AANA CE Content Codes
3/31/2023

Name		Description
00.00 – Miscellaneous/Other		
00.01	**Break**	
00.02	**Miscellaneous/Other**	
01.00 – Professional Aspects		
01.01	**History of Anesthesiology and Nurse Anesthesia**	The discipline of nurse anesthesia developed in response to surgeons seeking a solution to the high morbidity and mortality attributed to anesthesia at that time. Serving as pioneers in anesthesia, nurse anesthesiologists' full range of specialty surgical procedures, refining anesthesia techniques and equipment.
01.02	**Ethics of Anesthesia**	Moral principles that govern a person's or group's behavior. For the nurse anesthetist it is the impartiality in the delivery of limited resources across health care service areas, the promise to "do no harm" in providing appropriate amounts of care to patients, and the transparency of care rendered to patients.
01.03	**Leadership**	
01.03.01	Development of Leadership Skills	Education or experiences whose purpose is to assist a practitioner transition to a leadership role in the anesthesia group, healthcare organization, or community, and improving their efficacy in their leadership roles.
01.03.02	Association Representation and Governance	A governing body, officers, volunteers, and key employees are responsible to define and uphold the organization's mission, vision, and values. It provides leadership and strategic direction for the organization.
01.03.03	Organizational/Facility/Department Representation and Governance	A leadership position within the respective department or organization where the CRNA upholds the organization's mission, vision, and values addressing the needs of stakeholders

		including but not limited to patients and employees.
01.03.04	Community Representation and Governance	May include information regarding lobbying at the city or state level for CRNA rights to practice without supervision, serving on local boards and influencing legislation or counsels of nursing
01.03.05	Public Relations	Including but not limited to specific education or experiences related to effective public communication skills on behalf of an entity larger than the individual alone.
01.04	**Practice Management**	The expansive knowledge and skills for successful leadership, including but not limited to business operations, reimbursement, credentialing and privileging, accreditation, contracting, and human resources.
01.04.01	Billing and Insurance Reimbursement	Education on coding, documentation, and collections processes from individuals, public or private insurers, other corporate entities, and state or federal government bodies.
01.04.02	Non-Personnel Logistics	Comprehensive knowledge related to equipment, supplies, medications, and capital expenditures regarding budget management.
01.04.03	Personnel Logistics	scheduling programs, recruitment, retention of staff.
01.04.04	Staff Development	Ongoing professional development using formal and informal educational content to develop and evaluate new and existing competencies, discuss evidence-based practice, performance improvement, and additional topics as identified. Includes all Inservice, Morbidity & Mortality, Journal Club, Case Conference, Quality Improvement, and Infection Control activities.
01.04.05	Quality Improvement Systems	A systematic, formal approach to the analysis of practice performance and efforts to improve performance.
01.04.06	Regulatory Compliance	Training, education, implementation and monitoring of policies, procedures, and standards of conduct to meet the regulations put in place by organizations including but not

		limited to The Joint Commission, OSHA, or government regulators.
01.04.07	Marketing	Promotion of the anesthesia practice to stakeholders, clinics, ASCs, hospitals, and healthcare systems.
01.05	**Credentialing**	Credentialing for Medical Staff privileges, Initial Certification and Maintenance of Certification Issues as administered by the NBCRNA.
01.05.01	Initial Certification	
01.05.02	Maintenance of Certification	
01.05.03	Licensure	
01.06	**Government Relations**	Government Relations-Includes Federal, State, Healthcare Reform, Legal Aspects including Scope of Practice and Prescriptive Authority
01.06.01	Federal Level	Including but not limited to healthcare reform, legal aspects of scope of practice, and lobbying at the federal level.
01.06.02	State Level	Including but not limited to healthcare reform, legal aspects of scope of practice, and lobbying at the state/local level.
01.06.03	Military and Veterans Affairs	Issues and regulations that affect CRNA scope of practice and role in military treatment facilities and the Veterans Health Administration
01.06.04	Indigenous Affairs	Including but not limited to Indian Health Service, Native American and Alaskan Native tribes.
01.07	**Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity**	Providing holistic, patient centered anesthesia care, analgesia and pain management services for patients from diverse backgrounds while identifying, and being sensitive to, the unique needs of each patient.
01.07.01	Cultural Awareness	A collection of knowledge and skills that allow individuals to be cognizant of the similarities and differences among cultural groups.
01.07.02	Cultural Humility	A collection of knowledge and skills that improve understanding, sensitivity, appreciation, and

