



Emergency Skills Assessment Checklist

Name: _____

Date: _____

Please indicate your level of experience

A. Theory, no practice	C. One - two years experience
B. Intermittent experience	D. Two plus years experience

1. Cardiovascular

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| a. Assessment | | | | | |
| i. Auscultation of rate and rhythm | A | B | C | D | |
| ii. Doppler | A | B | C | D | |
| iii. Heart sounds/murmurs | A | B | C | D | |
| b. Equipment & procedures | | | | | |
| i. Assist with insertion and set up | | | | | |
| 1. Arterial line | A | B | C | D | |
| 2. Central venous line | A | B | C | D | |
| 3. PA catheter/Swan-Ganz | A | B | C | D | |
| 4. Pacemaker | A | B | C | D | |
| 5. Cardioversion | A | B | C | D | |
| ii. Interpretation of waveforms & values | | | | | |
| 1. A-line | A | B | C | D | |
| 2. CVP | A | B | C | D | |
| iii. Monitoring | | | | | |
| 1. Basic 12 lead interpretation | A | B | C | D | |
| 2. Basic arrhythmia interpretation | A | B | C | D | |
| c. Care of the patient with: | | | | | |
| i. Acute MI | A | B | C | D | |
| ii. Aneurysm | A | B | C | D | |
| iii. Angina | A | B | C | D | |
| iv. Cardiac arrest | A | B | C | D | |
| v. Congestive heart failure (CHF) | A | B | C | D | |
| vi. Myocarditis | A | B | C | D | |
| d. Medications | | | | | |
| i. ACLS drugs | | | | | |
| 1. Atropine | A | B | C | D | |
| 2. Bretylium (Bretylol) | A | B | C | D | |
| 3. Epinephrine (Adrenalin) | A | B | C | D | |



4.	Lidocaine (Xylocaine)	A	B	C	D
5.	Procainamide (Pronestyl)	A	B	C	D
6.	Sodium bicarbonate	A	B	C	D
ii. Other					
1.	Adenosine (Adenocard)	A	B	C	D
2.	Amiodarone (Cordarone)	A	B	C	D
3.	Digoxin (Lanoxin)	A	B	C	D
4.	Diltiazem (Cardizem)	A	B	C	D
5.	Dobutamine (Dobutex)	A	B	C	D
6.	Dopamine (Intropin)	A	B	C	D
7.	Esmolol (Brevibloc)	A	B	C	D
8.	Lasix (Furosemide)	A	B	C	D
9.	Nitroglycerin (Tridil)	A	B	C	D
10.	Nitroprusside (Nipride)	A	B	C	D
11.	Thrombolytic therapy	A	B	C	D

2. Pulmonary

a. Assessment					
i. Breath sounds		A	B	C	D
ii. Rate and work of breathing		A	B	C	D
b. Interpretation of lab results					
i. Arterial blood gases		A	B	C	D
c. Equipment & procedures					
i. Airway management devices/suctioning					
1. Endotracheal tube/suctioning		A	B	C	D
2. Nasal airway/suctioning		A	B	C	D
3. Oropharyngeal/suctioning		A	B	C	D
4. Sputum specimen collection		A	B	C	D
5. Tracheostomy/suctioning		A	B	C	D
ii. Assist with extubation		A	B	C	D
iii. Assist with intubation		A	B	C	D
iv. Assist with thoracentesis		A	B	C	D
v. Care of the patient on a ventilator		A	B	C	D
vi. Care of the patient with a chest tube					
1. Assist with set-up & insertion		A	B	C	D
2. Measuring		A	B	C	D
3. Removal		A	B	C	D
vii. Measure peak flow		A	B	C	D
viii. Obtaining arterial blood gases					
1. Arterial line		A	B	C	D
2. Femoral artery		A	B	C	D



3.	Radial artery	A	B	C	D
ix.	O2 therapy & medication delivery systems				
1.	Bag and mask	A	B	C	D
2.	ET tube	A	B	C	D
3.	External CPAP	A	B	C	D
4.	Face masks	A	B	C	D
5.	Inhalers	A	B	C	D
6.	Nasal cannula	A	B	C	D
7.	Nebulizer	A	B	C	D
8.	Portable O2 tank	A	B	C	D
9.	T-piece	A	B	C	D
10.	Trach collar	A	B	C	D
x.	Pulse oximetry	A	B	C	D
d.	Care of the patient with:				
i.	Aspiration	A	B	C	D
ii.	COPD	A	B	C	D
iii.	Hemopneumothorax	A	B	C	D
iv.	Laryngospasm	A	B	C	D
v.	Pneumonia	A	B	C	D
vi.	Pneumothorax	A	B	C	D
vii.	Pulmonary edema	A	B	C	D
viii.	Pulmonary embolism	A	B	C	D
ix.	Tension pneumothorax	A	B	C	D
x.	Tuberculosis	A	B	C	D
e.	Medications				
i.	Aminophylline (Theophylline)	A	B	C	D
ii.	Bronkosol (Isoetharine hydrochloride)	A	B	C	D
iii.	Epinephrine (Adrenalin)	A	B	C	D
iv.	Isuprel (Isoproterenol hydrochloride)	A	B	C	D
v.	Steroids	A	B	C	D
vi.	Terbutaline	A	B	C	D

