NORTHWEST
COMMUNITY
EMERGENCY
MEDICAL
SERVICES
SYSTEM

PROCEDURE MANUAL

Jan. 1, 2020

NWC EMSS PROCEDURE MANUAL Jan. 1, 2020

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

GENERAL (Medical) PATIENT ASSESSMENT

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: You are asked to assess the patient, intervene as needed, and call your findings in to the hospital.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
SCENE SIZE UP		
* Determine scene safety; control & correct hazards; remove pt/crew from unsafe environment ASAP		
If a potential crime scene, make efforts to preserve possible evidence		
* Determine nature of illness; scan environment for clues; DNR/POLST orders		
Universal blood/body secretion & sharps precautions; use appropriate PPE prn		
Determine number of patients & triage if necessary. Determine need for additional assistance and request additional help if necessary, Weigh risk of waiting for resources against benefit of rapid transport to definitive care. Consider if medium or large scale MPI declaration is needed.		
PRIMARY ASSESSMENT/RESUSCITATION (IMC) Time assessment began:		
Introduce self to patient; ask patient name; begin to establish rapport with patient/significant others		
Form general impression: age, gender, general appearance, position, purposeful movements		
*Determine **Level of consciousness** using AVPU or GCS		
Determine chief complaint S&S		
Determine if immediate life threat exists and resuscitate as found		
If unconscious, apneic or gasping, & pulseless START QUALITY CPR		
AIRWAY: Assess for impairment: Snoring, gurgling, stridor, silence; consider possible spine injury		
Intervention: ☐ Open/maintain using position, suction, and appropriate adjuncts ☐ If Obstructed: Go to AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION SOP ☐ Loosen tight clothing; vomiting and seizure precautions as indicated		
Breathing/gas exchange/adequacy of ventilations. Assess/intervene as needed ☐ *Assess for spontaneous ventilations; general rate (normal, fast or slow) ☐ *Assess depth; effort/WOB; accessory muscle use ☐ Assess position, adequacy of air movement, symmetry of chest expansion, retractions ☐ Lung sounds if in ventilatory distress ☐ ***Assess gas exchange;** apply SpO_2 monitor; assess for hypoxia, cardiorespiratory or neurological compromise. Note before & after O_2 if able. Note signs of hypoxia ☐ *Assess $ETCO_2$ number& waveform if possible ventilatory, perfusion, metabolic compromise		
***Correct hypoxia/**assure adequate ventilations: Target SpO_2: 94%-98% (92% COPD) unless hyperoxia contraind. ☐ **O_2 1-6 L/NC**: Adequate rate/depth; minimal distress; SpO_2 92%-94% (88%-91% COPD) ☐ **O_2 12-15 L/NRM:** Adequate rate/depth: mod/severe distress; SpO_2 < 92%; (<88% COPD) ☐ **O_2 15 L/ BVM:** Apnea and/or shallow/inadequate rate/depth with moderate/severe distress; unstable. Adults: 1 breath every 6 sec (10 breaths/minute) (Asthma: 6-8 BPM) ☐ **CPAP:** Per appropriate SOP *Hyperoxia contraindicated: Uncomplicated Acute MI; post-cardiac arrest; acute exacerbations COPD; stroke; newborn resuscitation. Give O_2 only if evidence of hypoxia; titrate to dose that relieves hypoxemia w/o causing hyperoxia: SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
CIRCULATION / PERFUSION / ECG: ☐ *Central and peripheral pulses for presence, general rate/quality/regularity ☐ **Perfusion**: Mental status (central); skin: color, temperature, moisture; turgor (peripheral) ☐ Identify type, volume, & source(s) of bleeding; verbalize sequencing of external hemorrhage control ☐ Assess jugular veins for distension ☐ *Verbalize need for **ECG:** (rhythm/12 L) based on chief complaint or PMH: pain/discomfort nose to navel, SOB/HF, weak/tired/ fatigued, dizziness/syncope, c/o nausea, indigestion, palpitations/dysrhythmia, diaphoresis, etc.		
☐ Treat rate/rhythm/pump/volume/volume distribution disorders per appropriate SOP		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ **Vascular access:** actual/potential volume replacement and/or IV meds prior to hospital arrival **0.9% NS** – Catheter size, access site, & infusion rate based on pt size, hemodynamic status; SOP or OLMC. Do not delay transport of time-sensitive pts to establish elective vascular access on scene ☐ **Indications for IO**: Pts in extremis urgently needing fluids and/or medications (circulatory collapse; difficult, delayed, or impossible venous access; or conditions preventing venous access at other sites). If conscious: infuse Lidocaine 2% 1 mg/kg (max 50 mg) IO before NS flush unless contraindicated ☐ If peripheral IV unsuccessful / not advised, may use central venous access devices already placed based on OLMC		
Disability if altered mental status ☐ *Assess glucose level (verbalizes) ☐ *Assess pupils for size, shape, equality, reactivity to light (direct & consensual) ☐ *Assess Glasgow Coma Score (using chart in SOP) ☐ Evaluate gross motor and sensory function in all extremities; if acute stroke suspected go to Stroke SOP		
Exposure/environment ☐ Discretely undress patient to inspect appropriate body areas; protect patient modesty ☐ Maintain body warmth		
*Identify time-sensitive (priority transport) patients/makes appropriate transport decision Goal: 10 min or less		
SECONDARY ASSESSMENT		
Vital signs ☐ *BP (MAP); obtain 1st manually, trend pulse pressure; orthostatic changes prn ☐ *Pulse: rate, quality, rhythmicity ☐ *Resp: rate, pattern, depth ☐ Temp if high or low based on skin		
History of present illness ☐ Onset ☐ *Quality ☐ *Severity ☐ *Provocation/palliation ☐ *Region/radiation ☐ *Time (last seen normal) ☐ Clarifying questions of associated signs and symptoms as related to OPQRST		
SAMPLE history ☐ *Allergies (meds, environment, foods), ☐ *Medications (prescription/over-the-counter – bring containers to hospital if possible) ☐ *Past pertinent history: medic-alert jewelry; advance directives; medical devices/implants ☐ *Last oral intake/LMP ☐ *Events leading to present illness In pts with **syncope, seizure, AMS, cardiac arrest, or acute stroke**, consider bringing witness to hospital or obtain **call back phone number** ☐ *Date of birth; approx. weight		
PHYSICAL EXAM (Review of Systems) – must touch the patient		
Head/eyes, ear, nose throat (HEENT) ☐ *Inspect head, eyes, ears, nose, throat ☐ Palpate: skull, orbits, nasal and facial bones		
Neck ☐ *Inspect: jugular veins, edema ☐ Palpate: position of trachea; cervical spines		
Chest: Pulmonary/Cardiovascular ☐ *Inspect: Symmetry, contour/shape; AP/lateral diameter; chest wall mvmnt, deformity, retractions ☐ *Palpate ☐ *Auscultate breath sounds; heart sounds if applicable		
Abdomen/pelvis/genitalia/reproductive organs - in correct order ☐ *Inspect (contour, symmetry, discoloration; pain; changes in function (verbalizes) ☐ Auscultate bowel sounds ☐ *Palpate (light) for point tenderness, guarding, rigidity; ✓ rebound tenderness if S&S peritonitis		
Musculoskeletal assessment: Lower extremities ☐ Inspect symmetry, edema, skin changes, discoloration ☐ *Palpate: pulses, warmth, pain; pitting edema ☐ Sensory/Motor/Vascular status of each limb		
Upper extremities ☐ Inspect symmetry, edema, skin changes, discoloration		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ *Palpate: pulses, warmth, pain; pitting edema ☐ Sensory/Motor/Vascular status of each limb		
Back ☐ Inspect ☐ Palpate		
Neurologic ***Mental status**: affect, behavior, cognition (verbalizes); memory/orientation; GCS **Cranial nerves** (Select) ☐ *Visual acuity ☐ EOMs ☐ Hearing ☐ *Pupil size, shape, equality ☐ Facial sensation ☐ Gag ☐ *Pupil reactivity to light ☐ Facial movement/symmetry/eyelid closing ☐ Stick out tongue **Cerebellar exam**: Assess for ataxia ☐ **Upper extremities**: Have pt touch their index finger to their nose and then reach out to touch examiner's finger; OR perform alternating movements by rapidly pronating and supinating hands; OR bring fingers to thumb in rapid succession ☐ **Lower extremities**: Have pt slide heel of one foot rapidly up and down shin of opposite leg ☐ If possible stroke: Prehospital **Stroke Screen**:		
Skin: Integumentary assessment (integrated above) color (variation), moisture, temp, texture, turgor, lesions/breakdown; hair distribution; nails (clubbing)		
Psychological/social assessment		
*State **paramedic impression**:		
Verbalize treatment plan and appropriate interventions		
Transport decision re-evaluated		
On-going assessment enroute		
Repeat primary & secondary assessments		
Evaluate responses to treatments		
Reassess VS/pt. responses. Every transported pt. should have at least 2 sets of VS. ☐ **Stable**: At least q. 15 min & after each drug/cardiorespiratory intervention; last set should be taken shortly before arrival at receiving facility ☐ **Unstable**: More frequent reassessments; continue to reassess all abnormal VS & physical findings		
Actual time to complete assessment in minutes		
Report to hospital		
Identification ☐ *Hospital being contacted ☐ *EMS provider agency and unit #; call back number		
☐ *Age, gender, and approximate weight of patient ☐ *Level of consciousness (conscious/unconscious responds to ....)		
Chief complaint(s) (list): ☐ Onset ☐ *Quality ☐ *Severity ☐ *Provocation/palliation ☐ *Region/radiation ☐ *Time		
Associated complaints:		
History ☐ *Allergies ☐ *Medications (current): time and amount of last dose if applicable ☐ *Past medical history (pertinent) ☐ Last oral intake, last menstrual period if indicated ☐ *Events leading up to present illness/injury (history of present illness)		
Vital signs: ☐ *BP: Auscultated ☐ *Respirations: rate, pattern, depth ☐ Temp prn ☐ *Pulse: rate , quality ☐ SpO_2 ☐ Capnography (number & waveform)		
*Physical examination findings; include pertinent positives and negatives		
Treatments initiated prior to hospital contact (IMC) and patient response to treatment		
ETA		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to initiate or call for transport of the patient within 15 minute time limit		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to determine scene safety before approaching patient ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide appropriate oxygen therapy ☐ Failure to assess/provide adequate ventilation ☐ Failure to find or appropriately manage problems associated with airway, breathing, hemorrhage or shock [hypoperfusion] ☐ Failure to differentiate pt's need for immediate transport vs assessment & treatment at scene ☐ Does Secondary assessment before assessing and treating threats to airway, breathing,& circulation ☐ Failure to determine the patient's primary problem ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention ☐ Failure to provide for spinal protection when indicated ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

BLOOD PRESSURE ASSESSMENT- Auscultation

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: You are asked to assess the patient's BP using the auscultatory method.

Performance standard 0. Step omitted (or leave blank) 1. Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2. Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Equipment needed: Aneroid sphygmomanometer with multiple cuff sizes Stethoscope		
***Select the arm closest to you. Do not use** one that has an injury, shunt or graft, or is on the side of a mastectomy. A mastectomy should be considered a relative contraindication, not an absolute one.		
Properly expose the patient / remove clothing that covers the arm if possible Assess BP during secondary assessment, which begins with exposing the pt. Sources vary in reporting BP variability if cuff placed over clothing. If possible, place cuff directly on skin (unless burned).		
***Properly position patient**: Seat comfortably with back supported or supine, Uncross legs. Place arm in a relaxed, slightly flexed position close to the level of the heart. Do not lift arm during procedure.		
***Select appropriate size cuff.** Must fit arm appropriately for accurate reading. Should completely encircle upper arm with 80% of cuff length. If it takes >80%, cuff is too small. Width should cover ~2/3 height of the upper arm. For most adults, use large size cuff (15 cm). Using wrong size cuff (too wide, narrow, long, or short) will result in an inaccurate measurement. ▪ Cuff too small: Falsely high reading ▪ Cuff too large: Falsely low reading If patient very **obese,** may need to use a thigh cuff on the arm, but is often too wide. Alternative: place arm cuff around forearm and auscultate over radial artery.		
***Palpate the brachial artery** With arm fully extended, feel for brachial pulse. Failure to fully extend arm will result in difficulty in locating the artery and in auscultating Korotkoff sounds. In most people, pulse is felt at the medial aspect of the antecubital fossa, where the artery comes closest to the skin.		
***Properly position the cuff.** Wrap cuff smoothly and snugly around the arm with the lower cuff margin positioned 1 inch above point where the pulse was located. (Difficult to make cuff too tight to the arm; easy to make it too loose). Find center of the bladder (usually marked with an ↓) and place directly over the artery to properly occlude blood flow when cuff is inflated. Clear tubing away from the cuff.		
☐ ***Place manometer so you can see it**. ☐ *Ask patient not to talk while the reading is being obtained.		
***Use palpation to estimate systolic BP** While palpating the radial or brachial artery, inflate cuff to ~30 mmHg above point where pulse disappears. Slowly deflate cuff until pulse returns and note reading (palpated SBP). Deflate cuff entirely. Many skip this step which can lead to overinflation of the cuff for most patients and an underestimation of the SBP in the presence of an auscultatory gap (condition in which Korotkoff sounds disappear for up to 30 mmHg before reappearing. Typically noted during Phase 2, the auscultatory gap has been associated with serious vascular disease and chronic hypertension). As with pericardial tamponade, only by using an aneroid sphygmomanometer can one observe this clinically significant finding, which in turn can inform diagnostic decisions.		
☐ ***Place stethoscope head over point where brachial pulse was palpated;** hold firmly in place. ☐ *Inflate cuff to 30 mmHg above palpated SBP. This avoids under- and over-inflation.		
***Deflate cuff:** Turn control valve counterclockwise slowly to deflate cuff at a rate of 2-3 mmHg per beat while looking straight-on at the sphygmomanometer. Don't deflate too fast or too slow! Looking at the manometer at an angle can result in parallax error—an inaccurate measurement due to optics.		
***Accurately auscultate (Korotkoff) sounds** Five distinct phases of Korotkoff sounds are acknowledged to be significant in BP measurement:		

Performance standard 0. Step omitted (or leave blank) 1. Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2. Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Phase 1: First appearance of thumping or tapping sounds that gradually increase in loudness (Systolic); Phase 2: Sounds take on a fainter, swishing sound; Phase 3: Sounds become loud and sharper again; Phase 4: Sounds suddenly become muffled; and Phase 5: Sounds disappear entirely. Diastolic pressure note at end of phase 4 or phase 5.		
***If readings are unclear or not distinctly heard,** fully deflate cuff. Wait 30 seconds, let the artery rest, and try again. DO NOT pump the cuff up again from a partially inflated state. It may cause the artery to spasm and will change the accuracy of the reading.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to position patient appropriately ☐ Failure to select and correctly apply an appropriately sized cuff ☐ Failure to extend arm and palpate brachial pulse ☐ Failure to estimate palpated SBP ☐ Failure to properly inflate or deflate cuff ☐ Failure to accurately interpret systolic and diastolic readings ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 7/19

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Notes on patients with mastectomies

- Mastectomy and other breast CA treatments often involve axillary lymph node dissection or radiation on the affected side, which impairs the normal lymph drainage of that upper extremity. This can lead to a condition called lymphedema that can be problematic both medically and socially. Patients are told to be meticulous about skin care on that extremity.
- From a practice guideline published by the Canadian Medical Association Journal: "Scrupulous skin care should be encouraged. Women should avoid cuts, pin pricks, hangnails, insect bites, contact allergens or irritants, pet scratches and burns to the affected extremity. Whenever possible, patients should avoid medical procedures such as vaccination, blood drawing, intravenous access, blood pressure monitoring, acupuncture, venography and lymphangiography in the affected arm."
- If the patient has had bilateral mastectomy: Take the pressure. Guidelines recommend to "avoid whenever possible." If you do have to take a BP on an affected arm, perform skill as gently as possible.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

TRAUMA ASSESSMENT

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: You are asked to assess the patient, intervene as needed, and call your findings in to the hospital.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
SCENE SIZE UP		
* Determine scene safety; control & correct hazards; remove pt/crew from unsafe environment ASAP		
If a potential crime scene, make efforts to preserve possible evidence		
* Determine nature of illness; scan environment for clues; DNR/POLST orders		
Universal blood/body secretion & sharps precautions; use appropriate PPE prn		
Determine number of patients & triage if necessary. Determine need for additional assistance and request additional help if necessary, Weigh risk of waiting for resources against benefit of rapid transport to definitive care. Consider if medium or large scale MPI declaration is needed.		
PRIMARY ASSESSMENT/RESUSCITATION (IMC) Time assessment began:		
*Determine responsiveness/level of consciousness		
***Airway**: Assess for impairment		
*Verbalize interventions for airway access/control if necessary		
Breathing/ventilatory/gas exchange status; assess for impairment ☐ *Assess for spontaneous ventilations; general rate (fast or slow) ☐ *Assess WOB; symmetry of expansion; use of accessory muscles; retractions ☐ ***Assess gas exchange; apply SpO_2 monitor; assess for signs of hypoxia** ☐ Assess capnography number and waveform if ventilatory, perfusion, metabolic complaint ☐ *Assess breath sounds if in ventilatory distress ☐ **Assess for immediate life threats**: tension pneumo; open pneumo; flail chest ☐ *Verbalize appropriate resuscitative intervention for life-threat ☐ Ensures adequate ventilations based on work of breathing, breath sounds, $ETCO_2$ ☐ *Initiate appropriate O_2 therapy based on SpO_2 and level of distress ☐ *Provides approp. EMS interventions for injuries that may compromise ventilations/gas exchange		
Circulatory status; assess for impairment (C-A-B-C-D-E approach if sign external bleeding) ☐ *Assess for and control/limit major bleeding per ITC SOP if present ☐ *Central and peripheral pulses for presence, general rate/quality/rhythmicity ☐ *CPR if indicated (rapid transport decision for patient in traumatic arrest) ☐ *Skin (verbalizes color, temperature, moisture, turgor) ☐ Assess neck veins for distension ☐ ***Assess for immediate life threats**: Cardiac tamponade; blunt aortic or cardiac injury; shock ☐ *Verbalize appropriate resuscitative intervention for life-threat ☐ *Verbalize need for ECG monitor if pulse absent/irregular; actual or potential CR compromise ☐ * Initiate appropriate vascular access (lg peripheral vein; proximal humerus IO) and (warm) IV fluids ☐ Maintain circulating volume while avoiding complications of aggressive crystalloid IVs (Edema, abdominal compartment syndrome, acute lung injury; exacerbation of anemia, thrombocytopenia and dilutional coagulopathy (starts at ~750 mL); exacerbation of bleeding due to clot disruption)		
Disability if altered mental status ☐ *Assess glucose level (verbalizes) ☐ *Assess pupils for size, shape, equality, reactivity ☐ *Assess Glasgow Coma Score: Tests pt response to a stimulus. (Stimulus: voice, fingertip pressure; trapezius pinch; supraorbital notch); see GCS Do it this way reference.		
☐ **Pain mgt** if SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **FENTANYL or KETAMINE** standard doses per pain mgt SOP ☐ **Nausea**: **ONDANSETRON** standard dose per IMC		
Exposure/environment ☐ Discretely undress patient to inspect appropriate body areas; protect patient modesty ☐ Keep patient warm: **Prevent lethal triad:** hypothermia; acidosis; coagulopathy.		
*Identify time-sensitive priority patients/make transport decision to appropriate hospital		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
SECONDARY ASSESSMENT		
Vital signs ☐ *BP (MAP); obtain 1st manually, trend pulse pressure; orthostatic changes prn ☐ *Pulse: rate, quality, rhythmicity ☐ *Resp: rate, pattern, depth ☐ Temp based on skin		
History of present illness/trauma ☐ Onset ☐ *Quality ☐ *Severity ☐ *Provocation/palliation ☐ *Region/Radiation ☐ *Time ☐ Associated complaints		
***SAMPLE history** from patient/family/bystanders ☐ Allergies ☐ Past medical hx ☐ *Events leading to injury/MOI ☐ Medications ☐ Last meal/LMP ☐ Age ☐ Approx wt.		
PHYSICAL EXAM (Review of Systems) – must touch the patient		
Head/eyes, ear, nose throat (HEENT) ☐ Inspect: DCAP-BLS, drainage from eyes, nose, mouth (open/close jaw)/malocclusion, face, scalp, ears ☐ *Palpate: skull, orbits, nasal and facial bones		
Neck: May temporarily remove anterior c-collar to assess neck ☐ *Inspect: DCAP, BLS; jugular veins; sub-q emphysema ☐ *Palpate: position of trachea; C-spines, carotid pulses		
Chest ☐ *Inspect: DCAP-BLS ☐ *Palpate TIC ☐ *Auscultate breath/heart sounds ☐ Discover injuries: trauma to thoracic aorta; fractured ribs, hemothorax, pneumothorax		
Abdomen/pelvis - in correct order ☐ *Inspect ☐ Auscultate bowel sounds ☐ *Palpate ☐ Discover S&S of injury/peritonitis by quadrant: contour, visible pulsations, pain referral sites, localized tenderness, guarding, rigidity; evidence of rebound tenderness ☐ **PELVIS/GU:** Inspect perineal brusing; blood at urinary meatus/rectum; swollen ecchymotic scrotum ☐ If suspected pelvic fracture; apply commercial pelvic binder; upside down KED		
Lower extremities ☐ *Inspect for position, false motion, skin color, and signs of injury ☐ *Palpate ☐ *Assesses SMV status of each limb		
Upper extremities ☐ Inspect for position, false motion, skin color, and signs of injury ☐ *Palpate ☐ *Assesses SMV status of each limb		
Posterior thorax/flank and buttocks ☐ *Inspect ☐ *Palpate (assess for muscle spasms)		
Neurologic ***Mental status**: Affect, behavior, cognition (verbalizes); memory/orientation; GCS **Cranial nerves** (Select) ☐ *Visual acuity/visual fields ☐ Eye position/ptosis ☐ EOMs/gaze palsies ☐ Hearing ☐ *Pupil size, shape, equality; reactivity (direct & consensual) ☐ Facial sensation ☐ Facial movement/symmetry/eyelid closing ☐ Gag ☐ Stick out tongue **Cerebellar exam**: Assess for ataxia ☐ **Eyes**: nystagmus ☐ **Upper extremities**: Have pt touch their index finger to their nose and then reach out to touch examiner's finger; OR perform alternating movements by rapidly pronating and supinating hands; OR bring fingers to thumb in rapid succession ☐ **Lower extremities**: Have pt slide heel of one foot rapidly up and down shin of opposite leg.		
Skin: Integumentary assessment (integrated above) color (variation), moisture, temp, texture, turgor, lesions/burns; breakdown; hair distribution;		
*State paramedic impression:		
Verbalize treatment plan using appropriate SOP		
*Select appropriate receiving hospital based on trauma triage criteria		
Actual total time to complete assessment in minutes		
On-going assessment		
Repeat primary assessments		
Evaluate response to treatments		
Reassess VS/pt. responses. Every transported pt. should have at least 2 sets of VS. ☐ **Stable**: At least q. 15 min & after each drug/CR intervention; take last set shortly before arrival at receiving facility		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ **Unstable**: More frequent reassessments; continue to reassess all abnormal VS & physical findings		
Document/report Revised Trauma Score (SOP p. 44) GCS conversion points; RR, SBP		
OLMC REPORT		
Identification ☐ *Hospital being contacted ☐ *EMS provider agency and unit #; call back number		
☐ *Age, gender, approximate weight of patient ☐ *Level of consciousness (conscious/unconscious responds to ....)		
Chief complaint S&S: ☐ Onset ☐ *Region/radiation/recurrence ☐ *Provokes/palliates ☐ *Severity 0-10 ☐ *Quality ☐ *Time		
Associated complaints		
History ☐ *Allergies ☐ *Medications (current): time and amount of last dose if applicable ☐ *Past medical history (pertinent) ☐ Last oral intake, LMP if indicated ☐ *Events leading up to present illness/injury (history of present illness)		
Vital signs ☐ *BP: ☐ *Respirations: rate, pattern, depth, effort ☐ *SpO_2; capnography ☐ *Pulse: rate, regularity, quality		
*Physical examination; include pertinent positive and negative findings ☐ HEENT ☐ Abdomen ☐ Extremities ☐ Skin ☐ Chest ☐ Pelvis/GU ☐ Back		
Treatments initiated prior to hospital contact (ITC) and pt response to treatment		
ETA		
Handover report at hospital: EMS time out		
CRITICAL CRITERIA in addition to starred items ☐ Failure to initiate or call for transport of the patient within 10 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to determine scene safety ☐ Failure to assess for and provide spinal protection when indicated ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide correct FiO_2 ☐ Failure to assess/provide adequate ventilation ☐ Failure to find or appropriately manage problems associated with airway, breathing, hemorrhage or shock [hypoperfusion] ☐ Failure to differentiate pt's need for immediate transport vs cont. assessment/treatment at scene ☐ Does secondary assessment before assessing/treating threats to airway, breathing, and circulation ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document your rationale for checking any of the above Critical Criteria items

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

GLASGOW COMA SCALE : Do it this way

GCS EYES VERBAL MOTOR

Institute of Neurological Sciences NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

CHECK

For factors Interfering with communication, ability to respond and other injuries

OBSERVE

Eye opening , content of speech and movements of right and left sides

STIMULATE

Sound: spoken or shouted request
Physical: Pressure on finger tip, trapezius or supraorbital notch

RATE

Assign according to highest response observed

Eye opening

Criterion	Observed	Rating	Score
Open before stimulus	✔	Spontaneous	4
After spoken or shouted request	✔	To sound	3
After finger tip stimulus	✔	To pressure	2
No opening at any time, no interfering factor	✔	None	1
Closed by local factor	✔	Non testable	NT

Verbal response

Criterion	Observed	Rating	Score
Correctly gives name, place and date	✔	Orientated	5
Not orientated but communication coherently	✔	Confused	4
Intelligible single words	✔	Words	3
Only moans / groans	✔	Sounds	2
No audible response, no interfering factor	✔	None	1
Factor interferring with communication	✔	Non testable	NT

Best motor response

Criterion	Observed	Rating	Score
Obey 2-part request	✔	Obeys commands	6
Brings hand above clavicle to stimulus on head neck	✔	Localising	5
Bends arm at elbow rapidly but features not predominantly abnormal	✔	Normal flexion	4
Bends arm at elbow, features clearly predominantly abnormal	✔	Abnormal flexion	3
Extends arm at elbow	✔	Extension	2
No movement in arms / legs, no interfering factor	✔	None	1
Paralysed or other limiting factor	✔	Non testable	NT

Sites For Physical Stimulation

Finger tip pressure | Trapezius Pinch | Supraorbital notch

Features of Flexion Responses

Modified with permission from Van Der Naalt 2004
Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd

Abnormal Flexion

Slow Sterotyped
Arm across chest
Forearm rotates
Thumb clenched
Leg extends

Normal flexion

Rapid
Variable
Arm away from body

For further information and video demonstration visit www.glasgowcomascale.org

NWC EMSS/NCH Paramedic Program Skill Performance Record

Neuro Assessment: Stroke

Name:	Lab Buddy:
Date:	# attempts:

Instructions to the participant: You have 10 minutes to assess the patient, verbalize the prehospital interventions that are indicated and determine the most appropriate receiving hospital (Comprehensive or Primary Stroke Center).

Performance standard	YES	No
* Scene size up/safety; Determine nature of illness; scan environment for clues; apply appropriate BSI		
Determine need for additional assistance		
PRIMARY ASSESSMENT ***Airway**: Assess for impairment and assure patency ☐ Manual airway maneuvers if needed ☐ Verbalize if adjuncts are needed for airway access/control (BLS or ALS) ☐ Aspiration risk? Verbalize seizure/vomiting precautions; suction would be standing by ☐ Maintain head/neck in neutral alignment; do not use pillows. If SBP > 100: Elevate head of bed 10° - 15°		
Breathing/ventilatory/gas exchange status; assess for impairment ☐ *Assess for spontaneous ventilations; general rate and pattern (normal, fast or slow) ☐ *Assess depth; effort/WOB; accessory muscle use ☐ Assess patient position, adequacy of air movement, symmetry of chest expansion, retractions ☐ Lung sounds if in ventilatory distress ☐ ***Assess gas exchange;** apply SpO_2 monitor; assess for hypoxia, cardiorespiratory or neurological compromise. Note before & after O_2 if able. Note signs of hypoxia ☐ ***Assess $ETCO_2$ number& waveform** if possible ventilatory, perfusion, metabolic compromise. Verbalize if ventilatory assistance is needed w/ BVM		
***Correct hypoxia/**assure adequate ventilations per IMC: Target SpO_2: 94%. ☐ O_2 if SpO_2 < 94% or O_2 sat unknown ☐ If ≥94%: NO Oxygen; avoid hyperoxia		
Circulatory status; assess for impairment ☐ *Pulses for presence, general rate/quality/rhythmicity ☐ Skin (color, temperature, moisture, turgor) ☐ *Verbalize need for ECG monitor: rhythm ID and 12 L for evidence of acute/old changes ☐ *Assess need for immediate IV (DAI, hypoglycemia, hypotension); defer most IV starts to enroute ☐ Verbalize OLMC may request lg. bore antecubital IV as CT prep; ☐ Avoid multiple attempts/excess fluid loading. NS TKO		
Disability: explore causes of AMS ☐ If generalized tonic/clonic seizure activity: Observe and record per SOP ☐ ***MIDAZOLAM** usual dosing for seizures ☐ * If AMS, seizure activity, or any neuro deficit: Assess blood glucose per System procedure ☐ * If < 70 or low reading: **DEXTROSE** / Glucagon per Hypoglycemia SOP		
Exposure/environment ☐ Discretely undress pt to inspect approp body areas ☐ Protect pt modesty, maintain body warmth		
SECONDARY ASSESSMENT **Vital signs** ☐ *BP/MAP: ☐ *Pulse: ☐ Resp: ☐ Temperature ☐ Repeat VS frequently & after each intervention. Anticipate HTN & bradycardia due to ↑ ICP. ☐ Do NOT Rx HTN or give atropine for bradycardia if SBP > 90 (MAP > 65)		
HISTORY ☐ **Attempt to determine baseline status:** dementia, pre-existing limitations/deficits, unable to care for self? **Chief complaint:** ☐ Severe HA or seizure at onset ☐ Head trauma at onset?		

Stroke Screen					
B	**BALANCE**/Coordination – Dizziness/vertigo? Balance problems/incoordination? Unsteady, fall? Assessment: Finger to nose, rapid alternating movements, heel to shin. Note ataxia; tilting to one side, vertigo	R	L		
E	**EYES**: Vision changes: blurred, diplopia, loss of visual field; photophobia	R	L		

Performance standard				YES	No
	Eye position; ptosis. Horizontal gaze: gaze palsy or fixed deviation				
F	**FACE:** Smile, show teeth; close eyelids, wrinkle forehead Note unilateral weakness/asymmetry:	R	L		
A	Motor – **ARM** (close eyes and; hold out both arms for 10 sec). Note weakness, heaviness, paralysis. Score as Normal; Abnormal: Drift, some effort against gravity; no effort against gravity/no movement	R	L		
S	**SPEECH** (Repeat "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" or sing Happy Birthday ☐ Expressive/receptive aphasia ☐ Dysarthria ☐ Word substitution or retrieval deficits	☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal			
T	**TIME last known well** /normal pt baseline ☐ ≤3.5 hrs ☐ >3.5 hrs up to 22 hrs	Time:			
Other assessments	**Level of consciousness**: AMS? GCS: E V M	Total GCS:			
	Orientation: Answers accurately: Name, age, month of year; location, situation	X (1-4)			
	Responds to commands: open/close eyes	Y	N		
	Gross hearing – Note new onset unilateral hearing deficit; sound sensitivity	R	L		
	Say "Ah", palate rises, uvula midline; Stick out tongue: remains midline (note abnormalities)	R	L		
	Neglect: one sided extinction (visual, auditory, sensory)	R	L		
	Motor: Lift leg. Normal; Abnormal: drift to no effort against gravity	R	L		
	Sensory: Focal changes/deficits (face, arms, legs); paresthesias, numbness	R	L		
	ANS: Sweating only one side	R	L		
	Neck stiffness (cannot touch chin to chest; vomiting				
***History of present illness** ☐ Onset (suddenly) ☐ Provocation/palliation ☐ Quality ☐ Region/radiation ☐ Severity ☐ Clarifying questions re: assoc. complaints ☐ Date of birth ☐ ~Weight					
***Allergies** (meds, environment, foods)					
PMH	☐ None ☐ AF/Flutter ☐ AVM, tumor, aneurysm ☐ Bleeding disorders ☐ CAD/Heart dx ☐ Cancer ☐ Carotid stenosis ☐ Pregnant (≤6 wks. post-partum) ☐ Depression ☐ Diabetes ☐ Drug/Alcohol Abuse ☐ Dyslipidemia ☐ Family Hx stroke ☐ HF ☐ Hormone RT ☐ HTN ☐ Migraine ☐ Obesity ☐ Previous stroke ☐ Previous TIA ☐ Previous intracranial surgery/bleed ☐ Head trauma ☐ *Prosthetic valve ☐ PVD ☐ Renal failure ☐ Sleep apnea ☐ Tobacco use				
MEDS	Anticoagulant use in 48 hrs: ☐ warfarin/Coumadin ☐ apixaban/Eliquis ☐ argatroban ☐ dabigatran/Pradaxa ☐ desirudin/Privask ☐ edoxaban/Savaysa ☐ enoxaparin/Lovenox ☐ fondaparinux/Arixtra ☐ LMW heparin ☐ lepirudin/Refludan ☐ rivaroxaban/Xarelto Platelet inhibitors: ☐ ASA ☐ clopidogrel/Plavix ☐ dipyridamole/Aggrenox ☐ prasugel/Effient ☐ ticagrelor/Brilinta ☐ ticlodipine/Ticlid ☐ Cocaine/other vasoconstrictors, e.g. amphetamines: PCP				
Last oral intake					
Event surrounding this incident					
Review of Systems in addition to stroke screen					
Head: DCAP, BLS, TIC					
Chest: DCAP,BLS, TIC; Auscultate breath sounds					
Abdomen/pelvis ☐ Inspect ☐ Palpate (guarding. rigidity)					
Extremities: ☐ Palpate ☐ Assess equality of peripheral pulses; evidence of trauma					
Skin: Integumentary assessment (integrated above) color (variation), moisture, temp, texture, turgor, lesions/breakdown; hair distribution; nails (clubbing)					
Psychological/social assessment					
Considers stroke mimics (below)					
***Correct paramedic impression**: (Acute stroke)					

Performance standard	YES	No
Verbalize treatment plan ☐ Provide comfort & reassurance; establish means of communicating with aphasic patients ☐ *Limit activity; do not allow pt to walk; protect limbs from injury		
Decision tree for transport: Patient presents with S&S new onset stroke ***Minimize scene time (< 10 minutes) - transport to the nearest PSC/CSC per Stroke Checklist** ☐ Nearest hospital: Patient unstable ☐ Nearest SC (Primary or Comp): Onset/LKW (normal baseline) <3.5 hrs with acute S&S of stroke ☐ Nearest Comprehensive SC : Onset/LKW (normal baseline) >3.5 hrs (up to 22 hrs) with acute S&S of stroke AND Travel time <15 min longer than to nearest PSC ☐ ***Call Stroke Alert to OLMC ASAP** if one or more criteria of BEFAST or other assessments is positive		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to initiate or call for transport of the patient within 10 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to determine scene safety before approaching patient ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide appropriate oxygen therapy ☐ Failure to assess/provide adequate ventilation ☐ Failure to find or appropriately manage problems associated with airway, breathing, hypoperfusion ☐ Does Secondary assessment before assessing and treating threats to airway, breathing, and circulation ☐ Failure to determine the primary problem/accurately do stroke screen and recognize stroke equivalents ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