		responsiveness to cultural differences and the interactions resulting from them.
01.07.03	Diversity	Knowledge related to the ways in which individuals and groups differ, and recognizing the value of these differences
01.07.04	Equity	Fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement for all individuals and groups. Focuses on eliminating barriers that have prevented the full participation of certain individuals.
01.08	**Education**	
01.08.01	Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Educational Programs	Including but not limited to the process for directors, assistant directors, and all other members involved in the granting of public recognition to nurse anesthesia programs and institutions awarding degrees that meet nationally established standards of academic quality.
01.08.02	Nurse Anesthesia Programs	Including but not limited to curricular design, implementation, and evaluation.
01.08.03	Simulation	Including but not limited to education in the use of role-playing or rehearsal in which the process of teaching is carried out in a simulated environment.
01.08.04	Clinical Preceptorship	Including but not limited to educational programs for CRNA clinical preceptors to bridge the gap in knowledge of adult education techniques to become a proficient clinical educator.
01.08.05	Mentorship	Including but not limited to education related to mentorship of CRNAs, residents, and new hires in the clinical setting to include mental health support.
01.09	**Scientific Foundation: Research, Quality Improvement and Evidence-Based Practice**	
01.09.01	Research	A scientific process that validates and refines existing knowledge that directly and indirectly

		influences nursing practice or health systems. The scientific process is systematic and methodical.
01.09.02	Evidence-Based Practice	Problem-solving approach that integrates a systematic search for and official appraisal of the most relevant evidence (may or may not be research based) to answer a clinical, education or administrative question. This approach then applies current best available evidence, clinical expertise and unique circumstances and preferences of patients.
01.09.03	Quality Improvement	Data-driven systematic approach by which individuals work together to improve specific internal systems, processes, costs, productivity, and quality outcomes within an organization.
01.09.04	Dissemination of Findings	Knowledge dissemination within an institution/organization, system, regionally, nationally, or internationally including but not limited to poster or podium presentation, publication in books or professional journals.
01.09.05	Peer Review of Manuscripts for Publication	The review process for submission of manuscripts written in various formats including but not limited to AMA and APA; education related to becoming a peer reviewer.
01.10	**Interprofessional Collaboration**	Including but not limited to interprofessional teams working on Quality Improvement, Research, Scholarship
01.11	**Public Health**	
01.11.01	Advocacy and Service as a Clinical Expert	
01.11.02	Advance Directives	
01.11.03	Emergency Planning and Response	Education and training related scenarios that include, but are not limited to active shooter events, natural disasters, mass casualty events, and pandemic readiness
01.11.04	Strategies to Limit and Treat Tobacco Abuse	Education and training related to using various modalities to prevent or cease tobacco abuse (cigarette smoking, cigars, chewing tobacco, and

		vaping). Includes information on (nicotine patch, nicotine gum, Chantix, and mental strategies).
01.11.05	Strategies to Limit and Treat Alcohol Abuse	Refer to AANA's treatment program and public health initiatives.
01.11.06	Strategies to Limit and Treat Prescribed and Over-the-Counter Medication Abuse	Refer to AANA's treatment program and public health initiatives.
01.11.07	Strategies to Limit and Treat Illicit Drug/Substance Abuse	Refer to addiction specialists.
01.11.08	Strategies to Limit and Treat Environmental Exposure to Contaminants	Including but not limited to airborne silicone, asbestos, coal, leading to an increase in adverse medical conditions.
01.12	**Practitioner Health and Wellness**	Activities and strategies which promote a positive state of mind, body, and spirit reflecting a balance of effective adaptation, resilience, and coping mechanisms in personal and professional environments that enhance quality of life.
01.12.01	Strategies and Interventions to Promote Practitioner Health	Education including, but not limited to improving comprehensive and holistic wellness practices for healthcare practitioners.
01.12.02	Strategies to Limit and Manage Practitioner Stress	Education including, but not limited to stress management and coping strategies for healthcare practitioners.
01.12.03	Drug Diversion and Substance Abuse	Refer to AANA's treatment program and public health initiatives and addiction specialists
01.13	**Promotion of a Culture of Safety**	Including but not limited to awareness of safety and identification of unsafe environments in the workplace i.e. bullying, harassment, and reporting responsibility
01.14	**Medicolegal Anesthesia**	Including but not limited to malpractice Issues for the CRNA (anatomy of a lawsuit, depositions, case analysis, risk analysis, and liability concerns)
01.15	**The Future of Nurse Anesthesiology**	Including but not limited to planning and discussion surrounding the projected growth of the nurse anesthesia profession, changes to care delivery models, and expansion of scope of

