

INTERMEDIATE CARE/TELEMETRY 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)	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Heart sounds/murmurs	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Pulses/circulation checks	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Doppler	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interpretation of lab results				
a) Cardiac enzymes/isoenzymes	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Coagulation studies	_____	_____	_____	_____
Equipment & procedures:				
a) Monitoring/telemetry:				
1) Arrhythmia interpretation	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Basic 12 lead interpretation	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Lead placement: 5 electrode tele	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Lead placement: I, III, V-leads	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Lead placement: Lead II & MCL ³	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Pacemaker:				
1) Permanent	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Temporary epicardial wires	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Temporary external pacing	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Temporary transvenous	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Assist with:				
1) Arterial line insertion	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Central line insertion	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Open chest emergency	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) PA catheter/Swan-Ganz insertion	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Pericardiocentesis	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Transesophageal echocardiogram	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Hemodynamic monitoring:				
1) A-line (radial)	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) CVP monitoring	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Femoral artery sheath removal	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Swan-Ganz	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Cardiac index	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Cardiac output	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) PCW pressure	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) PVR	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Map	_____	_____	_____	_____

	1	2	3	4
e) Automatic internal cardioverter defibrillator	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Intra aortic balloon pump	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Perform:				
1) Controlled cardioversion	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Emergency defibrillation	_____	_____	_____	_____
Care of the patient with: Infective endocarditis				
a) Abdominal aortic bypass	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Aneurysm	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Angina	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Cardiac arrest	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Cardiomyopathy	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Carotid endarterectomy	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Congestive Heart failure	_____	_____	_____	_____
h) Femoral-popliteal bypass	_____	_____	_____	_____
i) Post acute MI	_____	_____	_____	_____
j) Post angioplasty	_____	_____	_____	_____
k) Post arthroctomy	_____	_____	_____	_____
l) Post CABG	_____	_____	_____	_____
m) Post cardiac cath	_____	_____	_____	_____
n) Post stent placement	_____	_____	_____	_____
o) Cardiac tamponade	_____	_____	_____	_____
p) Heart transplant	_____	_____	_____	_____
q) Myocardial contusion	_____	_____	_____	_____
r) Post Percutaneous balloon valvuloplasty	_____	_____	_____	_____
s) Post rotoblade	_____	_____	_____	_____
t) Pericarditis	_____	_____	_____	_____
u) Infective endocarditis	_____	_____	_____	_____
Medications:				
a) Amiodarone (Cardarone)	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Atropine	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) Bicarbonate	_____	_____	_____	_____
d) Bretyllium	_____	_____	_____	_____
e) Cardizem	_____	_____	_____	_____
f) Digoxin (Lanoxin)	_____	_____	_____	_____
g) Dobutamine (Dobutrex)	_____	_____	_____	_____

- h) Dopamine (Intropin) _____
- i) Epinephrine (Adrenaline) _____
- j) Esmolol (Brevibloc) _____
- k) Heparin _____
- l) Inocor (Amrinone) _____
- m) Lidocaine (Xylocaine) _____
- n) Metoprolol (Lopressor) _____
- o) Nipride (Nirtoprusside) _____
- p) Nitroglycerine (Tridil) _____
- q) Procainamide (Pronestyl) _____
- r) Reteplase recombinant (Retavase) _____
- s) Streptokinase _____
- t) TPA (Alteplase) _____
- u) Verapamil (Calan, Isoptin, Verelan) _____

PULMONARY:

- Assessment:
- a) Breath sounds _____
 - b) Rate & work of breathing _____
- Interpretation of lab results:
- a) Arterial blood gases _____
 - b) Blood chemistry _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Assist with intubation _____
 - b) Assist with thoracentesis _____
 - c) Assist with Bronchoscopy _____
 - d) Assist with emergency tracheotomy _____
- Care of airway management devices/suctioning:
- a) Endotracheal tube suctioning _____
 - b) Nasal airway/suctioning _____
 - c) Oropharyngeal/suctioning _____
 - d) Oximetry _____
 - e) Tracheotomy/suctioning _____
- Care of patient on ventilator:
- a) Extubation _____
 - b) Weaning modes _____
- Care of patient with chest tube:
- a) Assist with insertion & set up _____
 - b) Mediastinal tube removal _____
 - c) Pleural tube removal _____
 - d) Use of Pleurevac or Thoraclex _____
 - e) Use of water seal drainage system _____
- Chest physiotherapy _____
- Establishing an airway _____
- Incentive spirometry _____
- O² therapy & medication delivery systems:
- a) Ambu bag and mask _____
 - b) ET tube _____
 - c) External CPAP _____
 - d) Face masks _____
 - e) Inhalers _____
 - f) Nasal cannula _____
 - g) Tracheotomy _____
 - h) Transtracheal cannulation _____
- Oral airway insertion _____
- Ventilator management:
- a) External CPAP _____
 - b) High frequency jet ventilation _____
 - c) IMV _____
 - d) PEEP _____
 - e) Pressure support _____
 - f) Weaning Modes & T-piece weaning _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) ARDS _____
- b) Bronchoscopy _____
- c) COPD _____
- d) Fresh tracheotomy _____
- e) Lobectomy _____
- f) Pneumonectomy _____
- g) Pneumonia _____
- h) Pulmonary embolism _____
- i) Status asthmaticus _____
- j) Thoracotomy _____
- k) Tuberculosis _____
- l) Chest trauma _____
- m) Cor pulmonale _____
- n) Lung transplant _____
- o) Near drowning _____
- p) Pulmonary edema/hypertension _____

Medications:

- a) Alupent (Metaproterenol sulfate) _____
- b) Aminophylline (Theophylline) _____
- c) Bronkosol (Isoetharine hydrochloride) _____
- d) Corticosteroids _____
- e) Ventolin (Albuteral) _____

NEUROLOGICAL:

- Assessment:
- a) Cerebella functions _____
 - b) Cranial nerves _____
 - c) Glasgow coma scale _____
 - d) Level of consciousness _____
 - e) Pathologic reflexes _____
 - f) Reflex/motor deficits _____
 - g) Visual or communication deficits _____
- Equipment & procedures:
- a) Assist with lumbar puncture _____
 - b) Halo traction/cervical tongs _____
 - c) Nerve stimulator _____
 - d) Rotation bed _____
 - e) Seizure precautions _____
 - f) Intracranial pressure monitoring _____
 - g) Spinal precautions _____
 - h) Styker frame _____
 - i) Hyper/hypothermia blanket _____
- Care of a patient with:
- a) Aneurysm precautions _____
 - b) Basal skull fracture _____
 - c) Closed head injury _____
 - d) Coma _____
 - e) CVA _____
 - f) DTs _____
 - g) Encephalitis _____
 - h) Externalized VP shunts _____
 - i) Meningitis _____
 - j) Multiple sclerosis _____
 - k) Neuromuscular disease _____
 - l) Craniotomy _____
 - m) Seizures _____
 - n) Spinal cord injury _____
 - o) Increased ICP _____
 - p) Laminectomy _____

- q) Intracranial tumor resection _____
- r) Ventriculostomy _____

Assessment: _____
 a) Fluid status _____
 b) A-V fistula/shunt _____
 Interpretation of lab results _____

Intermediate Care/Telemetry Skills Checklist

Medications:

- a) Carbamazepine (Tegretol) _____
- b) Carbidopa-Levodopa (Sinemet) _____
- c) Clonazepam (Klonopin) _____
- d) Decadron (Dexamethasone) _____
- e) Dilantin (Phenytoin) _____
- f) Lorazepam (Ativan) _____
- g) Methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol) _____
- h) Phenobarbital _____
- i) Valium _____

GASTROINTESTINAL:

Assessment:

- a) Abdominal/bowel sounds _____
- b) Fluids balance _____
- c) Nutritional _____

Interpretation of blood chemistry _____

Equipment & procedures:

- a) Administration of tube feeding _____
- b) Balloon tamponade (Sengstaken Blakemore) _____
- c) Feeding pump _____
- d) Flexible feed tube (Corpak, Dobhoff) _____
- e) Gravity feeding _____
- f) Iced saline lavage _____
- g) Salem sump to suction _____

Management of:

- a) Gastrostomy tube _____
- b) Jejunostomy tube _____
- c) PPN (Peripheral parenteral nutrition) _____
- d) TPN and lipid administration _____
- e) T-tube _____