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CJM 6/19

_____

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Stroke mimics	
Etiology	**History and Exam Findings**
Psychogenic	Lack of objective CN findings, neuro findings in nonvascular distribution, inconsistent exam
Seizures	Hx of seizures, witnessed seizure activity, postical period; post-seizure w/ persistent neuro signs (Todd's paralysis) (Tonic clonic seizures can occur simultaneous with hemorrhagic stroke)
Hypoglycemia	Hx DM, low serum glucose, ↓ LOC
Infection	Bell's palsy: Complete hemiparesis of face; can't wrinkle forehead on affected side; TB, fungal, herpes simplex encephalitis, meningitis
Complicated migraine/with aura	Hx similar events, preceding aura, headache
Hypertensive encephalopathy	Headache, delirium, significant HTN, cortical blindness, cerebral edema, seizure
Wernicke's encephalopathy	Hx alcohol abuse, ataxia, EOM paralysis, confusion
CNS abscess	Hx drug abuse, endocarditis, medical device implant w/ fever
CNS mass	Tumors (primary and secondary); epidural/subdural hematomas: Gradual progression, seizure at onset of S&S
Drug toxicity	Med Hx includes Lithium, phenytoin, carbamazepine

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

MANUAL AIRWAY MANEUVERS

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: You are asked to open the airway of a patient who has snoring ventilations.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
HEAD-TILT, CHIN-LIFT MANEUVER		
*Identify S&S of upper airway impairment.		
☐ *State indications for this maneuver (upper airway impairment) ☐ *Affirm no contraindications to this maneuver (no c-spine or jaw injury) ☐ Put on gloves		
*Position patient supine.		
Place one hand on pt's forehead; apply firm, downward pressure with the palm of the hand tilting the head backwards. Place fingertips of the other hand underneath the anterior mandible.		
*****Pull the chin forward, supporting the jaw and tilting the head backward as far as possible. **Do not compress the soft tissues underneath the chin; this may obstruct the airway.**		
Continue to press the other hand on the pt's forehead to keep head tilted backward		
Lift the chin so the teeth are brought nearly together. (may use the thumb to depress the lower lip; this allows the patient's mouth to remain slightly open)		
If pt has dentures; hold them in position, making obstruction by the lips less likely. (It is easier to maintain a seal when dentures are in place. If the dentures cannot be managed, remove them.)		
*****Assesses airway patency: look, listen and feel for unobstructed air movement and spontaneous ventilations.		
☐ If successful, state need for an OPA or NPA to hold airway open. ☐ If unsuccessful, state need to try patient repositioning, suction, or ALS interventions		
JAW-THRUST MANEUVER		
☐ *State indications for maneuver (upper airway impairment w/ possible C-spine injury) ☐ Affirm no contraindications to this maneuver (no jaw injury) ☐ Put on gloves		
*Position patient supine.		
☐ *Kneel at the top of the patient's head. Place hands along each side of the patient's jaw. ☐ *Grasp angles of jaw on both sides. Without moving neck, lift jaw forward to pull tongue away from posterior oropharynx.		
Use thumb to retract the lower lip if the lips are closed.		
*****Assesses airway patency: look, listen and feel for unobstructed air movement and spontaneous ventilations.		
☐ *****If unable to open the airway reposition jaw and attempt again. ☐ If successful, state need for an OPA or NPA to hold airway open. ☐ If unsuccessful, state need to try patient repositioning, suction, or ALS interventions.		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 10/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

OROPHYARNGEAL AIRWAY (OPA)

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult appears unconscious with snoring respirations. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct size adjunct from those available, and insert an oral airway.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; various sizes OPAs, tongue blades, suction catheters, BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ *State indications for this airway (upper airway impairment; need for BVM assist) ☐ *Affirm no contraindications to this airway ☐ Intact gag reflex ☐ Oral trauma ☐ Epiglottitis		
* Apply BSI (gloves/goggles)		
Prepare patient Explain procedure to patient - even if unconscious		
* Position patient supine		
Obtain SpO_2 reading on room air if time permits		
* Use appropriate manual maneuver to open airway		
Clear mouth and pharynx of secretions, blood, or vomitus with suction prn		
* Confirm absence of gag reflex by assessing lash reflex or glabellar tap		
Prepare equipment: * Sizing: Measure vertical distance from front of teeth to angle of jaw		
Perform procedure Support pt's head with one hand; open mouth w/ cross-finger technique		
☐ *Depress tongue with a tongue blade. ☐ *Insert airway along curvature of tongue until it approaches posterior oropharynx and points downward. Distal end should rest behind the base of the tongue in the oropharynx. ☐ *Flange should rest on pt's lips. Verify tongue or lips are not caught between teeth and airway.		
* Verify airway patency by closing nose and feeling for air movement through mouth. Auscultate bilateral breath sounds.		
Reassess VS and SpO_2		
Verbalize two complications: ☐ Induction of gag/vomiting ☐ Obstruction from misplaced airway ☐ Swelling of epiglottis ☐ Intraoral injuries		
Verbalize steps to take if patient gags: (remove airway and ready suction)		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 10/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NASOPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY (NPA)

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult appears unconscious with snoring respirations. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct size adjunct from those available, and insert a nasopharyngeal airway.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; various sizes NPAs, lubricant, suction catheters, BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications: upper airway impairment; need for suctioning, BVM assist where gag is still intact		
***Affirm no contraindications** for inserting this airway ☐ Midface or above trauma/obstruction ☐ Anterior basilar skull fx		
* Apply BSI (gloves/goggles)		
Prepare patient Explain procedure to patient - even if unresponsive		
Obtain SpO_2 reading on room air if time permits		
* Use appropriate manual maneuver to open airway		
Prepare equipment: * Select appropriate airway length by measuring from tip of nose to ear lobe.		
* Lubricate airway w/ water-soluble jelly		
Perform procedure * Elevate tip of nose and gently insert tube into the largest unobstructed nostril. Bevel to septum only applies to insertion on right side.		
* Advance gently along floor of nasal passage until flange is against nostril. If resistance is met, withdraw airway and attempt on other side.		
Open mouth to check airway position		
* Assess airway patency by closing mouth and feeling for air movement through the airway. Reassess VS & SpO_2.		
* Verbalize steps if resistance is met: (withdraw airway and try other side)		
* Verbalize at least two complications: ☐ Nasal bleeding ☐ Tissue trauma ☐ Gagging ☐ Vomiting ☐ Gastric distention if airway is too long		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 10/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

OROPHARYNGEAL SUCTIONING

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult's mouth is filled with blood. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct catheter from those available, and perform oropharyngeal suctioning.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; various sizes suction catheters, suction unit, BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications for procedure: Secretions in mouth, nose or pharynx		
* Universal plus droplet precautions (gloves/face shield)		
Prepare patient Explain steps of procedure to patient		
Obtain SpO_2 on room air if available and time allows		
* Preoxygenate patient prior to suctioning if time allows		
Prepare equipment: Inspect suction unit for power and proper assemblage		
* Select appropriate suction catheter (flexible or rigid); attach to suction tubing		
Perform procedure Open mouth using cross-finger technique		
☐ Turn power on to high. ☐ Kink tubing and ensure that unit achieves vacuum of 300 mmHg.		
Without applying suction ☐ Insert suction catheter no deeper than pharynx. ☐ If DuCanto tip, insert w/ convex side along roof of mouth.		
* Apply suction using a gentle twisting motion while limiting suction application to 10 sec on an adult and 5 sec in a child		
Refrain from jabbing catheter up and down while applying suction		
* Reoxygenate patient with O_2 15 L/NRM or BVM		
Verbalize: Flush the suction catheter with NS or water between suction attempts to remove any material that could clog ports		
Verbalize 2 complications if suction were applied improperly or for too long: ☐ *Hypoxia ☐ Atelectasis ☐ *Bradycardia ☐ Coughing/retching ☐ Hypotension ☐ Tissue trauma ☐ ↑ ICP/↓ Cerebral blood flow		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 5/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

TRACHEAL SUCTIONING

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is intubated. You note secretions in the ET tube. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct catheter from those available, and perform tracheal suctioning.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Universal plus droplet precautions (gloves/face shield)		
Verbalize indications for tracheal suction: secretions impairing airway in an intubated patient		
Prepare patient Explain steps of procedure to patient even if unconscious		
Obtain SpO_2 on room air if time allows		
* Preoxygenate patient prior to suctioning if time allows		
* Connect patient to cardiac monitor		
Prepare equipment: ☐ Suction kit, suction catheter; suction source ☐ Inspect suction unit for power and proper assemblage. ☐ Set suction between 80-120 mmHg if suction source is adjustable.		
* Select appropriate size suction catheter (approx. ½ ID of the TT).		
* Using sterile technique, open suction kit and catheter packaging. Apply one sterile glove on dominant hand. Using sterile hand, lift catheter from packaging and wrap catheter around sterile hand. Maintain sterility of the catheter.		
* Using non-dominant hand, connect catheter to suction tubing.		
* Turn power on to high		
Perform procedure * Without applying suction, insert catheter into ETT. Advance catheter until resistance is met or pt coughs taking no longer than 2-3 sec to advance catheter.		
* Apply suction while withdrawing the catheter in a twisting motion limiting suction application and catheter insertion time to 10 sec in adult and 5 sec in child.		
* Refrain from jabbing catheter up and down while applying suction		
* Reoxygenate patient with 15 L O_2/ BVM		
Verbalize at least 2 complications if suction were applied for too long: ☐ *Hypoxia ☐ Atelectasis ☐ *Bradycardia ☐ Hypotension ☐ Tissue trauma ☐ ↑ ICP		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 10/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

REMOVAL of FOREIGN BODY by Video LARYNGOSCOPY

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is found unconscious, non-breathing with a pulse. Manual attempts to clear the airway have been unsuccessful. You are asked to assemble the equipment and perform direct laryngoscopy to remove the foreign body.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Continue manual attempts while preparing for direct laryngoscopy. Verbalize appropriate indications for performing this skill		
*Universal precautions: gloves, face shield		
Prepare the patient Place patient's head in sniffing position placing pad under occiput		
Assess SpO_2 on room air if time allows		
*Attempt to ventilate patient/BVM (Unsuccessful)		
Prepare equipment ☐ Assemble Ling Vision; ensure it is operational. ☐ DuCanto suction catheter		
Removal Insert King Vision per usual and customary technique		
* Visualize glottic opening and surrounding structures		
* If F/B is seen, grasp and carefully remove with Magill forceps and/or suction		
* Observe for residual F/B & return of spontaneous ventilations for 5 seconds		
Airway management when spontaneous ventilations resume ☐ Remove laryngoscope blade ☐ O_2 at 12-15 L/NRM ☐ *Continue to monitor VS & SpO_2		
Airway management when spontaneous ventilations DO NOT resume (verbalize) ☐ Attempt to ventilate with a BVM ☐ *Unable to ventilate: Attempt intubation using standard procedure ☐ *Unable to insert ETT: Attempt alternate airway ☐ *Unable to insert i-gel or ventilate effectively: Cricothyrotomy		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 3/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

VIDEO LARYNGOSCOPY INTUBATION w/ KING VISION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult is found in bed with gasping respirations. There is still a pulse. No trauma is suspected. Prepare the equipment and intubate the patient.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Takes or verbalizes BSI precautions: gloves, goggles, facemask		
Prepare patient ☐ **Position** patient for optimal view and airway access ☐ Open the airway manually; *insert BLS adjuncts: NPA or OPA unless contraindicated		
Assess for signs suggesting a difficult intubation: neck/mandible mobility, oral trauma, loose teeth; F/B; ability to open mouth, Mallampati view, thyromental distance; overbite		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If apneic and in cardiac arrest: Apneic preox indicated. Above; DO NOT VENTILATE ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing blade into mouth ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ King Vision device & blade (curved channeled) ☐ ETT 7.0 & 7.5 (must fit into channeled blade) ☐ Bougie; 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant inside channel of King vision Blade		
* Assemble King Vision; ensure it is operational. Load ET tube into lubricated channel; load bougie inside tube. Ensure tube and bougie do not extend past channel in blade.		
Intubate: * (Allow no more than 30 sec of apnea)		
☐ Maintain O_2 15 L/ECO_2 NC during procedure ☐ Assistant or examiner stops ventilating pt; withdraw OPA (NPA remains) ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$,(SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure; time elapsed		
START TIMING tube placement after last breath_____ ☐ Open mouth w/ cross finger technique ☐ *Insert King Vision blade midline over tongue (holding blade just above channeled portion, not on large handle portion below screen) until epiglottis is visualized ☐ *Seat blade in vallecula; DO NOT LIFT! (non-displacing device) Visualize epiglottis, posterior cartilages, and/or vocal cords.		
***Insert bougie into trachea** Advance bougie through glottis under direct visualization. If needed, twist bougie, like a pencil, to left or right to guide between cords. Avoid forceful insertion – can cause tracheal trauma/perforation. ***Confirmation of bougie placement into trachea**		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Clicking/vibration sensation felt (60-95% of cases) when bougie tip rubs against anterior tracheal rings (tip must be oriented anteriorly) ☐ If inserted into esophagus, no clicking/vibration is felt and tip easily advances well beyond 40 cm		
***Insertion of ET tube** ☐ Maintain view with King Vision in place and advance ETT over bougie and through glottis ☐ Rotate ETT to facilitate insertion through cords into trachea if resistance met at glottic opening or cricoid ring.		
***If > 30 sec: of apnea**; remove King Vision, reoxygenate X 30 sec. If pt remains good candidate for ETI, suction, and attempt again. May go straight to alternate airway (i-gel) if unable to visualize anything.		
*Once ETT inserted to proper depth (3X tube ID at teeth), firmly hold ETT in place, remove from channel by taking tube to corner of mouth. Carefully remove blade from mouth and bougie from ETT.		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform. ☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat from insertion of blade with new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts) or nothing can be visualized; attempt extraglottic airway.		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure ☐ Select a flexible suction catheter; mark maximum insertion length with thumb and forefinger ☐ Preoxygenate patient; insert sterile catheter into the ET tube leaving catheter port open ☐ At proper insertion depth , cover catheter port and apply suction while withdrawing catheter ☐ Limit suction application time to 10 sec. Ventilate patient (NO SALINE FLUSH).		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): Assess RASS (below) ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for fentanyl (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ Over sedation		
***Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail)** ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 4/19

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

The **Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale (RASS)** assesses level of alertness or agitation
Used after placement of advanced airway to avoid over and under-sedation

Combative	+4	Agitated	+2	Alert and calm	0	Light sedation	-2	Deep sedation	-4
Very agitated	+3	Restless	+1	Drowsy	-1	Moderate sedation	-3	Unarousable sedation	-5

Goal: RASS -2 to -3. If higher (not sedated enough) assess for pain, anxiety. Treat appropriately to achieve RASS of -2.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

IN-LINE INTUBATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult with a possible c-spine injury is found apneic. Prepare equipment and intubate using the in-line technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Takes or verbalizes BSI precautions: gloves, goggles, facemask		
Prepare patient ☐ **Position** patient for optimal view and airway access ☐ Open the airway manually; *insert BLS adjuncts: NPA or OPA unless contraindicated		
Assess for signs suggesting a difficult intubation: neck/mandible mobility, oral trauma, loose teeth; F/B; ability to open mouth, Mallampati view, thyromental distance; overbite		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If apneic and in cardiac arrest: Apneic preox indicated as.above; DO NOT VENTILATE ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing blade into mouth ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ King Vision device & blade (curved channeled) ☐ ETT 7.0 & 7.5 (must fit into blade) ☐ Bougie; 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant inside channel of King vision Blade		
* Assemble King Vision; ensure it is operational. Load ET tube into lubricated channel; load bougie inside tube. Ensure tube and bougie do not extend past channel in blade.		
Pass tube: * (Allow no more than 30 sec of apnea)		
☐ *Intubator: positions self at head of pt and straddles pt head between legs or kneels with pt head between knees ☐ 2nd person positions self to side of pt and provides neck stabilization by placing their thumbs on pt maxillae & circling fingers around side of pt's head and neck ☐ Maintain O_2 15 L/$ETCO_2$ NC during procedure ☐ Assistant stops ventilating pt; withdraws OPA (NPA remains) open front of c-collar ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$, SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure; time elapsed		
START TIMING tube placement after last breath_____ ☐ Intubator: Open mouth w/ cross finger technique ☐ *Insert King Vision blade midline over tongue (holding blade just above channeled portion, not on large handle portion below screen) until epiglottis is visualized ☐ *Seat blade in vallecula; do not lift! (non-displacing device) Visualize epiglottis, posterior cartilages, and/or vocal cords.		
***Insert bougie** Advance bougie through glottis under direct visualization. If needed, twist bougie, like a pencil, to left or right to guide between cords. Avoid forceful insertion – can cause tracheal trauma/perforation.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Confirmation of bougie placement into trachea** ☐ Clicking/vibration sensation felt (60-95% of cases) when bougie tip rubs against anterior tracheal rings (tip must be oriented anteriorly) ☐ If inserted into esophagus, no clicking/vibration is felt and tip easily advances well beyond 40 cm		
***Insertion of ET tube** ☐ Maintain view with King Vision in place and advance ETT over bougie and through glottis ☐ Rotate ETT to facilitate insertion through cords into trachea if resistance met at glottic opening or cricoid ring.		
***If > 30 sec: of apnea**; remove King Vision, reoxygenate X 30 sec. If pt remains good candidate for ETI, suction, and attempt again. May go straight to alternate airway (i-gel) if unable to visualize anything.		
*Once ETT inserted to proper depth (3X tube ID at teeth), firmly hold ETT in place, and remove from channel by taking tube to corner of mouth. Carefully remove blade from mouth and bougie from ETT.		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform. ☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat from insertion of blade with new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts) or nothing can be visualized; attempt extraglottic airway.		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): Assess RASS (below) ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for fentanyl (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ Over sedation		
***Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail)** ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate with minimal neck movement within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 4/19

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

The **Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale (RASS)** assesses level of alertness or agitation
Used after placement of advanced airway to avoid over and under-sedation

Combative	+4	Agitated	+2	Alert and calm	0	Light sedation	-2	Deep sedation	-4
Very agitated	+3	Restless	+1	Drowsy	-1	Moderate sedation	-3	Unarousable sedation	-5

Goal: RASS -2 to -3. If higher (not sedated enough) assess for pain, anxiety. Treat appropriately to achieve RASS of -2.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DRUG-ASSISTED VIDEO LARYNGOSCOPY INTUBATION

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An awake adult has severe dyspnea and exhaustion from HF or asthma. Prepare equipment and intubate using DAI procedure.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Takes or verbalizes BSI precautions: gloves, goggles, facemask		
Prepare patient ☐ **Position** patient for optimal view and airway access ☐ Open the airway manually; *insert BLS adjuncts: NPA or OPA unless contraindicated		
Assess for signs suggesting a difficult intubation: neck/mandible mobility, oral trauma, loose teeth; F/B; ability to open mouth, Mallampati view, thyromental distance; overbite		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing blade into mouth ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ King Vision device & blade (curved channeled) ☐ ETT 7.0 & 7.5 (must fit into channeled blade) ☐ Bougie; 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant inside channel of King vision Blade		
* Assemble King Vision; ensure it is operational. Load ET tube into lubricated channel; load bougie inside tube. Ensure tube and bougie do not extend past channel in blade.		
Premedicate if applicable Fentanyl per SOP for pain (not necessary if ketamine used for sedative)		
Sedate: Optimum sedation must be achieved prior to ETI (absence of gag reflex suggested by lack of eyelash reflex or response to a glabellar tap; easy up and down movement of the lower jaw, no reaction to pressure applied to both angles of the mandible). Allow for clinical response to sedative prior to inserting airway. ☐ ***Ketamine** (preferred) 2 mg/kg slow IVP (over one min) or 4 mg/kg IM or IN ☐ ***Etomidate** 0.5 mg/kg IVP (max 40 mg) if ketamine contraindicated or unavailable		
Pass tube:		
☐ Maintain O_2 15 L/$ETCO_2$ NC during procedure ☐ Assistant or examiner stops ventilating pt; withdraw OPA (NPA remains) ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$, SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure; time elapsed		
START TIMING tube placement after last breath_____ ☐ Open mouth w/ cross finger technique ☐ *Insert King Vision blade midline over tongue (holding blade just above channeled portion, not on large handle portion below screen) until epiglottis is visualized		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ *Seat blade in vallecula; DO NOT LIFT! (non-displacing device) Visualize epiglottis, posterior cartilages, and/or vocal cords.		
***Insert bougie into trachea** Advance bougie through glottis under direct visualization. If needed, twist bougie, like a pencil, to left or right to guide between cords. Avoid forceful insertion – can cause tracheal trauma/perforation. ***Confirmation of bougie placement into trachea** ☐ Clicking/vibration sensation felt (60-95% of cases) when bougie tip rubs against anterior tracheal rings (tip must be oriented anteriorly) ☐ If inserted into esophagus, no clicking/vibration is felt and tip easily advances well beyond 40 cm		
***Insertion of ET tube** ☐ Maintain view with King Vision in place and advance ETT over bougie and through glottis ☐ Rotate ETT to facilitate insertion through cords into trachea if resistance met at glottic opening or cricoid ring.		
***If > 30 sec: of apnea**; remove King Vision, reoxygenate X 30 sec. If pt remains good candidate for ETI, suction, and attempt again. May go straight to alternate airway (i-gel) if unable to visualize anything.		
*Once ETT inserted to proper depth (3X tube ID at teeth), firmly hold ETT in place, remove from channel by taking tube to corner of mouth. Carefully remove blade from mouth and bougie from ETT.		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform. ☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat from insertion of blade with new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts) or nothing can be visualized; attempt extraglottic airway.		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure ☐ Select a flexible suction catheter; mark maximum insertion length with thumb and forefinger ☐ Preoxygenate patient; insert sterile catheter into the ET tube leaving catheter port open ☐ At proper insertion depth , cover catheter port and apply suction while withdrawing catheter ☐ Limit suction application time to 10 sec. Ventilate patient (NO SALINE FLUSH).		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): Assess RASS (below) ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for pain medication (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ **Over sedation**		
***Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail)** ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

The **Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale (RASS)** assesses level of alertness or agitation
Used after placement of advanced airway to avoid over and under-sedation

Combative	+4	Agitated	+2	Alert and calm	0	Light sedation	-2	Deep sedation	-4
Very agitated	+3	Restless	+1	Drowsy	-1	Moderate sedation	-3	Unarousable sedation	-5

Goal: RASS -2 to -3. If higher (not sedated enough) assess for pain, anxiety. Treat appropriately to achieve RASS of -2.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DIGITAL INTUBATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult is found gasping. The patient has copious amount of secretions and the cords cannot be visualized. There is a pulse. Prepare equipment to perform a digital intubation.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
Prepare the patient ☐ *Confirm unresponsiveness & no protective airway reflexes ☐ Consider c-spine injury – if yes, open airway with spine motion restriction; assess breathing ☐ *Insert BLS adjuncts: NPA or OPA unless contraindicated		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing fingers into mouth ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ Select ETT (size of 5th finger); prepare one size larger and one smaller than anticipated size ☐ 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant on inside of the top of the ETT package		
Pass tube: * (Allow no more than 30 sec of apnea)		
☐ Maintain O_2 15 L/$ETCO_2$ NC during procedure ☐ Assistant or examiner stops ventilating pt; withdraw OPA (NPA remains) ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$, SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure; time elapsed		
START TIMING tube placement after last breath_____ ☐ Intubator: Position self at pt's (left) side ☐ * Place OPA between molars to prevent pt from biting during procedure		
☐ *Withdraw tube from package; hold in dominant hand ☐ *Insert middle and index fingers of nondominant hand into pt's mouth. Walk fingers along back of tongue until epiglottis is palpated in the midline. *Palpate arytenoid cartilage posterior to glottis.		
* Introduce ETT & guide into pharynx & through cords with index finger and advance into trachea		
***If > 30 sec: of apnea**; remove fingers, reoxygenate X 30 sec. If pt remains good candidate for ETI, change position or PM and attempt again. May go to alternate airway if unable to feel anything.		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat with new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts); attempt extraglottic airway.		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure.		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for pain medication (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ **Over sedation**		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail) ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

INVERSE or Face-to-face INTUBATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with gasping ventilations & a pulse is found pinned in a car following MVC. Prepare equipment and intubate using this technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications for procedure: A pt who requires intubation but has limited access or is unable to be moved to a position allowing the usual position for intubation		
* Takes or verbalizes BSI precautions: gloves, goggles, facemask		
Prepare patient Open the airway manually; insert BLS adjuncts: NPA or OPA unless contraindicated		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Assess for signs suggesting a difficult intubation: neck/mandible mobility, oral trauma, loose teeth; F/B; ability to open mouth, Mallampati view, thyromental distance; overbite		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing blade into mouth ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ King Vision device & blade (curved channeled) ☐ ETT 7.0 & 7.5 (must fit into channeled blade) ☐ Bougie; 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant inside channel of King vision Blade		
* Assemble King Vision; ensure it is operational. Load ET tube into lubricated channel; load bougie inside tube. Ensure tube and bougie do not extend past channel in blade.		
Pass the tube (Allow no more than 30 sec of apnea)		
☐ Maintain O_2 15 L/$ETCO_2$ NC during procedure ☐ Assistant or examiner stops ventilating pt; withdraws OPA (NPA remains) ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$, SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure; time elapsed		
START TIMING tube placement after last breath_____ ☐ Intubator: Position self in front of (facing) pt if possible ☐ Insert blade down midline of tongue ☐ *Observe camera display to visualize cords (anatomy will be reversed compared to standard intubation view)		
☐ * Insert bougie through vocal cords per usual procedure ☐ Pass ETT through cords w/in 30 sec per usual procedure.		
***** If > 30 sec: of apnea; remove laryngoscope, reoxygenate X 30 sec. If pt remains good candidate for ETI, change position and reattempt. May go straight to alternate airway if unable to visualize anything.		
*Once ETT inserted to proper depth (3X tube ID at teeth), firmly hold ETT in place, remove from channel by taking tube to corner of mouth. Carefully remove blade from mouth and bougie from ETT.		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:**		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform. ☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat from insertion of blade with new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts) or nothing can be visualized; attempt extraglottic airway.		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for pain medication (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ **Over sedation**		
***Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail)** ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Rating: (Select 1)

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NASAL TRACHEAL INTUBATION

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with altered mental status is breathing 4 times a minute. Prepare the equipment and intubate the patient using the nasotracheal technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
State indication for procedure: Spontaneously breathing pt who requires an advanced airway and oral tube insertion may be impossible or contraindicated.		
***State 2 contraindications** to this intubation approach ☐ Apnea ☐ Midface and anterior basilar skull fx ☐ Deviated nasal septum or other nasal obstruction		
Prepare the patient ☐ Consider possibility of c-spine injury – if yes, manually open airway with spine precautions; assess breathing ☐ Insert BLS adjunct: NPA unless contraindicated		
Explain each step as it is performed even if pt appears unconscious		
Assess SpO_2 on RA if time and personnel allow; auscultate breath sounds for baseline		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 q. 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts.		
Selects, checks, assembles equipment		
Have everything ready before placing tube into the nose ☐ Prepare suction equipment (DuCanto rigid and 12-14 Fr flexible catheters); turn on to ✓ unit ☐ Select ETT (size of 5th finger); prepare one size larger and one smaller than anticipated size ☐ 10mL syringe, water-soluble lubricant ☐ $EtCO_2$, SpO_2, ECG monitor; commercial tube holder, head blocks or tape, BP cuff; stethoscope ☐ Have alternate airway selected, prepped, & in sight (i-gel)		
* Check ETT cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Place lubricant on inside of the top of the ETT package		
Pass the tube ☐ Withdraw tube from pkg through lubricant; hold in dominant hand; do not contaminate ETT ☐ Tilt up end of nose; *gently insert tube into largest unobstructed (right) nostril		
☐ Advance tube slowly but firmly into nasal passage along floor of nose with curvature of tube aimed down using slight rotation to aid passage into pharynx. ☐ **If resistance encountered** – STOP, withdraw slightly, aim toward floor of nasal passage, try again. Do not force tube. If resistance met again – withdraw tube; prep another ETT and try opposite nostril.		
Inspect mouth to see that ETT has passed through nasopharynx to the oropharynx		
* As tube is advanced, place hand near proximal opening to feel for exhaled air; observe for condensation in tube. Distal tip of ETT should be just over cords.		
* Ask conscious pt to take a deep breath. As pt inhales, apply gentle pressure over thyroid cartilage & advance tube through cords into trachea. (Verbalize that patient may cough as tube goes through cords)		
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 /BVM; ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma/COPD 6-8 BPM); volume & pressure just to see chest rise; auscultate stomach, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X2 ☐ **Definitive confirmation**: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ **Time of tube confirmation**: (Seconds of apnea)_____		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If in esophagus: remove ETT, reoxygenate 30 sec; repeat with a new tube ☐ *If ETT cannot be placed successfully (2 attempts); consider alternate airway approach		
If tube placed correctly ☐ *If breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak - avoid overinflation); & remove syringe ☐ Note ETT depth: diamond level w/ teeth or gums (3 X ID ETT) ☐ * Insert OPA; align ETT with side of mouth; secure with commercial tube holder; apply lateral head immobilization ☐ Continue to ventilate at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); $ETCO_2$ 35-45; O_2 to SpO_2 94% (92% COPD)		
If secretions in tube or gurgling sounds with exhalation: suction prn per procedure		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change. If intubated & deteriorates, consider**:** **D**isplacement of tube, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
Post-intubation sedation and analgesia (PIASA): ☐ If inadequate sedation & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation ☐ If pt restless, tachycardic, consider need for pain medication (if ketamine not used to sedate).		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-intubation **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device; titrate to $ETCO_2$ ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to soft tissues ☐ Undetected esophageal intubation ☐ Mainstem intubation ☐ Hypoxia, dysrhythmia ☐ Over sedation		
***Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail)** ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations w/in 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at appropriate rate, volume or pressure: max 2 errors/min permissible ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to intubation and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully intubate within 2 attempts without immediately providing alternate airway ☐ Failure to disconnect syringe **immediately** after inflating cuff of ET tube ☐ Failure to assure proper tube placement by capnography and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the stomach ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

King LTSD Airway – retiring by attrition

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult is apneic and two attempts at intubation have been unsuccessful, contraindicated, or a less attractive choice. Prepare the equipment and provide an alternate airway using the King LTSD.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
State indications for extraglottic airway ☐ Need for an advanced airway where 2 attempts at ETI have been unsuccessful ☐ S&S of a difficult intubation make ETI less attractive ☐ Need for CPR where ETI placement cannot be done without interrupting compressions		
***State 4 contraindications** ☐ < 4 ft tall ☐ +gag reflex ☐ Aspiration risk ☐ Esophageal disease ☐ Caustic ingestion		
Prepare patient: Explain each step as it is performed even though pt appears unconscious		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If apneic and in cardiac arrest: Apneic preox indicated. Above; DO NOT VENTILATE ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Prepare equipment – Have everything ready before beginning procedure ☐ Prepare suction equipment (connect DuCanto); turn on to ✓ unit; suction prn		
TUBE: Choose correct size King LTS-D airway based on pt height ☐ 3 (Yellow): 4-5 ft ☐ 4 (Red): 5-6 ft ☐ 5 (Purple): > 6 ft ☐ Test cuff (in pkg) by injecting 60 mL of air into cuffs (use syringe in kit) ☐ Remove all air from both cuffs prior to insertion ☐ Note cuff minimum & maximum inflation volumes (based on tube size) – look at numbers on side of tube ☐ Apply water-based lube to beveled distal tip & posterior tube surface; avoid lube near anterior ventilatory openings.		
Confirming & securing equipment: Capnography attached to BVM, tube holder, tape, head immobilizer, stethoscope (put around neck)		
Premedicate if applicable ☐ Fentanyl per SOP for pain (not necessary if ketamine used for sedative)		
Sedate: Allow for clinical response before intubating (if possible) ☐ ***Ketamine** (preferred) 2 mg/kg slow IVP (over one min) or 4 mg/kg IM or IN ☐ ***Etomidate** 0.5 mg/kg IVP (max 40 mg) if ketamine contraindicated or unavailable*		
INSERT the tube ☐ Hold King LT at connector with dominant hand ☐ *With non-dominant hand, hold mouth open and apply chin/tongue lift (hold "like a bass")		
For pt in spine motion restriction, assistant should prevent head movement by placing thumbs on maxilla & hands around head (in-line maneuver)		
*With King rotated laterally 45°-90°so blue line is touching corner of mouth, introduce tip into mouth & advance behind base of tongue. If difficulty advancing tube: use gauze 4X4 to retract tongue. Never force tube into position.		
As tube tip passes behind tongue, **rotate tube to midline** (blue line faces chin).		
*Without excessive force, advance until clear tube is no longer visible outside of mouth & color adaptor is aligned with teeth/gums. Insertion depth is critical for a patent airway.		
Let go of tube. If "bounce back" occurs, tube is probably placed incorrectly into a pyriform fossa. Withdraw slightly and reinsert in midline.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ *__INFLATE__ cuffs with minimum inflation volume; do not overinflate (an overinflated cuff may put pressure on vascular structures in the neck): 3 (Yellow) 45-60 mL 4 (Red) 60-80 mL 5 (Purple) 70-90 mL ☐ *Keep pressure on plunger until syringe removed from valve; remove syringe from valve		
☐ Attach BVM with capnography sensor to KLTSD ☐ *Assistant places stethoscope over mid-axillary line. Listen for baseline sounds. ☐ *__AUSCULTATE__: While assistant is auscultating lungs; gently squeeze BVM w/ 15 L O_2 at 10 BPM (__VENTILATE__); ☐ *Simultaneously slowly WITHDRAW KLTSD until breath sounds heard and ventilation easy/free flowing		
CONFIRM proper tube position (listed in order) ☐ *Auscultation bilateral breath sounds over midaxillary lines & anterior chest ☐ *$ETCO_2$ by capnography		
*If breath sound not heard, remove tube & ventilate with NPA/OPA & BVM		
*If air leak, add up to 20 mL of air to cuff to just seal volume. Avoid over inflating cuff.		
Preceptor ask, *"How would you know if you are delivering appropriate volumes with each ventilation?" (Chest rise, good breath sounds to periphery bilaterally; good capnography number and waveform; SpO2 if not in card arrest)*		
When good ventilations established, note depth markings at proximal end of airway aligned with gums/upper teeth.		
SECURE KLTSD to patient (keeping tube midline in mouth) ☐ Use tape or commercial tube holder ☐ DO NOT cover proximal opening of gastric access lumen. ☐ Do NOT insert OPA (may put pressure on proximal cuff)		
☐ *If gastric secretions, vomiting; prolonged BVM ventilations prior to King: insert **18 Fr Salem Sump NGT** into King gastric access port after confirming King placement ☐ **Measure insertion depth**: from nose→ear→xiphoid; lubricate NGT ☐ Insert into proximal lumen of King & gently advance to measured length; If resistance felt – abort procedure ☐ **Connect to suction**: Continuous @ 30-40 mmHg; Intermittent up to 120 mmHg PRN		
REASSESS: Ventilates patient at proper rate and volume. Frequently to detect displacement and complications (especially after pt. movement or pt. status/condition changes ☐ $EtCO_2$ ☐ SpO_2 ☐ HR ☐ BP ☐ Lung sounds		
If protective reflexes return: Remove King in an area where suction equipment and the ability to rapidly intubate is present. Deflate both cuffs completely prior to removal		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations within 30 sec after taking BSI precautions or interrupts ventilations for >30 sec at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentration [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate the patient at an appropriate rate ☐ Failure to provide adequate volumes per breath [maximum 2 errors/minute permissible] ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to insertion of the supraglottic airway device ☐ Failure to insert the supraglottic airway device at a proper depth or location within 3 attempts ☐ Failure to inflate cuffs properly and immediately remove the syringe ☐ Failure to secure the strap (if present) prior to cuff inflation ☐ Failure to confirm that pt is being ventilated properly (correct lumen and proper insertion depth) by auscultation bilaterally over lungs and over epigastrium ☐ Insertion or use of any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 1/19

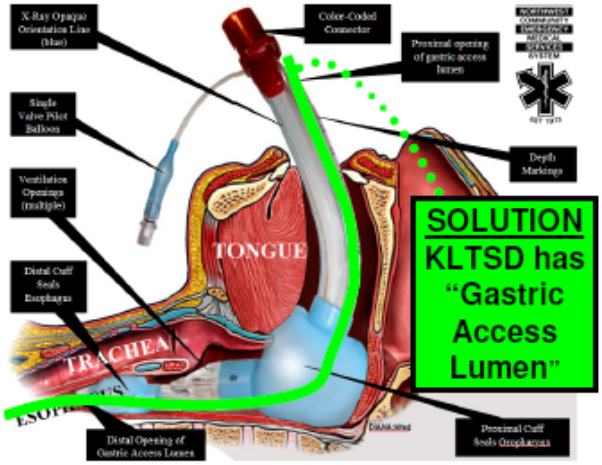
Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

King LTSD & Gastric Tubes

Problem

King LTSD

- Does not protect airway, from secretions, as well as ETT
- Pts should be preoxygenated prior to advanced airway, which often requires BVM use
- BVM ventilation may result in gastric distention……
- 18 fr soft suction catheter is too short to reach the stomach



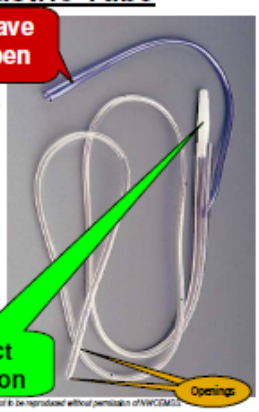
Salem-Sump® Gastric Tube

Dual Lumen Gastric Tube

1. Secondary lumen (blue pigtail, smaller) vents large lumen

   Open to atmosphere; allows air to be drawn in, which equalizes vacuum in the stomach and prevents suction openings from damaging stomach wall

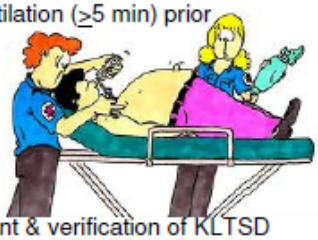
2. Drainage lumen (larger): to suction stomach contents



Gastric Tube & KLTSD

Indications - when KLTSD in place

- Vomiting
- Gastric distention
- Prolonged BVM ventilation (≥5 min) prior



Contraindications

Same as KLTSD

NOTE

Insert **AFTER** placement & verification of KLTSD

Procedure

1. **Measure for insertion depth** (Nose → Ear → Xyphoid)
2. **Lubricate**

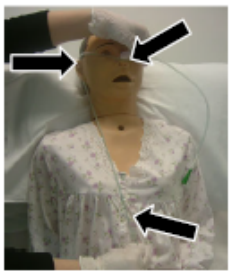
3. **Insert into proximal lumen & gently advance**
   - If resistance felt – abort procedure
4. ***IF concern about proper placement*** (*NOT routine/required step*)
   - *Attach capnography using ETT adapter (should have no persistent $ETCO_2$)*
   - *Inject 60mL air & auscultate over epigastrium*
   - *Insert end into cup of water & observe for bubbling*
5. **Connect to suction**
   - Continuous @ 30-40 mmHg
   - Intermittent up to 120 mmHg PRN

Gastric Tube & KLTSD

How far to insert tube?