		practice to meet the needs of all patients and communities.
02.00 – Fundamentals of Anesthesia Practice		
02.01	**Standards of Nurse Anesthesia Practice**	
02.01.01	Patient Rights	Education and/or training addressing the rights of patients, and those in their support system, within an organization.
02.01.02	Hemodynamic Monitoring	
02.01.03	Transfer of Care	Education and/or training regarding the transfer of patient care among individuals within the care team, among interprofessional services, and between healthcare organizations.
02.01.04	Principles of Anesthesia Safety	Education and/or training addressing safety concerns specific to anesthetic practice including, but not limited to perioperative and interdisciplinary time-outs, personal protective equipment, airway fires, and evacuation routes.
02.02	**Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathophysiology**	
02.02.01	The Cardiovascular System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.02	The Respiratory System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.03	The Neurological System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.04	The Renal System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.05	The Hepatobiliary System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.06	The Gastrointestinal System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.07	The Musculoskeletal System and Effects of Anesthesia	

02.02.08	The Gynecological System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.09	Genitourinary System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.02.10	The Endocrine System and Effects of Anesthesia	
02.03	**Pharmacology, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics**	General principles, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and drug receptor concepts, drug metabolism and excretion
02.03.01	Inhalational Anesthetics	The administration of anesthesia via inhalation of volatile anesthetics and medical gases.
02.03.02	Intravenous Anesthetics and Induction Agents	The administration of anesthesia using intravenous anesthetics.
02.03.03	Local Anesthetics	Anesthetic drugs that produce anesthesia by acting on ion channels
02.03.04	Analgesics and Reversal Agents	Drugs used primarily to treat pain, including but not limited to opioids, non-opioids, etc.
02.03.05	Neuromuscular Blocking Agents and Reversal Agents	Drugs that interact with the neuromuscular junction (neuromuscular blocking agents, reversal agents and their monitoring)
02.03.06	Pharmacology for Medical Management of the Anesthetized Patient	
02.03.07	Implications of Herbal Supplements, Alternative Therapies, and Illicit Substances	Includes but not limited to alcohol, prescription drugs, illicit drugs, vitamins, and herbal supplements
02.04	**Perioperative Considerations for Specific Patient Populations**	
02.04.01	Neonatal Anesthesia	
02.04.02	Pediatric Anesthesia	
02.04.03	Adult Anesthesia	
02.04.04	Obstetric Anesthesia	
02.04.05	Geriatric Anesthesia	
02.04.06	Transgender Anesthesia	

