

CSPCC Examination content outline

Certified Specialist in Pediatric Critical Care Nutrition (CSPCC) exam is meant to assess minimal competency for registered dietitians who apply evidence-based nutrition knowledge in providing medical nutrition therapy for critically ill infants, children, adolescents, and young adults in critical care settings (e.g., NICU, PICU, CICU).

1	CHARACTERISTICS OF PEDIATRIC PATIENT POPULATION IN CRITICAL CARE	39
1A	Development and Nutrition	
1A1	Pediatric Growth and Development	
1A2	Human Milk and Formulas (e.g., properties, modification, handling)	
1B	Disease-Related Nutrition Considerations	
1B1	Congenital and Developmental Conditions	
1B2	Body System and Organ Dysfunctions	
1B3	Medical Supportive Therapies (e.g., CRRT, ECMO, mechanical ventilation)	
1B4	Acute Metabolic Response	
2	Nutrition Assessment and Diagnosis for Critical Care	40
2A	Clinical Status and Health History	
2A1	Medical Treatment and Medication History	
2A2	Nutrition and Supplementation History	
2B	Assessment and Diagnosis Process	
2B1	Anthropometrics	
2B2	Nutrition-Focused Physical Exam	
2B3	Diagnostic and Laboratory Testing and Procedures	
2B4	Estimation/Measurement of Nutritional Needs	
2B5	Nutrition Diagnosis and Coding Statements	

3	NUTRITION INTERVENTION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION DURING CRITICAL CARE	46
3A	Nutrition Prescription	
3A1	Parenteral Nutrition Support	
3A2	Enteral Nutrition Support	
3A3	Vitamin, Mineral, and Electrolyte Supplementation and Modification	
3A4	Oral Nutrition and Diet Modification	
3B	Care Planning	
3B1	Monitoring and Evaluation of Care	
3B2	Interdisciplinary Coordination of Care, Education, and Support (e.g., transitions of care)	
3B3	Cultural and Psychosocial Factors	

Secondary classifications - Tasks

1. Assess anthropometric measurements and growth trends.
2. Identify medical history and assess current clinical status pertinent to nutritional assessment.
3. Evaluate impacts of medical interventions on nutrition care.
4. Identify and address impact of pertinent drips, medications, and dietary supplements.
5. Recommend and interpret nutrition-related laboratory tests, diagnostic tests, and procedures.
6. Assess current intake (e.g., nutrition support), fluid/electrolyte balance, and nutrition history.
7. Assess outputs (e.g., urine, stool, ostomy, chest tube output).
8. Identify cultural or religious practices and preferences that affect nutrition status.
9. Perform nutrition-focused physical exam.
10. Estimate/Measure nutritional requirements.
11. Evaluate assessment findings and determine nutrition diagnosis.
12. Select optimal feedings based on clinical condition, age, growth, and diagnosis.
13. Develop recommendations for oral, enteral, and/or parenteral nutrition.
14. Collaborate with interdisciplinary healthcare team to develop and implement the nutrition care plan.
15. Collaborate with patient, family, and caregivers to develop and implement the nutrition care plan, including education and counseling.
16. Establish monitoring parameters for reassessment.
17. Monitor and evaluate patient progress toward nutrition goals.
18. Adjust nutrition care plan according to treatment outcomes and results.