Placement of nasogastric tube _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Bowel obstruction _____
- b) Blunt trauma _____
- c) Colostomy _____
- d) ERCP _____
- e) Esophageal bleed _____
- f) GI bleed _____
- g) GI surgery _____
- h) Hepatitis _____
- i) Ileostomy _____
- j) Inflammatory bowel disease _____
- k) Liver failure _____
- l) Liver transplant _____
- m) Pancreatitis _____
- n) Paralytic ileus _____
- o) Penetrating trauma _____
- p) Whipple procedure _____

Medications:

- a) AquaMephyton (Vitamin K) _____
- b) Inderal (Propranolol) _____
- c) Kayexelate _____
- d) Lactulose (Cephulac) _____
- e) Petressin (Vasopressin) _____

RENAL/GENITOURINARY:

Equipment & procedures:

- a) Bladder irrigation _____
- b) Insertion & care of straight and Foley catheter
 - 1) Female _____
 - 2) Male _____
 - 3) 3-way Foley _____
- c) Supra-pubic _____
- d) Nephrostomy tube care _____
- e) Manual CAPD administration _____
- f) Peritoneal dialysis via Automatic cyclor _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Acute renal failure _____
- b) CAVH dialysis _____
- c) Hemodialysis _____
- d) Nephrectomy _____
- e) Renal failure _____
- f) Renal transplant _____
- g) TURP _____

METABOLIC:

Assessment:

- a) S/S diabetic ketoacidosis _____
- b) S/S insulin shock _____

Interpretation of lab results:

- a) Blood glucose _____
- b) Thyroid levels _____

Equipment & procedures:

- a) Blood glucose measuring device _____
- b) Blood glucose monitoring _____
- c) Performing finger sticks _____
- d) Insulin administration –IV drip _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Cushing's syndrome _____
- b) Diabetes mellitus _____
- c) Diabetic ketoacidosis _____
- d) Disorders of pituitary gland _____
- e) Disorders of adrenal gland _____
- f) Drug overdose _____
- g) Hyperthyroidism/Hypothyroidism _____
- h) Insulin shock _____
- i) Thyroidectomy _____

Medications:

- a) Hydrocortisone _____
- b) IM vasopressin _____
- c) Insulin _____
- d) Prednisone _____
- e) Radioactive iodine _____

WOUND MANAGEMENT:

Assessment:

- a) Skin for impending breakdown _____
- b) Stasis ulcer _____
- c) Surgical wound healing _____

Equipment & procedures:

- a) Air fluidized, low airloss beds _____

b) Sterile dressing changes _____
 c) Wound care/irrigations _____ Name _____
 Care of the patient with:
 a) Burns _____
 b) Pressure sores _____ Signature _____

_____ Date _____

Intermediate Care/Telemetry Skills Checklist

- c) Staged decubitus ulcers _____
- d) Surgical wounds with drains _____
- e) Traumatic wounds _____

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PHLEBOTOMY/IV THERAPY:

Equipment & procedures:

- a) Drawing blood from central line _____
- b) Drawing venous blood _____
- c) Administration of blood/
 blood products _____
 - 1) Albumin/plasma _____
 - 2) Packed red blood cells _____
 - 3) Whole blood _____
 - 4) Cryoprecipitate _____
- d) Starting IVs: _____
 - 1) Angiocath _____
 - 2) Butterfly _____
 - 3) Heparin lock _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Peripheral line/dressing _____
- b) Central line/catheter/dressing _____
 - 1) Broviac _____
 - 2) Groshong _____
 - 3) Hickman _____
 - 4) Portacath _____
 - 5) Quinton _____

PAIN MANAGEMENT:

Assessment of pain level/tolerance _____

Care of the patient with:

- a) Anesthesia/analgesia _____
- b) IV conscious sedation _____
- c) Narcotic analgesia _____
- d) Patient controlled analgesia
 (PCA pumps) _____

MY EXPERIENCE IS PRIMARILY IN:

- Cardiac _____ years
- Cardiac surgical _____ years
- Telemetry _____ years
- Cardiovascular _____ years
- Burn _____ years
- Trauma _____ years
- Neuro _____ years
- Cardiothoracic _____ years
- Coronary Care _____ years
- PACU _____ years
- Other: _____ years
- _____ years
- _____ years
- _____ years