02.04.07	Opiate-Sparing Techniques	Anesthetic techniques that limit the use of intraoperative systemic, neuraxial or intracavitary opioids.
02.04.08	Enhanced Recovery After Anesthesia (ERAS) Strategies	Enhanced Recovery after Surgery (ERAS) refers to patient-centered, evidence based, multidisciplinary team developed pathways for a surgical specialty and facility culture to reduce the patient's surgical stress response, optimize their physiologic function, and facilitate recovery. These care pathways form an integrated continuum, as the patient moves from home through the pre-hospital/pre-admission, preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative phases of surgery and return to home.
02.05	**Positioning of the Anesthetized Patient**	Education/training addressing appropriate patient positioning for all types of surgical procedures and avoidance of nerve injury and skin breakdown.
02.06	**Infection Control and Prevention**	Practices and procedures that, when applied consistently prevent or reduce the risk of transmission of microorganisms to health care providers, patients, and visitors.
02.07	**Fluid Management**	Fluids, electrolytes, and blood component therapy including anticoagulation and fibrinolytic therapy management
02.07.01	Crystalloid Therapies	
02.07.02	Blood Component Therapies	
02.07.03	Other Colloid Therapies	
02.07.04	Fluid Management Strategies	Calculating Patient's Fluid Deficit and Intraoperative Needs
02.08	**Life Sustaining and Resuscitation Interventions**	
02.08.01	Life Support Protocols (BLS/ACLS/PALS/NRP/NALS)	Knowledge and skills necessary for emergent patient resuscitation using evidence-based protocols for any stage of the human lifespan
02.08.02	Difficult Airway Management	Education/training designed to enhance knowledge and skills in managing the difficult

		airway utilizing assistive personnel, algorithms, and specialized equipment.
02.08.03	Malignant Hyperthermia	
02.08.04	Local Anesthetic Systemic Toxicity (LAST)	
02.08.05	Massive Transfusion Protocol	
02.09	**Monitored Anesthesia Care**	
02.10	**General Anesthesia**	
02.10.01	Induction of General Anesthesia	
02.10.02	Maintenance of General Anesthesia	
02.10.03	Emergence from General Anesthesia	
02.10.04	Total Intravenous Anesthesia	
02.11	**Regional Anesthesia**	
02.11.01	Intravenous Regional Anesthesia	Including but not limited to IV regional anesthetic blocks (i.e. Bier Blocks)
02.11.02	Peripheral Nerve Blockade: Upper Extremities	Peripheral nerve blocks of the upper extremity including, but not limited to cervical plexus, suprascapular, axillary (circumflex), interscalene, supraclavicular, infraclavicular, axillary, and terminal branch blocks
02.11.03	Peripheral Nerve Blockade: Lower Extremities	Peripheral nerve blocks of the lower extremity including, but not limited to sciatic (popliteal, subgluteal, and anterior approaches), fascia iliaca compartment, femoral, lateral femoral cutaneous, obturator, saphenous (adductor canal), and ankle blocks
02.11.04	Truncal Nerve/Plexus Blockade	Peripheral nerve blocks of the trunk including, but not limited to transversus abdominis plane (subcostal-oblique and classic posterior), thoracic and lumbar paravertebral, paraspinous, intercostal, quadratus lumborum, rectus sheath, ilioinguinal, iliohypogastric, genitofemoral, PECs I/II, and serratus anterior blocks
02.11.05	Neuraxial Anesthesia: Spinal	

02.11.06	Neuraxial Anesthesia: Epidural	
02.12	**Vascular Access**	
02.12.01	Peripheral Venous Access	
02.12.02	Central Venous Access	
02.12.03	Pulmonary Artery Catheter Placement	
02.12.04	Peripheral Arterial Access	
03.00 – Technology & Equipment		
03.01	**Anesthesia Delivery Equipment**	
03.01.01	Anesthesia Gas Machine	Including but not limited to maintenance and functioning, methods of troubleshooting, modes of ventilation, and unique characteristics of different models.
03.01.02	Other Volatile Agent Delivery Systems	Including but not limited to delivery systems used in austere/remote locations (i.e. mission trips, deployed military units)
03.01.03	Intravenous Delivery Systems	
03.02	**Airway Management**	Airway management is a set of skills performed to achieve and maintain airway patency. This is accomplished by clearing or preventing airway obstructions caused by the tongue, the airways adjuncts themselves, foreign bodies, or materials from the body itself, such as blood or stomach content, the latter resulting in aspiration.
03.02.01	Non-invasive Equipment	Including but not limited to nasal cannula, face masks, CPAP/BiPAP
03.02.02	Endotracheal Devices	Including but not limited to any device used in the trachea to deliver medical gases (oxygen, air, inhalational anesthetics)
03.02.03	Supraglottic Devices	Including but not limited to any device used to support ventilation that is positioned proximal to the vocal cords
03.02.04	Video Laryngoscopy	Including but not limited to equipment utilizing a video display during laryngoscopy
03.02.05	Fiberoscopy	Including but not limited to procedures involving a flexible fiber-optic instrument used to view an