Measure from:

- tip of **Nose**
- around **Ear**
- down to **Xyphoid**



Measuring distance from nostril to tip of earlobe.

Measuring distance from earlobe to tip of xiphoid process.

DIANA:ce-kltsd-ngt-oct-12

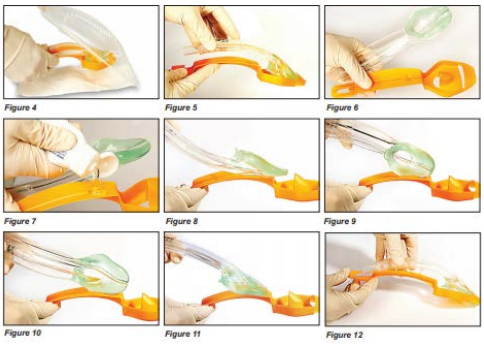
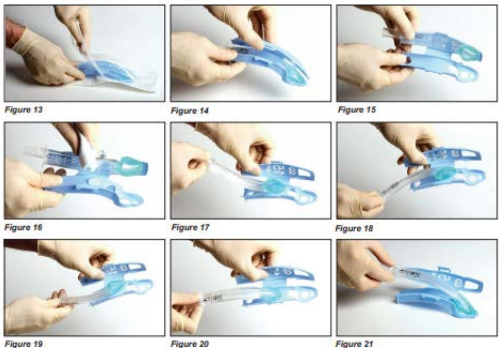
NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

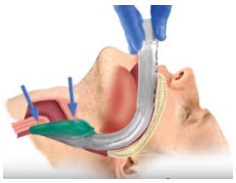
i-gel^{O2}™ Supraglottic Airway

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult is apneic with a pulse and two attempts at intubation have been unsuccessful, contraindicated, or a less attractive choice. Prepare equipment and provide an alternate airway using an i-gel.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
State intended purpose and advantages of using an i-gel airway: ☐ **Purpose**: To create a rapid non-inflatable anatomical seal of the pharyngeal, laryngeal and perilaryngeal structures in providing a supraglottic advanced airway. ☐ **Advantages**: Ease and speed of insertion, non-inflating cuff; superior seal; less cuff over pressurization and air leak; better 1st attempt success vs. King LTS-D; stability after insertion (no position change d/t cuff inflation); multiple sizes for all patients; Tactical Combat Casualty Care course choice for extraglottic airway; minimal risk of tissue compression and displacement.		
State indications for extraglottic airway ☐ Need for an advanced airway in an unconscious patient without a gag reflex where 2 attempts at ETI have been unsuccessful or not advised ☐ S&S of a difficult intubation make ETI less attractive ☐ Need for CPR where ETI placement cannot be done without interrupting compressions ☐ In a difficult or unexpectedly difficult intubation, to pass a bougie blindly through the device into the trachea and to rail-road an ETT over it.		
***State at least 4 contraindications** ☐ +Gag reflex ☐ Caustic ingestion ☐ Trismus ☐ Limited mouth opening ☐ Pharyngo-perilaryngeal abscess, trauma, or mass		
Precautions ☐ Do not use excessive force to insert the device or suction catheters/nasogastric tube. ☐ Inadequate sedation with retained gag reflex may lead to coughing, bucking, excessive salivation, retching, laryngospasm or breath holding. ☐ Do not reuse or attempt to reprocess the i-gel. ☐ Patients with any condition which may increase the risk of a full stomach e.g. hiatal hernia, extreme obesity, pregnancy or a history of upper GI surgery etc. Have suction ready.		
Prepare patient: Explain each step as it is performed even though pt appears unconscious ☐ Sniffing position unless head/neck movement is inadvisable or contraindicated. ☐ Remove dentures or removable plates from the mouth before attempting insertion.		
Preoxygenate 3 minutes: ☐ **Apply $ETCO_2$ NC 15 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥10; good tidal volume: O_2 15 L/NRM (need 2nd O_2 source) ☐ IF RR <10 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM ; (need 2nd O_2 source); squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise (~400-600mL); avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention. Ventilate at 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%). If SpO_2 does not meet this goal, contact OLMC. ☐ If apneic and in cardiac arrest: Apneic preox indicated as above; DO NOT VENTILATE ☐ If only 1 O_2 source; sense $ETCO_2$ through NC (no O_2); deliver O_2 through BVM until procedure starts. Then switch O_2 source to NC and run throughout ETI insertion.		
Prepare equipment – Have everything ready before beginning procedure ☐ Prepare suction equipment (connect DuCanto); turn on to ✓ unit; suction prn ☐ Ensure that laryngeal structures are as dry as possible – suction secretions prior to insertion.		
i-gel device: ☐ Choose correct **size** device based on pt size (ideal weight) (see chart page 37) ☐ **Inspect packaging**; ensure no damage prior to opening; within expiration date ☐ Inspect device, check airway patency; confirm no FB or lubricant obstructing distal opening or gastric channel. ☐ Inspect inside the bowl, ensuring surfaces are smooth and intact & patent gastric channel.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Discard if airway tube or body of the device looks abnormal or deformed. ☐ Check the 15mm connector is secure		
Prep adult sizes In final min of pre-ox, open package; remove device from protective cradle and transfer to same hand holding the cradle. Support device between thumb and index finger (figure 6). **Place a small amount of a water-based lubricant onto middle of cradle's smooth surface** (figure 7). Grasp i-gel at integral bite block area with the opposite (free) hand and lubricate back, sides and front of the cuff by pulling through lubricant. Repeat if lubrication is inadequate. After completed, ensure that no bolus of lubricant remains in the cuff bowl or elsewhere on the device. Avoid touching cuff with your hands (figures 8, 9, 10 and 11); see notes below*. **Place i-gel back into cradle** in preparation for insertion (figure 12). **Warning**: **The i-gel must always be separated from the cradle prior to insertion. The cradle is not an introducer and must never be inserted into the patient's mouth.**  Figure 4 Figure 5 Figure 6 Figure 7 Figure 8 Figure 9 Figure 10 Figure 11 Figure 12		
Prep child sizes In the final minute of pre-ox, open cage package and remove the device (figure 13). Transfer device into cage lid. **Place a small bolus of a water based lubricant onto the smooth inner surface of cage** (fig. 14, 15 and 16). Grasp i-gel at integral bite block area with the opposite (free) hand and lubricate back, sides and front of the cuff by pulling through lubricant. Repeat if lubrication is inadequate. After completed, ensure that no bolus of lubricant remains in cuff bowl or elsewhere on the device. Avoid touching the cuff with your hands (figures 17, 18, 19, and 20); see notes below* Place i-gel back into cage pack in prep for insertion (fig 21).  Figure 13 Figure 14 Figure 15 Figure 16 Figure 17 Figure 18 Figure 19 Figure 20 Figure 21		
***Notes:** ▪ Do not place device directly onto pt's chest or surface near patient's head; always place in protective cradle/cage pack after lubrication, pending insertion. ▪ Do not use unsterile gauze or your finger to help lubricate device. ▪ Do not apply lubricant too long before insertion (need to maintain moisture).		
Prep confirming & securing equipment: In-line $ETCO_2$ sensor attached to BVM, tube strap, head immobilizer, stethoscope (put around neck)		
Premedicate if applicable: Fentanyl per SOP for pain (not necessary if ketamine used for sedative)		
Sedate: Optimum sedation must be achieved prior to insertion (absence of gag reflex suggested by lack of eyelash reflex or response to a glabellar tap; easy up and down movement of the lower jaw, no reaction to pressure applied to both angles of the mandible). Allow for clinical response to sedative prior to inserting airway. ☐ ***Ketamine** (preferred) 2 mg/kg slow IVP (over one min) or 4 mg/kg IM or IN ☐ *__Etomidate__ 0.5 mg/kg IVP (max 40 mg) if ketamine contraindicated or unavailable		
INSERTION TECHNIQUE (Proficient users can insert in < 5 sec) ☐ Remove i-get from protective cradle or pack ☐ Grasp lubricated i-gel firmly along the integral bite block. Position device so the cuff outlet is facing towards patient's chin. ☐ Gently press down on chin to open mouth (no fingers or thumbs in mouth). ☐ Introduce leading soft tip into pt's mouth in a direction towards hard palate. ☐ Glide the device downwards and backwards along the hard palate with a continuous but gentle push until definitive resistance is felt. Sometimes a feel of 'give-way' is felt before end point resistance is met. This is the due to the passage of the i-gel bowl through the faucial pillars. Continue to insert device until definitive resistance is felt. 		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Do not repeatedly push i-gel up and down or apply excessive force during insertion. If resistance during insertion, do jaw thrust maneuver or deep rotation For pt in spine motion restriction, prevent head movement by placing thumbs on maxilla & hands around head (in-line maneuver) 		
Once definitive resistance met, airway tip should be in the upper esophageal opening and cuff should be against laryngeal framework. Teeth incisors should be resting on integral bite-block*. No more than 2 attempts per patient. WARNING: In order to avoid the possibility of the device moving up out of position HOLD tube in correct position until device is secured in place. 		
*A horizontal line (adult sizes 3, 4 5 only) at the middle of the integral bite-block represents **correct teeth position**. If not aligned, remove i-gel and reinsert with a gentle jaw thrust applied by an assistant. If still not resolved, use one size smaller. Peds sizes (sizes 1 to 2.5) do not have a horizontal line on the integral bite block. This is due to the greater variability in the length of the oro-pharyngeal-laryngeal arch in children. Insertion should continue, as with the adult sizes, until definitive resistance is felt. Teeth may rest anywhere on integral bite block. 		
☐ **Ventilate** at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8); monitor $\underline{ETCO_2}$ 35-45; give $\underline{O_2}$ to $\underline{SpO_2}$ 94% (92% COPD); volume and pressure just to see visible chest rise **CONFIRM proper tube position** (listed in order) ☐ *Auscultation stomach; bilateral breath sounds over midaxillary lines & anterior chest ☐ *$ETCO_2$ by quantitative waveform capnography ☐ Little gastric air channel leak: excessive leak means device is incompletely inserted. *If tube NOT positioned accurately, remove; ventilate with NPA/OPA & BVM. May reattempt X 1.		
☐ **SECURE**: When good ventilations and appropriate positioning established, tape in place from 'maxilla to maxilla' (tube midline in mouth) or secure with head strap included in kit. ☐ Apply lateral head immobilizaion		
If required, an adequately lubricated, appropriate size NG or **suction catheter** may be passed down gastric channel (see chart last page of procedure). Place small bolus of lubricant over proximal end of gastric channel prior to inserting suction catheter. Move catheter in and out slightly while inserting to distribute lubricant. **Do not insert catheter through gastric channel if there is:** ▪ An excessive air leak through the gastric channel ▪ Esophageal varices or evidence of upper GI bleed; esophageal trauma ▪ Hx of upper GI surgery ▪ Hx of bleeding/clotting abnormalities NG insertion in the presence of inadequate levels of sedation can lead to coughing, bucking, excessive salivation, retching, laryngospasm or breath holding		
REASSESS: Frequently to detect displacement and complications (especially after pt. movement or pt. status/condition changes) ☐ $ETCO_2$ ☐ Lung sounds ☐ SpO_2 ☐ HR ☐ BP (MAP)		
If protective reflexes return: Postinvasive airway sedation and analgesia (PIASA) – Assess RASS (below). If SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min or MIDAZOLAM standard dose for sedation Consider need for Fentanyl (standard dose) if restless/tachycardic and midazolam used for sedation Continue monitoring $ETCO_2$ & lung sounds to confirm adequacy of ventilations & proper placement If patient wakes: Remove tube in an area where suction equipment and ability to rapidly replace is present		
Troubleshooting: Peak airway pressure of ventilation must not exceed 40cm H_2O in order to prevent barotrauma. If an excessive air leak is detected during PPV, use one or all of the following: ▪ Hand ventilate pt with gentle and slow squeezing of the BVM ▪ Limit tidal volume to no more than 5mL/kg ▪ Limit the peak airway pressure to 15-20cm of H_2O ▪ Assess the depth of sedation to ensure that pt is not bucking the tube If all of the above fail then change to one size larger i-gel.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Risks and Complications of inserting an i-gel ☐ Laryngospasm ☐ Sore throat ☐ Tongue numbness ☐ Cyanosis ☐ Trauma to the pharyngo-laryngeal framework ☐ Down-folding of epiglottis (more common in children) ☐ Gastric insufflation, regurgitation and inhalation of the gastric contents ☐ Nerve injuries, vocal cord paralysis, lingual or hypoglossal nerve injuries ☐ If placed too high in the pharynx, may result in a poor seal and cause excessive leakage ☐ If tip of i-gel enters glottic opening, will have an excessive air leak through gastric channel and obstruction to airflow. If NG or suction catheter is inserted through i-gel gastric channel, it will enter the trachea and lungs. If suspected, remove and reinsert with gentle jaw thrust.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations within 30 sec after taking BSI precautions or interrupts ventilations for >30 sec at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentration [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate the patient at an appropriate rate ☐ Failure to provide adequate volumes per breath [maximum 2 errors/minute permissible] ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to insertion of the supraglottic airway device ☐ Failure to insert the supraglottic airway device at a proper depth or location within 2 attempts ☐ Failure to confirm that pt is being ventilated properly (correct lumen and proper insertion depth) by auscultation bilaterally over lungs and over epigastrium ☐ Insertion or use of any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic or PHRN ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 4/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

i-gel size	Patient Size	Pt wt (kg)	(LBS)	Broselow color	NG or Suction size
1.5	Infant	5-12 kg	11-25	Pink, red, purple	10 Fr.
2	Small child	10-25 kg	22-55	Yellow, white, blue	10 Fr.
2.5	Large child	25-35 kg	55-77	Orange	10 Fr.
3	Small adult	30-60 kg	65-130	Green (2.5-3)	12 Fr.
4	Medium adult	50-90 kg	110-200		12 Fr.
5	Large adult	90+ kg	200+		14 Fr.

Note regarding sizing by weight: While size selection on a weight basis is applicable to most patients, individual anatomical variations mean the weight guidance provided should always be considered with a clinical assessment of the pt's anatomy. Those with cylindrical necks or wide thyroid/cricoid cartilages may require a larger size than would normally be recommended on a wt basis. Patients with a broad or stocky neck or smaller thyroid/cricoid cartilage, may require a smaller size. Patients with central obesity, where the main weight distribution is around the abdomen and hips, might require an i-gel of a size commensurate with the ideal body weight for their height rather than their actual body weight.

The **Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale (RASS)** assesses level of alertness or agitation
Used after placement of advanced airway to avoid over and under-sedation

Combative	+4	Agitated	+2	Alert and calm	0	Light sedation	-2	Deep sedation	-4
Very agitated	+3	Restless	+1	Drowsy	-1	Moderate sedation	-3	Unarousable sedation	-5

Goal: RASS -2 to -3. If higher (not sedated enough) assess for pain, anxiety. Treat appropriately to achieve RASS of -2.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SURGICAL CRICOTHYROTOMY

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult trauma patient has extensive facial injuries. Prepare the equipment and perform a surgical cricothyrotomy.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
***Verbalize the indications for the procedure:** ☐ Cannot intubate ☐ Cannot insert a King or alternate airway ☐ Cannot ventilate w/ BVM or other means to maintain SpO_2 > 90%		
* **Verbalize contraindications for procedure:** ☐ Children < 8; need OLMC order for ages 8-12 ☐ Pts with known bleeding disorders and/or anticoagulant therapy ☐ Inability to identify landmarks; laryngeal fx or trauma causing distortion or obliteration of landmarks		
Prepare the patient Position supine; head in neutral position with padding under shoulders to extend neck slightly unless contraindicated		
Assess VS, ECG, SpO_2 as soon as time & personnel permit		
* Attempt to **preoxygenate** for **3 min** per ETI procedure		
Attempt manual maneuvers for opening upper airway; direct visualization with laryngoscope; may or may not attempt advanced airways based on patient situation		
***Concurrently: Prepare equipment – Have everything ready before beginning procedure** ☐ #11 scalpel ☐ CHG/IPA prep ☐ Clamp/spreader ☐ Stethoscope ☐ Tracheal hook (opt) ☐ ETT 5.0-7.0 ☐ Gauze pads 4X4 ☐ Full BSI ☐ Tube holder ☐ 10 mL syringe ☐ Bougie ☐ Water-soluble lubricant ☐ Capnography ☐ BVM; O_2 source ☐ SpO_2 and ECG monitors ☐ Suction equipment; turn on to ✓ unit ☐ Sharps container		
* Choose correct size cuffed ETT (5.0 to 7.0) (one size smaller than OTI approach)		
*Check cuff integrity while in package; fill syringe w/ 10 mL of air; leave attached to pilot tubing		
Lubricate ETT with water-soluble jelly as it is withdrawn from package (verbalize)		
Perform procedure ***Identify anatomical landmarks**: Palpate thyroid cartilage superiorly & cricoid cartilage inferiorly w/ thumb & middle finger. Locate cricothyroid membrane with index finger. If Rt handed, work from Rt side. If Lt handed, work from pt's left side.		
Consider need for **Fentanyl or Ketamine**; surgical procedures are painful, even if unresponsive		
Prep skin with Chlorhexidine/IPA		
*While stabilizing trachea with non-dominant hand, make a ½ to 1" mid-line vertical incision just through skin over membrane. Partner to control bleeding with gauze pads. Suction site prn.		
* Remove scalpel; feel through incision with index finger; locate cricothyroid membrane		
* Make a horizontal stabbing incision through the membrane; width of the space. Never direct blade upward; cords just above membrane & easily damaged. Expect secretions/blood to spray out if patient breathes. Suction prn.		
* Before removing scalpel, insert forceps or spreader on either side of blade. Withdraw scalpel; open & close forceps to separate cartilages & dilate opening. Place scalpel into sharps container.		
☐ With forceps in place, insert 5th finger through incision ☐ Confirm tracheal penetration with finger ☐ ***Insert Bougie** into incision next to forceps; advance caudally until you meet resistance ☐ Apply tracheal hook to anterior ring of cricoid cartilage (opt) to stabilize distal segment		
* Insert ETT over Bougie; advance until cuff is fully in trachea; advance about 1". Once catheter is advanced, remove tracheal hook and/or Bougie.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* **Confirm tracheal placement:** ☐ Ensure adequate ventilations & oxygenation: 15 L O_2 assist ventilations as needed at 10 BPM unless asthma/COPD (6-8 BPM)–observe chest rise; Auscultate over epigastrium, both midaxillary lines and anterior chest X 2 ☐ Definitive confirmation: **monitor $ETCO_2$** number & waveform. Continue to monitor continuously.		
Troubleshooting ☐ *If breath sounds only on right, withdraw ETT slightly and listen again. ☐ *If incorrectly placed: remove ETT, attempt to reoxygenate 30 sec; assess to determine error and take corrective action.		
* **If tube placed correctly** ☐ *If no gastric sounds & breath sounds present and equal bilaterally**, inflate cuff** w/ up to 10 mL air to proper pressure (minimal leak) & remove syringe ☐ Secure ETT with commercial tube holder; immobilize head. May place 4X4 around tube to help absorb bleeding; do NOT cut gauze; fibers may enter trachea		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds enroute to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change Monitor insertion site for complications		
Verbalize at least 2 early complications of the procedure: ☐ Prolonged execution ☐ Aspiration ☐ **Hemorrhage** ☐ **False placement** ☐ **Sub-q emphysema** ☐ Injury to neck structures ☐ Tube obstruction ☐ Asphyxia ☐ Dysrhythmias/arrest		
Document: Indication for procedure, size ETT placed, how correct placement was confirmed; ongoing assessment findings; any complications, your interventions, and the patient's response.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to attempt ventilations within 30 sec after taking BSI precautions or interrupts ventilations for >30 sec any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentration [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to attempt to pre-oxygenate patient prior to beginning procedure ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting situation ☐ Failure to insert airway device into trachea at a proper depth or location within 2 attempts ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage or in a manner dangerous to pt ☐ Failure to dispose blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at point of use ☐ Failure to inflate ETT cuff properly and immediately remove the syringe ☐ Failure to secure the airway adequately ☐ Failure to confirm that patient is being ventilated properly (rate & volume) by auscultation bilaterally over lungs, over epigastrium, and confirming with capnography ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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_____

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Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 4/19

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NEEDLE CRICOTHYROTOMY

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An unconscious adult has massive facial trauma & extreme hypoxia. Prepare equipment and perform a needle cricothyrotomy.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* BSI: Gloves, goggles, facemask		
Verbalize indications for the procedure: ☐ Cannot intubate ☐ Cannot insert a King or alternate airway ☐ Cannot ventilate w/ BVM or other means to maintain SpO2 > 90%		
* **List two disadvantages of the procedure – least effective lower airway** ☐ Does not allow for good elimination of CO_2 ☐ It is invasive ☐ Requires constant monitoring ☐ Does not protect airway from aspiration ☐ Does not allow for elimination of CO_2; so accumulates rapidly ☐ Ineffective tidal volume; especially if upper airways open at all ☐ Provides temporary relief (30-40 minutes) ☐ No suctioning of secretions		
Contraindications ☐ Inability to identify the anatomical landmarks necessary to perform the procedure. ☐ Controversy in very small children; false placement easy, excessive bleeding real risk		
Prepare the patient Position supine w/ padding under shoulders to extend neck unless contraindicated		
Assess VS, ECG, SpO_2 as soon as time & personnel permit		
*Attempt to **preoxygenate** for 3 min per ETI procedure		
Attempt manual maneuvers for opening upper airway; direct visualization with laryngoscope; may or may not attempt advanced airways based on patient situation		
***Concurrently: Prepare equipment – Have everything ready before beginning procedure** ☐ 10 g needle ☐ 20 mL syringe ☐ Stethoscope ☐ BSI ☐ 3 mL syringe barrel + 7.0 -7.5 ETT adaptor ☐ Peds BVM; O_2 source ☐ CHG/IPA skin prep ☐ Tape ☐ 4X4 ☐ Capnography; SpO_2, ECG monitors ☐ Suction ☐ Sharps container		
☐ Prepare equipment by inserting ETT adapter into barrel of 3 mL syringe (remove plunger) ☐ Remove hub from needle; attach 20 mL syringe to needle (acts like an EDD)		
Perform the procedure Palpate thyroid & cricoid cartilages; locate membrane; prep skin with CHG/IPA prep		
***Identify anatomical landmarks**: Palpate thyroid cartilage superiorly & cricoid cartilage inferiorly w/ thumb & middle finger. Locate cricothyroid membrane with index finger. If Rt handed, work from Rt side. If Lt handed, work from pt's left side.		
Prep skin with CHG/IPA as per an IV or IO		
*Insert needle through the membrane at a 90° angle to the skin through the midline of the membrane using firm downward pressure until a "popping" sensation is felt		
* When resistance abruptly ceases, stop advancing needle; aspirate air into syringe like an EDD to confirm tracheal placement. Should aspirate easily without resistance.		
* Angle needle tip downward (towards chest) and posteriorly at a 20-45° angle		
☐ *Hold needle stationary, advance ONLY catheter over the needle to its hub (like starting an IV in the trachea; needle acts like a guidewire preventing catheter kinking) ☐ *When catheter fully advanced, withdraw needle and place into a sharps container		
☐ *Attach 3 mL syringe barrel (with ETT adaptor attached) to hub of catheter. Apply capnography sensor to ETT adapter. Ventilate slowly /peds BVM at 10/BPM. Allow 4 sec exhalation for each 1 sec inhalation. Confirm exhaled CO_2. ▪ If upper airways are open: For each 1 second of inspiration allow 4 seconds for exhalation to prevent barotrauma.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
▪ If the upper airways are entirely obstructed: Allow 8 seconds of exhalation for each 1 second of inhalation. ▪ May need to compress chest to assist exhalation		
☐ *Auscultate epigastrium, both midaxillary lines & anterior chest X 2 ☐ *Assess quantitative waveform capnography to confirm exhaled CO_2. ☐ If incorrectly placed: assess to determine error and take corrective action ☐ *If correctly placed, control bleeding prn & secure catheter in place using tape		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, VS, & lung sounds enroute to detect displacement, complications or condition change; monitor insertion site for complications. **CO_2 accumulation can be dangerous in head injured patient.** Patients can be adequately oxygenated for 30 to 40 minutes using this technique. Because of inadequate exhalation, CO2 accumulates and limits the long-term use of this approach, especially in head-injured patients (ATLS). High flow O_2 (>15 L/min) may actually dislodge a foreign body in the airway, however, significant barotrauma may occur including pulmonary rupture with tension pneumothorax if exhalation is poor. Low flow rates (5 to 7 L/min) should be used when total glottic obstruction is present (ATLS).		
Complications ☐ High pressure during ventilation and air entrapment may produce pneumothorax ☐ Hemorrhage at the insertion site. ☐ Thyroid gland & esophagus can be perforated if needle is inserted inappropriately and/or advanced too far ☐ Subcutaneous emphysema		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to attempt ventilations within 30 seconds after taking BSI precautions or interrupts ventilations for >30 seconds at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentration [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to attempt to pre-oxygenate patient prior to beginning procedure ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Failure to insert the airway device into the trachea at a proper depth or location within 2 attempts ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage or in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Failure to secure the airway adequately ☐ Failure to confirm that patient is being ventilated properly (proper insertion depth, rate and volume) by auscultation bilaterally over lungs and over epigastrium ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

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CJM 12/16

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

ADMINISTERING OXYGEN from a PORTABLE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is hypoxic. You are asked to assemble the equipment and prepare an oxygen tank for use.
Equipment needed: Portable oxygen tank, pressure regulator, and wrench (if needed)

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Maintain oxygen tank stable away from heat ☐ *Place cylinder in an upright position if using a ball gauge		
Position self to face gauge when the regulator is attached		
Remove the protective cover from the cylinder valve		
Attach cylinder wrench to the valve		
* With spout pointing away from you, "crack" the tank by turning the wrench counterclockwise to open the valve slightly until the escape of O_2 is heard		
* When oxygen escape is heard, turn the wrench clockwise to rapidly shut off the O_2. This cleans valve of any debris.		
* Inspect regulator to assure that it is the right type and the washer is present and intact (intact gasket/any damage)		
* Apply pressure regulator to O_2 cylinder; secure tightly		
* Open valve on top of cylinder until the pressure gauge stops moving to check O_2 pressure in tank. Should be above 500 psi.		
* Open regulator valve to the desired flow rate in liters/minute		
* To D/C O_2: turn flow regulator until the flowmeter needle falls to zero		
Shut off main cylinder valve		
Bleed valves by opening the regulator valve and leaving it open until needle or ball indicator returns to zero flow		
Shut off the control valve		

Comments: _____

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CJM 12/16

_____
Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NASAL CANNULA

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in mild respiratory distress. You are asked to assemble the equipment and administer oxygen using a nasal cannula.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; nasal cannula, portable oxygen tank; BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Verbalize two examples of patients who require a NC ☐ Nose breathing patient with mild hypoxia who needs minimum FiO_2 ☐ Patient claustrophobic when using an O_2 face mask ☐ To provide extra O_2 during albuterol/ipratropium neb Rx by HHN ☐ To provide continuous oxygenation during intubation attempts ☐ Facial anomaly prevents adequate seal with an O_2 mask ☐ Patients who are vomiting		
* Apply BSI (gloves)		
*** Prepare equipment:** Open adult NC; unwind tubing to prevent kinks; connect to oxygen source.		
* Adjust O_2 flow rate based on pt need and SpO_2 (1-6 L; 15L during advanced airway placement)		
Prepare patient: ☐ Explain procedure to patient; instruct them to breathe through the nose ☐ Obtain SpO_2 on room air to confirm need for cannula vs. NRM		
Procedure: * Insert nasal prongs into patient's nostrils, oriented upward and posteriorly toward nasopharynx		
* Adjust catheter so each side loops over the ears comfortably. Slide plastic ring up under the chin to secure tubing.		
* Assess patient for discomfort and response to O_2 therapy		
Verbalize 1 precaution if cannula is used > 2 hours (drying of mucosa)		

Comments: _____

_____

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CJM 12/16

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NON-REBREATHER MASK

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with spontaneous ventilations is c/o dyspnea with a room air pulse ox reading of 90%. You are asked to assemble the equipment and administer oxygen via a non-rebreather mask.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; adult & peds non-rebreather masks, portable oxygen tank; BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Determine the need for supplemental oxygen. **Verbalize two examples of patients who require a NRM** ☐ Spontaneously breathing pt. with moderate to severe hypoxia (SpO_2 < 92%); good ventilatory effort ☐ Prior to DAI in spontaneously breathing patient with good ventilatory effort ☐ Apneic oxygenation during early phases of cardiac arrest management ☐ Carbon monoxide or other toxic inhalation injuries ☐ May be used to deliver nebulized medication by removing reservoir bag and inserting nebulizer acorn		
***Prepare patient** ☐ Position patient for maximum ventilatory capacity ☐ Obtain room air SpO_2		
Assemble and prepare equipment * Apply BSI: gloves		
* Select proper size mask (Prepare adult size) and O_2 source Open mask and fully uncoil the bag and tubing.		
* Connect the female adaptor of the mask to the flow meter of the O_2 source		
* Open tank or turn on O_2 and set liter flow at 12 -15 L/min		
* Check that one-way exhaust valve is in place on at least one side of mask and is undamaged		
* Fully inflate non-rebreather bag by pressing down on one-way inlet diaphragm inside of mask between mask and reservoir.		
Perform procedure * Apply mask apex over bridge of nose and base just below the lower lip to minimize air leaks.		
* Adjust elastic strap around head above ears.		
If metal strip across the mask nose, squeeze slightly to form the mask		
* Adjust O_2 at 12-15 L/minute so bag remains partially inflated during peak inspiration (never < 2/3rd full. and completely refills prior to next inspiration)		
Verbalize steps if reservoir bag collapses on inhalation. (Increase L flow)		
Verbalize complication if O_2 source is removed (pt receives inadequate O_2)		

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

BAG VALVE MASK

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult appears unconscious with inadequate ventilations. You are asked to assemble the equipment and assist ventilations with a bag-valve-mask.

