

Supplementary materials

Appendix: Key skills that are crucial at the bedside in NCC.

Key skills that are crucial at the bedside in NCC:	
1. Clinical Assessment:	
a. Description:	Proficiency in conducting thorough and rapid neurological assessments at the bedside.
b. Importance:	Rapid identification and evaluation of neurological signs and symptoms are essential and lifesaving.
2. Monitoring techniques:	
a. Description:	competence in utilizing and interpreting various monitoring techniques such as intracranial pressure, continuous EEG and neuroimaging
b. Importance:	Real time monitoring is crucial for understanding the evolving status of the patient's neurological condition and guiding treatment decisions.
3. Rapid decision-making:	
a. Description:	ability to make quick and informed decisions bedside
b. Importance:	Critical conditions in NCC require immediate decision-making to prevent further neurological damage and improve outcomes.
4. Communication skills:	
a. Description:	Effective communication with patients, families, and the healthcare team, including conveying complex medical information in an understandable manner.
b. Importance:	Clear communication is vital for ensuring understanding, obtaining informed consent, and providing emotional support during challenging situations
5. Interdisciplinary Collaboration	
a. Description:	Collaboration with various healthcare professionals, including neurologists, neurosurgeons, nurses, and therapists.
b. Importance:	NCC is multidisciplinary, effective collaboration ensures a holistic approach to care.
6. Critical Thinking and Problem-solving	
a. Description:	The ability to think critically and solve problems quickly, especially when faced with unexpected changes in the patient's condition.
b. Importance:	Neurological conditions can be unpredictable, requiring healthcare professionals to adapt and make informed decisions in dynamic situations.
7. Compassionate Care	
a. Description:	Providing compassionate and empathetic care to patients and their families during times of distress.
b. Impression:	Neurological conditions often have a profound impact on patients and their families, requiring sensitivity and empathy in care delivery.
8. Ethical Decision Making:	
a. Description	Ability to navigate ethical dilemmas that may arise in critical care situations, considering patient autonomy and best interests.
b. Importance:	Ethical decision-making is crucial in situations where treatment options may have significant consequences, and values and preferences must be respected.
9. Continuous Education and adaptation:	
a. Description:	Commitment to ongoing education and staying abreast of advancements in NCC.
b. Importance:	The field is continually evolving, and professionals must be proactive in updating their knowledge and skills to provide state-of-the-art care.
10. Crisis Management:	
a. Description:	Skills in managing crises, including maintaining composure under pressure and leading resuscitation efforts.
b. Importance:	Neurological emergencies demand swift and organized responses, making crisis management skills essential at the bedside.

Note: Defining and emphasizing these skills at the bedside will contribute to the development of well-rounded and competent neurocritical care professionals. Ongoing professional development should incorporate these skills to ensure high-quality patient care in NCC as well as in general ICUs.