3. Neurological

a.	Assessment				
i.	Glasgow coma scale	A	B	C	D
ii.	Reflex/motor deficits	A	B	C	D
iii.	Visual or communications deficits	A	B	C	D
iv.	Level of consciousness	A	B	C	D
b.	Equipment & procedures				
i.	Assist with lumbar puncture	A	B	C	D
ii.	Increased ICP management				



1.	Medications	A	B	C	D
2.	Positioning	A	B	C	D
3.	Regulation of ICP	A	B	C	D
4.	Temperature control	A	B	C	D
5.	Ventilation	A	B	C	D
6.	Intracranial pressure monitoring	A	B	C	D
c. Care of the patient with:					
i.	Basal skull fracture	A	B	C	D
ii.	Closed head injury	A	B	C	D
iii.	CVA	A	B	C	D
iv.	DTs	A	B	C	D
v.	Encephalitis	A	B	C	D
vi.	Externalized VP shunts	A	B	C	D
vii.	Meningitis	A	B	C	D
viii.	Neuromuscular disease	A	B	C	D
ix.	Overdose	A	B	C	D
x.	Seizures	A	B	C	D
xi.	Spinal cord injury	A	B	C	D
d. Medications					
i.	Decadron (Dexamethasone)	A	B	C	D
ii.	Dilantin (Phenytoin)	A	B	C	D
iii.	Mannitol (Osmitrol)	A	B	C	D
iv.	Phenobarbital	A	B	C	D
v.	Solu-Medrol (Methylprednisolone)	A	B	C	D

4. Orthopedics

a. Assessment					
i.	Circulation checks	A	B	C	D
ii.	Gait	A	B	C	D
iii.	Range of motion	A	B	C	D
iv.	Skin	A	B	C	D
b. Equipment & procedures					
i.	Assist with placement of cast	A	B	C	D
c. Support devices					
i.	Cane/crutch	A	B	C	D
ii.	Cervical collar	A	B	C	D
iii.	Sling	A	B	C	D
iv.	Transfer boards	A	B	C	D
d. Care of the patient with:					
i.	Ankle brace	A	B	C	D
ii.	Ankle splint	A	B	C	D



iii. Cast	A	B	C	D
iv. Knee immobilizer	A	B	C	D
v. Pinned fractures	A	B	C	D
vi. Wrist splint	A	B	C	D

5. Gastrointestinal

a. Assessment				
i. Abdominal/bowel sounds	A	B	C	D
ii. Fluid balance	A	B	C	D
iii. Nutritional status	A	B	C	D
b. Interpretation of blood chemistry	A	B	C	D
c. Equipment & procedures				
i. Placement of nasogastric tube	A	B	C	D
ii. Salem sump to suction	A	B	C	D
iii. Saline lavage	A	B	C	D
d. Care of the patient with:				
i. Abdominal trauma	A	B	C	D
ii. Bowel obstruction	A	B	C	D
iii. GI bleeding	A	B	C	D
iv. Hepatitis	A	B	C	D
v. Liver failure	A	B	C	D
e. Medications				
i. Antiemetics	A	B	C	D
ii. Antispasmodic	A	B	C	D
iii. Charcoal	A	B	C	D
iv. Ipecac	A	B	C	D