Equipment needed: Airway manikin; adult & peds BVMs, OPA, NPA asst. sizes, portable O_2 tank; BSI

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Apply BSI		
***Verbalize an indication for using a BVM** ☐ Patient with inadequate ventilations/oxygenation		
Identify the correct size mask & bag to ventilate patient: adult, peds, neonate		
* Connect bag to oxygen source		
Fully extend O_2 reservoir tube per manufacturer's instructions		
* Set oxygen flow rate to 15 L		
* Open airway w/ appropriate manual maneuvers		
* Checks for gag reflex by performing glabellar tap or lash reflex ☐ No gag: Insert OPA ☐ Gag present: Insert NPA unless contraindicated		
* Apply apex of mask over patient's nose & base over mouth, w/ mask positioned in cleft of chin. Do not occlude nostrils. ☐ Place thumb over apex of mask ☐ Place index finger between the valve and lower mask cushion (forming a C with the thumb) ☐ Use 3rd, 4th, and 5th fingers to lift lower jaw between the chin and ear up into the mask ("E"). This may vary slightly based on the size of the rescuer's hands.		
* **Maintain adequate mask seal and appropriate head position w/ hand** Can verbalize 2 causes of inadequate mask seal: Beards: apply KY jelly; large tongue & jaw; lack of teeth; protruding teeth; facial burns; trauma; facial dressings		
2 person technique: Have 1st rescuer hold mask on face with both hands. Have 2nd person compress bag.		
☐ With other hand, squeeze bag w/ just enough volume to see chest rise (400-600 mL) ☐ Ventilate over 1 sec at 10 BPM (every 6 seconds) ☐ Asthma/COPD: ventilate at 6-8 BPM ☐ Verbalize that adequate breath sounds should be heard over all lung fields		
* Between breaths, release pressure on the bag; let pt passively exhale and bag refill from O_2 source & reservoir		
Feel for lung compliance w/ each squeeze of the bag		
☐ **Can't ventilate:** Reposition head & jaw, suspect & Rx F/B obstruction; consider other causes (tension pneumo) ☐ **Ventilates but no chest rise**: ✓ mask seal, open pneumo (?), ✓ airway misplacement (esophagus)		

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CJM 10/16

Station preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CONTINOUS-POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE (CPAP-FlowSafe II EZ)

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult presents with severe dyspnea & ↑ work of breathing. Assess for indications & contraindications; apply C-PAP if indicated.
Equipment needed: Airway manikin or simulated patient; C-PAP mask, O_2 tank; BSI, drug bag

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Assess for indications: Must be 18 yrs of age; alert w/ intact airway & ventilatory drive (Patients you may expect to intubate if untreated) ☐ *Cardiogenic pulmonary edema w/ hemodynamic stability ☐ COPD/asthma w/ severe distress ☐ Submersion incident ☐ Flail chest without evidence of pneumothorax ☐ Elderly patients with if O_2 via NC or NRM is ineffective ☐ Extremely obese patient with hypoxia/hypercarbia ☐ Patients with DNR/POLST orders w/ severe resp distress declining intubation ☐ Post-extubation rescue for acute respiratory failure		
Assess for contraindications: ☐ Younger than 18 years of age ☐ **AMS**; aspiration risk; inability to clear secretions; questionable ability to protect airway ☐ **Need for immediate airway control** (intubation), need for assist/control ventilation with BVM, facial burns. Intubation shall be considered if there is evidence of imminent cardiopulmonary arrest, decreased level of consciousness, severe hypotension, near-apnea, and/or copious frothy sputum. ☐ Unstable respiratory drive; **ventilatory failure** ☐ Hypotension ***SBP ≤ 90 & DBP < 60** or ECG instability ☐ Gastric distention; impaired swallowing, persistent vomiting, active upper GI bleeding; possible esophageal rupture ☐ Compromise of thoracic organs (penetrating chest trauma, pneumothorax) ☐ Uncooperative pt or those unable to tolerate mask due to extreme anxiety, claustrophobia, or pain ☐ Recent upper airway or esophageal surgery ☐ Possible increased ICP: Evidenced by decreased LOC; HTN; abnormal pupils ☐ Facial abnormalities/trauma that would complicate mask seal (facial burns) and result in a significant air leak, epistaxis		
Ask pt for subjective impression of dyspnea/work of breathing. Rate on a scale of 0-10.		
*Assess SpO_2 on room air if possible and capnography reading & waveform.		
If possible ACS: Obtain rapid 12L ECG with 1st set of VS		
Prepare patient *Position stretcher at 45° or higher unless contraindicated		
*Inform pt what you are doing; explain purpose/benefits of CPAP and what it will feel like		
Begin treatment of condition per SOP (Integrate vascular access and appropriate medications (unless contraindicated) per SOP while prepping mask.		
Prepare intubation equipment **if severe distress**		
Prepare C-PAP equipment Open FlowSafeII EZ disposable CPAP system with integrated nebulizer; Select appropriate mask size using sizing chart – large adult, small adult; connect oxygen tubing to flowmeter or regulator		
CAUTION: CPAP pressure will decrease when nebulizer is activated and increase when neb is deactivated. Verify CPAP pressure with manometer and adjust flowmeter as needed. Manometer will not register until placed on pt. **Flow (LPM) / CPAP if neb OFF / CPAP if neb ON** 6 / 2.0 - 3.0 / 1.0 - 2.0 10 / 6.0 - 7.0 / 2.0 - 3.0 12 / 8.0 - 9.0 / 3.0 - 4.0 15 / 11.0 - 12.00 / 4.0 - 5.0		
Mask application: Hold mask firmly on pt's face w/ O_2 running or allow them to hold mask to face without straps. Allow pt time to adjust to mask. Reassure pt; stay in constant communication with them.		
Adjust 4 head straps using Velcro tabs; squeeze forehead adjustment tabs to seat mask on bridge of nose		
Reassess after three minutes ☐ Patient tolerance, comfort, mental status ☐ Respiratory rate/depth; feeling of distress, use of accessory muscles, ability to talk		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Lung sounds; SpO2; capnography ☐ BP (✓ for hypotension); P; ECG rhythm ☐ Gastric distention or vomiting		
***** If SBP drops to < 90 (MAP < 65): Titrate PEEP down to 5 cm; remove C-PAP if hypotension persists		
*If SpO_2 remains < 92% and/or WOB remains labored & BP OK: adjust PEEP up to 10 cm in increments		
Attempt mask application for 10 min before conceding C-PAP failure If SBP ≥ 90 (MAP ≥ 65) and pt very anxious**:** Consider need for midazolam in **2 mg increments** every 30-60 sec **IVP** (0.2 mg/kg IN) **up to 10 mg IVP/IN/IM**. If pt needs frequent coaching, consider need for 3rd rescuer enroute.		
***CPAP with NEB**: Only 1 source of O_2 is needed – neb built into unit ☐ Place medication in bowl ☐ Turn nebulizer switch on to green (OFF is RED) ☐ Adjust O2 flow to maintain desired pressure or adjust flow per SOPs to maintain needed PEEP ☐ Turning switch to green will reduce pressure requiring an increase in gas flow to maintain original pressure		
CPAP Complications: ☐ *High pulmonary pressures can cause a decrease in preload to Rt heart (blood volume through the lungs) resulting in a decrease in cardiac output (↓**BP**) and possible V/Q mismatch. ☐ *High airway pressures can over distend alveoli resulting in barotrauma resulting in pneumothorax ☐ Over distention of lungs can reduce their ability to move easily (decreases compliance) ☐ Positive pressure may increase secretions or dry upper airways; difficulty clearing respiratory secretions ☐ Gastric distension/vomiting; rare with PEEP levels < 15 cm H2O. Use caution in aerophagia sensitive patients (following gastric stapling or upper GI surgery) ☐ Aspiration with very high gas flow and gastric distention ☐ Increased ICP: if a possible cause of ↑ ICP is present; may need to be watched carefully ☐ Eye irritation ☐ Sinus congestion: pain ☐ Requires patient cooperation to tolerate tight fitting mask ☐ Facial skin necrosis at the site of mask contact if long-term use		
On-going care/monitoring ☐ Reassess RR/depth & lung sounds, SpO_2, capnography q. 3-5 min after C-PAP applied ☐ *Reassess VS q. 3-5 min ☐ *Continuously monitor patient for signs indicating need to D/C C-PAP &/or intubate. ☐ If DAI intubation needed, explain why and note time of intubation.		
Criteria to DC CPAP in field ☐ Inability to tolerate the mask due to discomfort, pain, or claustrophobia ☐ Need for ETI to manage secretions, protect the airway, or ventilate patient ☐ Hemodynamic instability: SBP < 90 (MAP <65) at lowest levels of PEEP ☐ ECG instability with evidence of clinically significant ventricular dysrhythmias		
Document: indications for CPAP, O_2 sat, capnography number & waveform, VS, lung sounds before & after CPAP; PEEP levels, FiO_2, pt response/adverse reactions, tolerance		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide appropriate oxygen therapy ☐ Failure to assess/provide adequate ventilation ☐ Failure to find or appropriately manage problems assoc w/ airway, breathing, or hypoperfusion ☐ Performs a dangerous or inappropriate intervention ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 7/18

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

PULSE OXIMETRY

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult presents with shortness of breath. Prepare the equipment and apply a pulse oximeter monitor.
Equipment needed: ECG monitor or free standing SpO_2 monitor; peripheral and central sensors

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Verbalize indications for the procedure: *To non-invasively monitor O_2 saturation in pts who are at risk for hypoxemia		
Prepare the patient Explain procedure to patient and what it is meant to measure.		
Prepare equipment *Select appropriate sensor for pt size, age, & condition (peripheral vs. central)		
Perform procedure *Choose appropriate sensor site: clean, well perfused, comfortable, age-appropriate ☐ Newborn - right upper extremity (wrist or medial aspect of palm) ☐ Infants - toe or lateral aspect mid foot ☐ Pediatrics - toe or finger ☐ Adults - fingers, toes, ear lobes, or bridge of nose		
*Remove metallic/black nail polish or turn sensor to lateral to lateral aspect of finger. Clean site if contaminated w/ blood/dirt.		
*Apply sensor so optical components are aligned. Attach sensor cable to monitor.		
*Turn unit on		
*Observe for pulse bar to begin sensing and fluctuating up and down or waveform/ number to appear.		
*Correlate palpated to sensed pulse. HR on ECG monitor should correlate to HR on the oximeter & palpable peripheral pulse. If there is a discrepancy or pulse deficit check the monitor and the patient.		
*Interpret reading in light of pt's age; complaint & PMH. State expected readings.		
Explain why an SpO2 < 90% is dangerous to pt: (RBCs have impaired ability to carry oxygen)		
If hypoxic: Apply appropriate O_2 delivery device and FiO_2		
*Trend pulse ox reading after oxygen delivery		
***Give one example when a pulse ox reading may be unreliable** ☐ Cold/hypoperfused extremities ☐ Motion ☐ Edema ☐ Light ☐ Nail polish ☐ Venous pulsations ☐ Dyshemoglobins like CO, anemia ☐ ↓ BP		
Set/check the appropriate alarms		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CAPNOGRAPHY

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

An elderly patient presents with AMS (GCS 13); a fever of 102° F, BP of 88/60; RR of 24 and crackles in the right middle and lower lobes. You need to determine if they are in septic shock. Prepare equipment and monitor their $ETCO_2$.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* **State uses for digital waveform capnography** ☐ Confirm tracheal position of ETT ☐ Differentiate between asthma/COPD and HF; detect breath stacking with air trapping ☐ Recognition of respiratory depression / hypoventilation ☐ Recognition of hyperventilation; monitor hyperventilation for TBI pts ☐ Recognize severity of acidosis ☐ Predict chance for successful CPR resuscitation ☐ Recognition of ROSC ☐ Determine adequacy of perfusion; changes in pulmonary dead space		
☐ Gather equipment ☐ Mainstream: capnography mask, sensor, and cable ☐ Micro/side-stream: Nasal cannula (available with or without oxygen delivery capability)		
*Attach capnography sensor/tubing to monitoring device (usually ECG monitor)		
*Place nasal cannula or capnography mask on patient		
*Place adapter on face-mask, ETT, or King LT		
*State normal reading: 35-45 mmHg, rectangular shape		
☐ State expected reading if patient in shock w/ poor perfusion (< 31) ☐ State expected reading if patient is hyperventilating (<35) ☐ State expected reading if patient has RR of 4/minute (> 45) ☐ State expected change in waveform if esophageal intubation with gastric washout of residual CO_2 ☐ State expected change in waveform if pt has bronchoconstriction (sharkfin) ☐ State expected reading with ROSC after cardiac arrest (high 65+) ☐ State expected reading if pt has a large pulmonary embolism: Short (15), square waveform		
*Provide treatment based on history & capnography findings		
*Print copy of tracing & write patient's name on tracing		
*Document capnography value & waveform shape on PCR (comments section)		
Attach capnography tracing to original copy of PCR (left at hospital)		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 5/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

APPLICATION OF ECG ELECTRODES

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is complaining of chest pain. You are asked to assemble the equipment, apply electrodes to the patient's chest and monitor the ECG.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare patient Explain procedure to patient. Ask if they have any questions.		
Remove clothing from the patient's chest. Maintain pt. modesty whenever possible.		
*Prep skin where electrodes are to be placed, by wiping with an alcohol pad and rubbing briskly with a dry towel or gauze (to remove lotion, oil, dirt, sweat, blood, or old skin cells & minimize artifact). In men, may be necessary to clip hair. Option: "part & spread" hair to allow for skin prep and electrode placement.		
Prepare equipment * Attach lead wires to the electrodes before applying them to the patient		
* Remove the protective liner on the electrodes slowly, exposing the adhesive outer circle and the gel core. **Make sure gel is moist** and in the middle of the electrode.		
Apply electrodes * Apply limb lead electrodes without gaps or wrinkles to appropriate locations (limbs, NOT chest) for RA, LA, RL and LL. Avoid placing electrodes over sites in fatty areas or over major muscles, large breasts, or bony prominences.		
* Press each electrode to the patient's skin without gaps or folds for good contact. Apply pressure firmly but gently all around the adhesive rings.		
* Turn on the ECG monitor and assess quality of the tracing. Select appropriate monitoring lead and adjust gain if necessary.		
Appropriately trouble shoot abnormalities in ECG signal ☐ Loose lead ☐ 60 cycle interference ☐ Patient movement ☐ Low amplitude tracing ☐ Artifact ☐ Dry electrodes		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to differentiate pt's need for immediate transport vs assessment and Rx at the scene ☐ Failure to determine the patient's primary problem ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 10/18

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

12- LEAD ECG

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is complaining of chest pain. You are asked to assemble the equipment, apply electrodes to the patient and obtain a 12 L ECG.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*__Identify indications for 12-L ECG adult:__ ☐ Chest pain or discomfort nose to navel (including abdominal pain); front and back ☐ SOB: resp. distress (esp. exertional dyspnea) ☐ Dizziness/syncope or near syncope ☐ Palpitations ☐ Unexplained nausea/indigestion/vomiting ☐ Feeling of impending doom ☐ HF ☐ Diaphoresis unexplained by ambient temperature ☐ AMS ☐ Weak/tired/fatigued ☐ Suspected DKA ☐ Risk factors: MI/HF, age, cholesterol high, diabetes, HTN, smoking ☐ ECG rhythm: dysrhythmia, ectopy, identify pacer, QT; QRS width determination (VT vs. SVT) ☐ Impressions: ACS, dysrhythmia, pericarditis, myocarditis, PE, COPD, stroke **Indications in a child:** ☐ Diagnosis and management of congenital heart disease and/or dysrhythmia ☐ Diagnosis and mgt of rheumatic fever, Kawasaki's disease, pericarditis, myocarditis ☐ Syncope, seizures ☐ Cyanotic episodes ☐ BRUE ☐ Chest pain or other symptoms related to exertion ☐ Electrolyte abnormalities ☐ Family Hx of sudden death or life threatening event ☐ Drug ingestion		
***Timing of 12 L - Verbalize**: Acquire with 1st set of VS, w/in 5 min of pt contact - where found & prior to NTG (can change tracing); use w/ caution in bradycardic pts w/ inferior/RVMI		
Explain procedure to pt		
To minimize artifact, electrodes for 12-L ECGs should be fresh and stored in airtight package to preserve moisture of electrode gel		
Prepare the patient/electrode placement		
☐ *Prep skin where electrodes are to be placed, by wiping with alcohol and rubbing briskly with a dry towel or gauze (to minimize artifact) ☐ *Place limb leads on limbs (white - RA, black - LA, green - RL, red - LL). For accurate 12-L interpretation, limb leads should be place on limbs (not torso).		
☐ Turn on ECG monitor and observe ECG rhythm ☐ * Rhythm should usually be determined from Lead II strip (not 12-L interpretation)		
* Position pt lying supine, w/ pillow under head for comfort * If pt unable to lie supine (e.g., acute dyspnea), document directly on 12-L tracing "pt sitting up" as position can affect interpretation		
* Preserve patient modesty as much as possible by removing unnecessary people from area and covering patient with towel/blanket.		
* Identify landmarks for chest leads & prep skin (as described above) * In men, may be necessary to shave chest hair for electrode placement; as an alternative can "part & spread" chest hair to allow for skin prep and electrode placement		
☐ Apply V1 in 4th ICS just to right of sternum ☐ Apply V2 in 4th ICS just to left of sternum		
* In women, ask pt to hold left breast up with left hand while applying chest electrodes. (Preserves pt modesty while allowing EMT/PM to use both hands to remove electrode backing and apply electrode. If pt unable to do this, use back of hand to lift breast tissue out of way.		
* Apply V4 electrode 5th ICS, midclavicular line (avoid common error of too low placement) In women, this electrode should be placed on chest wall, immediately under breast tissue		
* Apply V3 electrode half-way between V2 and V4 electrodes		
* Apply V5 electrode in 5th ICS, horizontal with V4 electrode, in anterior axillary line		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Apply V6 electrode in 5th ICS, horizontal with V4 & V5 electrodes in mid-axillary line (avoid common error of too anterior placement of this electrode)		
* Attach 12-L cable to main electrode cable (attaching cable prior to this may cause device to beep signaling "leads off")		
* **Set age & gender of patient** on 12-L device (age/gender will affect interpretation)		
* Make sure pt's arms and legs are fully supported & relaxed		
* Ask pt to hold still while device acquires ECG, takes ~10-15 sec (generally NOT recommended to instruct pt to hold breath as this often causes pt to take a deep breath tensing chest muscles causing artifact)		
* Push "acquire" button on device		
* Once device states "acquisition complete," "analyzing data" can instruct pt "OK to move"		
* After printing of 12-L, **assure at least one clear, without artifact, P-QRS-T in each lead.**		
* If artifact present, remove & discard affected electrode, re-prep skin, apply new electrode, and acquire new tracing		
* **If 12-L interpretation states "Acute MI Suspected,"** notify hospital that you have a "*Cardiac Alert - STEMI patient*" ASAP (while on-scene, prior to transport) so preparation of cardiac cath lab can be made - prior to pt's arrival		
* **Interpret 12-L** by looking for: ST elevation with or without pathologic Q waves, left bundle branch block (LBBB), ST depression, hyperacute or inverted T waves.		
Identifies ECG criteria for STEMI (MILIS) – any of these in the presence of CP or anginal equivalent ☐ New of presumably new Q waves (at least 30 ms wide & 0.20 mV deep) in at least two leads from any of the following (a) leads II, III, aVF; (b) leads V1 through V6; or (c) leads I and aVL; ☐ New or presumably new ST-T segment elevation or depression (~0.10 mV MEASURED 0.02 s after the J point in two contiguous leads of the previously mentioned lead combination); or ☐ A complete left BBB in the appropriate clinical setting (Hurst's, The Heart 11th Ed, p. 1283)		
* Verbalize: "*12-L ECG can NOT be used to rule-out MI, as ⅓ of pts with acute MI will have "normal ECG" initially as it takes time for changes to occur and not all heart locations are seen on 12-L ECG*" **Repeat 12L ECG** every 10 min if ongoing pain/symptoms.		
* Verbalize: "*Age-undetermined infarction generally means an old, not acute, MI*."		
*When contacting hospital, read 12-L interpretative statement verbatim; do not summarize.		
* Write name of patient on 12-L tracing		
* **Upon arrival at hospital,** especially if abnormal 12-L - hand tracing directly to MD (preferably), or RN while giving report; do not leave 12-L lying on a counter		
* **Document 12-L interpretative statement** in comments section of PCR; this can be facilitated by either printing 2 copies of the 12-L or making a photocopy immediately upon arrival in ED. Do not keep sole copy of prehospital 12-L with you while completing PCR.		
* Document time 12-L acquired in section of PCR where ECG rhythm (e.g., NSR) is documented. Chose most applicable of 3 categories: "Normal ECG," "Abnormal ECG," or "Acute MI suspected"		

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

CJM 5/19

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

TRANSCUTANEOUS PACING

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

An adult presents with chest pain following a syncopal episode. The patient weak and is c/o lightheadedness and feels like they may faint again.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient * Confirm the need for pacing: If drugs ineffective or contraindicated; no IV/IO, or impending hemodynamic collapse while prepping meds Contraindicated in severe hypothermia		
Initiate Initial Medical Care		
* Explain procedure to patient if conscious and oriented. Warn that procedure may be uncomfortable, muscles will twitch, and medication is available.		
* Remove all clothing from patient's chest; preserve modesty whenever possible		
* Skin prep: Remove all nitro patches, briskly wipe skin with a dry towel or gauze		
Prepare equipment ☐ Do NOT use electrodes if they have been removed from the foil package for more than 24 hours. ✓ electrodes for expiration date. ☐ Connect pace/defib cable to pace/defib electrodes by aligning arrows on connectors and pressing firmly. ☐ Slowly peel back protective liner on electrodes beginning with cable connection end. ☐ Inspect electrodes to make sure gel is moist, undamaged, and in the middle of the electrode. Do not use pads that are dried out or damaged as this may cause electrical arcing and patient skin burns. ☐ Avoid spilling any fluids on the adapters, cables, connectors, or electrodes. ☐ Do not clean the electrodes or their permanently attached electrode cable with alcohol Note: One electrode set can be used for up to 50 shocks at any energy setting. They can withstand a continuous pacing current for 12 hrs and can remain on pt for 24 hours.		
* **Apply pacing pads** either anterior-posterior (preferred) or anterior-lateral ☐ **Anterior-posterior**: Place negative electrode on left anterior chest halfway between xiphoid process and left nipple line (See drawing next page). ☐ Place positive electrode on left posterior chest below scapula, lateral to spine. ☐ **Anterior-lateral**: Place the anterior electrode (black electrode) without wrinkles or gaps on the patient's right upper torso, lateral to the sternum and below the clavicle. ☐ Place the lateral (♥) red electrode without wrinkles or gaps under and lateral to the patient's left nipple in the midaxillary line, with the center of the electrode in the midaxillary line. ☐ Avoid placing pads over bony prominences (sternum/scapula) or breasts. ☐ Smooth electrode center and edges onto patient's chest to eliminate air pockets between gel surface and skin. Firmly press all adhesive edges to skin.		
* Select leads I, II, or III. Cannot pace if lead select switch is on paddles.		
* Connect limb lead ECG electrodes to the patient cable and apply to patient. Allow at least 2-3 cm between monitoring and pacing electrodes to prevent current arcing.		
Prepare fentanyl and midazolam for use if needed		
Perform procedure: Varies by monitor manufacturer * Turn the monitor on		
* Confirm the native rhythm; adjust gain so R waves can be sensed. Should see a "•" on each R wave. If no dot markers appear, adjust ECG size or select another lead.		
* Turn pacing button on. Set rate at 60 BPM. May adjust rate to 70 BPM based on clinical response.(Some monitors preset at rate of 70)		
* Confirm presence of pacing spikes at set rate		
* Push start/stop button		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Device turns on at 0 mA. * If pt is awake w/ pulse: Slowly increase in 5 mA increments until evidence of electrical capture (pacer spike followed by a wide QRS). Troubleshoot failure to capture. ☐ Assess femoral pulse for mechanical capture. Halt at lowest mA at which 1:1 mechanical capture takes place. ☐ If pt unconscious: Rapidly turn up in 20 mA increments until evidence of mechanical capture is present.		
* Continue upward adjustment of mA until mechanical capture or 200 mA		
* Assess for response to the procedure (VS in right arm, femoral pulse; mental status, SpO_2, pain).		
If no mechanical capture at 200 mA, push stop button and reposition electrodes, check for good skin contact. Push start and slowly increases mA again.		
Evaluate patient - If successful: If SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): Assess indications/contraindications for sedation and pain mgt: ☐ **Sedation:** Midazolam standard dose for anxiety/sedation. If deteriorating & critical, omit sedation ☐ **Pain**: FENTANYL or KETAMINE standard dose per PAIN Mgt SOP ☐ If considerable muscle twitching: readjust lateral pad away from pectoral muscle ☐ Complete IMC and prepare for transport.		
If no mechanical capture and pulse present: *Continue norepinephrine per SOP		
Continue to reassess patient for pulses & hemodynamic response		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to differentiate patient's need for immediate transportation versus continued assessment and treatment at the scene ☐ Failure to rapidly initiate pacing rather than drugs in unstable patients w/o vascular access ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

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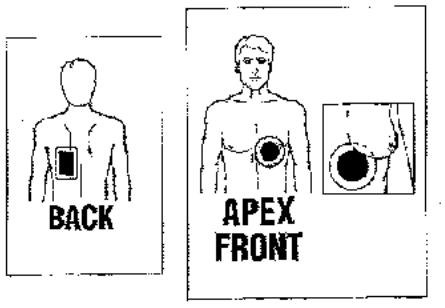
Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Notes:

Muscle twitching does not mean that the pacemaker is producing good cardiac output. Effective capture should improve hemodynamic status.
Troubleshooting failure to capture: ✓ pads for good skin contact; correct placement; correct lead selection; snug wire connections



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SYNCHRONIZED CARDIOVERSION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient * Confirm the need for cardioversion, i.e., unstable SVT or unstable VT with pulse		
Initiate Initial Medical Care; apply SpO_2 monitor		
Explain procedure to pt if conscious. Warn that procedure may be uncomfortable and medication is available.		
* Remove all clothing and NTG patches from chest; briskly wipe skin w/ dry towel or gauze		
Prepare equipment ✓ electrodes for expiration date; connect pace/defib cable to pace/defib electrodes		
* Peel back the protective liner on the electrodes slowly, beginning with the cable connection end. Make sure gel is moist and in the middle of the electrode.		
* Place the anterior electrode (black electrode) without gaps or wrinkles on the patient's right upper torso, lateral to the sternum and below the clavicle		
* Place the lateral (♥) red electrode under and lateral to the patient's left nipple in the midaxillary line, with the center of the electrode in the midaxillary line if possible		
* Smooth electrode center and edges onto the patient's chest to eliminate air pockets between the gel surface and the skin. Firmly press all adhesive edges to the skin		
* Select paddles mode		
* If responsive & SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): **MIDAZOLAM 5 mg IVP/**IN. May repeat X 1 up to **10 mg** if needed **and** SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65). If condition deteriorating, omit sedation.		
Perform procedure * Confirm rhythm. Turn synchronizer on & adjust gain so R waves are sensed. Note marker on R wave.		
* Charge to monitor-specific joules - (SVT, A-flutter 50 J)		
* Clear patient: Look around 360°; assure no contact with pt and announce all clear		
* Depress discharge button and keep depressed until the discharge occurs		
* Assess patient for response to the procedure (ECG, pulse, mental status, pain)		
If successful: If pt in pain: fentanyl prn; complete IMC; treat post-cardioversion rhythm per SOP; transport		
If unsuccessful and pulse present: *Repeat at monitor-specific joules. Attempt appropriate drug therapy; transport.		
If unsuccessful and pulse absent: CPR - treat per VF SOP		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to differentiate pt's need for immediate transport vs assessment & Rx at the scene ☐ Failure to determine the patient's primary problem ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DEFIBRILLATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient * Determine unresponsiveness; open airway (manually); assess for breathing/gasping; suction prn; simultaneously		
Assess pulse: If not definitively felt in <10 sec - Begin quality CPR with compressions per SOP		
☐ Remove all clothing, nitro patches from chest, briskly wipe skin with a dry towel or gauze ☐ Disconnect LifeVest batteries; remove vest if present; DO NOT disconnect VAD batteries ☐ If pulseless pt has an LVAD; ✓ SpO_2. If perfusing: NO CPR and DO NOT DEFIBRILLATE (even if VF). If questionable: Call VAD Coordinator for instructions.		
As quickly as possible: Prepare equipment ☐ ✓ electrodes for expiration date ☐ Connect defib cable to pace/defib electrodes.		
* Peel back the protective liner on the electrodes slowly, beginning with the cable connection end. Make sure gel is moist and in the middle of the electrode.		
* With compressions continuing: Place anterior electrode (black) without gaps or wrinkles on the patient's right upper torso, lateral to the sternum and below the clavicle.		
* Place the lateral (♥) red electrode under and lateral to patient's left nipple in the midaxillary line, with center of the electrode in the midaxillary line if possible.		
* Smooth electrode center and edges onto the patient's chest to eliminate air pockets between the gel surface and the skin. Firmly press all adhesive edges to the skin.		
* Select paddles mode		
*** ✓ rhythm:** *NO CPR DEVICE or monitor does not sense ECG:* Palpate femoral pulse for 5 sec while compressions in progress; **pause compressions ≤ 5 sec**. Resume compressions immediately. If can't ID rhythm during pause; print strip during pause; resume compressions. Read ECG from printed strip.		
SHOCKABLE Rhythm*? Downtime ≤ 5 min, coarse VF/PVT, $ETCO_2$ >20:* ***DEFIB immediately*** ***If meets one or more criteria in cardiac arrest SOP****: Consider need for delayed defibrillation*		
Adult/child ≥50 kg: Device-specific joule setting; Child **< 50 kg**: 4 J/kg not to exceed 10 J/kg or max adult dose (chart in appendix)		
PERI-SHOCK PAUSE WITH CPR device: None **NO CPR device**: Listen to ramping tone. *Compressor verbally counts down to the pause in compressions to shock: 5-4-3-2-1; briefly pause CPR (< 5 sec); look around 360°; clear patient		
☐ *Depress current discharge button(after last compression - not a ventilation) ☐ No CPR device: *Without checking ECG or pulse, change compressors and resume chest compressions for 2 mins. Limit time from last compression to shock delivery & resumption of compressions to ≤5 sec. ☐ NO rhythm/pulse check until after 2 min of CPR unless pt wakes or begins to move extremities		
***If persistent/refractory VF**: change pad location to A-P. If 2 monitors available: consider dual sequential defibrillation at device-specific joule settings		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to determine the patient's need for rapid defibrillation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 5/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CARDIAC ARREST MANAGEMENT – Adult & Peds

Name #1: (compressor)	Date:		
Name #2: (monitor)	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Team repeat
Name #3: (IO & drugs)	2nd attempt:	#1: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
		#2: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Name #4: (airway/oxygen)		#3: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Name #5 (leader)		#4: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Name #6 (rotator)		#5: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
		#6: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

General expectations:

- Use "Pit crew" or "Team" approach and bundles of care to manage the patient per SOPs.
- All care is organized around 2 minute cycles in C-A-B priority order unless arrest is caused by hypoxic event – **multiple steps may be done simultaneously** if personnel/resources allow
- Continue resuscitation at point of patient contact for at least 30 minutes; Exception: dangerous environment/adverse climate; pt is in need of intervention not immediately available on scene (PTCA, REBOA, ECMO); penetrating trauma; obvious pregnancy; or ROSC occurs.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Verbalizes **equipment needed** at point of care: ☐ BSI ☐ Airways (BLS/ALS) ☐ O_2 source (2 preferred) ☐ Suction ☐ BVM ☐ Cardiac monitor/defibrillator ☐ SpO_2 ☐ $ETCO_2$ (NC & inline sensors) ☐ 12 L ☐ Pace/defib pads (2 sets) ☐ Washcloth/towel to prep skin ☐ Electrodes for 12 L ☐ Real-time CPR feedback ☐ ResQPod ☐ CPR device (approved piston-style optional) ☐ Vascular access supplies ☐ Drugs: epinephrine; amiodarone; naloxone, sodium bicarb; norepinephrine		
Determine UNRESPONSIVENESS; manually **open airway using jaw thrust or chin lift** Assess breathing/gasping; **SUCTION** prn. Simultaneously: Attempt to **determine down time:** Electrical (0–5 min); Circulatory (6–10 min); Metabolic (> 10 min) phases **AND**		
CPR ☐ **Assess pulse**: If not definitively felt in <10 sec: **Determine if CPR is contraindicated:** DNR order, Triple Zero? Blunt trauma? If DNR status is unclear, start CPR; stop if valid order is presented. ☐ Disconnect Zoll Lifevest batteries; remove vest if present; DO NOT disconnect VAD batteries ☐ If pulseless & **VAD placed**: ✓SpO_2 . If perfusing: NO CPR and NO DEFIBRILLATION (even if VF). If questionable: Call VAD Coordinator for instructions.		
☐ If indicated, **begin high perfusion minimally interrupted CPR with MANUAL COMPRESSIONS** per guidelines **w/in 10 seconds** of arrest recognition. Use audible prompt to ensure correct rate. ☐ Use a **real-time CPR feedback** device until an automated CPR device is deployed ☐ **As soon as possible (13 and older)**, transition to an approved **automated CPR device** (if available and meets protocol) to maintain uninterrupted chest compressions. Pause compressions < 5 sec to place device. Ideally - pause/DC CPR device only for TOR or ROSC; see approved pauses below ☐ If no CPR device available or is contraindicated: Continue 2 person CPR (adult, child, infant)		
APNEIC OXYGENATION (O_2 without ventilations) **for 6 min** unless contraindicated: ☐ Manually maintain open airway (jaw thrust/chin lift); insert NPA or OPA (or both); suction prn, place NC **$ETCO_2$ sensor w/ 15 L O_2** immediately after initiating CPR + hold BV mask on face (over $ETCO_2$ NC) w/ tight mask seal to reduce O_2 leak + add RQP above mask unless contraindicated. [**photo A**] **Troubleshooting if no or low $ETCO_2$ reading:** ☐ Reposition the mandible to ensure that airway is open; ensure that BLS airways are correctly sized and placed; check for FB/secretions; suction again ☐ Ensure $ETCO_2$ sensor is correctly placed and not dysfunctional due to secretions, tubing is not kinked; and $ETCO_2$ monitor is operating correctly ☐ Check quality of CPR via real-time CPR feedback device. Number may never come up to detectable range if CPR is poor and/or downtime long. ☐ Switch to in inline $ETCO_2$ sensor above RQP (in case NC sensor no longer works) **[Photo B]** ☐ Transition to a regular NC running O_2 15 L ☐ If still no $ETCO_2$ reading: ventilate X2 (15L O_2/BVM if 2nd O_2 source) just to see chest rise to obtain a reading. As soon as reading obtained, cease ventilating if during 6 min ApOx period.		

☐ **Contraindications to ApOx:** Cardiac arrest caused by hypoxic event (asthma, anaphylaxis, submersion, drug OD etc.) and/or **peds 12 and younger**.

If ApOx contraindicated: Begin while placing cardiac monitor

☐ Open/Maintain airway with position & BLS adjuncts; O_2 15 L/NC; cover with BV mask with tight seal
☐ Add RQP to mask unless contraindicated by age/condition + inline $ETCO_2$ sensor above
☐ Add 15L O_2 (if 2nd O_2 source) to BVM and ventilate (room air if 1 O_2 source-keep O_2 flowing continuously through NC under mask). Squeeze bag over 1 sec providing just enough air to see visible chest rise; avoid high airway pressure (≥25cm H_2O) & gastric distention.
☐ Rate: Adults & children: 10 BPM (1 every 6 sec) to SpO_2 94% (Hx asthma/COPD: 6-8 BPM to SpO_2 92%)
☐ As able: Place SpO_2 central sensor; trend reading& pleth waveform. If SpO_2 does not meet goal, contact OLMC.

APPLY CARDIAC MONITOR ASAP without interrupting compressions simultaneously w/ ApOx

☐ Remove all clothing and nitroglycerin patches from chest; briskly wipe skin with dry towel or gauze
☐ ✓ Pace/defib electrodes for expiration date; connect defib cable to electrodes; select paddles mode
☐ Peel back electrode protective liner (slowly), beginning with cable connection end. Make sure gel is moist and in the middle of the electrode.
☐ *Place anterior electrode (no gaps or wrinkles) on right upper torso, lateral to sternum and below clavicle
☐ *Place lateral electrode under and lateral to pt's left nipple with center of electrode in the midaxillary line OR posterior placement if possible (preferred).
☐ *Smooth electrode center and edges onto pt's chest to eliminate air pockets between gel surface and skin. Firmly press all adhesive edges to skin.

*** ✓ RHYTHM: Know your monitor –** Does it sense native rhythm with CPR in progress?

☐ **CPR DEVICE** and monitor senses native ECG w/ compressions: No pause to ✓rhythm
☐ **NO CPR DEVICE or monitor does not sense ECG w/ compressions:** Palpate femoral pulse for 5 sec while compressions in progress leading up to rhythm check; pause compressions ≤ 5 sec to ✓check rhythm. (Pulse will likely disappear during pause)
☐ If can't ID rhythm during 5 sec pause; print strip during pause; resume compressions. Read ECG from printed strip.

Not shockable: Resume compressions immediately

*__SHOCKABLE__? TIMING: ☐ **Witnessed by EMS**: DEFIB immediately

☐ Downtime ≤ 5 min (electrical phase), coarse VF/PVT, $ETCO_2$ >20: **DEFIB** immediately
☐ **If meets one or more criteria below:** Consider need for **DELAYED DEFIBRILLATION**

☐ Prolonged downtime in cardiac arrest (≥6 min) ☐ Very fine VF (hard to distinguish from asystole ☐ $ETCO_2$ < 20 mmHg	*If present; pt. is acidic; heart is less responsive to electrical therapy. Troubleshoot no or low $ETCO_2$ readings as above. Perform high quality CPR; ventilate/BVM at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8) for 2 min and/or until $ETCO_2$ >20 before defib.