		object or area, such as body cavity, that would otherwise be inaccessible (including simulation for demonstration and practice of skills)
03.02.06	Emergency Intervention	Including but not limited to the methods of ventilation in the difficult airway algorithm (i.e. jet ventilation, surgical/percutaneous airway, retrograde intubation, light wand, intubating stylets/tube changers)
03.03	**Cardiovascular System**	Content referring to the cardiovascular system and the effects of anesthesia.
03.03.01	Cardiac Rhythm and Rate Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.03.02	Noninvasive Blood Pressure Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.03.03	Invasive Blood Pressure Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.03.04	Invasive Cardiac Output Monitoring and Interpretation	Including but not limited to invasive measurements of CO, SV, fluid status, EF.
03.03.05	Noninvasive Cardiac Output Monitoring and Interpretation	Including but not limited to noninvasive measurements of CO, SV, fluid status, EF.
03.03.06	Transesophageal/Transthoracic Echocardiogram Measurement and Interpretation	
03.03.07	Cardiopulmonary Bypass Management	
03.04	**Respiratory and Metabolic Systems**	Content referring to the respiratory system and the effects of anesthesia. Includes various types of ventilators including jet ventilation and Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) (Providing both cardiac and respiratory support to patients whose heart or lungs are unable to provide an adequate amount of gas exchange to sustain life).
03.04.01	Ventilator Management	Including intraoperative and critical care ventilation strategies
03.04.02	End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide (etCO2) Monitoring and Interpretation	

03.04.03	Oximetry	
03.04.04	Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) Management	
03.05	**Neurological and Neuromuscular Systems**	Content referring to the nervous system (including the central and peripheral nervous system) and the musculoskeletal system and the effects of anesthesia
03.05.01	Invasive Intracranial Pressure Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.05.02	Noninvasive Intracranial Pressure Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.05.03	Cerebral Oximetry Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.05.04	Evoked Potential Monitoring and Interpretation	
03.05.05	Electroencephalogram Monitoring and Interpretation	Including but not limited to Bispectral Index (BIS) monitors.
03.05.06	Peripheral Nerve Stimulation Monitoring and Interpretation	Including but not limited to train of four monitoring (quantitative and qualitative monitors), Motor Evoked Potentials (MEPs), Somatosensory Evoked Potentials (SSEPs), Electromyography (EMG), and Auditory Brain Response (ABR).
03.06	**Temperature Management**	
03.06.01	Temperature Monitoring Equipment	
03.06.02	Thermoregulation Equipment	
03.07	**Point-of-Care Laboratory Testing**	Including but not limited to lab work necessary to safely care for various patients and the interpretation or meaning of the results and subsequent treatment at the point of care.
03.07.01	Blood Chemistry Measurement and Interpretation	
03.07.02	Hematology Measurement and Interpretation	

03.07.03	Coagulation Factors Measurement and Interpretation	Including but not limited to TEG/ROTEM
03.07.04	Arterial Blood Gas Measurement and Interpretation	
03.07.05	Other (Non-Blood) Bodily Fluid Testing	Including but not limited to urinalysis, gastric content
03.08	**Radiation Safety and Principles of Fluoroscopy**	Content includes but is not limited to the fundamentals of radiologic principles and various techniques, topographic anatomy, contrast agents, radiation safety, basic evaluation of normal and abnormal radiographs of the chest, evaluation of proper positioning of various tubes (e.g., endotracheal tubes, chest tubes) and lines (e.g., central venous catheters), and proper techniques of safe fluoroscopic equipment use.
03.09	**Principles of Ultrasonography**	Ultrasonography in anesthesia care (point of care ultrasound - POCUS) refers to the use of portable ultrasonography at a patient's bedside for therapeutic, procedural, and diagnostic purposes
03.09.01	Point-of-Care Ultrasound use for Therapeutic or Procedural Applications	Guidance of regional and neuraxial techniques, or of central and peripheral vascular access, arterial access, pain management (acute and chronic pain procedures), needle decompression for pneumothorax
03.09.02	Point-of-Care Ultrasound use for Diagnostic Applications	Including but not limited to airway, pulmonary, gastric, abdominal, or bladder evaluation. Use of transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) and transesophageal echocardiography (TEE).
03.10	**Laser Safety**	
03.11	**Telecommunications**	
03.11.01	Electronic Medical Record Systems	Including but not limited to use of a variety of electronic documentation systems, appropriate use, security, cloud-based, and embedded storage.
03.11.02	Telemedicine Systems	Including but not limited to technologies, such as video conferencing, used to assess and consult from a distance.

