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+/-

4. Bowel preparation									
A patient booked for colonoscopy receives a bowel preparation product and dosing regimen individualised to their needs, co-morbidities, regular medicines and previous response to bowel preparation. The importance of good bowel preparation for a quality colonoscopy is discussed with the patient. They are provided with consumerappropriate instructions on how to use the bowel preparation product and their understanding is confirmed.	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	+	+/-

Responsibilities		Colono	oscopist	Sedationist		Nurse (non- proceduralist)		Health service administration	
	General practitioner	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
5. Sedation									
Before colonoscopy, a patient is assessed by an appropriately trained clinician to identify any increased risk, including cardiovascular, respiratory or airway compromise. The sedation is planned accordingly. The risks and benefits of sedation are discussed with the patient. Sedation is administered and the patient is monitored throughout the colonoscopy and recovery period in accordance with Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists guidelines.	_	-	-	++	++	-	-	+	÷

6. Clinicians									
A patient's colonoscopy is performed by a credentialed clinician working within their scope of clinical practice, who meets the requirements of an accepted certification and recertification process. Sedation or anaesthesia and clinical support are provided by credentialed clinicians working within their scope of clinical practice.	-	++	++	++	++	÷	÷	++	++
7. Procedure									
When a patient is undergoing colonoscopy their entire colon – including the caecum – is examined carefully and systematically. The adequacy of bowel preparation, clinical findings, biopsies, polyps removed, therapeutic interventions and details of any adverse events are documented. All polyps removed are submitted for histological examination.	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	+	÷
		Colond	oscopist	Seda	tionist		e (non- duralist)		service stration
Responsibilities	General practitioner	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private

Key: - not responsible; +/- mag	v or may not be responsible dep	pending on the type of service:	+ responsible for part of the pr	ocess: ++ primarily responsible

Following recovery and before discharge, the patient is advised verbally and in writing about the preliminary outcomes of the colonoscopy, the nature of any therapeutic interventions or adverse events, when to resume regular activities and medication, and arrangements for medical followup. The patient is discharged into the care of a responsible adult when it is safe to do so. <b>9. Reporting and follow-up</b>	-	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
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The colonoscopist communicates the reason for the colonoscopy, its findings, any histology results and recommendations for follow-up in writing to the general practitioner, any other relevant clinician and the patient, and documents this in the facility records. Recommendations for surveillance colonoscopy, if required, are consistent with national evidence-based guidelines. If more immediate treatment or follow-up is needed, appropriate arrangements are made by the colonoscopist.	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	÷	÷