***JOULES** (rapidly measure child with length-based tape)

☐ Adult: Device-specific joule setting ☐ Peds < 50 kg: *(2 J/kg then)* 4 J/kg; > 50 kg: adult settings

***PERI-SHOCK PAUSE**

☐ **WITH CPR DEVICE:** No pause to shock
☐ **NO CPR DEVICE**: *Compressor verbally counts down 5-4-3-2-1; pause CPR (≤ 5 sec); scan 360°; clear pt.

☐ *__DEFIBRILLATE__: Depress current discharge button (after last compression - not a ventilation)

☐ NO CPR DEVICE: * Without checking ECG or pulse, change compressors and resume compressions (≤ 5 sec)
☐ NO rhythm/pulse check until after 2 min of CPR unless evidence of ROSC
☐ **Continue to Defibrillate shockable rhythms** per above procedure in 2 minute cycles

ADVANCED Airway – NO pause in compressions; consider after minimum of 3 min of ApOx

☐ Options: extraglottic airway (i-gel) or ETT when safely able; (no OLMC needed for peds i-gel)
☐ Confirm placement with 5 point auscultation/$ETCO_2$; secure tube, stabilize head and neck

REGULATE INTRATHORACIC PRESSURE (Age 13 and older) – Tower of Power

☐ *Place RQP as described above to maintain negative intrathoracic pressure unless contraindicated
☐ *States contraindications for RQP: Flail chest, pulse present; children ≤ 12 years
☐ *After advanced airway: **VENTILATE** adult at 10 BPM (asthma 6-8 BPM); child (1 breath q. 3-5 sec) with volume only to see chest rise and hear bilateral breath sounds midaxillary lines

VASCULAR ACCESS:

Establish via IV / anterior tibia IO: NS TKO; when placed, give meds with no interruption in compressions

***EPINEPHRINE** (1mg/10mL) Repeat every **6 min** as long as CPR continues

☐ **Adult:** 1 mg IVP/IO. If cardiac arrest occurs with anaphylaxis: epi per SOP
☐ **Peds:** 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 mL/kg) (Max 1 mg) IVP/IO

***Antidysrhythmic agent given only if patient is in a SHOCKABLE RHYTHM**

AMIODARONE ☐ Adult: 300 mg ☐ Peds**:** 5 mg/kg IVP/IO (Max 300 mg)
Shockable rhythm persists after 5 min: ☐ Adult: 150 mg ☐ Peds: 2.5 mg/kg IVP/IO (Max 150 mg)

* **If persistent/refractory VF**: ☐ Change defib pad location to A-P and defibrillate per procedure. ☐ If 2 monitors available: consider **dual sequential defibrillation**		
*As time allows**: Consider Hs & Ts** (Rx appropriately)		
☐ Hypoxia (ventilate/O_2) ☐ Hypothermia (core rewarm ☐ Hypovolemia (IVF boluses) ☐ Hypoglycemia (✓glucose; D10% per SOP) ☐ Hypo/**hyper**kalemia & H ion (bicarb-responsive acidosis (DKA/TCA /ASA OD, cocaine, diphenhydramine): SODIUM BICARB 1 mEq/kg to 50 mEq IVP/IO ☐ Tamponade, cardiac (early transport) ☐ Thrombosis (coronary/pulmonary) ☐ Tension pneumothorax (pleural decompression) ☐ Toxins **Opioid OD**: **NALOXONE** Adult: 1 mg IVP/IO; repeat q. 30 sec up to 4 mg Peds 0.1 mg/kg IVP/IO (max 1 mg); repeat as above		
If evidence of ROSC:** Rapid, sustained rise in $ETCO_2$; pt moves; wakes up: ☐ ***Remove RQP; Pause compressions; assess rhythm, VS; SpO_2, $ETCO_2$ ☐ ***If organized rhythm: Assess pulse*** ☐ If present: Palpate **pulse & watch SpO_2 pleth for 5 minutes** to detect PEA ☐ **Support ABCs**; target normal oxygenation (avoid hyper or hypoxia), normocapnia, and normal BP (Goal MAP 90-100) **Assist ventilations** prn; do not hyperventilate even if ↑ $ETCO_2$; titrate O_2 to SpO_2 94%. **Obtain12 L ECG** ASAP after ROSC (call alert if STEMI) ✓ **glucose** level (Rx hypoglycemia; avoid hyperglycemia) **BP support** is a high priority: Start 2nd IV if needed Reassess q. 2 min until desired BP reached, then every 5 min. Don't overshoot target BP ☐ **Adults:** If SBP < 90 (MAP < 65): IV WO while prepping **NOREPINEPHRINE 8 mcg/min** (2 mL/min IVPB). Maintenance: Titrate to MAP 90-100: 2 to 4 mcg/min (0.5 mL to 1 mL/min) ☐ **Peds:** If SBP <70: IV WO while prepping **NOREPINEPRHINE** 1 mcg/kg/min (max 8 mcg/min) IVPB; Titrate to SBP > 70 + (2X Age) The post-arrest pt is not usually hypovolemic and does not need more fluids. Avoid volume overloading them into pulmonary edema. They have a stunned heart that needs inotropic support and may need assistance with peripheral vasoconstriction, thus the need for early norepinephrine.		
Targeted temperature management (TTM): If pt remains unresponsive to verbal commands w/ no contraindications: ☐ Chemical cold packs (CCP) to cheeks, palms, soles of feet; if additional CCP available, apply to neck, lateral chest, groin, axillae, temples, and/or behind knees ☐ Avoid hyperthermia & hyperglycemia		
TERMINATION OF RESUSCITATION (TOR): If normothermic pt. remains in **persistent monitored asystole for ≥30 minutes** despite steps above, and if $ETCO_2$ remains ≤ 10 mmHg for 20 min & no reversible causes of arrest are identified, seek OLMC physician's approval for TOR. Note time. It is understood that most OLMC physicians will be reluctant to declare TOR in patients ≤12 years. If TOR denied, transport with CPR in progress after 30 minutes of resuscitation on scene.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred ☐ Failure to perform quality, high perfusion, uninterrupted compression CPR unless justified pause ☐ Failure to correctly implement ApOx if indicated ☐ Failure to appropriately regulate intrathoracic pressure; use RQP if indicated ☐ Failure to appropriately measure early $ETCO_2$ and troubleshoot no or low readings ☐ Failure to appropriately defibrillate if shockable rhythm ☐ Over-ventilation (too much tidal volume/too fast) ☐ Failure to give drugs in correct dose, concentration, sequencing or timing ☐ Failure to consider Hs & Ts and provide appropriate interventions ☐ Failure to support perfusion after ROSC or detect re-arrest ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

If **ICD** is delivering shocks, wait 30-60 sec. for cycle to complete. Place pads at least 1" from implanted device.

Adult Defibrillator energy recommendations		
Manufacturer	Waveform	Adult Defib J
LifePak 12 & 15	NA	200-300-360
Zoll all series	RB	120-150-200

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1) for team

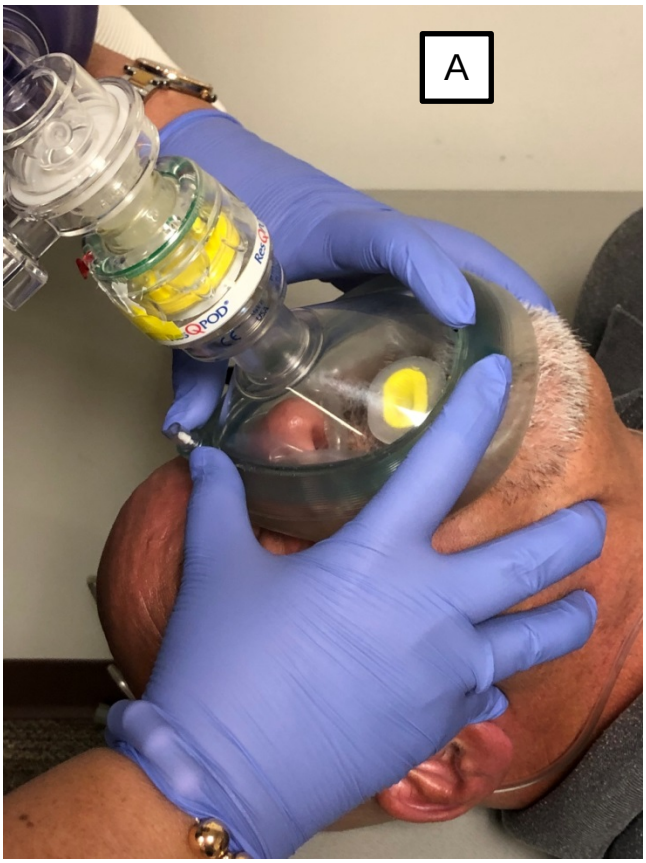
☐ **Proficient**: Can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 7/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

CPR may only be paused/stopped for the following:

- < 1 sec to place CPR feedback device
- Optional: Lift patient for posterior defib pad placement (<5 sec) (attempt to combine pause with step below)
- Lift patient for CPR device back plate placement (< 5 sec)
- Activation of CPR device (autosensing piston placement)
- Every 2 min: Rhythm check if cannot read rhythm with compressions in progress (< 5 sec)
- Every 2 min if shockable rhythm: Manual defibrillation (< 5 sec) if no CPR device deployed
- Organized rhythm appears w/ spike in $ETCO_2$; pause to check for pulse (ROSC). If present: cease compressions.
- TOR: Persistent monitored asystole for ≥30 minutes



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

ResQPOD® Impedance Threshold Device (ITD)

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* State purpose of ResQPOD® (RQP) Impedance Threshold Device (ITD): The ResQPOD lowers intrathoracic pressure during the recoil phase of CPR by selectively restricting unnecessary airflow into the chest. This vacuum increases preload, lowers intracranial pressure (ICP), and improves blood flow to the brain and vital organs.		
* Verify indication for ITD: Cardiac arrest w/ CPR in progress; age 13 and older		
*Confirm absence of contraindications ☐ Flail chest ☐ Pulse present ☐ Children ≤ 12: The RQP should be effective in patients of all ages, however it has only been tested clinically in adults ages 18 years and above. Animal studies in a pediatric model of cardiac arrest, have demonstrated that the RQP effectively enhances circulation in 10 kg piglets in cardiac arrest. It is the ultimate decision of the prescribing physician to determine in what ages of patients the RQP should be used.		
Verbalize: Must be used with quality high perfusion CPR (good compression rate & depth, release completely, minimize interruptions, no hyperventilation) for improved pt outcomes		
Remove RQP ITD from sealed package (single-use device)		
Remove adhesive tab from timing light switch (tab prevents inadvertent activation)		
Slide timing light switch slightly counterclockwise, to activate ventilation timing lights Timing lights flash 10 times/min for 1 sec indicating adult rate of ventilations with advanced airway		
Put adhesive tab on other side of switch, to prevent accidentally turning switch off		
Place RQP ITD directly on BVM face mask or advanced airway after placement		
Assure continuous tight face-mask seal both during ApOx and using 2-person BVM technique w/ positive pressure ventilations prior to advanced airway placement		
Place Digital/waveform capnography sensor between ITD & bag-valve device Note: Microstream capnography sensor will not fit into ITD without use of an adapter		
* When return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) occurs, remove ITD		
Retain device as timing device for ventilations, or for use if cardiac arrest recurs		
If device fills with secretions, shake and ventilate secretions out of device		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

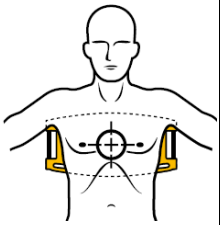
LUCAS® CPR DEVICE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

The NWC EMSS requires that LUCAS® External Cardiac Compressor only be used by EMS personnel who have received appropriate training and have been competencied in how to use LUCAS®.
Providing high perfusion manual chest compressions takes precedence over initiating use of the LUCAS.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***States indication**: Intended for use as an adjunct to manual CPR on adults who have cardiac arrest in cases when high perfusion manual CPR is not possible (e.g., during patient transport or need for extended CPR when fatigue may prohibit the delivery of effective/ consistent compressions, or when insufficient EMS personnel are available to provide prolonged high perfusion CPR). Always follow local guidelines for CPR and cardiac arrest resuscitation when using the LUCAS System.		
***States CONTRAINDICATIONS**: Do NOT use LUCAS® device in the following cases: ☐ Impossible to position the LUCAS® device safely or correctly on patient's chest. ☐ **Adult patient too small**: If LUCAS® alerts with 3 fast signals when lowering Suction Cup and you cannot enter the PAUSE or ACTIVE modes. ☐ **Adult too large:** Cannot lock Upper Part to back plate without compressing pt's chest. ☐ Patient is a child ≤ 12 years ☐ Pregnant woman after 20 wks ☐ No indication that chest compressions are likely to help patient (Triple zero) ☐ Valid POLST form with DNR marked		
States possible SIDE EFFECTS of using the device ☐ Rib fractures and other injuries are common but acceptable consequences of CPR. Assess patients after resuscitation for resuscitation-related injuries. ☐ Skin abrasions, bruising and chest soreness common after Lucas use		
***Explains meaning of all User Control Panel keys** **ON/OFF**: Device will power up/ power down when this key is pushed for 1 second. When device powers up, an audible signal sequence is heard and device automatically does a self-test. When self-test is complete, the audible signal stops and a green LED light beside the ADJUST key illuminates. This takes ~3 seconds. 		
ADJUST: Used to adjust position of the Suction Cup. When pushed, you can manually move Suction Cup up or down. • To set Start Position, manually push Suction Cup down onto chest. To lift the Suction Cup, manually pull it up. • Device can be set for manual or automatic movement of Suction Cup. 		
PAUSE: When PAUSE is pushed after adjusting Suction Cup to chest, the height position is fine-tuned and locked into Start Position. When pushed during compressions, the LUCAS® will stop compressions and lock the Suction Cup in its Start Position. *Setup options*: Device can be set up for different automatic height adjustments of Suction Cup. 		
ACTIVE (continuous): When this key is pushed, LUCAS® performs continuous chest compressions. The green LED signal will blink 10 times/min to alert for ventilation during ongoing compressions. ***Setup options**:* Device can be setup for different numbers of ventilation alerts, audible alert signal on/off, ventilation pause duration, and automatic adjustment of Suction Cup. Rate and depth can be configured to different fixed values. Device can be configured to alter between rates by pushing the ACTIVE key (continuous or 30:2) during ongoing compressions. 		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
ACTIVE (30:2): When this key is pushed, the LUCAS® performs 30 chest compressions and then temporarily stops. During the stop, perform 2 ventilations. After the stop the cycle starts again. An intermittent LED in combination with an audible signal sequence alerts operator before each ventilation pause. 		
BATTERY indicator: 3 green LEDs show Battery charge status: • 3 green LEDs: Fully charged; 2 green LEDs: 2/3 charged; 1 green LED: 1/3 charged • One intermittent yellow LED and alarm during operation: low battery, ~10 minutes of operating capacity remaining • One intermittent red LED and alarm signal: Battery is empty and must be recharged, or Battery is too hot Note: When LED to the far right is yellow and not green, Battery has reached end of service life. Replace this Battery with a new one. 		
MUTE: If this key is pushed when LUCAS® operates, alarm is muted for 60 seconds. If pushed when LUCAS is powered off, the Battery indicator shows Battery charge status. 		
High priority alarms: One intermittent red LED and an alarm signal sequence indicate malfunction. A high priority alarm will take precedence over lower priority or information alarms. 		
Transmit data: Push this key to send device data and receive new setup options. The device has to be in Power OFF mode to send and receive data. 		
Application and use		
Follows manufacturer's recommendations regarding preparation of device, applications of straps to unit and charging battery		
Arrival at patient: ☐ ***Confirm cardiac arrest and need for resuscitation. Start high quality, high perfusion, MANUAL CPR per guidelines within 10 sec of arrest confirmation if indicated** BEFORE CPR device deployment per procedure: Use audible prompt to ensure correct rate. ☐ ***$ETCO_2$ reading within 15 sec of first cardiac compression** and again every 2 minutes ☐ *Place ECG defib pads and use real-time CPR feedback technology per cardiac arrest procedure ☐ Once resuscitation started, use same monitor UNLESS resuscitation started using a unit w/out feedback capabilities ☐ *Zoll CPR feedback device stays in place throughout resuscitation regardless of CPR method ☐ *Use Physio Control CODE-STAT® sensor up to point of LUCAS® application. ☐ **As soon as possible (13 and older)**, transition to an approved **automated CPR device** (if available and meets protocol) to maintain uninterrupted chest compressions. ☐ After placement, ideally - pause/DC CPR device only for rhythm check, TOR or ROSC (precipitous/persistent rise in $ETCO_2$); see approved pauses below		
Prepare patient & equipment for device application ☐ Mark chest with Sharpie to assess for migration of device		
Deploy device ☐ ***DO NOT interrupt CPR for longer than 5 seconds** from last manual compression to first mechanical compression. Application time will be monitored and documented. ☐ *Unpack device and **Push ON/OFF** on the User Control Panel for 1 sec to power up and start self-test. Green LED adjacent to **ADJUST** key illuminates when device is ready for use. ☐ If LUCAS left in ADJUST mode, it will power off automatically after 5 minutes.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
***Option #1 placing back plate – must do one correctly** ☐ With manual CPR continuing - Position LUCAS back plate at head of pt. ☐ Temporarily stop CPR. One member supports head and shoulders while another steps in front of pt, holds arms and both lift pt's upper body enough for a 3rd member to slide back plate into position. Return pt to supine position, immediately resume manual CPR. ***Option #2 placing back plate** ☐ With manual CPR continuing - Position back plate perpendicular to side of pt. ☐ Temporarily stop CPR. One member supports head while another positions self at patient's side and coordinates a log roll maneuver while a 3rd member slides back plate into position. Return pt to supine position, immediately resume manual CPR. ☐ *For both options; ensure back plate is below armpits in line with the nipple line and pt's arms are outside back plate. 		
***Attach upper part (Hood)** ☐ **During ongoing manual CPR**, attach support leg nearest to compressor to the back plate. ☐ Slide other support leg through arms of manual compressor and attach to Back Plate so both support legs are securely locked into the Back Plate		
Adjust Suction Cup ☐ *Set device to **ADJUST** mode ☐ ***Correctly position suction cup on patient's ches**t. Compression point should be at same spot as for manual CPR and according to guidelines. ☐ *Stop manual compressions - **Lower suction cup** until pressure pad inside suction cup touches pt's chest without compressing chest. When pressure pad is in correct position, the lower edge of the Suction Cup is immediately above end of sternum. ☐ *If not correctly positioned in relation to pt, **adjust position** by pulling on the support legs. Person assembling device ensures correct position. ☐ If the Suction Cup is pushed down too hard or too loose to the chest, LUCAS® will adjust Suction Cup to correct Start Position. ☐ *Push **PAUSE to lock the Start** Position.		
***Initiating mechanical compressions** ☐ Push **ACTIVE** (continuous) OR ACTIVE (30:2) to start compressions ☐ Do not leave the patient or device unattended while LUCAS® is active ☐ Check that device is working as it should – compression frequency and depth ☐ To stop chest compressions, push PAUSE		
***Apply stabilization strap while LUCAS® is active** ☐ Remove neck strap (part of Stabilization Strap) from Carrying Case (support legs straps should already be attached to support legs) ☐ Extend neck strap fully at the buckles. ☐ Lift head and put cushion behind neck as near to shoulders as possible. ☐ Connect buckles on support leg straps with buckles on neck strap. Ensure straps not twisted. ☐ Hold LUCAS® support legs stable and tighten neck strap. ☐ Make sure Suction Cup position remains correct on patient's chest.		
***Defibrillation** ☐ Pause compression for < 5 sec to check rhythm. Resume compressions. ☐ If shockable: Perform defibrillation per usual procedure while LUCAS® is operational. ☐ Ensure that no defib pads or wires are under Suction Cup. ☐ After defibrillation, ensure correct position of Suction Cup. Readjust prn.		
Advanced airways ☐ Intubation using King Vision® is possible while LUCAS® is operating. Attempt ETI first. ☐ If unsuccessful after 2 attempts – insert extraglottic airway		
Moving patient: Secure arms to device ☐ *When ready to move pt, secure arms at the wrist with Patient Straps to LUCAS® hood. ☐ *Do not use straps for lifting. They are only to fixate patient to device. ☐ Caution - skin burns: Temps of hood and battery may rise above 118 °F / 48 °C. If hot, avoid prolonged contact to prevent skin burns. Remove patient hands from patient straps.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Lifting patient while device operates: Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding use of handholds below claw locks and moving patient to stretcher.		
Transporting patient The LUCAS® can deliver compressions while patient is moved and/or transported if: ☐ The device and patient are safely positioned on the transportation device ☐ The device stays in the correct position and angle on the patient's chest		
Changing battery ☐ Must always have a charged spare LUCAS Battery in the Carrying Case. ☐ Follow manufacturer's instructions for battery change. ☐ If battery changed in <60 seconds, device remembers Suction Cup Start Position. Quickly resume compressions by pushing ACTIVE (continuous or 30:2) key. If it takes >60 seconds, device performs a self-test and you must set the Start Position again.		
*Can verbalize major manufacturer's cautions and warnings relative to device operation.		
Documentation ☐ Standard cardiac arrest documentation plus ☐ *Time of device application ☐ *Any evidence of patient adverse effects (skin breakdown, suggested fracture or chest deformity must be reported to the EMS MD as soon as patient safety and welfare has been addressed.		
Competency Check:		
*Actual time in minutes from last manual compression to first mechanical compression (must be <5 sec) — 1st attempt — 2nd attempt		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt – must automatically redo station ☐ Exhibited unacceptable affect with patient, family, bystanders, or other personnel ☐ Failed to perform high perfusion manual CPR prior to deploying device ☐ Failed to activate CPR feedback device prior to deploying automated CPR device ☐ Failed to obtain $ETCO_2$ within 15 sec of first compression ☐ Applied device in a dangerous or inappropriate manner ☐ Interrupted compressions for longer than 5 seconds at any time. ☐ Could not appropriately change out a battery ☐ Could not appropriately troubleshoot alarms		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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_____

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (Printed Name & Signature)

CJM 6/19

3.5 Symbols on the device

Symbol	Meaning
	Caution – keep your fingers away Do not put your hands on or below the Suction Cup when the LUCAS device operates. Keep your fingers away from the claw locks when attaching the Upper Part or lifting the patient.
	Caution - do not lift by the straps Do not use the straps for lifting. The straps are only to fixate the patient to the LUCAS device.
	Place the lower edge of the Suction Cup immediately above the end of the sternum, as indicated in the figure. The Suction Cup should be centered over the chest.
	Pull the release rings to remove the Upper Part from the Back Plate.
	Do not reuse - Single use only.
	DC input.

Symbols on type labels

Symbol	Meaning
	Follow instructions for use All operators must read the complete Instructions for Use before operating the LUCAS Chest Compression System.
	Year of manufacture and manufacturer.
	Battery and/or electronics may not be disposed in the normal waste stream.
IPXX	Enclosure ingress protection*
⎓	DC voltage
	Defibrillation protected type BF patient connection.
SN	Serial number
TYPE	Variant
LOT	Batch code/lot number
	Non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation
	Class II equipment
FC	Complies with (USA) Federal Communications Commission regulations
	Indicates device is certified to applicable Japanese wireless requirements

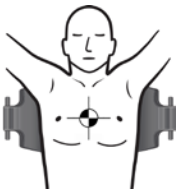
NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

Defibtech Lifeline ARM® Automated CPR DEVICE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

The NWC EMSS requires that Defibtech Lifeline ARM® automated chest compressions (ACC) device only be used by: EMS personnel who have received appropriate training and have been competencied in how to use the device.
Providing high perfusion manual chest compressions takes precedence over initiating the ARM® device.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***States indication**: Intended for use as an adjunct to manual CPR on adults who have cardiac arrest in cases when high perfusion manual CPR is not possible (e.g., during patient transport or need for extended CPR when fatigue may prohibit the delivery of effective/consistent compressions, or when insufficient EMS personnel are available to provide prolonged high perfusion CPR). Always follow local guidelines for CPR and cardiac arrest resuscitation when using the ARM® CPR Device.		
***States CONTRAINDICATIONS**: Do NOT use the ARM® in the following cases: ☐ Impossible to position the device safely or correctly on patient's chest. Patient size is the determining factor when deploying the Lifeline ARM; there is no limitation regarding pt weight. ☐ **Adult patient too small** for the starting piston height to reach the patient's chest. ☐ **Adult too large** for the Frame to attach to the Backboard or if the Compression Module/Piston cannot be mounted without compressing the patient's chest. ☐ Patient is a child ≤ 12 years ☐ Pregnant woman after 20 wks. ☐ No indication that chest compressions are likely to help patient (Triple zero) ☐ Valid POLST form with DNR marked		
States possible SIDE EFFECTS of using the device ☐ Rib fractures and other injuries are common but acceptable consequences of CPR. Assess patients after resuscitation for resuscitation-related injuries. ☐ Skin abrasions, bruising and chest soreness common after device use		
Prepares all equipment needed: Backboard, frame, carrying case, compression module, fully charged battery pack, patient interface pad (PIP), stabilization strap, wrist straps, AC adapter.		
***Explain meaning and use of all Control Panel keys** **ON/OFF**: Device will power up/down when key is pushed for 1 second. **ADJUST:** **1.** Press the Up/Down button to adjust the height of the Compression Piston relative to the patient's chest 		
2. Press one of two softkeys to select a rescue protocol for compressions: - Press the top button to perform continuous compressions only - Press the bottom button to perform compressions with pauses for rescue breaths Can toggle between the two protocols. Compressions can be stopped (paused) or resumed.		
PAUSE: When pushed, stops compressions when running or resumes compressions when stopped		
Battery Pack Indicator: Indicates the approximate remaining Battery Pack capacity ARM is powered by a replaceable Battery Pack (slides into either side of the Compression Module) that **must always be installed to operate the device, even when powered by the AC Adapter**. ▪ The Compression Module should be turned off, or paused if in use, whenever batteries are swapped out. ▪ To remove the Battery Pack, squeeze the eject release latches on either side of the Battery Pack opening. ▪ To insert Battery Pack: Be sure contacts are facing the device and push in until the latch clicks. ▪ When device is turned on, the Battery Pack Status indicator will display throughout its use. ▪ When fully charged, the Battery Pack will provide about 60 minutes of compressions. ▪ With the Battery in the Compression Module at room temperature and in the off state, the external AC Adapter can charge the battery in <3 hours.		
Warning Indicator: Illuminates to notify the user that there is a problem with the compression module and immediate attention is needed		
Warning Mute Button: Silences the audible sound associated with a warning for one minute		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Service Indicator: Will flash to indicate when the Lifeline ARM requires periodic maintenance		
Application and use		
Follows manufacturer's recommendations regarding preparation of device, applications of straps to unit and charging battery		
Arrival at patient: ☐ ***Confirm cardiac arrest and need for resuscitation. **Start high quality, high perfusion, MANUAL CPR per guidelines within 10 sec of arrest confirmation if indicated** BEFORE CPR device deployment per procedure: Use audible prompt to ensure correct compression rate. ☐ ***$ETCO_2$ reading within 15 sec of first cardiac compression** and again every 2 minutes ☐ *Place ECG defib pads and use real-time CPR feedback technology per cardiac arrest procedure. Avoid getting gel on the patient's chest (from defibrillation pads) in the piston target area. ☐ Once resuscitation started, use same monitor UNLESS resuscitation started using a unit w/out CPR feedback capabilities ☐ *Zoll CPR feedback device stays in place throughout resuscitation regardless of CPR method ☐ *Use Physio Control CODE-STAT® sensor up to point of ARM® application. ☐ **As soon as possible (13 and older)**, transition to an approved **automated CPR device** (if available and meets protocol) to maintain uninterrupted chest compressions. ☐ After placement, ideally pause/DC CPR device only for rhythm check, TOR or ROSC (precipitous/persistent rise in $ETCO_2$); see approved pauses below		
Prepare patient & equipment for device application ☐ Mark chest with Sharpie to assess for migration of device		
Deploy device ☐ ***DO NOT interrupt CPR for longer than 5 seconds** from last manual compression to first mechanical compression. Application time will be monitored and documented. ☐ Open the Carrying Case and remove the back plate.		
***Option #1 placing backboard** (base for the ARM® system - placed under the patient as shown and has attachment points on either side to which the Frame latches) **Must do one correctly** ☐ With manual CPR continuing - Position ARM® backboard at head of patient. ☐ Temporarily stop CPR. One member supports head and shoulders while another steps in front of patient, holds arms and both lift pt's upper body enough for a 3rd member to slide backboard into position. Return pt to supine position, immediately resume manual CPR. ***Option #2 placing back plate** ☐ Position ARM® backboard perpendicular to side of pt. ☐ Temporarily stop CPR. One member supports head while another positions self at patient's side and coordinates a log roll maneuver while a 3rd member slides backboard into position. Return pt to supine position, immediately resume CPR. ☐ *Ensure back plate is below armpits and in line with the nipple line. Accurately placing Backboard now makes it easier to correctly align Compression Module. 		
***Attach upper part (Frame)** ☐ **Without interrupting manual CPR**, position the Frame over the patient. ☐ Attach Frame to the Backboard by aligning Frame latches over the Backboard pins and pushing down until the latches snap into place. Latches may be secured one at a time or simultaneously. ☐ Pull up on the Frame to make sure it is securely attached to the Backboard.		
Insert **Compression Module:** User Control Panel is on the top, Battery Pack slides into the side, and Compression Piston (with Patient Interface Pad) is located at the bottom, facing the patient. Ensure a Patient Interface Pad and Battery Pack is installed, and insert module into Frame, rotating in either direction until in line with frame to lock into place. 		
To attach a Patient Interface Pad: Press pad onto the end of the Piston until it snaps into place, rotating the pad if necessary. **To remove the Patient Interface Pad**: Grasp pad by the edges and gently pull down one edge. Each Pad is for one-time use only. 		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
***Initiating mechanical compressions** ☐ Adjust the Frame and Backboard to position the Compression Piston over the patient's chest and directly in line with the nipples. (This is the same target point used for manual CPR.) ☐ **Press the On/Off button** for at least one sec to turn on. If Battery Pack indicator shows red for low battery or the device does not turn on, replace the Battery Pack or connect the AC Adapter. ☐ **Adjust the height of the Compression Piston** relative to the patient's chest. Interrupt manual CPR to adjust the height of the Compression Piston. Press the "Adjust Down" and "Adjust Up" buttons on the Control Panel as needed while guiding the Piston with the other hand to j**ust touch the patient's chest.** If the Piston cannot be adjusted to reach the patient's chest, the patient is too small. Remove Frame and continue manual CPR.		
☐ Once the Piston is properly adjusted, push the "Run Continuous" button per SOP. ☐ Do not leave the patient or device unattended while AMR® is active ☐ Check that device is working as it should – compression frequency and depth ☐ To stop chest compressions, push PAUSE		
***Apply stabilization strap while ARM® is active** ☐ Lift patient's head and slide Stabilization Strap under the patient's neck. If head, neck, spine, or other bone-structure injuries possible, use accepted handling techniques. ☐ Connect Strap to the Frame on both sides by pushing strap clips into the connectors until they click into place. ☐ Tighten Strap to maintain Piston's correct position over chest by adjusting the Velcro® that holds both clips to the Stabilization Strap.		
***Defibrillation** ☐ Pause compression for < 5 sec to check rhythm if needed. Resume compressions. ☐ If shockable: Perform defibrillation per usual procedure while ARM is operational. ☐ Ensure that no defib pads or wires are under the piston. ☐ After defibrillation, ensure correct position of piston. Readjust prn.		
Advanced airways ☐ Intubation using King Vision® is possible while the ARM® is operating. Attempt ETI first. ☐ If unsuccessful after 2 attempts or ETI not advised – insert extraglottic airway		
Lifting patient while device operates: Follow manufacturer's instructions for moving patient to stretcher.		
Transporting patient The ARM® can deliver compressions while patient is moved and/or transported if: ☐ The device and patient are safely positioned on the transportation device ☐ The device stays in the correct position and angle on the patient's chest		
Changing battery while in use (must always have one spare charged battery in case) ☐ Push Pause on the User Control Panel to temporarily stop compressions. ☐ Press the Battery Pack Release to quickly eject the depleted Battery Pack and remove it. ☐ Insert the charged spare Battery Pack. ☐ Wait for the Pause LED indicator to illuminate. ☐ Restart compressions by pushing the Pause button again or one of the Run buttons. ☐ If the Battery Pack change takes over 15 seconds, the Piston will automatically retract when the spare Battery Pack is inserted and the start position will have to be set again.		
*Can verbalize major manufacturer's cautions and warnings relative to device operation.		
Documentation ☐ Standard cardiac arrest documentation plus ☐ *Time of device application ☐ *Any evidence of adverse effects (skin breakdown, suggested fracture or chest deformity must be reported to the EMS MD as soon as patient safety and welfare has been addressed.		
Competency Check:		
*Actual time in minutes from last manual compression to first mechanical compression (must be <5 sec) — 1st attempt — 2nd attempt		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt – must automatically redo station ☐ Exhibited unacceptable affect with patient, family, bystanders, or other personnel ☐ Failed to perform high perfusion manual CPR prior to deploying device ☐ Failed to activate CPR feedback device prior to deploying automated CPR device ☐ Failed to obtain $ETCO_2$ within 15 sec of first compression ☐ Applied device in a dangerous or inappropriate manner ☐ Interrupted compressions for longer than 5 seconds at any time. ☐ Could not appropriately change out a battery ☐ Could not appropriately troubleshoot alarms		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (Printed Name & Signature)

CJM: 6/19

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

Device-assisted Head up CPR using EleGARD™ Positioning System

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

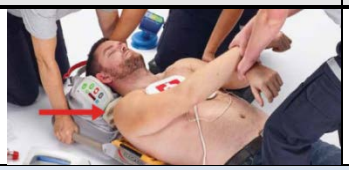
The Elegard™ patient positioning system shall only be used by EMS personnel who have received appropriate education and have been competencied using the device as documented on this skill performance record.

Speed, simplicity, and coordination of initial cardiac arrest care using standard protocol are essential.