04.00 – Preanesthetic Preparation and Management		
04.01	**History and Physical Assessment**	
04.02	**Diagnostic Testing and Interpretation**	
04.03	**Diagnostic Imaging and Interpretation**	Including but not limited to x-ray, CT, fluoroscopy, echocardiogram, and cardiac testing to guide decision making.
04.04	**Medical Optimization for Anesthesia and Procedure**	
04.05	**Development of a Patient-Centered Anesthetic Plan of Care**	
04.05.01	Informed Consent	
04.05.04	Discharge Planning	
05.00 – Postanesthetic Management		
05.01	**Post-anesthesia Care**	
05.01.01	Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting Management	
05.01.02	Postoperative Pain Management	Including but not limited to acute surgical pain management modalities in the postoperative setting for patients across the lifespan who are undergoing inpatient or outpatient surgical procedures.
05.01.03	Postoperative Respiratory Management	Including but not limited to planning and treatment for recurarization, reintubation after planned extubation, and need for noninvasive forms of ventilation (CPAP/BiPAP).
05.01.04	Postoperative Behavioral Management	Including but not limited to postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) and postoperative delirium/agitation
05.01.05	Management of Anesthetic Complications	Including management of complications as well as discussion/interaction with family and patient
05.02	**Readiness for Discharge**	
05.02.01	Discharge Instructions	

05.02.02	Transition of Responsibility of Care	Including but not limited to patient handoff in the ICU, PACU, Recovery Room/same day surgery unit.
06.00 – Anesthesia for Specific Procedures		
06.01	**Anesthesia for Intracranial Procedures**	
06.02	**Anesthesia for Extracranial Procedures**	
06.02.01	Ophthalmic Procedures	
06.02.02	ENT Procedures	
06.03	**Anesthesia for Neck Surgeries**	
06.04	**Anesthesia for Intrathoracic Procedures**	
06.04.01	Cardiac Surgeries	
06.04.02	Lung Surgeries	
06.04.03	Mediastinal Surgeries	
06.05	**Anesthesia for Intra-abdominal Procedures**	
06.06	**Anesthesia for Neuroskeletal Procedures**	
06.07	**Anesthesia for Vascular Procedures**	
06.08	**Anesthesia for Gynecologic Procedures**	
06.09	**Anesthesia for Obstetric Procedures**	
06.10	**Anesthesia for Genitourinary Procedures**	
06.11	**Anesthesia for Orthopedic and Podiatry Procedures**	
06.12	**Anesthesia for Plastic Surgery**	
06.12.01	Reconstructive Procedures	
06.12.02	Cosmetic Procedures	
06.13	**Anesthesia for Organ Transplants/Procurement**	

06.13.01	Heart Transplantation	
06.13.02	Lung Transplantation	
06.13.03	Liver Transplantation	
06.13.04	Kidney Transplantation	
06.13.05	Pancreas Transplantation	
06.13.06	Intestinal Transplantation	
06.13.07	Tissue Transplantation	
06.13.08	Corneal Transplantation	
06.13.09	Organ Procurement	
06.14	**Anesthesia for Therapeutic or Diagnostic Procedures**	Included, but not limited to TEE, NSPM, MRI, CT guided procedures
06.15	**Anesthesia for Laparoscopic Procedures**	
06.16	**Anesthesia for Robotic-Assisted Procedures**	
06.17	**Anesthesia for Trans-Vascular Procedures**	Including but not limited to TAVRs, thrombectomies, embolization, aneurysm repairs.
06.18	**Anesthesia for Endoscopic Procedures**	
06.19	**Trauma Anesthesia and Crisis Management**	
07.00 – Non-Operating Room Anesthesia Care		
07.01	**Considerations for Out-of-Department Anesthesia**	Including but not limited to interventional radiology, cardiac interventions, endoscopy, CT scan, MRI, emergency room interventions.
07.02	**Considerations for Free-Standing Surgical Centers**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and necessary personnel, and transport resources/protocols to address all potential safety considerations.
07.03	**Considerations for Office-Based Dental Anesthesia**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and needed personnel to address all potential safety considerations.