6. Renal/Genitourinary

a. Assessment - Fluid balance	A	B	C	D
b. Interpretation of lab results				
i. BUN & creatinine	A	B	C	D
ii. Electrolytes	A	B	C	D
c. Equipment & procedures				
i. Insertion & care of straight and Foley catheter				
1. Female	A	B	C	D
2. Male	A	B	C	D
ii. Urine specimen collection	A	B	C	D
d. Care of the patient with:				
i. Acute renal failure	A	B	C	D
ii. Peritoneal lavage	A	B	C	D
iii. Renal trauma	A	B	C	D



iv. Urinary tract infection	A	B	C	D
7. Endocrine/Metabolic				
a. Assessment				
i. S/S diabetic coma	A	B	C	D
ii. S/S insulin reaction	A	B	C	D
b. Equipment & procedures				
i. Blood glucose monitoring type:				
ii. Electronic measuring device	A	B	C	D
iii. Performing finger stick	A	B	C	D
c. Care of the patient with:				
i. Diabetic ketoacidosis	A	B	C	D
d. Medications				
i. Insulin	A	B	C	D
ii. Oral hypoglycemics	A	B	C	D
8. Wound Management/Surgical				
a. Equipment & procedures				
i. Application of Steristrips	A	B	C	D
ii. Assist with staples	A	B	C	D
iii. Assist with sutures	A	B	C	D
iv. Culdocentesis tray	A	B	C	D
v. Set up suture tray	A	B	C	D
vi. Staple removal	A	B	C	D
vii. Suture removal	A	B	C	D
9. EENT				
a. Assessment				
i. Set up fluorescent/Woods lamp exam	A	B	C	D
ii. Visual acuity	A	B	C	D
b. Equipment & procedures				
i. Application of eye patch	A	B	C	D
ii. Ear irrigation	A	B	C	D
iii. Eye irrigation	A	B	C	D
iv. Morgan lens irrigation	A	B	C	D
v. Nasal packing	A	B	C	D
vi. Removal of contact lens	A	B	C	D
10. Trauma/Shock				
a. Assessment				
i. Champion trauma score	A	B	C	D
ii. Poison index	A	B	C	D



iii. Triage	A	B	C	D
b. Equipment & procedures				
i. Air transport of trauma patient	A	B	C	D
ii. Application of mast suit	A	B	C	D
iii. Ground transport	A	B	C	D
c. Care of the patient with:				
i. Bites, animal	A	B	C	D
ii. Bites, human	A	B	C	D
iii. Bites, venomous snake	A	B	C	D
iv. Bites, venomous spider	A	B	C	D
v. Burns				
1. Rule of nines	A	B	C	D
2. First degree	A	B	C	D
3. Second degree	A	B	C	D
4. Third degree	A	B	C	D
5. Dehydration	A	B	C	D
vi. Electrocution	A	B	C	D
vii. Gunshot/stab wound	A	B	C	D
viii. Hazardous material exposure	A	B	C	D
ix. Heat exhaustion/stroke	A	B	C	D
x. Hypothermia	A	B	C	D
xi. Major trauma	A	B	C	D
xii. Minor trauma	A	B	C	D
xiii. Radiation exposure	A	B	C	D
xiv. Shock				
1. Anaphylactic	A	B	C	D
2. Cardiogenic	A	B	C	D
3. Hypovolemic	A	B	C	D
4. Neurogenic	A	B	C	D
5. Septic	A	B	C	D
xv. Traumatic amputation	A	B	C	D

11. Infectious Disease

a. Interpretation of lab values – CBC	A	B	C	D
b. Equipment & procedures				
i. Fever management	A	B	C	D
ii. Isolation	A	B	C	D
c. Care of the patient with AIDS	A	B	C	D



12. Phlebotomy/IV Therapy/Invasive Procedures

- a. Equipment & procedures
 - i. Administration of blood/blood products
 - 1. Autotransfusion A B C D
 - 2. Cryoprecipitate A B C D
 - 3. Packed red blood cells A B C D
 - 4. Plasma/albumin A B C D
 - 5. Whole blood A B C D
 - ii. Assist with cutdown A B C D
 - iii. Drawing venous blood A B C D
 - iv. Starting IVs
 - 1. Angiocath A B C D
 - 2. Butterfly A B C D
 - 3. Heparin lock A B C D
- b. Care of the patient with:
 - i. Angiography A B C D
 - ii. Central line/catheter/dressing
 - 1. Broviac/Hickman A B C D
 - 2. Groshong A B C D
 - 3. PICC A B C D
 - 4. Portacath A B C D
 - 5. Pericardiocentesis A B C D

13. Pain Management

- a. Assessment of pain level/tolerance A B C D
- b. Care of the patient with:
 - i. Epidural anesthesia/analgesia A B C D
 - ii. IV conscious sedation A B C D

14. Pediatrics

- a. Equipment & procedures
 - i. Child abuse/recognition/reporting A B C D
 - ii. Obtaining consent to treat A B C D
 - iii. Pediatric arrest A B C D
- b. Care of the child with:
 - i. Epiglottitis A B C D
 - ii. Near drowning A B C D
 - iii. Overdose/poison ingestion A B C D
 - iv. Status asthmaticus A B C D