Basic skills remain critical first steps before adding any advanced technologies or interventions. High perfusion manual CPR in conjunction with BLS airways, suction, oxygenation (ApOx if indicated), early $ETCO_2$ readings, ResQPod, and appropriately timed electrical therapy takes precedence over initiating use of this and chest compression devices. Always follow System guidelines for CPR and cardiac arrest resuscitation when using the EleGARD™ System.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
States purpose of bundled approach to resuscitation including elevating head during CPR: ☐ Reduce intracranial pressure ☐ Improve cerebral perfusion pressure ☐ Improve coronary perfusion pressure		
***States indication for Elegard**: ☐ After at least 3 minutes of supine CPR using standard protocol, the device may be used in pts 13 and older whenever elevation of the head and thorax is clinically indicated during CPR (at scene and during transport). ☐ The EleGARD™ can be used during manual CPR and CPR with the LUCAS Chest Compression System.		
***States CONTRAINDICATIONS**: ☐ When it is not possible to position the patient safely or correctly on the EleGARD ☐ If the patient weighs more than 350 pounds ☐ Do not use in standing water or snow.		
Identifies each **component of the EleGARD™ System**: ☐ EleGARD device ☐ 1 LUCAS 3 backplate ☐ 2 Batteries ☐ 1 Battery charger ☐ Copy of Instructions for use document ☐ 1 Carrying case		
***Explains meaning of all User Control Panel keys** **Power Button**: Enables up/down motion and timer operation. Press briefly to power the EleGARD. Timer will initially show 00:00. Press and hold Power Button for 2 secs to turn off the power 		
Timer A stopwatch-type timer counts seconds and minutes starting with 00:00 and flashes starting at 2 minutes and continuously thereafter. It continues to count until the Timer Stop button is pressed. 		
Press the Timer Start Button to begin elapsed time counting by minutes and seconds. At the 2 minute point, the timing lights will begin to flash to alert the rescuer. The lights will continue to flash and provide the time in minutes and seconds from when the Timer Start Button was pressed. 		
Press **Timer Stop Button** to stop count at the current time displayed. Press Timer Start Button to continue elapsed time counting. Press and hold Timer Stop Button for 2 seconds to reset Timer display to 00:00. 		
Up Button Raises the lower back and thoracic plates into their fully elevated positions. Requires approximately 2 minutes for the head and thoracic pieces to fully raise into position. 		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Down Button Lowers the lower back and thoracic plates into supine position in about 6 seconds. 		
Stop Button: Stops the elevation of the unit when pressed. Unit can resume the elevation cycle when the UP Button is pressed. If the Down Button is pressed, the unit will return to the fully lowered position in about 6 sec. 		
Battery charge indicator ☐ Comes with two batteries; one for use and the other to be carried as a spare. ☐ Charge indicator on Control Panel: No lights – <30% charge capacity; 1 light – at least 30% charge capacity; 2 lights – at least 60% capacity; 3 lights – at least 90% capacity. ☐ When the EleGARD System is in use, the battery lights cascade upward once the Up Button has been pressed to indicate elevation is in progress. ☐ If the battery fails during use, the EleGARD System will remain in its current position. Replace the expired battery with a charged battery, press the Power button to turn the EleGARD on, then press the appropriate up or down button to continue the elevation sequence.		
Application and use		
Follows manufacturer's recommendations regarding preparation and use of device, charging and exchanging batteries.		
Arrival at patient: ☐ ***Confirm cardiac arrest and need for resuscitation: Start high quality, high perfusion, MANUAL CPR** per procedure within 10 sec of arrest confirmation BEFORE CPR device and Elegard placement. Use audible prompt to ensure correct rate. ☐ ***Open airway: manual positioning; BLS adjuncts; suction prn per procedure** ☐ ***Oxygenate** (**ApOx** if indicated) per procedure; RQP to BVM mask ☐ ***Obtain $ETCO_2$ reading within 15 sec of first cardiac compression –** troubleshoot none or low readings per procedure. Reassess every 2 min. ☐ ***Place ECG defib pads and use real-time CPR feedback** technology per procedure. ☐ Once resuscitation is started, use same monitor UNLESS monitor lacks feedback capability ☐ *Zoll CPR feedback device stays in place throughout resuscitation regardless of CPR method ☐ *Use Physio Control CODE-STAT® sensor up to point of LUCAS® application. ☐ If shockable rhythm: **Determine need for immediate vs. delayed defibrillation**		
As soon as possible (13 and older) after above and if not contraindicated: prepare to place of an approved **automated CPR device (LUCAS) and the EleGARD unit** (if available and meets protocol) - **Do NOT activate EleGARD yet.**		
Mark desired compression site on chest with Sharpie to assess for migration of CPR device		
Place CPR device/EleGARD unit: ***DO NOT interrupt CPR for longer than 5 seconds** from last manual compression to placement of the EleGARD device with Lucas backplate attached and the next manual compression.		
☐ **With manual CPR continuing** - secure LUCAS back plate onto EleGARD; position at pt's head ☐ Temporarily pause CPR. One rescuer supports head and shoulders while another steps in front of pt; holds arms and both lift pt's upper body enough for a 3rd rescuer to slide EleGARD unit into position. ☐ Return to supine position, **immediately resume manual CPR compressions**. Ensure back plate is below armpits in line with the nipple line and pt's arms are outside back plate. 		
☐ Place Neck and Shoulder Stabilizer Cushion under patient's cervical spine at C6-C7 Ensure patient's head rests properly in the headrest. Pull outward on gray handle behind head support to extend headrest, if needed, to ensure proper head and neck positioning while EleGARD is in its fully lowered position. ☐ Remove Neck and Shoulder Stabilizer cushion if pt is wearing a c-collar or has a bull neck. To remove, stretch and detach tether at each end of the cushion assembly and remove cushion. To replace the cushion assembly, center it on the EleGARD and re-attach the tether to each end.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary			Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ The midportion of the back of the neck should rest on the top of the Neck and Shoulder Stabilizer Cushion. Adjust the angle of the head and neck so that the head is in the 'sniffing' position if needed. The mid-position is adequate for most patients. 				
Competency Check:				
*Time in seconds from last manual compression to deployment of device and next manual compression (must be <5 sec)	1st attempt	2nd attempt		
☐ With manual compressions continuing, attach Lucas device hood and transition to **machine chest compressions** per normal procedure. ☐ **Maintain supine CPR** using manual transitioning to LUCAS compressions and standard BLS airways; oxygenation; $ETCO_2$; and RQP **for at least 3 minutes**. ☐ After deployment of an automated CPR device and before head rise, pause/DC CPR device only for rhythm check, TOR or ROSC (precipitous/persistent rise in $ETCO_2$)				
☐ **After 3 minutes of supine CPR and preoxygenation** (ApOx or using BVM per protocol); insert an advanced airway (ETT preferred) without interrupting chest compressions. Transition RQP to advanced airway; place in-line $ETCO_2$ sensor above RQP. Ventilate just until chest rise at 10 BPM.				
***Initiating head rise** ☐ **Press Power button #1** to turn unit on. ☐ **Press #2 Button, TIMER START,** to start timer operation. The TIMER will count up until stopped or reset by the caregiver. ☐ **Start head rise:** Press the **#3 Button, UP:** The EleGARD will rise gradually over 2 minutes. Rapid head elevation may result in a significant, gravity related, drop in aortic pressure. To verify that the EleGARD is rising, view the Battery/Upward Motion green LEDs. They will cascade up indicating that upward motion is in progress. The LEDs will stop cascading when fully raised to **~10" above supine**; 30 degrees appears to be the most adopted angle. ☐ **If full head elevation is not desired,** push the **STOP** Button at the desired height and the EleGARD will not elevate any further until you push the UP Button again. (Head-up rather than whole body up position preferred to avoid venous pooling in lower extremities.) ☐ Heart location in the head up position may differ to that when supine (up to 4cm superior and 4cm to the left of where expected). This may affect the positioning of manual or mechanical CPR. Continue to **monitor $ETCO_2$** to determine the quality of compressions. ☐ **Do not leave patient or device unattended** while EleGARD is in use. ☐ To stop head lift or return to flat position: push STOP and then down arrow. Head will lower in ~6 seconds. ☐ **THERE MUST BE NO INTERRUPTION TO COMPRESSIONS IN THE HEAD UP POSITION**				
☐ **If ROSC occurs:** Rx per SOP; lower head to flat position until hemodynamic stability ensured. ☐ If patient is extubated, position head in sniffing position in device.				
Lifting patient while device operates: Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding use of handholds and moving patient to a conveyance device.				
Transporting patient The EleGARD and LUCAS device can remain in place and active while patient is moved and/or transported with resuscitation continuing IF. ☐ The devices and patient are safely positioned on the transportation device ☐ The devices stays in the correct position and angle on the patient				
Note: Check that device is working as it should - Never open or remove the vinyl cover encasing the EleGARD. Do not change or modify external or internal parts of the system				
Removing the Patient from the EleGARD ☐ Press DOWN Button on keypad to lower EleGARD to the lowermost position in about 6 sec. ☐ Press the Power OFF button. ☐ If the LUCAS has been used, remove LUCAS device and accessories per Instructions. ☐ Lift patient off the EleGARD, making sure to support the patient's head.				

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
After use, clean, disinfect and let dry per manufacturer's instructions before returning to the Carrying Case. Do not immerse. Do not allow water or cleaning fluids to enter the EleGARD. Use cleaning liquids on a dampened cleaning cloth. Avoid liquid pooling on the unit.		
Change battery ☐ Replace the battery with a fully charged one per manufacturer's instructions. ☐ Always have a charged spare EleGARD Battery in the Carrying Case.		
*Can verbalize major manufacturer's cautions and warnings relative to device operation.		
Documentation ☐ *Standard cardiac arrest documentation plus ☐ *Time of device application and deployment of head rise ☐ *Any evidence of patient adverse effects (Contact EMS MD as soon as patient safety and welfare has been addressed.)		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt – must automatically redo station ☐ Exhibited unacceptable affect with patient, family, bystanders, or other personnel ☐ Failed to perform high perfusion manual CPR prior to deploying device ☐ Failed to activate CPR feedback device prior to deploying automated CPR device ☐ Failed to obtain $ETCO_2$ within 15 sec of first compression ☐ Applied device in a dangerous or inappropriate manner ☐ Interrupted compressions for longer than 5 seconds at any time. ☐ Could not appropriately change out a battery ☐ Could not appropriately troubleshoot alarms		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

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Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (Printed Name & Signature)

CJM 11/20/2019

LUCAS Back Plate Holder

The EleGARD is designed to securely hold a LUCAS 3 Series Chest Compression System standard back plate in place. During normal use, the LUCAS 3 Series back plate should be securely attached to EleGARD. In this manner, a patient can receive conventional manual CPR or CPR with a LUCAS 2.0 or 3 Series Chest Compression System while on the EleGARD according to SOPs.

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

Mechanical Circulatory Support (MCS) using a Ventricular Assist Device

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Notes: Unit runs on electricity provided by a Power Base Unit (PBU) during stationary use or by rechargeable batteries worn during mobile use. Because blood bypasses aortic valve, there may be no pulse, especially with continuous flow pumps.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*__State purpose of MCS__: Assist a failing heart by taking blood out of LV, through the pump, & back into ascending aorta – reduces need for native heart to pump blood through aortic valve, reducing cardiac workload & O_2 demand.		
Response to a pt with a VAD ☐ **Call VAD Coordinator immediately** if known – phone number from pt or caregiver or one of the listed centers below if specific Coordinator unknown ☐ Get history/instructions, VAD parameters from family/caregiver. Patients will be on anticoagulation medications – get list of all meds Patients will often have pacemakers and/or Internal Cardioverter Devices (ICDs). ☐ Ask if pt is looking, feeling, or acting differently than their baseline		
Decision tree responsive patient ☐ Assess ABCs: SpO_2 waveforms may be flat; without amplitude despite accurate readings ☐ If breathing labored; O_2 per SOP ☐ Assess circulation: May NOT have a pulse (NORMAL); check cap refill, color, temp, mental status ☐ Listen for VAD sounds LUQ (when working device makes a quiet whiling sound) ☐ Look and listen for alarms; pt & caregivers can help troubleshoot alarms		
Decision tree unresponsive patients ☐ Airway, breathing assessment/Rx per SOP ☐ Quick check for driveline or wire existing abdomen, batteries, cable, system controller ☐ Caution removing clothes, especially using trauma scissors – DON"T CUT CABLES OR WIRES ☐ Assess circulation: May NOT have a pulse (NORMAL); check cap refill, color, temp, mental status ☐ Listen for VAD sounds LUQ (when working device makes a quiet whiling sound) ☐ Look and listen for alarms; pt & caregivers can help troubleshoot alarms – see below ☐ Consider other causes of AMS: stroke, cardiogenic shock, respiratory arrest, hyper or hypoglycemia – Rx per SOP		
State common causes of VAD alarms **Pt not connected to power properly** ☐ Check all connections; fix loose connections ☐ ✓ Driveline connection to System Controller ☐ ✓ System Controller to battery clip ☐ ✓ Batteries "engaged" in battery clips – NEVER DISCONNECT BOTH BATTERIES AT THE SAME TIME or pump will stop ☐ ✓ System controller in cable connected to wall unit ☐ Have pt/caregiver show how to silence alarms, use a hand pump if applicable		
Patient condition exists where low or no flow (cardiac output) is present ☐ Do they appear to be in cardiogenic shock? Can be from electrical disruption to pump or pump malfunction (rare) ☐ If yes, start SOPs; contact VAD Coordinator – provide assessments and VAD parameters if able ☐ Transport to nearest VAD Center if possible; if no airway – transport to nearest hospital ☐ Avoid external chest compressions if possible: Pose a risk due to location of outflow graft on aorta & inflow conduit in the LV apex. Dislodgement could lead to fatal hemorrhage. Contact VAD Coordinator for instructions re: CPR. Get instructions for hand pumping if applicable. CHEST COMPRESSIONS ARE ALLOWED if patient is unconscious and non-breathing.		
ECG findings: ☐ VADs fix the plumbing - electrical conduction system should be intact; Do NOT expect asystole; pt may be conscious w/ V-fib ☐ ECG waveforms may have a lot of artifact due to the device. ☐ Can have dysrhythmias but are better tolerated because pump continues to function despite irregular rhythm – Rx dysrhythmias with drugs per SOP		
Caveats on DEFIBRILLATION		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Majority of VAD pts can be shocked without disconnecting the percutaneous lead from the System Controller or stopping the pump prior to delivering the shock; but older units may need to be disconnected first and hand pumped before defib ☐ Contact VAD Coordinator BEFORE defibrillating ☐ Only shock if pt is unresponsive with poor perfusion/decreased circulation per cap refill (remember, no pulse is normal) and if you cannot contact VAD coordinator ☐ Do not defibrillate over the pump; defibrillate at nipple line or above. Anterior-posterior pad placement preferred. ☐ Warning: If VAD stops operating & blood is stagnant in pump & conduits for > a few min (depending on pt's anticoagulated state) there is risk of stroke and/or thromboembolism if device is restarted. Retrograde flow may occur during pump stoppage.		
Transport to nearest VAD center if possible		
Bring all VAD equipment if possible: batteries, battery clips, power base, plugs, battery charger (pt cannot be out of power)		
Allow family member/caregiver to ride in ambulance if possible		
Notes: NO MRIs - CT Scans are ok; avoid water submersion; avoid contact with strong magnets or magnetic fields		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

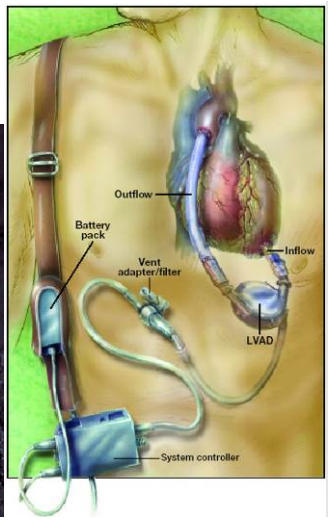
☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

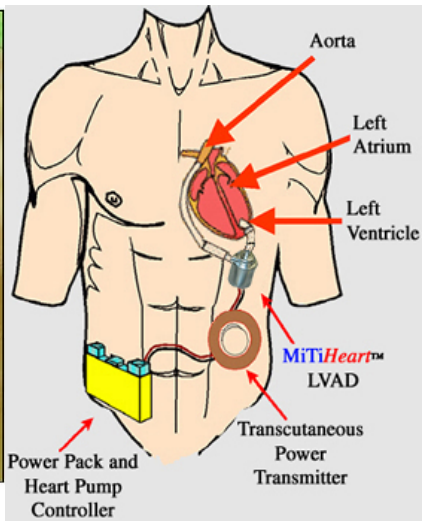
CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Heartmate XVE & Heartmate II

Illinois Mechanical Circulatory Support Implant Centers	
Advocate Christ Medical Center - Oak Lawn	1-877-684-4327
Amita Health Alexian Brothers Medical Center	847-437-5500 ask operator to page LVAD Coordinator
Loyola University Medical Center - Maywood	1-708-216-8000
Northwestern Memorial Hospital - Chicago	1-312-695-9611
Rush University Medical Center - Chicago	1-312-656-6813
OSF Saint Francis Medical Center - Peoria	1-309-655-4101
University of Chicago Medical Center - Chicago	1-773-753-1880 id# 4823





NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

INTRAVENOUS CATHETER INSERTION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Objective: Obtain and maintain peripheral vascular access for medication administration, fluid resuscitation, proactive patient care, and collaborative care with the hospital.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare equipment: ☐ Gloves ☐ Start Kit: chlorhexidine skin prep, tourniquet, gauze, Tegaderm, and tape ☐ 10mL Normal Saline Syringe (Flush) Verify and examine for sterility, seal, leak, cloudiness, contamination, other damage, and expiration date ☐ BD Nexiva or appropriate size catheter and extension tubing (J Loop): If using J loop, prime tubing and leave flush attached. BD Nexiva does not require priming as blood will fill tubing prior to flush.		
Prepare the patient: ☐ Explain procedure to patient ☐ Gain consent from decisional adult		
Aseptic Procedure: ☐ Observe strict universal precautions & aseptic technique throughout catheter insertion procedure		
Site selection/preparation: ☐ Expose extremity, inspect, and palpate for best veins. Consider asking patient where their best veins are located. Distal sites are preferred for medication administration and antecubital for high volume fluid resuscitation. ☐ Apply tourniquet 4”-6" proximal to selected IV site. Never leave in place for more than two minutes. Distal pulse should remain palpable ☐ Lightly palpate veins with index finger and identify best option. If it rolls or feels hard and rope-like, select another vein. Avoid points of flexion if possible. If vein is easily palpable but not sufficiently dilated: o Place extremity in a dependent position o Have patient open and close fist several times o Tap gently over vein with your finger. **Do not slap,** it will collapse the vein. ☐ Prep site with CHG/IPA skin prep. Use sufficient friction to ensure the solution reaches into the cracks and fissures of the skin. Allow site to dry. ~20-30 seconds ☐ Do not contaminate by touching site after cleaned		
Catheter insertion: ☐ Remove protective cap from needle in a straight outward manner keeping catheter sterile ☐ Loosen catheter from needle. Pull for Nexiva; twist for others. Failure to do so may affect needle retraction. ☐ Inspect needle tip for defects ☐ Anchor vein with thumb distal to insertion site, stretching the skin near the vein Do not place thumb directly over the vein or blood flow will be occluded and the vein will flatten If using a hand vein, slightly flex patient’s wrist. ☐ Hold catheter with thumb and index finger of dominant hand ☐ With the bevel up, smoothly insert needle through skin and vein at a 15°-30° angle. Take care not to enter too fast or too deeply as the needle can pass through the back-side of the vein ☐ Observe for blood return. Nexiva flash is observed in the clear catheter; others have a flashback chamber. ☐ If vein is successfully cannulated, lower catheter angle, advance needle and catheter 1/8th inch to ensure proper tip positioning in vein ☐ If no flash observed, withdraw needle and catheter slightly and re-attempt insertion into vein. Use caution not to withdraw needle tip completely out of skin. If this does occur, discontinue this site. ☐ If vein is missed or blows, retract needle, apply direct pressure/dressing, and try again with a new catheter at an alternate site proximal to original insertion if same limb. Limit to 2 attempts, unless OLMC authorizes additional attempts. Use proximal humerus IO if critical need for IV fluid replacement or IV drug route unless pt in cardiac arrest; then use tibial IO approach.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
If flash observed: Catheter advancement: ☐ Hold needle stationary and advance catheter off the needle into the vein up to its hub ☐ **Release tourniquet** - Failure to release before needle retraction may result in blood exposure with open catheters.		
Needle retraction: **BD Nexiva Closed Catheter:** ☐ Slightly retract needle. Allow tubing to fill completely with blood. Placement confirmed. (tubing will not fill if missed) ☐ Retract needle completely and remove from hub by pulling white end ☐ Clamp tubing ☐ Remove air valve and attach flush with provided leur lock tip ☐ Closed catheter system eliminates risk of blood exposure if used properly **Open Catheters**: ☐ Put gauze pad under hub of catheter ☐ Apply digital pressure directly proximal to catheter tip w/ one fingertip and stabilize colored hub with another fingertip without contaminating needle insertion site. If not done properly will result in bleeding from catheter. ☐ Glide the protective guard over the needle (listen for "click" that confirms safety lock) or push button to retract needle into clear safety shield. ☐ Remove encased, locked needle from the catheter hub ☐ If unable to engage needle safety lock, withdraw needle & place into sharps container ☐ Remove protective cap on extension tubing, slide leur lock end into catheter hub, and release digital pressure ☐ Twist leur lock onto catheter hub to secure ☐ Immediately discard shielded needle into sharps container if possible or place in a safe place. Maintain sharps accountability, and discard into sharps container as soon as possible.		
Flush and establish IV flow: ☐ While continuing to hold the IV catheter administer 10 mL NS flush ☐ Observe for infiltration. If present, discontinue IV and apply direct pressure/bandage ☐ If no infiltration observed, flush until line is clear and engage extension tubing clamp		
Dressing/Stabilization: ☐ Clean up blood at site with a gauze/chlorhexidine pad. ☐ Apply Tegaderm/transparent dressing Peel lining from transparent dressing exposing adhesive surface, center dressing over catheter site, apply protective film over dry skin without stretch or skin tension, and leave IV tubing connector to colored hub free. Slowly remove the frame while smoothing dressing from center to edges using firm pressure to enhance adhesion. ☐ Secure IV extension tubing w/ tape. Do not tape over IV connection or conceal hub connection. ☐ Clean up and discard wrappers and disposable components after procedure completion		
Documentation: Document insertion site, # of attempts as successful or unsuccessful, catheter gauge, time started, IV fluid, flow rate and amount infused if applicable. Label IV bag.		
Drug administration and Maintenance: ☐ Normotensive patients do not require NS IV bag and tubing unless drug administration requires multiple ports (ex. Adenosine). Nexiva provides 2 ports without tubing and is very effective for rapid IVP. ☐ To administer a drug, unclamp tubing, push drug per SOP, follow with a NS flush, and re-clamp First 1mL of flush contains drug leftover in extension tubing. Continue proper push rate for initial 1mL of flush. ☐ If necessary, select appropriate size IV bag and type of solution, spike & prime tubing o Remove infusion set from package; uncoil tubing; close clamp, remove spike protector without contaminating spike or the needle adaptor. o Turn IV bag upside down with IV & medication ports facing up; remove cover from IV port, maintain sterility of port o Insert tubing spike into IV port with a pushing and twisting motion until it punctures seal. o Invert bag. Grasp IV set at drip chamber and squeeze. Fill chamber ⅓ to ½ full or to fill line. o Open clamps and/or flow regulator to flush (prime) line with NS. Remove all large air bubbles from tubing. Empty IV tubing contains ~30 mL of air. This could cause a lethal air embolus if all infused into the patient. o Clamp tubing shut. Recap end if removed to flush tubing. o Hang IV or have someone hold bag. o Wipe end of extension set with CHG/IPA prep and attach tubing to saline lock ☐ If blood is observed in extension tubing, flush until clear and ensure clamp is engaged Do not allow stagnant blood to sit in tubing set		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Communicate location, size, and type of peripheral access to ED staff during handover report		
Competency Check: ☐ State 2 signs of infiltration: ☐ IV does not flow ☐ Local swelling ☐ Site pain/burning ☐ State methods to determine patency or check retrograde flow: ☐ Aspirate; observe blood return with no resistance ☐ Drop bag & tubing below IV site ☐ State methods to troubleshoot poorly running line (see options below) ☐ State 3 complications of an IV (see below)		
Actual time for each attempt from start to finish:		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failed to establish a patent and properly adjusted IV within 2 minute time limit ☐ Failed to take appropriate body substance isolation precautions prior to performing venipuncture ☐ Failed to maintain aseptic technique and contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performed any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage, catheter shear, or air embolism ☐ Failed to dispose of blood-contaminated sharps in proper container and reasonable time. ☐ Exhibited unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Used or ordered a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

_____

_____

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 3/18

_____
Preceptor (Print Name & Signature)

If IV does not flow, consider the following causes:	**Complications:**
☐ Tourniquet still on and in place ☐ Patient's extremity is flexed ☐ Flow clamp closed ☐ Height of IV bag too low ☐ Needle not patent (clot formation) ☐ Tip of catheter is abutted against a valve or vein wall ☐ Tubing kinked or pinched ☐ Completely filled drip chamber ☐ Air vent not patent	☐ Catheter shear and potential plastic embolism ☐ Thrombophlebitis (redness and pain) ☐ Extravasation (leakage of fluid/infiltration) ☐ Bruising/ecchymosis at the puncture site ☐ Infection, both localized and systemic ☐ Volume overload

Trouble-shooting a malfunctioning IV:

☐ Make sure the tourniquet has been removed
☐ Check all flow clamps to ensure that they are open
☐ Pull the catheter back between 1/8" and ¼"
☐ Aspirate extension tubing or lower the IV bag below the patient to check for blood return
☐ Raise the IV bag to see if line will flow better with greater "drop"
☐ Inspect the IV site for S&S of infiltration
☐ Move the limb or immobilize on arm board to stabilize a positional line
☐ Inspect tubing to make sure that nothing has pinched or kinked the line

RG 03/18

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN ACCESS

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An Unconscious adult is in need of immediate fluid resuscitation. Assemble the equipment, choose the correct size catheter from those available, and initiate catheterization of the external jugular vein.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare the equipment ☐ *Select appropriate IV solution (NS) and examine covering for leakage or other damage. Open outer bag at the precut slit at either end. Take care not to cut or puncture the inner IV bag. ☐ *Verify sterility of solution (all seals in place). Check solution for leaks, cloudiness, contaminates, precipitation, and expiration date.		
Remove infusion set from packaging, uncoil the tubing, close clamp and remove spike protector		
Turn bag upright; remove plastic cover from port, maintain sterility of port		
Grasp IV set at drip chamber and squeeze		
* Insert spike until it punctures the seal at the port		
* Turn the IV bag upright		
* Fill drip chamber ½ full and purge air from tubing. May temporarily remove end cap to facilitate this procedure, but is not necessary. Remove all large air bubbles from tubing. Hang bag on IV pole.		
* Select appropriate size IV catheter (14, 16 or 18 for fluid bolus)		
* Prepare/open CHG/IPA skin prep, gauze pads, tape, skin protectant film, sharps container. Tear 3 or 4 pieces of ¼ - ½" tape about 6-8" long		
Prepare the patient * Place patient supine or in slight Trendelenburg position. Turn pt's head away from the vein.		
Procedure * Observe strict Universal precautions & aseptic technique during catheter insertion		
* Wipe selected site with CHG/IPA prep. Allow to dry for 30 sec.		
* Occlude the vein near the clavicle with digital pressure using non-dominate hand to promote venous distention		
* Remove IV catheter from packaging. Rotate catheter hub 36O° while holding flashback chamber to loosen catheter from needle.		
Remove protective cap from needle keeping catheter sterile		
Inspect needle tip for any defects		
*Hold catheter between thumb and index finger of dominant hand (like a pool cue). Bevel up; align needle parallel with vein with point aimed toward pt's torso.		
* Penetrate skin at a 35°-45° angle, enter vein at 10°-15° angle half way between angle of the jaw & clavicle. Point catheter toward medial 1/3 of the clavicle.		
* Observe for blood return in flashback chamber. Advance needle 1/8th inch.		
* Advance catheter to the hub. **Do not let air enter the catheter once it is in the vein.**		
Needle retraction: ☐ Put gauze pad under hub of catheter; stabilize colored hub with a fingertip without contaminating needle insertion site ☐ Withdraw needle ☐ **Protectiv™ IV catheter** (Criticon): Glide protective guard over the needle; listen for "click" that confirms needle is safely locked in place. Remove encased, locked needle from the catheter hub. ☐ **Insyte Saf-T-Cath** (Becton Dickinson) o Do not fully retract needle until catheter is fully inserted into vein. o Avoid premature activation of retraction button. Push button to retract needle into clear safety shield. If activation does not occur, press button again. If activation still does not occur, withdraw needle & place immediately into sharps container. ☐ Discard shielded needle unit immediately into sharps container		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Remove protective cap on IV tubing and slide end of tubing onto the hub of the IV catheter. Use of J loop preferred between IV catheter and IV tubing.		
* While continuing to hold the IV catheter, open clamp on IV tubing to establish patency, adjust IV flow rate.		
Dressing/Stabilization: ☐ Clean up blood at site with a gauze pad. ☐ Peel lining from transparent dressing exposing adhesive surface; center dressing over catheter site; apply protective film over dry skin without stretch or skin tension, leave IV tubing connector to colored hub free. Slowly remove the frame while smoothing dressing from center to edges using firm pressure to enhance adhesion. ☐ Secure IV tubing with adhesive strips or commercial dressing as needed. Do not tape over IV connection sites. Do not conceal hub-tubing connection.		
* Document IV fluid, insertion site, # of attempts as successful or unsuccessful, catheter gauge, time started, flow rate and amount infused. Label IV bag.		
* State method to determine patency: check retrograde flow * State method to troubleshoot poorly running line (see options below)		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to establish a patent and properly adjusted IV within 2 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate BSI precautions prior to performing venipuncture ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage, catheter shear, or air embolism ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

If IV does not flow - consider the following causes:	**Complications**
☐ Flow clamp closed ☐ Height of IV bag too low ☐ Needle not patent (clot formation) ☐ Tip of catheter is abutted against a valve or vein wall ☐ Tubing kinked or pinched ☐ Completely filled drip chamber ☐ Air vent not patent	☐ Catheter shear and potential plastic embolism ☐ Thrombophlebitis (redness and pain) ☐ Extravasation (leakage of fluid/infiltration) ☐ Bruising/ecchymosis at the puncture site ☐ Infection, both localized and systemic ☐ Volume overload

Trouble-shooting a malfunctioning IV

☐ Pull the catheter back between 1/8" and ¼"
☐ Lower the IV bag below the patient to check for blood return
☐ Raise the IV bag to see if line will flow better with greater "drop"
☐ Inspect the IV site for S&S of infiltration
☐ Check all flow clamps to ensure that they are open
☐ Inspect tubing to make sure that nothing has pinched or kinked the line
☐ Make sure the tourniquet has been removed

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Lab Skill Performance Record

INTRAOSSEOUS ACCESS USING EZ IO

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

A patient presents unconscious in septic shock. You are asked to assemble the equipment and achieve venous access via the IO route using an EZ-IO driver.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalizes indications for IO infusions** ☐ Unstable pt urgently needing IV fluids or critical life-saving meds, esp. if circulatory collapse; difficult, delayed, or impossible venous access; or conditions preventing venous access at other sites. May be used prior to IV attempt in cardiac arrest (medical/trauma). ☐ States total # of attempts per site (bone) (1) ☐ Benefits of proximal humerus: Greater flow; ave. flow rate of 5 L/hour under pressure for humerus, 1 L/hour for tibia; reach the heart with medication or fluid in three seconds		
***Verbalizes CONTRAINDICATIONS** for IO infusions at first selected site (use alternate sites) ☐ Fracture of the bone selected for IO infusion ☐ Infection at selected site ☐ Previous significant ortho procedure at or near insertion site (joint replacement, *IO within 48 hrs, prosthetic devices*) ☐ Pre-existing condition (tumor near site, severe osteoporosis or other bone abnormality; severe PVD) ☐ Excessive tissue; absence of adequate anatomical landmarks (obesity, tissue edema)		
Prepare patient: If pt. conscious, advise of emergent need for procedure		
*** Select appropriate IO needle set; prepare and assemble equipment** ☐ EZ-IO driver ☐ IV NS; reg. drip tubing ☐ Pressure infuser bag ☐ PPE/Sharps container ☐ 2 luer lock syringes w/ sterile NS to prime connect tubing & flush IO: 10 mL (adults), 2-5 mL (infant/child) ☐ Conscious pt: 2% IV Lidocaine(100 mg/5 mL) preservative & epinephrine free ☐ Extension set or EZ Connect tubing ☐ Skin prep: Chlorhexidine (CHG 2%)/(IPA 70%) ☐ EZ-IO® needle sets: o 45 mm (Yellow) proximal humerus; ≥40 kg with excessive tissue over insertion site o 25 mm (Blue) >3 kg o 15 mm (Pink) 3-39 kg (children) ☐ Arrow® EZ-Stabilizer® Dressing ☐ IV Pressure infuser for 1000 mL IV bag **Flow rate:** Due to anatomy of IO space, flow rates slower than per IV cath. A 10mL NS rapid bolus/flush w/ syringe, improves flow rates. Attach a pressure infuser device around bag of IVF.		
* BSI: Universal precautions: gloves and eye protection; perform hand hygiene		
* Attach pressure infuser to IVF bag; prime IV tubing; inflate pressure infuser to 300 mmHg		
* **Prepare EZ-IO driver and needle set:** ☐ Inspect needle set packaging to ensure sterility, check expiration date on package ☐ Attach sterile NS filled syringe to EZ-Connect ® extension tubing; prime tubing (requires 1 mL; leave at least 9 mL NS in syringe); leave syringe attached to EZ Connect tubing; set unclamped ☐ Remove safety cap from needle, attach to driver (magnetized), momentarily power drill – do not touch needle		
* **LOCATE INSERTION SITE:** Position pt and palpate site(s) to identify appropriate anatomical landmarks and needed needle size. proximal medial tibia (cardiac arrest); proximal humerus		
* Cleanse site using CHG/IPA prep; allow to air dry 30 sec. Use clean, "no touch" technique, maintaining asepsis.		
* Stabilize extremity with non-dominant hand;		
☐ Proximal humerus – Adult: Aim the needle at a 45° angle to the anterior plane and posteromedially ☐ Tibia: Aim needle at a 90°angle to the bone ☐ *With other hand, hold driver w/ needle connected. Push needle tip through skin and rest tip against bone directly over insertion site. The 5 mm mark on the needle must be visible above the skin for confirmation of adequate needle length. If not visible, consider alternative site for insertion or a longer needle. ☐ Activate driver by depressing trigger on handgrip. Proximal humerus: drill gently through bone cortex (2 cm) until hub is against the skin in an adult. Tibia: Advance needle ~1-2 cm after entry into the medullary space or until needle set hub is close to the skin		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
ALLOW DRIVER AND NEEDLE to DO the WORK; maintain gentle steady, consistent, pressure on driver. ☐ **If driver seems to fail, lighten pressure on driver** ☐ If pt <40 kg: do NOT push – gently guide to avoid penetration through posterior bone ☐ **If driver fails: Insert manually using gentle twisting motion**		
* Once inserted, hold hub in place and pull driver straight off of hub		
☐ Continue to hold hub and remove stylet by rotating counterclockwise. Place directly in sharps container. NEVER return used stylet to the EZ-IO needle set. ☐ Needle should feel firmly seated in bone (do not rock needle) (1st sign of confirmation) ☐ Place EZ stabilizer dressing over the hub		
☐ *Connect primed EZ Connect tubing to hub; firmly secure by twisting clockwise ☐ Pull tabs off of EZ stabilizer dressing to expose adhesive and secure to skin ☐ Attempt to aspirate blood or bone marrow (w/ syringe attached to primed EZ Connect tubing (2nd confirmation test). Prevent needle movement – do not attach syringe directly to IO catheter. If successful, do not remove more than 1 mL. ☐ Inability to aspirate blood is NOT a reliable indicator of unsuccessful placement		
Conscious/responsive pts (before NS flush): Remove NS syringe on connecting tubing and replace w/ lidocaine syringe. Prime extension set with lidocaine (1 mL). ☐ **LIDOCAINE 2% 1 mg/kg (max 50 mg**)(2.5 mL) ***slow*** **IO over 2 min BEFORE NS flush**, unless contraindicated. Allow lidocaine to dwell in IO space 60 sec. Flush with 5 to 10 mL NS. ☐ If needed; Adult: slowly give an additional 0.5 mg/kg (max 20 mg) IO over 60 seconds		
☐ ***ALL**: Flush w/ at NS: Adult 10 mL; Child: 5 mL; infant 2 mL ☐ Observe for swelling around site. Consider 2nd attempt to aspirate after NS flush. ☐ **If placement in doubt**: leave needle in place w/ connecting tubing & syringe attached (for ED to evaluate placement) & attempt IO on alternate site, or IV		
☐ *Attach IV tubing to EZ connect tubing, and begin infusion. Frequently reassess pressure (300 mmHg) in infuser device. Re-inflate as IVF is administered. ☐ *Calculate appropriate fluid challenge volume if indicated.		
☐ Secure tubing to extremity with tape. If proximal humerus: Secure arm in place across the abdomen.		
Apply wristband to pt w date & time (reminds hospital to remove w/in 24 hours).		
* Monitor IO site, fluid infusion rate, and pt condition. Verbalizes at least 1 complication of IO access.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate BSI precautions prior to performing IO puncture ☐ Failure to identify the correct insertion site and/or correct size needle ☐ Failure to stabilize the limb/site ☐ Failure to insert needle through skin and to rest on bone prior to inserting into the bone ☐ Pushing down too hard on the driver and slowing needle insertion ☐ Twisting driver when removing from needle hub ☐ Failure to give lidocaine into IO line prior to fluid infusion if responsive ☐ Rocking needle in bone to confirm placement ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Failure to assure correct needle placement or detect early signs of infiltration] ☐ Failure to successfully establish IO infusion within 2 attempts during 6 minute time limit ☐ Failure to properly dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 3/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Finding insertion sites:

Proximal Tibia

- Extend patient's leg
- Palpate insertion site ~2 cm medial to the tibial tuberosity or ~3 cm below the patella and ~2 cm medially along the flat aspect of the tibia

Proximal Humerus

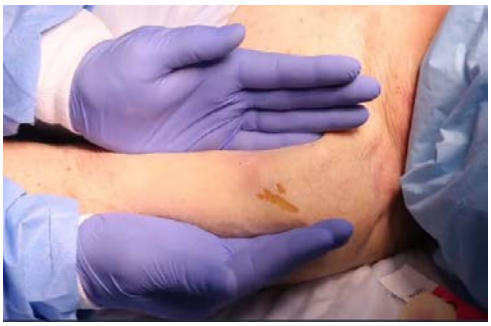
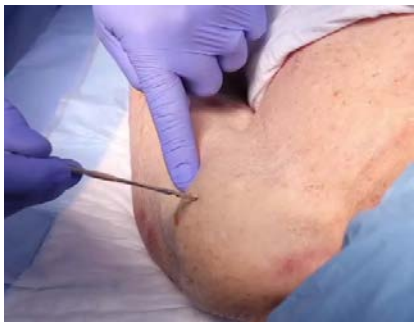
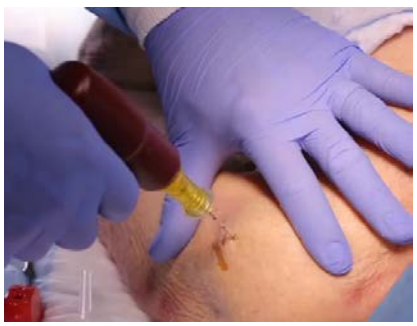
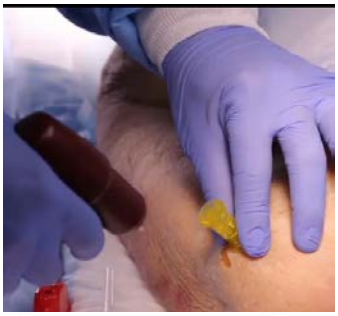
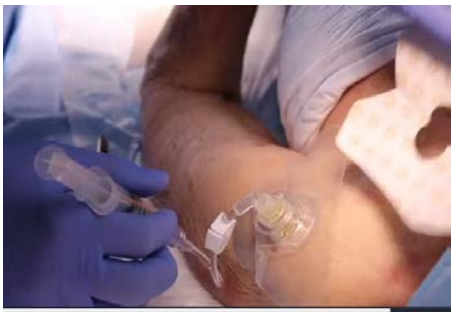
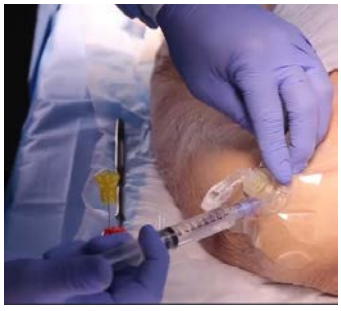
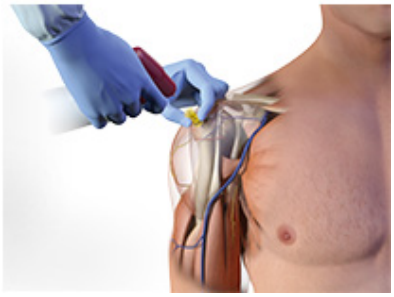
- Place patient's hand over abdomen (elbow adducted and humerus internally rotated)
- Place palm on the patient's shoulder anteriorly to identify the "ball" under the palm as the general target area
- Place ulnar aspect of rescuer's hand on upper arm vertically along the anterior axillary line
- Place ulnar aspect of rescuer's other hand vertically along midline of upper arm (see illustration below)
- Place thumbs together over arm – identify vertical line of insertion on proximal humerus
- Palpate deeply as you climb superiorly up surgical neck of humerus
- Feel for a golf ball – where T meets ball is the surgical neck
- Insertion site on most prominent aspect of greater tubercle of humerus (1-2 cm above surgical neck)

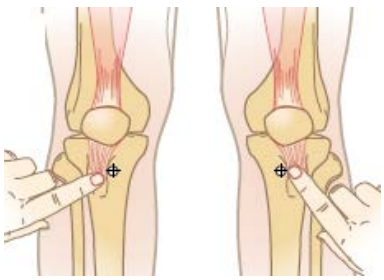
Small children - caveats	**Consider tissue density over the landmark desired)** • **Proximal Tibia -** If NO tuberosity is present, insertion is located ~4 cm below patella and then medial along the flat aspect of the tibia. If the tuberosity IS present, the insertion site is ~2cm medial to the tibial tuberosity along the flat aspect of the tibia. Carefully feel for the "give" or "pop" indicating penetration into the medullary space. • **Proximal Humerus – See above; plus** *The proximal humerus may be difficult or impossible to palpate in children < 5 years of age as the greater tubercle has not yet developed. In these cases the insertion will most likely be a shaft insertion.*

Complications of IO access

☐ Assesses for any signs of extravasation of medications or fluids into the soft tissue from a misplaced IO device (can lead to compartment syndrome)
☐ Fractures caused by the intraosseous insertion (rare)
☐ Osteomyelitis is uncommon and has not been associated with marked morbidity or mortality. Generally associated with poor aseptic technique, leaving the IO device in place for more than 24 hours, and multiple IO attempts at the same site.
☐ Fat embolus is a theoretical risk of IO insertion but has not been reported in humans.

www.teleflex.com/ezioeducation



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DRAWING UP MEDICATION FROM A GLASS AMPULE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of a medication that comes packaged in a glass ampule. You are asked to give 0.5 mL of the drug. Assemble the equipment and draw up the appropriate dose from the ampule.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
* Apply appropriate PPE		
Prepare equipment/medication ☐ Medication ☐ Sharps container ☐ Syringe/ filtered needle or straw ☐ Gauze pad		
*Inspect medication packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of the ampule; concentration, dose, and expiration date. ☐ *Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, and change in clarity or color ☐ *Calculate appropriate amount of medication for administration ☐ *Select approp syringe & needle size for volume of fluid to be withdrawn & route of administration ☐ *Remove pre-attached needle from syringe& attach a filtered needle without contaminating either needle ☐ Gently tap upper portion of ampule ☐ Place 4X4 over top of ampule, cover scored portion where the ampule should split apart ☐ Hold medication-filled bottom cylinder in non-dominant hand ☐ *Grasp the ampule top with dominant hand and quickly snap the 2 sections apart. ☐ *Use aseptic technique when exposing medication to the environment. ☐ *Place ampule top immediately into a sharps container		
Medication removal * Insert sterile filtered needle or straw into liquid medication (may invert ampule – keep tip within liquid to be withdrawn; avoid pulling air into syringe with medication)		
* Withdraw appropriate amount of medication into the syringe. Remove syringe from ampule. Discard used ampule directly into a sharps container.		
* Hold syringe needle up and tap barrel to move air bubble to the top. Eject through needle.		
* Remove filtered needle and discard into a sharps container		
* Attach appropriate needle or IV adaptor for selected route of medication administration		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication and appropriate dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DRAWING UP MEDICATIONS FROM A VIAL

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of a medication that comes packaged in a glass vial. You are asked to give 1 mL of the drug. Assemble the equipment and draw up the appropriate dose from the vial.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
* Apply appropriate PPE		
Prepare the equipment/medication ☐ Medication vial ☐ CHG/IPA prep ☐ Sharps container ☐ Luer lock syringe ☐ Vent/needle		
* Inspect the medication packaging to confirm the drug name, integrity of the medication packaging; concentration, dose, and expiration date.		
* Open package and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place)		
* Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, and change in clarity or color		
* Calculate appropriate amount of medication for administration		
* Select appropriate syringe for volume of fluid to be withdrawn		
* Remove plastic covering from the top of the vial without contaminating diaphragm. Use aseptic technique when exposing medication to the environment.		
Medication removal Fill syringe with air in an amount = to the *mL*s that will be removed. (Some sources omit this step). Connect needle/vent to syringe.		
With vial upright, insert needle/vent into vial, but not into the liquid. Inject air into the vial. Note: If removing medication from a multi-dose vial and this is not the first dose being removed, cleanse vial stopper prior to inserting needle or vent.		
* Withdraw appropriate volume/dose of medication into the syringe. (May invert vial) Remove syringe from vial.		
Hold syringe up and tap barrel to move air bubble to the top. Eject air through needle or vent.		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication and appropriate dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

Mark I, DuoDote and/or Epi pen Autoinjector

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
* Apply appropriate PPE		
Prepare/assess patient Begin IMC/ITC		
☐ *Confirm the need for Autoinjector use ☐ Confirm the absence of allergy or contraindications to the drug		
Explain drug actions, side effects, and procedure to patient.		
Prepare equipment ☐ Medication ☐ Sharps container		
☐ *Select the appropriate medication, dose, and/or number of auto-injectors for the age/size of the patient and severity of distress ☐ Inspect the auto-injector(s) to confirm the name of the drug, integrity of the container; concentration, clarity & color of the medication, and expiration date		
ADMINISTRATION		
If time allows, prep skin. If urgent proceed w/o skin prep.		
Remove safety cap from injector(s)		
Place tip of auto injector against pt's thigh (Lateral portion, midway between waist and knee)		
Push injector firmly against thigh until it activates		
Hold injector in place until medication is injected		
Discard injector directly into a sharps container		
Record medication name, dose (including concentration), route and time given		
Assess response: Reassess VS, breath sounds, resp. distress, drooling, etc.		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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_____

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

CJM: 12/16

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

METERED DOSE INHALER (MDI)

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of Proventil given via MDI. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct medication from those available, and administer the appropriate dose using the MDI technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare/assess patient Initiate Initial Medical Care. (IV not necessary if mild distress)		
*Confirm need for Proventil (hx asthma, c/o SOB w/ wheezing; RA SpO_2 <95%, peak flow in yellow zone)		
Confirm absence of allergy or contraindications to the drug		
Explain procedure to pt: parts of MDI and how to coordinate breathing through mouth with inhaling medication		
Explain that they may feel a little jittery and pulse may increase		
Prepare equipment *Inspect MDI to confirm the name of the drug, integrity of the container; concentration of the medication, and expiration date		
Shake inhaler well		
Remove cap from mouthpiece. Check mouthpiece for FB; remove if present.		
Ensure that canister is fully and firmly inserted into plastic mouthpiece		
If using inhaler for the first time, or they have not used it for more than 7 days, "test spray" it 2 times into the air; avoid spraying into the eyes		
Apply a spacer, if available		
Administer medication Have patient exhale steadily and as comfortably as they can through their mouth		
Hold inhaler upright 1 – 2 inches in front of patient's mouth. If using a spacer, insert MDI into the open space and place mouthpiece in pt's mouth, instruct them to seal their lips tightly over mouthpiece.		
Have patient breathe in slowly through their mouth, and then press down on inhaler once.		
Have pt hold their breath for 10 sec to allow the medicine to reach deeply into the lungs		
Remove inhaler and instruct them to exhale slowly		
If order is for two puffs, wait 1-2 min & shake inhaler again before giving the 2nd puff		
Have patient rinse out mouth so no drug remains (Especially inhaled steroids)		
Record medication name, dose, route and time given		
Assess response to medication: Reassess VS, breath sounds, degree of distress		

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

GIVING AEROSOL MEDICATIONS by HHN

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with a history of asthma is short of breath with wheezing. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct medications from those available, and give the correct dose using a HHN.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare/assess patient Initiate Initial Medical Care. (IV not necessary if mild distress)		
☐ *Confirm need for drug(s): Hx asthma/COPD, diffuse wheezing ☐ Confirm absence of allergy or contraindications to drug(s)		
Explain procedure to pt. Explain parts of the HHN; stress that they need to breathe through their mouth to inhale the nebulized medication.		
Explain that they may feel a little jittery and pulse may increase		
Prepare/assemble equipment ☐ Medications ☐ HHN unit ☐ O_2 source & tubing ☐ Nasal cannula		
* Inspect packaging to confirm the drug name, integrity of packaging; color, clarity, concentration, dose, & expiration date *Cross check: Reconfirm medication and appropriate dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
*Unscrew nebulizer lid to expose medication cup		
*Open medication by twisting off the top. Hold medication cup upright Without contaminating medication, pour desired dose into cup and attach nebulizer lid		
* Attach mouthpiece and O_2 reservoir tubing T piece to top of medication cup		
*Connect O_2 tubing to bottom of medication cup		
*Attach other end of the O_2 tubing to O_2 source and adjust O_2 flow to 6 L		
Watch for mist to come out of the nebulizer mouthpiece		
Administer medication (Universal precautions) *Instruct pt to hold mouthpiece firmly in their mouth; breathe deeply as they can through their mouth to inhale mist		
Attach supplemental O_2 via NC at 6 L if pt is hypoxic (need 2nd O2 source)		
Record medication name(s), dose(s), route and time given		
*Begin transport without waiting for a response (verbalizes)		
*Monitor pt throughout treatment; reassess breath sounds, SpO_2, $EtCO_2$; & VS		
Alternative technique mask using NRM or CPAP mask *Remove bag from mask and attach medication cup to mask. Adjust O_2 flow at 6 L.		
Alternative technique: In-line via BVM: *Insert adaptors to connect medication cup in a T piece to the adaptor of a BVM and administer medication with ventilatory assist.		
If successful & wheezing resolves: Continue assessment and give O_2 as needed.		
***If unsuccessful and wheezing persists:** Repeat procedure while enroute		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

MUCOSAL ATOMIZER DEVICE (MAD)

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient Initiate Initial Medical Care. (IV not necessary if mild distress)		
*Confirm need for drug		
Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug if able.		
Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to the patient (if conscious).		
*Inspect nostrils for problems that might inhibit absorption ☐ Trauma to nasal mucosa ☐ Epistaxis ☐ Damaged mucosa (chronic cocaine use) ☐ Severe hypotension or vasoconstriction ☐ If nasal secretions: suction or use alternate route		
Prepare equipment/medication * Select the appropriate medication ☐ naloxone 1 mg/1mL ☐ glucagon 1 mg/1 mL ☐ fentanyl 100 mcg/2 mL ☐ midazolam 10 mg/2 mL ☐ ketamine 50 mg/1mL (2) ☐ MAD device ☐ Syringe		
* Inspect medication packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of the medication packaging; concentration, dose, and expiration date. Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, or change in clarity or color.		
* Calculate appropriate amount (dose/volume) of medication to administer		
Draw up appropriate dose using aseptic technique; expel air from syringe **Ideal IN volume for MAD = 0.25 - 0.3 mL;** Use 1 mL leur-lock syringe If total volume > 0.4 mL: Divide total amt. between 2 syringes; give ½ dose each nostril (limit 1 mL per nostril) Remove needle and firmly attach MAD to syringe		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication and appropriate dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
Procedure (Universal precautions) ☐ *Place tip of MAD 1.5 cm within the nostril; seat firmly to avoid leaks ☐ *Aim medial/inward (toward septum) & superior/upward; Do NOT tell pt to inhale (pulls med into posterior pharynx) ☐ *Push syringe plunger briskly (important to atomize) (The nose may leak fluid so have a gauze pad or towel ready to catch secretions)		
Assess patient response to medication IN absorption not as fast as IV: may take 3-5 min for onset, 10-15 for peak effect If no effect from 1st IN dose, consider alternate route		
* Record medication name, concentration, dose, route, time administered; HC provider name, pt response		

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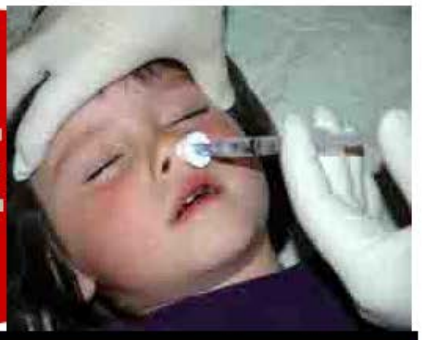
CJM 5/18

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NORTHWEST COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM
EST 1972

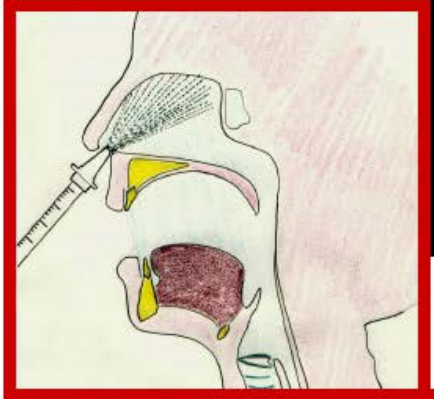
CLINICAL PRACTICE ALERT

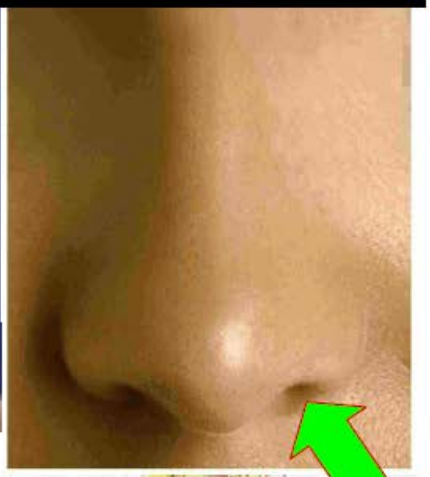


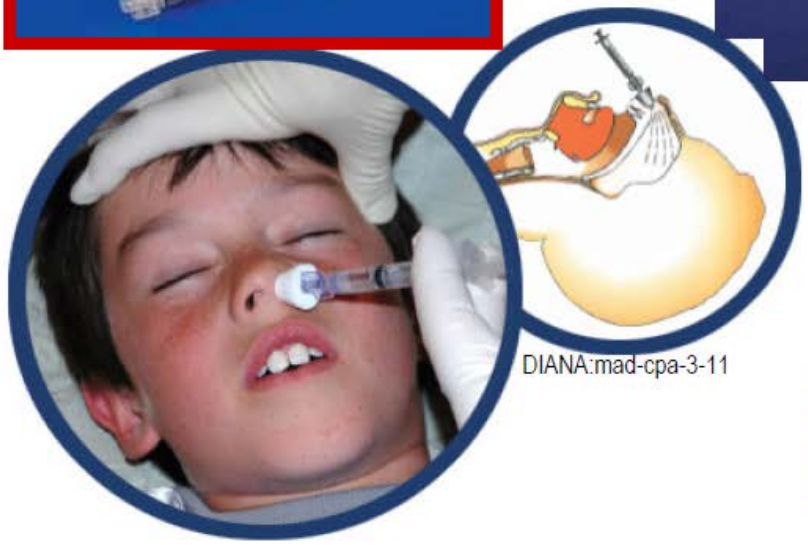
MAD – IN Administration

- **Fentanyl**
- **Glucagon**
- **Naloxone**
- **Midazolam** (10mg/2mL concentration only)

- If nasal secretions: suction or use alternate route
- **Ideal IN volume for MAD = 0.25 - 0.3 mL**
- If total volume ≥ 0.4 mL: Divide amt between 2 syringes and give ½ dose each nostril (to increase surface area)
- **Use smallest syringe (1 mL leur-lock ideal)**
- **Aim medial/inward** (toward septum) **& superior/upward**
- **Do NOT tell pt to inhale** (pulls med into posterior pharynx)
- Push syringe plunger briskly (important to atomize)
- IN absorption not as fast as IV: may take 3-5 min for onset, 10-15 for peak effect
- If no effect from 1st IN dose, consider alternate route







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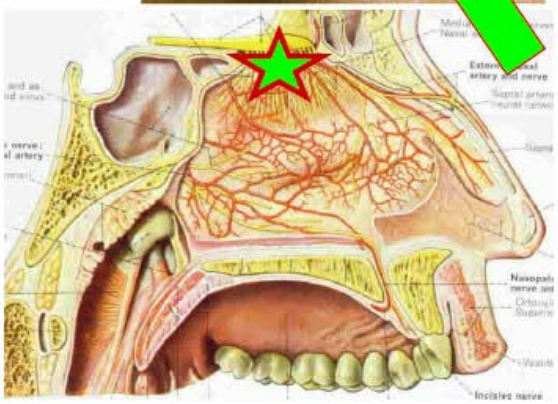

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

IV PUSH (IVP) MEDICATIONS

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

***Instructions**: An adult is in need of a medication to be administered IV Push. You will be given the drug and dose to administer. You are asked to assemble the equipment, and give the appropriate dose using the IV Push technique.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ * Confirm need for drug ☐ * Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug if possible		
***** Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to pt (if conscious)		
* Verify patent vascular access		
Prepare the equipment/medication ☐ Select the appropriate medication ☐ Inspect packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of packaging; concentration, dose, and expiration date. ☐ Open package and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place) ☐ Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, and change in clarity or color ☐ Calculate appropriate amount of medication for administration ☐ Prepare medication draw up into a syringe or engage preload cartridge with barrel of syringe) ☐ Observe syringe for air bubbles, point syringe upward, and expel bubbles ☐ ***Cross check:** Reconfirm medication and dose prepared with another qualitied HC provider		
Procedure ☐ * Observe strict Universal precautions & aseptic technique during drug delivery ☐ * Cleanse IV tubing injection port closest to IV catheter with CHG/IPA prep ☐ Attach syringe to needless port ☐ Close flow clamp or pinch tubing proximal to insertion port ☐ Inject appropriate dose of drug at the prescribed rate ☐ Open flow clamp and flush tubing with NS and readjust IV flow rate ☐ * If a one-time dose: detach syringe; discard appropriately		
* Assess patient for response to medication; repeat VS		
* Document drug name, concentration, dose, route, time given, HC provider name & pt response		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to establish a patent and properly adjusted IV within 2 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate BSI precautions prior to performing venipuncture ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage, catheter shear, or air embolism ☐ Failure to verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

IV PIGGY-BACK (IVPB) MEDICATIONS

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: *An adult is in need of a vasopressor. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct medication from those available, and administer the appropriate dose using the IVPB technique.*

Performance standard 0. Step omitted (or leave blank) 1. Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2. Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ * Confirm need for the drug ☐ * Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug if possible		
***** Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to the patient		
* Confirm patent vascular access		
Prepare the equipment/medication ☐ *Observe strict Universal precautions & aseptic technique during drug prep & delivery ☐ Select the appropriate medication and IV solution. ☐ *Cross check: Reconfirm medication with another PM ☐ *Inspect medication packaging; confirm drug name, integrity; concentration, dose, & expiration date. ☐ *Open IV outer bag and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place) ☐ * Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, change in clarity or color if poss.		
Prepare medication for administration *Add norepinephrine 4 mg/4 mL to 1,000 mL D5W or NS. Label bag. * Insert appropriate IV tubing into port of the IV bag containing the medication. Fill drip chamber ½ full.		
☐ Flush tubing with medication fluid without wasting fluid. Observe tubing for air bubbles, expel ☐ Attach an adaptor for a needless port ☐ Close the flow clamp of the primary IV tubing above the medication injection port ☐ * Set the drip rate of the IVPB to deliver the desired dose of medication		
Document drug name, concentration, dose, route and time given		
* Assess patient response to medication; repeat VS		
* Document drug name, concentration, dose, route, time given, PM who initiated IVPB & pt response		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to establish a patent and properly adjusted IV within 2 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions prior to performing venipuncture ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage, catheter shear, or air embolism ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

ORAL MEDICATION (PO) ADMINISTRATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: A patient is complaining of chest pain that started 15 minutes ago. You are asked to choose the correct medication, and to administer the appropriate dose of ASA using the PO technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ * Confirm need for the drug ☐ * Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug ☐ If possible place patient in an upright or sitting position		
***** Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to the patient		
Prepare the equipment/medication * Select the appropriate medication		
* Inspect the container or packaging to confirm the name of the drug, integrity of the medication packaging/container; color and concentration of the medication, dose of the tablet, and expiration date.		
* Determine the amount of aspirin to be administered 4 (81mg) tablets		
* Put on gloves		
Drug administration If a multiple dose container; shake 4 tablets into the lid of the container; do not touch multiple tablets. If single dose packaging; open and prepare to administer.		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication and dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
* Pour the tablets from the container lid into the patient's hand. Watch the patient place all of the tablets into their mouth. If patient needs assistance; place all 4 tablets into the patient's mouth.		
* Instruct the patient to chew and swallow the tablets		
* Paramedic may give a small amount of water to help wash down the medication. Confirm that the patient has swallowed all the medication.		
* Monitor patient's response to the medication (repeat vital signs)		
* Document drug, concentration, dose, route and time given, PM and pt response		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SUBLINGUAL (SL) MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of a medication to be administered sublingually. You are asked to choose the correct medication and to administer the appropriate dose using the SL technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ *Confirm need for the drug (Hx, PE, 12-lead ECG) ☐ *Confirm absence of allergy or contraindications to the drug		
Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to the patient		
Prepare the equipment/medication * Select the appropriate medication		
* Inspect the container to confirm name of the drug, integrity of the packaging/container; color and concentration of the medication, dose of the tablet, and expiration date.		
* Determine appropriate amount of medication for administration		
Drug administration (Universal precautions) * With gloved hand, take one tablet from container or pour one tablet into lid of the container.		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication and dose prepared with another PM		
* Temporarily remove O_2 mask if applicable. Instruct pt to open mouth and lift tongue. Place tablet under the pt's tongue. Instruct pt to close their mouth and allow the tablet to dissolve.		
Advise patient not to swallow or chew the medication. If the patient's mouth is dry, may place a few drops of NS or water under the tongue.		
* Monitor pt's response to the medication (repeat VS; reassess pain, degree of distress)		
* Document drug, concentration, dose, route and time administered, PM and pt responses		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SUBCUTANEOUS (Sub-Q) INJECTIONS

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of epinephrine 1mg/1mL 0.3 mg sub-q. Assemble the equipment, choose the correct medication from those available, and administer the appropriate dose using the sub-q technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ * Confirm need for the drug ☐* Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug		
Explain drug actions, common side effects, and procedure to the patient		
Prepare equipment/medication ☐ Syringe 1 mL w 5/8" needle ☐ CHG/IPA prep ☐ Filtered needle ☐ Epinephrine 1 mg/1 mL ☐ Sharps container ☐ Adhesive strip ☐ Gauze pad		
☐ Select the appropriate medication ☐ Inspect packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of packaging; concentration, dose, & expiration date. ☐ Open package and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place) ☐ Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, and change in clarity or color ☐ Calculate appropriate dose and draw up into syringe ☐ *Prepare medication: Draw into syringe from an ampule using filtered needle/straw) ☐ Observe syringe for air bubbles, point syringe upward, expel bubbles; Change to 5/8" needle. ☐ **Cross check:** Reconfirm medication and dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
Drug administration (Universal precautions) ☐ Select appropriate injection site on lateral middle third of patient's upper arm ☐ Cleanse selected site with CHG/IPA prep ☐ Pinch flesh in selected area with index finger and thumb to create a skin surface at least 2" in which to deposit medication. Do not touch the cleansed site. ☐ With dominant hand, grasp syringe between thumb and index finger (like a pool cue) and quickly insert needle bevel up at a 45° angle to the skin surface so needle tip remains in the sub-q space. ☐ *Slowly depress plunger to inject medication		
☐ Withdraw needle, place gauze pad over injection site, apply gentle pressure ☐ * Dispose of used needle, syringe, and ampule directly into a sharps container		
☐ Apply adhesive strip over injection site if oozing or bleeding ☐ Assess patient for response to medication ☐ * Document drug, concentration, dose, route, time given, & patient response		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

INTRAMUSCULAR (IM) INJECTIONS

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is in need of epinephrine (1mg/1mL) 0.3 mg IM for an allergic reaction. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct medication from those available, and to administer the appropriate dose using the IM technique.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare patient ☐ *Confirm need for the drug ☐* Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug ☐ Explain the drug action, possible side effects, and procedure to the patient		
Prepare equipment/medication ☐ Syringe 1-3 mL w 21-22 g; 1½ - 2½" needle ☐ CHG/IPA prep ☐ Medication ☐ Sharps container ☐ Adhesive strip ☐ Gauze pad		
☐ *Select the appropriate medication ☐ Inspect packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of packaging; concentration, dose, & expiration date. ☐ Open package and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place) ☐ Inspect solution for clumping, frosting, precipitation, and change in clarity or color ☐ Calculate appropriate dose and draw up into syringe from a vial. Give up to 3 mL of drug per inj. ☐ Observe syringe for air bubbles, point syringe upward, and expel bubbles ☐ **Cross check:** Reconfirm medication and dose prepared with another qualified practitioner		
Drug administration (Universal precautions) *Preferred site: Vastus Lateralus muscle (adults and children). Alternate site: deltoid muscle two finger breadths below acromion process if other site inaccessible.		
☐ *Cleanse selected site with CHG/IPA prep; allow to dry for 30 seconds ☐ *Gently stretch skin overlying muscle; do not to touch cleansed area ☐ *With dominant hand, grasp syringe like a dart and quickly insert needle bevel up at a 90° angle to the skin surface until it is firmly seated in muscle ☐ Release skin, hold syringe and needle in place, and gently pull back on plunger to check for blood return		
☐ *If no blood return: depress plunger and inject medication slowly ☐ *If blood return: withdraw syringe/needle, apply pressure to site, discard syringe in a sharps container, begin again		
☐ *Withdraw needle, place gauze pad over injection site, and apply gentle pressure ☐ *Dispose of used needle and syringe directly into a sharps container		
☐ Apply adhesive strip over injection site if oozing or bleeding ☐ Assess patient for response to medication ☐ *Document drug, concentration, dose, route, time given, & patient response		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

INTRARECTAL DIAZAPAM using Diastat® syringe

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: A child weighing 30 lbs presents with generalized seizure activity. The parents have Diastat available and are asking your assistance in providing diazepam via this route. You are asked to prepare and give diazepam using the Diastat syringe via the IR route.

Note: This is not the EMS System's preferred route for providing a benzodiazepine to abort tonic clonic seizure activity. In the absence of vascular access, midazolam IM is the preferred medication and route for PMs.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT:** ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Prepare the patient ☐ *Confirm need for the drug ☐* Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug ☐ Explain the drug action, possible side effects, and procedure to the patient/caregiver		
Prepare equipment/medication Diastat syringe (traditional) 2.5 mg or Diastat AcuDial system. When Diastat AcuDial is prescribed, pharmacist "dials in" the correct amount of diazepam to deliver into a pre-filled delivery system and locks it into place. The locking mechanism ensures that the correct dose is given. Drug comes in a Twin Pack that contains 2 pre-filled delivery system with the patient's dose locked in, 2 packets of lubricating jelly, administration and disposal instructions.		
* Select appropriate medication: Inspect packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of packaging; concentration, dose, and expiration date.		
* Open package and verify sterility of medication (seal pin is attached to cap)		
*Cross check: Reconfirm medication with another PM		
Push up with thumb and pull to remove cap from syringe. Remove seal pin with the cap; lubricate tip of syringe. Ensure green ready band is visible on Diastat AcuDial		
Drug administration (Universal precautions) Position pt on side with upper leg/hip flexed, to allow better visualization of anus		
*Insert syringe tip into the rectum; syringe rim should be snug against rectal opening; slowly inject medication; count to three before removing syringe. Hold buttocks together for another count of 3 to minimize leakage of medication		
***Reassess patient** ☐ Seizure activity should stop within one to three minutes ☐ Observe for signs of resp. depression (↓ rate/depth) and hypoxia. Assist ventilations prn. Slower absorption of IR Valium may make resp. depression and hypotension less likely to occur. ☐ Document drug, concentration, dose, route and time administered, & PM		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CAPILLARY GLUCOSE TESTING (Microdot Xtra® Meter)

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is tremulous, light headed, tachycardic and diaphoretic. You are asked to assemble the equipment and obtain a blood glucose reading using the Microdot Xtra monitoring system.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Verbalize indications for glucose testing ☐ All pts with AMS, neuro deficits; diaphoresis/tachycardia ☐ Seizures		
*** Prepare and assemble equipment** ☐ Microdot Xtra meter ☐ Lancet (no lancing device) ☐ Microdot Test strips ☐ CHG/IPA prep		
Verbalizes correct procedure for storage and handling of test strips ☐ Store test strips in original vial in cool, dry place 50°- 86° F. Keep away from sunlight and heat, do not refrigerate or freeze. ☐ Record the discard date on each vial (90 days from date opened) ☐ When removing strip from vial, close cap immediately. Use strip immediately. ☐ Discard unused test strips 90 days from date opened; don't use strips beyond expiration date printed on vial		
Verbalize correct procedure to storage and handling of high and low test solutions ☐ Record the discard date on each vial (90 days from date opened). ☐ Discard unused control solution 90 days from date opened; don't use solution beyond expiration date printed on vial. ☐ Store at room temperature below 86° F; keep vials of test solution tightly closed when not in use		
Verbalize need for quality control procedures using control solution testing ☐ **Frequency: DAILY (every 24 hours) if strips are opened plus…** ☐ Any time a new vial of test strips is opened ☐ Whenever meter is not operating properly ☐ If pt's S&S differ from test results ☐ Question if test results are accurate ☐ If meter is dropped or damaged ☐ Test strip vial has been left open for >2 hours ☐ Verbalize that daily tests are documented on MicroDot Quality Control Daily Check form		
☐ BSI: Apply gloves ☐ Obtain a complete set of VS; include SpO_2 to put test results into context		
Perform procedure *Open bottle and retrieve test strip. Inspect and discard if bent, scratched, wet, or damaged Close lid tightly to maintain integrity of strips.		
* Insert contact bars of test strip firmly into monitor test port so white fill chamber faces upward. (Place strip directly onto black tongue-shaped platform before inserting into meter)		
* Advance test strip until it stops. Observe monitor turn on; all lights will perform a self-diagnostic test.		
Troubleshoot monitor if error (E 1-5) codes appear before applying blood. Eject test strip by pressing eject button and follow instructions for E code identified.		
Select site: Avoid sites that are swollen, bruised, cyanotic, cold, scarred, or calloused (poor blood flow) * Cleanse side of patient's finger with CHG/IPA prep. Allow to dry completely.		
☐ *Obtain a blood drop using a lancet and correct technique (side of finger) (600 microliters) *Do not squeeze, milk finger past most distal knuckle or apply strong repetitive pressure to site. May cause hemolysis or increase tissue fluid in blood sample causing incorrect results. ☐ *Dispose of lancet in a sharps container		
☐ If skin did not dry thoroughly, wiped away first drop of blood and used second drop to run test. ☐ *Hold strip next to drop of blood; allow blood to wick into test strip. Do not smear blood onto strip or place blood on top of strip. Wait for meter to beep when test zone is full.		
Test starts automatically when blood sample is detected. Verbalize that monitor will display --- -- - followed by a countdown from 10		
*Observe display; correctly interpret significance of reading after 10 secs Reportable ranges: Meter is accurate from 20-525. If <20 = LO; > 525 mg/dL meter displays HI If LO or hypoglycemic: ensure vascular access ASAP (IO if needed); infuse D10% IVPB per SOP		
Turn off monitor: Hold meter vertically above a safe disposal container with strip pointing down; press eject button		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
Clean and disinfect meter after each use by thoroughly wiping surface of unit with an approved 1 minute disinfectant wipe and then wrap in wipe, place in disinfection case and activate 1 min timer. Wet dwell time per wipe.		
Verbalize steps to take if meter malfunctions and/or gives persistent suspected incorrect readings despite appropriate troubleshooting: Follow Medical Device Malfunction policy. Remove meter and strips from service; contact EMS MD and EMS Admin Director. Contact Frederick W. Engimann, President, Cambridge Sensors USA LLC Cell: 815-341-8094; fengimann@microdotcs.com to collect meter/strips and do an analysis.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions prior to performing skin puncture ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for incorrect test result/patient harm ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharp immediately in proper container ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 1/20

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Expected competencies for Point of Care glucose Testing (POCT):

- Only qualified and credentialed EMS personnel perform POCT.
- Only test strips (within expiration date) recommended by the glucometer manufacturer are used in testing.
- **EMS takes appropriate action if the results are not within the normal ranges.**
- **Treat the patient – not the monitor.** If pt is symptomatic, but reading is normal, REPEAT TEST on another arm/hand.
- EMS effectively problem solves error messages displayed on the device and possible incorrect readings.