07.04	**Considerations for Office-Based Plastic Surgery Anesthesia**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and needed personnel to address all potential safety considerations.
07.05	**Considerations for Office-Based Dermatological Procedures**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and needed personnel to address all potential safety considerations
07.06	**Considerations for other Office-Based Anesthesia Services**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and needed personnel to address all potential safety considerations.
07.07	**Considerations for Outpatient Infusion Services**	Including but not limited to appropriate patient selection, necessary equipment, and needed personnel to address all potential safety considerations.
07.07.01	Ketamine Infusion Therapy	Including but not limited to the administration of a single ketamine infusion or a series of ketamine infusions for the management of psychiatric disorders or other indicated coexisting diseases. Includes appropriate candidate selection, current treatment interventions, and resources required for safe administration.
07.07.02	Fluid Management Therapy	Involves the appropriate dosing and administration of a single infusion or series of infusions of colloid or crystalloid fluids. Indications for fluid administration and the choice of fluid replacement including appropriate candidate selection, current treatment interventions, and resources required for safe administration.
07.08	**Pain Management Services**	Including but not limited to acute surgical pain management modalities in the perioperative setting for patients across the lifespan who are undergoing inpatient or outpatient surgical procedures.

07.08.01	Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathophysiology of Pain	Including but not limited to nociception, factors influencing pain, cellular response to pain, pain classification, and anatomical pain pathways.
07.08.02	Acute Surgical Pain Management	Including but not limited to the continued assessment and management of surgical pain in the acute setting utilizing any variety of medications and/or techniques.
07.08.03	Nonsurgical Pain Management (NSPM)	Including but not limited to the administration of neural or neuraxial blockade, physiological, pharmacological, and psychological techniques, and modalities for the management of acute and chronic pain outside the obstetrical and operating room areas.
07.08.04	Interventional Pain Strategies	Includes but not limited to neuraxial principles/techniques, peripheral nerve block principles/techniques, neuroablative principles/techniques, regenerative treatment principles, neuromodulation principles, prevention identification and management of interventional complications, and palliative/end of life management.
07.08.05	Nonsurgical Pain Management Specific Radiation Principles and Safety	Including but not limited to the fundamentals of radiologic principles and various techniques, use of and interpretation for diagnostic evaluation using MRI, CT, EMG/NCV, laboratory tests and other diagnostic studies, and proper techniques of safe fluoroscopic equipment use.
07.09	**Anesthesia in Remote Locations**	Including but not limited to the evolving patient population and dynamic needs of a healthcare system, the world of anesthesia has also evolved and adjusted by providing anesthesia outside the conventional operating room. The anesthesia provider facilitates a therapeutic and diagnostic environment where anesthesia is performed that is familiar, well equipped, and as safe as it is in the operating room
07.10	**Anesthesia for Humanitarian Missions**	

07.11	**Military and Emergency Anesthesia Including Disasters and Weapons of Mass Destruction**	
07.12	**Complementary and Alternative Medicines (CAM)**	This practice recognizes the totality of the human being - the interconnectedness of body, mind, emotion, spirit, social/cultural dynamics, relationships, context, and environment. Holistic nurse anesthesia practice may integrate complementary/alternative modalities (CAM) into clinical practice to treat people's physiological, psychological, and spiritual needs
07.12.01	Acupuncture and Acupressure	Including but not limited to the use of acupuncture and/or acupressure as an adjunct for pain management
07.12.02	Hypnosis	The art and science behind hypnosis and how it can work as an adjunct to manage stress, anxiety, and pain
07.12.03	Audio/Visual Stimulation	Including but not limited to the utilization of music/movies/TV /lights/games for distraction and management of surgical anxiety or pain.