

EMERGENCY ROOM SKILLS CHECKLIST

Your Completion of this checklist will help us match your skills to the assignment of your choice. Please place a "√" in the column that best describes your experience level with each skill.

KEY

1. Two or more years consistent experience
2. One year consistent experience
3. Intermittent experience
4. No experience

	1	2	3	4
CARDIOVASCULAR:				
Assessment:				
a) Auscultation (rate, rhythm & volume)	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Doppler	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Heart sounds/murmurs	_____	_____	_____	_____
Equipment & procedures:				
a) Arterial line	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Central venous line	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Arrhythmia interpretation	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Arrest-initial resuscitation	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Defibrillation/cardioversion	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Pacemaker/external	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Obtaining 12 Lead EKG	_____	_____	_____	_____
h) Cardioversion	_____	_____	_____	_____
Care of the patient with:				
a) Acute MI	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Aneurysm	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Angina	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Cardiac arrest	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Congestive heart failure	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Myocarditis	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Cardiogenic shock	_____	_____	_____	_____
h) Hypovolemic shock	_____	_____	_____	_____
Medications:				
a) Adenosine (Adenocard)	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Amiodarone (Cordarone)	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Atropine	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Bretylium (Bretylol)	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Digoxin (Lanoxin)	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Dobutamine (Dobutex)	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Dopamine (Intropin)	_____	_____	_____	_____
h) Esmolol (Brevibloc)	_____	_____	_____	_____
i) Epinephrine (Adrenaline)	_____	_____	_____	_____
j) Lasix (Furosemide)	_____	_____	_____	_____
k) Lidocaine (Xylocaine)	_____	_____	_____	_____
l) Nitroglycerine (Tridil)	_____	_____	_____	_____
m) Nitroprusside (Nipride)	_____	_____	_____	_____
n) Procainamide (Pronestyl)	_____	_____	_____	_____

	1	2	3	4
o) Sodium bicarbonate	_____	_____	_____	_____
p) Thrombolytic therapy	_____	_____	_____	_____
RESPIRATORY:				
Assessment:				
a) Breath sounds	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Rate & work of breathing	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interpretation of ABG	_____	_____	_____	_____
Equipment & procedures:				
a) Airway management devices:				
1) Endotracheal tube/suctioning	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Nasal airway/suctioning	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Oropharyngeal/suctioning	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Sputum collection for specimen	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Tracheostomy/suctioning	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Assist with intubation	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Assist with extubation	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Assist with thoracentesis	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Care of the patient on ventilator	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Care of the patient with a chest tube:				
1) Assist with set up & insertion	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Measuring	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Removal	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Measure peak flow	_____	_____	_____	_____
h) Obtaining blood gases:				
1) Arterial line	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Femoral artery	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Radial artery	_____	_____	_____	_____
i) Oxygen therapy & Medication delivery system:				
1) Bag & mask	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) ET tube	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) External CPAP	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Face mask	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Inhalers	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Nasal cannula	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Nebulizer	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Portable oxygen tank	_____	_____	_____	_____

- 9) T-piece _____
- 10) Trach collar _____
- j) Pulse Oximetry _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Aspiration _____
- b) COPD _____
- c) Hemopneumothorax _____
- d) Laryngospasm _____
- e) Pneumothorax _____
- f) Pneumonia _____
- g) Pulmonary edema _____
- h) Pulmonary embolism _____
- i) Tension pneumothorax _____
- j) Tuberculosis _____
- k) Status asthmaticus _____
- Medications:
- a) Aminophylline (Theophylline) _____
- b) Bronkosol (Isoetharine hydrochloride) _____
- c) Epinepherine (Adrenaline) _____
- d) Isuprel (Isoproterenol hydrochloride) _____
- e) Steroids _____
- f) Terbutaline _____

NEUROLOGICAL:

- Assessment:
- a) Level of consciousness _____
- b) Glasgow coma scale _____
- c) Reflex motor deficits _____
- d) Visual or communications deficits _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Assist with lumbar puncture _____
- b) Increased ICP monitoring _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Basal skull fracture _____
- b) Closed head injury _____
- c) CVA _____
- d) DTs _____
- e) Encephalitis _____
- f) Externalized VP shunt _____
- g) Meningitis _____
- h) Neuromuscular disease _____
- i) Overdose _____
- j) Seizures _____
- k) Spinal cord injury _____
- Medications:
- a) Decadron (Dexamethasone) _____
- b) Dilantin (Phenytoin) _____
- c) Mannitol (Osmitol) _____
- d) Phenobarbital _____
- e) Solu-Medrol _____

ORTHOPEDICS:

- Assessment:
- a) Circulation checks _____
- b) Gait _____
- c) Range of motion _____
- d) Skin _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Assist with placement of cast _____
- b) Cane/crutch _____
- c) Cervical collar _____
- d) Slings _____
- e) Transfer boards _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Ankle brace _____
- b) Ankle splint _____
- c) Cast/lower extremities _____
- d) Cast/upper extremities _____
- e) Knee immobilizer _____
- f) Wrist splints _____
- g) Range of motion _____

GASTROINTESTINAL:

- Assessment:
- a) Bowel sounds _____
- b) Fluid balance _____
- c) Nutritional status _____
- Interpretation of lab results _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Placement of gastroplastic tube _____
- b) Salem sump to suction _____
- c) Saline lavage _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Abdominal trauma _____
- b) Bowel obstruction _____
- c) GI bleed _____
- d) Hepatitis _____
- e) Liver failure _____
- Medications:
- a) Antiemetics _____
- b) Antispasmodic _____
- c) Charcoal _____

RENAL/GENITOURINARY:

- Assessment (fluid balance) _____
- Interpretation of lab results _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Insertion & care of straight & foley catheter _____
- b) Urine specimen collection _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Acute renal failure _____
- b) Peritoneal lavage _____
- c) Renal trauma _____
- d) Urinary tract infection _____

ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC:

- Assessment:
- a) S/S diabetic coma _____
- b) S/S insulin reaction _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Blood glucose monitoring _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Diabetic ketoacidosis _____
- Medications:
- a) Insulin _____
- b) Oral hypoglycemics _____

WOUND MANAGEMENT/SURGICAL:

- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Application of steristrips _____
- b) Assist with staples _____
- c) Assist with sutures _____

- d) Set-up suture tray _____
- e) Suture removal _____
- f) Staple removal _____

- b) Central line/catheter/dressing _____
- c) Pericardiocentesis _____

Emergency Room Skills Checklist

EENT:

- Assessment:
- a) Visual acuity _____
 - b) Woods lamp exam _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Application of eye patch _____
 - b) Ear irrigation _____
 - c) Eye irrigation _____
 - d) Morgan lens irrigation _____
 - e) Nasal packing _____

TRAUMA/SHOCK:

- Assessment:
- a) Triage _____
 - b) Poison index _____
 - c) Champion trauma score _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Application of mast suit _____
 - b) Air transport of trauma patient _____
 - c) Ground transport _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Bites, animal _____
 - b) Bites, human _____
 - c) Bites, venomous snakes _____
 - d) Bites, venomous spiders _____
 - e) Burns _____
 - f) Dehydration _____
 - g) Electrocutation _____
 - h) Gunshot/stab wounds _____
 - i) Hazardous material exposure _____
 - j) Heat exhaustion/stroke _____
 - k) Hypothermia _____
 - l) Major trauma _____
 - m) Minor trauma _____
 - n) Radiation exposure _____
 - o) Shock _____
 - p) Traumatic amputation _____

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

- Interpretation of lab values _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Fever management _____
 - b) Isolation _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) HIV/Aids _____
 - b) Hepatitis _____

PHLEBOTOMY:

- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Administration of blood/blood products:
 - 1) Autotransfusion _____
 - 2) Cryoprecipitate _____
 - 3) Packed red blood cells _____
 - 4) Plasma/albumin _____
 - 5) Whole blood _____
 - b) Assist with cutdown _____
 - c) Drawing venous blood _____
 - d) Starting IVs _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Angiography _____

PAIN MANAGEMENT:

- Assessment of pain level/tolerance _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) AO Epidural anesthesia/analgesia _____
 - b) IV conscious sedation _____

PEDIATRICS:

- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Child abuse/recognition/reporting _____
 - b) Obtaining consent to treat _____
 - c) Pediatric arrest _____
- Care of the child/patient with:
- a) Epiglottitis _____
 - b) Near drowning _____
 - c) Overdose/poison ingestion _____
 - d) Status asthmaticus _____
 - e) Status epilepticus _____

WOMEN'S HEALTH

- Assessment:
- a) Pelvic exam _____
- Equipment & procedure: Reporting acts of violence
- a) Pelvic tray _____
 - b) Rape kit _____
 - c) Reporting acts of violence _____
- Care of the patient with:
- a) Hemorrhage _____
 - b) Precipitous delivery _____

MISCELLANEOUS:

- AMA procedures _____
- Suicide precautions _____

EXPERIENCE WITH AGE GROUP:

- Newborn/Neonate _____
- Infant _____
- Toddler _____
- Preschooler _____
- School age children _____
- Adolescents _____
- Young adults _____
- Middle adults _____
- Older adults _____

MY EXPERIENCE IS PRIMARILY IN:

- Level I emergency room _____ years
- Level II emergency room _____ years
- Level III emergency room _____ years

Name

Signature

Date