Microdot error messages – See manufacturer's instruction

Complete and document **daily quality control checks** in compliance with CLIA regulations for professional use meters.

Control solution test procedure:

1. **Shake test solution well** before using. Wipe dispenser tip then waste first drop of Control Solution to ensure an accurate result.
2. Insert a test strip into the Microdot Xtra meter. Black contact bars must go fully into the meter.
3. Remove cap, invert bottle and squeeze out one drop of control solution. Apply the drop to the strip by bringing the meter and the strip to the drop. Touch drop with the top edge of the test strip and wait until the test pad fills with the solution. Results appear in 10 seconds.
4. Compare results with the ranges of expected results shown on the test strip vial. (Low=Blue cap; High=Red cap)
5. **If results outside of expected range,** repeat test. If second test falls outside of normal range, repeat test with new bottle of control solution and test strips. Verify that strips are not part of recalled lots and that strips and test solutions are not damaged and/or past their expiration dates. Verify that strip test vials have not been left open and meters are in correct mode. **Error persists: implement medical device malfunction policy.**

Glucose log completion and submission:

May use System's current paper form, a fillable PDF document (paper form as template), or third party software such as ImageTrend, Target Solutions, or other program that meets these criteria:

- Original electronic documentation must include all data on the System's current Glucometer Quality Control Daily Check Form including signatures (written or electronic).
- A monthly summary log must be exported to an Excel file, one page per vehicle, in an easily viewable format to show that all information is complete. Daily electronic signatures are not required on the end of month report, but agencies must be able to produce an electronic signature for individual daily checks if requested.
- PEMSCs will provide a written or electronic signature at the end of their agency monthly glucometer report to attest to their review and verification of data completeness and accuracy.

Due date: Submit Glucometer logs to the assigned HEMSC/educator by the 4th week of the following month.

MicroDot® Glucometer Quality Control Daily Check Form

EMS Agency:_____ Vehicle ID #_____ Month/Year:_____

Instructions: Test meters daily if strips are open and per procedure. **Begin a new log on the first day of each month**.

Date	**LEGIBLE Signature**	EMS license #	Low Result	Low Range	High Result	High Range	Strip Lot #	Exp. Dates for BOTH **Strips / Solutions**
EX	PM J. Doe	060000046	33	29-59	320	260-420	7103002	7-15-20 / 8-29-20
1								/
2								/
3								/
4								/
5								/
6								/
7								/
8								/
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10								/
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PEMSC signature: _____ Date: _____ (Rev. 1/20)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DEXTROSE 10% (25 g / 250 mL)

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: *An unconscious adult is determined to be severely hypoglycemic. You are asked to assemble the equipment and administer the appropriate dose of D10% (25 g / 250 mL) via IVPB. The patient weighs 150 pounds.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Equipment needed: ☐ IV start supplies (size-appropriate IV catheter ☐ 0.9% NS IV solution ☐ D10% (25g/250 mL) ☐ 2 sets IV tubing (15 drops = 1 mL) ☐ CHG/IPA prep		
Verbalize the 7 rights of medication administration: RIGHT: ☐ Person ☐ Drug ☐ Dose ☐ Route & site ☐ Reason ☐ Time ☐ Documentation		
Verbalize the following: ☐ Drug action: Concentrated source of carbohydrate for IV infusion ☐ *Indication: Confirmed hypoglycemia ☐ *Side effects: hyperglycemia. Less likely with D10% than with D50%: hyperosmolarity, hypervolemia, phlebitis, pulmonary edema, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral ischemia		
Confirm RIGHT PATIENT (Drug is indicated) ☐ Confirm hypoglycemia (bG ≤ 70) or S&S hypoglycemia ☐ Confirm absence of allergy to the drug (hypersensitivity to corn products) ☐ Confirm absence of contraindications to the drug: glucose level is normal or high		
Prepare the patient Explain drug and procedure to the patient		
Start peripheral IV/IO line with age & size appropriate catheter per procedure. Hypertonic dextrose solutions (above 5% concentration) should be given slowly, preferably through a small bore needle into a large vein, to minimize venous irritation. Infuse 0.9 NS at TKO rate		
* Verify patency of primary IV line. In peripheral vein, check for retrograde blood flow (should be blood return in tubing) when IV bag is lowered. IV and IO lines should run well with no swelling at the site.		
Prepare equipment/medication: Confirm RIGHT DRUG: D10% (25g/250mL) ☐ Open D10% outer wrap and verify sterility of medication (all seals in place) ☐ Check drug solution for color (discoloration), clarity (particulate matter), expiration date		
Prepare medication for administration (RIGHT ROUTE & site – IV or IO) Concentrated dextrose solutions should not be administered via sub-q or IM routes ☐ Insert piercing pin from secondary set IV macrodrip tubing into D10% IV bag. Suspend and squeeze drip chamber to fill ⅓ full; prime tubing without wasting fluid; close clamp ☐ Cleanse IV injection port closest to patient on primary IV tubing with CHG/IPA ☐ Using strict aseptic technique, attach secondary set (D10% line) to primary IV tubing at port closest to the patient ☐ Close flow clamp of primary IV tubing; open secondary tubing to D10% line to begin infusion		
Deliver RIGHT DOSE in RIGHT TIME Calculate appropriate dose of medication based on age, size, blood glucose (bG) level. Maximum rate at which dextrose can be infused without producing glycosuria is 0.5g/kg /hr. **Adult dose if bG is borderline 60-70 & no evidence of pulmonary edema:** ☐ Open IV WO for DEXTROSE 10% and infuse 12.5 Gm (125 mL or ½ of IV bag). ☐ Once dose administered, close IV clamp on D10% IV and open 0.9 NS clamp to TKO rate. **Adult dose if bG < 60 and no evidence of pulmonary edema:** ☐ Open IV WO for DEXTROSE 10% and infuse 25 Gm (entire 250 mL). ☐ Once dose administered, close IV clamp on D10% IV and open 0.9 NS clamp to TKO rate. **If S&S of hypoglycemia fully reverse** and pt becomes decisional after a partial dose, reassess bG. If >70; clamp off D10% and open 0.9 NS TKO		
Children and Infants if bG is borderline 60-70 and symptomatic: ☐ Give half (½) of the dose listed below.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ **Children and Infants (up to 50 kg or 110 lbs) dose if bG < 60:** Initial dose **0.5g/kg up to 25 g** (5mL/kg) For smaller children, draw up desired volume into a syringe and administer slow IV push. Give additional 0.5 g/kg (5mL/kg) if pt remains hypoglycemic &symptomatic 5 min after initial medication dose.		
☐ **If pt has HF or a history of HF and lungs are clear:** standard dose, but slow infusion rate to 50 mL increments followed by reassessment ☐ **If pt has HF and lungs have crackles or wheezes:** Call OLMC for orders		
Verbalize Caution: administering too forcefully can result in loss of IV line and damage to surrounding tissues. Exercise care to insure that the IV catheter is well within the lumen of the vein and that extravasation of the medication does not occur. If IV infiltration with fluid extravasation does occur, immediately stop the infusion and inform OLMC.		
Reassess patient response 5 minutes after infusion: Mental status (GCS) and blood glucose level **If bG 70 or greater**: Ongoing assessment **If bG less than 70**: Repeat D10% in 5 Gm (50 mL) increments at 5 -10 minute intervals. Reassess bG and mental status every 5 minutes after each increment.		
RIGHT DOCUMENTATION: Note presenting S&S of hypoglycemia; baseline bG level; lack of contraindications to drug; drug name, concentration, dose (in Gm), route, time given; patient response (repeat bG level and mental status); any side effects and/or complications.		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

Peds dosing DEXTROSE 10% (25 g/250 mL)
Dose: 0.5 g/kg (5 mL/kg) (0.1 g/1 mL in solution)
Max initial dose: 25 g

Weight	Dose g = mL	Weight	Dose g = mL	Weight	Dose g = mL
6.6 lbs = 3 kg	1.5 g = 15 mL	41.8 lbs = 19 kg	9.5 g = 95 mL	77 lbs = 35 kg	17.5 g / 175 mL
8.8 lbs = 4 kg	2 g = 20 mL	44 lbs = 20 kg	10 g = 100 mL	79.2 lbs = 36 kg	18 g = 180 mL
11 lbs = 5 kg	2.5 g = 25 mL	46.2 lbs = 21 kg	10.5 g = 105 mL	81.4 lbs = 37 kg	18.5 g = 185 mL
13.2 lbs = 6 kg	3 g = 30 mL	48.4 lbs = 22 kg	11 g = 110 mL	83.6 lbs = 38 kg	19 g = 190 mL
15.4 lbs= 7 kg	3.5 g = 35 mL	50.6 lbs = 23 kg	11.5 g = 115 mL	85.8 lbs = 39 kg	19.5 g = 195 mL
17.6 lbs = 8 kg	4 g = 40 mL	52.8 lbs = 24 kg	12 g = 120 mL	88 lbs = 40 kg	20 g = 200 mL
19.8 lbs = 9 kg	4.5 g = 45 mL	55 lbs = 25 kg	12.5 g = 125 mL	90.2 lbs = 41 kg	20.5 g = 205 mL
22 lbs = 10 kg	5 g = 50 mL	57.2 lbs = 26 kg	13 g = 130 mL	92.4 lbs = 42 kg	21 g = 210 mL
24.2 lbs = 11 kg	5.5 g = 55 mL	59.4 lbs = 27 kg	13.5 g = 135 mL	94.6 lbs = 43 kg	21.5 g = 215 mL
26.4 lbs = 12 kg	6 g = 60 mL	61.6 lbs = 28 kg	14 g = 140 mL	96.8 lbs = 44 kg	22 g = 220 mL
28.6 lbs – 13 kg	6.5 g = 65 mL	63.8 lbs = 29 kg	14.5 g = 145 mL	99 lbs = 45 kg	22.5 g = 225 mL
30.8 lbs = 14 kg	7 g = 70 mL	66 lbs = 30 kg	15 g = 150 mL	101.2 lbs = 46 kg	23 g = 230 mL
33 lbs = 15 kg	7.5 g = 75 mL	68.2 lbs = 31 kg	15.5 g = 155 mL	103.4 lbs = 47 kg	23.5 g = 235 mL
35.2 lbs = 16 kg	8 g = 80 mL	70.4 lbs = 32 kg	16 g = 160 mL	105.6 lbs = 48 kg	24 g = 240 mL
37.4 lbs = 17 kg	8.5 g = 85 mL	72.6 lbs = 33 kg	16.5 g = 165 mL	107.8 lbs = 49 kg	24.5 g = 245 mL
39.6 lbs = 18 kg	9 g = 90 mL	74.8 lbs = 34 kg	17 g = 170 mL	110 lbs = 50 kg	25 g = 250 mL

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

MONITORING a NASOGASTRIC TUBE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with a nasogastric tube must be transported. You are asked to prepare the patient for transport and explain the steps a paramedic should take to troubleshoot a non-draining tube.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*** State indications for an NG tube** ☐ Aspiration risk ☐ Need for gastric lavage ☐ Need for gastric decompression		
* Universal precautions		
State at least two **complications** of NG tubes ☐ Soft tissue trauma from poor technique ☐ Tube misplacement ☐ Tube obstruction		
Check to see if tube is draining. If no drainage: ☐ Use a 60-mL syringe; instill air into tube. Listen over the epigastric area for air movement into the stomach. ☐ Aspirate syringe to see if gastric contents can be withdrawn. ☐ If the tube is misplaced, contact OLMC to see if the tube can be removed. If not, leave tube in place and ensure nothing gets instilled into the tube.		
☐ Disconnect tube from suction machine if applicable ☐ Tape a glove securely around distal tube end to collect drainage		
Secure tube prior to transport: ☐ Ensure that tube is secure to nose or face ☐ Without tension on tube extending from nose or mouth, measure length to upper chest ☐ Place loop of tape around tube at that point creating a tape tab and pin through tape to shirt or gown to prevent kinking or dislodging during transport		
Allow distal end of tube to rest in pt's lap if sitting or below stomach if supine to allow for gravity drainage. Do not allow end of tube to touch floor.		
If patient is non-decisional/combative apply soft wrist restraints to protect tube		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.
☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

MONITORING an INDWELLING URINARY CATHETER

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult with a Foley catheter must be transported. You are asked to prepare the patient and explain the steps a paramedic should take to ensure safe transport with an indwelling urinary catheter in place.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*** State indications for an indwelling urinary catheter** ☐ Urinary retention or incontinence ☐ Epidural ☐ Surgical patient (drainage of urine) ☐ Clinical need/unstable/sacral or perineal wound ☐ Medications ☐ Strict output ☐ Comfort care		
* Universal precautions		
State at least two **complications** of indwelling urinary catheters ☐ Soft tissue trauma; bleeding ☐ Tube kinking, obstruction ☐ Infection (common) ☐ Abdominal pain ☐ May be pulled out accidentally: inflated balloon can cause trauma; impotence		
Assess for S&S of urinary tract infection ☐ Pain ☐ Change in urine color ☐ Abdomen/flank discomfort ☐ Temp > 38° C ☐ Clots/mucous in urine		
***Secure tube prior to transport:** ☐ Maintain closed system; don't clamp tubing ☐ Ensure that securing device or tape applied to upper thigh prevents tension on tubing and "in & out" movement of catheter from urethra (Photo 1) ☐ Ensure that tubing is never kinked or obstructed to prevent Autonomic Hyperreflexia or infection ☐ Secure drainage bag below level of bladder; don't allow bag to be carried higher than bladder ☐ Don't place bag between patient's legs on stretcher ☐ Do not allow drainage tube to loop around leg or fall below bag (no dangling or looping) ☐ Don't let bag lay on floor		
☐ Recommend drain urine out of tubing and collection bag pre transfer; document output (Photo 2) ☐ *Wash hands before & after emptying bag, change gloves - avoid touching spout to container		
If patient is non-decisional/combative apply soft wrist restraints to protect tube		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

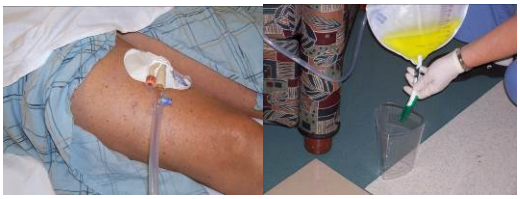
☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CONTACT LENS REMOVAL: HARD LENSES

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult has experienced ocular trauma but the globe appears intact. You are asked to remove the hard contact lenses.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*__Obtain rapid gross visual acuity__ ☐ Can read name badge ☐ Sees shape/shadow/motion ☐ Can count fingers ☐ Sees light projection only ☐ No light perception (NLP)		
__*Prepare and assemble equipment – Apply BSI__ ☐ Contact lens storage case or 2 containers w/ lids ☐ Suction cup - optional ☐ Sterile saline without preservatives ☐ Towel or 4X4s		
__Prepare patient__ ☐ Remove external debris by gently touching adhesive tape against closed eyelids. ☐ Gently remove dirt, blood, or makeup from eyelids with 4X4s moistened with saline or cotton applicators. Do not dislodge clots. ☐ Place 2 mL of sterile saline into each specimen cup and label containers L & Rt. If a lens case is used, place a few gtts of saline into each compartment. ☐ If eye appears dry, instill several drops of preservative-free sterile saline solution and wait a few minutes before removing the lens to help prevent corneal damage.		
Locate the lens in each eye: Can be seen moving on cornea when pt. blinks or by looking sideways across eye - shine a penlight across the eye.		
Critical steps: It is safer for the lens to be entirely on sclera (white) or cornea (color) then partially on each. So if unable to remove, slide to either position.		
Using one thumb, pull the pt's upper eyelid towards the lateral orbital rim (towards ear)		
With other thumb on lower lid, and index finger on upper lid gently move the lids towards each other to trap the lens edges and break the suction.		
Gently press eyelids together toward lens. Use slightly more pressure on lower lid when moving it toward bottom edge of lens.		
☐ Pop or slide the lens out between the lids ☐ Remove the lens and place it in prepared container ☐ Remove and care for the opposite lens in the same manner		
Examine the eyes for redness or irritation		
__Optional approach: Suction cup removal of hard lenses__ ☐ Wet the suction cup with a drop of saline ☐ Gently pull up the upper lid with index finger and pull lower lid down with thumb ☐ Press the suction cup gently to the center of the lens ☐ Pull the suction cup and lens away from the eye in a straight line ☐ Place the lens in the prepared container		
State one complication of the procedure: Trauma after touching cornea w/ suction cup or attempting to remove dry lenses		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CONTACT LENS REMOVAL: SOFT LENSES

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult has eye trauma but the globe appears intact. You are asked to remove the soft contact lenses.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*__Obtain rapid gross visual acuity__ ☐ Can read name badge ☐ Sees shape/shadow/motion ☐ Can count fingers ☐ Sees light projection only ☐ No Light Perception (NLP)		
__*Prepare and assemble equipment__ ☐ Contact lens storage case or 2 containers w/ lids ☐ Suction cup - optional ☐ Sterile saline without preservatives ☐ Towel or 4X4s		
* Apply BSI (gloves)		
Prepare patient ☐ Remove external debris by gently touching adhesive tape against closed eyelids. ☐ Gently remove dirt, blood, or makeup from eyelids with 4X4s moistened with saline or cotton applicators. Do not dislodge clots. ☐ Place 2 mL of sterile saline into each specimen cup and label containers L & Rt. If a lens case is used, place a few gtts of saline into each compartment. ☐ If eye appears dry, instill several drops of preservative-free sterile saline solution and wait a few minutes before removing the lens to help prevent corneal damage.		
Locate the lens in each eye: Can be seen moving on cornea when pt. blinks or by looking sideways across eye when shining a penlight across eye. They are less dangerous than hard lenses when left in place.		
Critical steps: It is safer for the lens to be entirely on sclera (white) or cornea (color) then partially on each. So if unable to remove, slide to either position.		
Raise upper eyelid with index finger and hold it against the upper orbital rim. Place thumb on lower lid and gently pull down.		
Have pt look up and slide the lens downward onto sclera (white of eye) with index finger of other hand		
Compresses or pinch lens gently between index finger and thumb		
Remove lens from eye and place in separate, clearly marked ("right" and "left") containers filled with sterile saline solution		
State one complication of the procedure: Trauma as a result of touching the cornea while attempting to remove the lenses.		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

INSTALLATION OF TETRACAINE EYE DROPS

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is experiencing severe eye pain after falling asleep wearing their contact lenses. You are asked to assemble the equipment and perform installation of tetracaine eye drops for possible corneal abrasions.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*__Obtain rapid gross visual acuity__ ☐ Can read name badge ☐ Sees shape/shadow/motion ☐ Can count fingers ☐ Sees light projection only ☐ No Light Perception (NLP)		
☐ Determine care provided prior to EMS arrival		
Prepare the patient ☐ *Confirm need for the drug ☐ *Confirm absence of allergy or contraindication to the drug		
Explain the drug action, possible side effects, and procedure to the patient		
* Select appropriate medication: Inspect packaging to confirm drug name, integrity of packaging; concentration, dose, and expiration date		
* Inspect solution for precipitation and change in clarity or color		
* Open package after verifying sterility of medication		
Perform procedure: * Universal precautions * Instruct patient to look up		
* Gently pull lower eyelid downward		
☐ *Without touching medication container to eye, instill 1 gtt tetracaine into conjunctival cul-de-sac ☐ * Do not place drops directly onto the cornea		
Release lower eyelid and allow pt to close eyes normally to distribute gtts Provide patient with tissue to absorb excess drops		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Factually document below your rationale for checking any of the above critical criteria.

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

EYE IRRIGATION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult has experienced a chemical splash to their eyes. You are asked to assemble the equipment and perform eye irrigation.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ **Determine type of chemical if known:** acid, alkali or other – but do NOT delay onset of irrigation ☐ Determine care provided prior to EMS arrival		
*** Prepare and assemble equipment** ☐ 1000 mL NS IV or any clean/non-toxic solution ☐ Gauze pads ☐ Towels ☐ Regular IV tubing ☐ Tetracaine gtts ☐ Bath basin		
* Universal precautions		
Prepare patient – move as quickly as possible ☐ Contact lenses may actually act as a barrier from caustics. Do not delay irrigation in order to remove contact lenses. Lenses generally are more easily removed after a period of irrigation and should then be discarded. ☐ Perform rapid visual acuity for light perception only while starting the irrigation procedure		
Explain procedure to patient if awake		
* Instill **tetracaine drops** per procedure. Note: The degree of pain is not necessarily a good indicator of severity of a chemical burn as the pain in one eye may mask the pain in the other. Alkali burns have been known to cause nerve damage, providing their own analgesic effect. With some caustics, the onset of pain may be delayed for hours.		
☐ Position patient on side if only 1 eye needs irrigation with affected eye downward or turn head to side. Place supine if both eyes must be irrigated. ☐ Place towel around neck; position bath basin to collect liquid		
Perform procedure * Apply dry gauze above and below eyelids Ask patient to look upward and gently pull down lower lid		
☐ * Aim fluid from inner to outer canthus, avoid direct stream onto cornea. Irrigation must cover the whole surface of the external globe and extend into the conjunctival fornices. ☐ * Ask patient to look down and gently retract upper lid. Irrigate under upper lid. ☐ * Do NOT neutralize with a solution of opposite pH – will cause heat reaction ☐ * Do NOT use an O_2 nasal cannula as an irrigating tool. Does not ensure chemical removal from all eye surfaces ☐ May transition to a Morgan lens after 1 L of manual irrigation if available		
Remove any particulate matter with a moistened cotton applicator		
Continue irrigation enroute, repeating installation of tetracaine prn. Note: irrigation should be continued until eye pH returns to normal. This may require at least 30 minutes for acid burns and 2 to 3 hours (or more) for alkali burns. Assume the caustic is an alkali until proven otherwise.		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.
☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 2/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

EYE PRESSURE PATCH

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions*: An adult has sustained a possible corneal abrasion. You are asked to pressure patch the affected eye.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
***Obtain rapid gross visual acuity** ☐ Can read name badge ☐ Sees shape/shadow/motion ☐ Can count fingers ☐ Sees light projection only ☐ No Light Perception (NLP)		
* Inspect the eye for signs of perforation or penetration		
***Prepare and assemble equipment** ☐ Tetracaine eye drops ☐ Oval eye patches (2) or 4x4 gauze (2) for each eye to be patched ☐ Tape - at least three 9" lengths ☐ Towel or 4X4s		
*Apply BSI (gloves)		
State one contraindication to the procedure: ☐ Eye irritation as a result of infection ☐ Suspected open globe evidenced by hyphema, leak of aqueous or vitreous humor, tear-drop shaped pupil etc.		
Prepare patient ☐ *Instill several drops of tetracaine and wait a few sec before applying the patch ☐ Cleanse skin around eye to remove debris, drainage, or residual eye medications		
Critical steps: Ask patient to close eyes		
Determine the number of eye pads needed to fill the depth of patient's eye socket		
*Fold oval eye patch in half or 4x4 in quarters		
*Position folded patch or 4x4 against closed lid. Cover first patch with one or more flat eye patches angled across eye to fill socket.		
☐ *Tape snugly in place with parallel strips of tape extending from central forehead to lateral cheek on both sides of patch. Before securing tape to cheek, lift cheek up, apply tape, and then release cheek. ☐ Avoid placing tape over side of nose or nasolabial fold.		
***State one complication of the procedure:** ☐ Eye patches applied too tightly can result in eye damage ☐ Further trauma due to lid motion under a loose patch		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in the potential for patient harm ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

PEDIATRIC MEASUREMENT using a LENGTH-BASED TAPE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

***Instructions**:* A child appears to be very ill. Accurately use the Broselow pediatric length based tape to determine the size/weight of various pediatric manikins and identify the information to be gained from the tape relative to catheter sizes, fluid volumes to infuse, drug doses, etc.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* Apply PPE		
* Place child in supine position		
* Place the end of the tape with the arrow (RED) at the top of the patient's head		
* Stretch tape down to the child's heel		
* Identify the color section on the tape		
State at least 4 points of information to be offered by measuring child's size with the tape: ☐ *Approximate weight of the patient ☐ *Medication dosages ☐ *Equipment sizes: (i-gel size, suction catheter, oral/nasal airways) ☐ *Fluid bolus amounts		
* Document patient's weight on patient care report		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

PEDIATRIC ADVANCED AIRWAY ADJUNCTS (Age ≤12 yrs)

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Notes from 2019 SOP: *If BLS unsuccessful: May make 1 attempt at advanced (alternate) airway per SOP and local protocol. Repeat attempt requires OLMC order.*

Instructions: *An unconscious child presents from a submersion incident with an impaired airway but protective airway reflexes intact with a carotid pulse present. No c-spine injury is suspected. Prepare the equipment and place an i-gel.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
* States indications **for advanced airway (extraglottic) airways in children**: ☐ Persistent airway impairment, ventilatory failure (apnea, RR <12 or >40; shallow/labored effort; $SpO_2 \leq 94$; increased WOB (retractions, nasal flaring, grunting) → fatigue ☐ Inability to ventilate/oxygenate adequately after insertion of OP/NP airway and/or via BVM ☐ Need ↑ inspiratory pressure or PEEP to maintain gas exchange or sedation to control ventilations.		
BSI: Universal and droplet precaution		
☐ **IMC:** SpO_2 and $ETCO_2$: evaluate before and after airway intervention; auscultate breath sounds for baseline; confirm patent IV/IO; ECG monitor ☐ Consider and Rx causes of obstruction; position, suction, manual maneuvers, medications for an allergic reaction, FB removal with direct laryngoscopy; attempt to ventilate w/ peds BVM		
Prepare patient ☐ Position appropriately with pad under occiput or torso depending on age and size ☐ Open the airway manually ☐ AMS & airway patent: Gag reflex present: > 4 yrs: NPA; No gag reflex (all ages): OPA		
☐ **Preoxygenate 3 minutes:** **Apply NC 6 L**; maintain during procedure – PLUS: ☐ IF RR ≥ minimum normal for age: O_2 12-15 L/(peds) NRM - OR ☐ IF RR <12 or shallow: O_2 15 L/BVM q. 3 to 5 sec; pressure & volume just to see chest rise (Target SpO_2 ≥95%)		
Prepare equipment: Drugs & airway equipment per procedure ☐ Check suction source; attach rigid tip catheter; prepare i-gel and cricothyrotomy equipment ☐ Select i-gel based on child's size, not chronological age; measure w/ Broselow tape up to 35 kg **i-gel size / Pt Size / Pt wt (kg) / (LBS) / Broselow color / Suction size** 1.5 Infant 5-12 kg 11-25 Pink, red, purple 10 Fr. 2 Small child 10-25 kg 22-55 Yellow, white, blue 10 Fr. 2.5 Large child 25-35 kg 55-77 Orange 10 Fr.		
☐ Lubricate i-gel per procedure ☐ Commercial tube holder or tape, head blocks or tape, stethoscope		
☐ **If responsive to pressure and/or gag present: Sedation** (and Pain mgt)**: KETAMINE** 2 mg/kg slow IVP (over 1 min) or 4 mg/kg IN/IM. Allow for clinical response before insertion (if possible); See notes on peds sedation in IMC. ☐ **Contraindications/restrictions to using sedatives:** Coma with absent airway reflexes or known hypersensitivity/ allergy to drugs; consider need for BLS airways & BVM		
Place advanced airway per procedure: ☐ Maintain O_2 6 L/NC during procedure ☐ Monitor VS, level of consciousness, skin color, $ETCO_2$, SpO_2 q. 5 min. during procedure ☐ If HR <60 or SpO_2 < 95%: Pause & give 1 breath q. 3-5 sec w/ O_2 15 L//Peds BVM until condition improves.		
Confirm advanced airway placement ☐ Ventilate w/ 15 L O_2/peds BVM at age-appropriate rate; observe chest rise. Auscultate over epigastrium, both midaxillary lines and bilaterally over anterior chest. ☐ Definitive confirmation: $ETCO_2$ **Time of first breath:** _____		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
If successful: ☐ O_2 15 L/peds BVM continue ventilating every 3 to 5 seconds just to see chest rise ☐ Secure airway with commercial device. Reassess $ETCO_2$ & lung sounds. ☐ Apply lateral head immobilization. ☐ **Assess need for Postinvasive airway sedation and analgesia (PIASA) –** If SBP >70 + 2 X age or ≥90 if 10 yrs: ☐ **KETAMINE** 0.3 mg/kg slow IVP every 15 min OR ☐ **MIDAZOLAM 0.1 mg/kg slow IVP (0.2 mg/kg IN/IM)** (max single dose 2 mg). May repeat q. 2 min to total of 10 mg based on size and BP. ☐ Consider need for FENTANYL (standard dose) if restless/tachycardic and midazolam used for sedation ☐ Continue monitoring $ETCO_2$ & lung sounds to confirm adequacy of ventilations & tracheal placement		
If unsuccessful: Ventilate with O_2 15 L/peds BVM. May repeat attempt X 1 based on OLMC order.		
If advanced airway unsuccessful and good air exchange w/ peds BVM: Continue ventilations/BVM.		
If unable to place advanced airway or adequately ventilate with BVM: Consider need for cricothyrotomy: Children ≤12: needle; may attempt surgical crico in children 8 - 12 only per OLMC.		
* **Reassess**: Frequently monitor SpO_2, $EtCO_2$, tube depth, VS, & lung sounds enroute to detect displacement, complications (esp. after pt movement), or condition change If deteriorates, ✓ **D**isplacement of i-gel, **O**bstruction of tube, **P**neumothorax, **E**quipment failure (DOPE)		
State complications of the procedure: ☐ Post-airway **hyperventilation**: Use watch, clock, timing device ☐ **Barotrauma:** pneumothorax & tension pneumothorax; esophageal perforation ☐ Trauma to teeth or soft tissues ☐ Undetected malpositioning ☐ Hypoxia, hypercarbia, hypotension, dysrhythmia		
Critical Criteria: Check if occurred during an attempt (automatic fail) ☐ Failure to initiate ventilations within 30 sec after applying gloves or interrupts ventilations for >30 sec at any time ☐ Failure to take or verbalize body substance isolation precautions ☐ Failure to voice and ultimately provide high oxygen concentrations [at least 85%] ☐ Failure to ventilate patient at an age & size appropriate rate ☐ Failure to provide adequate volumes per breath [maximum 2 errors/minute permissible] ☐ Failure to pre-oxygenate patient prior to placing advanced airway and suctioning ☐ Failure to successfully ventilate and oxygenate effectively ☐ Failure to assure proper airway placement by $ETCO_2$ and auscultation of chest bilaterally and over the epigastrium ☐ Inserts any adjunct in a manner dangerous to the patient ☐ Suctions patient excessively or does not suction the patient when needed ☐ Failure to manage the patient as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		
Evaluator initials for each attempt		

Factually document your rationale for checking any of the above critical items below.

_____

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 6/19 _____ Preceptor (Print name / signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

PEDIATRIC IV INSERTION

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: A 4 y/o is in need of peripheral vascular access for a TKO line. You are asked to assemble the equipment, choose the correct size catheter from those available, and initiate an IV on the manikin.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Verbalize indications for IV: ☐ Fluid & elect replacement ☐ Drug administration Most urgently needed for: hypovolemia, hemorrhage, or prolonged cardiac dysfunction with acidosis		
Prepare patient and caregiver Use age-appropriate techniques to prepare the child. Inform them about procedure in terms they can understand (what they will experience and feel). Explain procedure to caregiver; provide reassurance.		
Prepare equipment ☐ *Select appropriate IV solution (NS) ☐ 1000 mL NS or ☐ 250 mL NS and examine covering for leakage or other damage. Open outer bag at the precut slit at either end. Take care not to cut or puncture the inner IV bag. ☐ *Verify sterility of solution (all seals in place). Check solution for leaks, clarity, cloudiness, contaminates, precipitation, and expiration date.		
Spike IV bag & prime IV tubing ☐ Remove infusion set from package; uncoil tubing; close clamp, remove spike protector without contaminating spike or the needle adaptor. ☐ Turn IV bag upside down with IV & medication ports facing up; remove cover from IV port, maintain sterility of port ☐ *Insert tubing spike into IV port with a pushing and twisting motion until it punctures seal. ☐ *Invert bag. Grasp IV set at drip chamber and squeeze. Fill drip chamber ⅓ to ½ full or to the fill line. ☐ *Open clamps and/or flow regulator to flush (prime) line with NS. May temporarily remove end cap to facilitate procedure, but not necessary. Remove all large air bubbles from tubing. (Empty IV tubing contains ~30 mL of air. This could cause a lethal air embolus if all infused into the patient.) ☐ Reclamp tubing shut. Recap end if removed to flush tubing. ☐ Hang IV or have someone hold bag. Place capped tubing end close to where line will be started for easy access.		
* Select appropriate **IV catheter**. Type of venipuncture device will depend on the child's age, activity level, purpose of IV, available veins, and site selected. Largest gauge catheter with the shortest length is preferred to allow rapid fluid infusion when volume resuscitation is necessary. ☐ Neonates 24-26 g ☐ Infants 22-24 g ☐ Children 20-22 g ☐ Adolescents needing fluids 16-18.g		
☐ CHG/IPA skin prep ☐ Gauze pads ☐ Tape ☐ 50-60 mL syringe. 3-way stopcock ☐ Skin protectant film ☐ Tourniquet ☐ Sharps container ☐ Tear 3-4 pieces of ¼-½" tape ~4-6" long ☐ IV protector shield; arm board		
Procedure * Observe strict Universal precautions & aseptic technique during catheter insertion		
Site selection/preparation Select vein that is pliable, appears long enough to accommodate catheter length without traversing a joint, and large enough to allow blood flow around the catheter. Commonly selected vessels: metacarpals on dorsum of hand, accessory cephalic, cephalic, and antecubital (often visible or palpable in children when other veins won't dilate, as in shock or severe dehydration). During CPR: use IO. Avoid veins in the inner wrist or arm -small and uncomfortable to access. Avoid sites with circumferential burns, infection, or marked edema; extremity with a suspected fracture. ☐ Expose extremity to be cannulated. Inspect for suitable site. ☐ Place small roll of gauze behind elbow to aid in hyperextension for antecubital site. ☐ May need to papoose child with sheet to protect their safety during procedure.		
* Apply venous tourniquet 4" proximal to selected IV site; palpate distal pulse. Never leave in place for more than two minutes as changes occur in slowed venous blood.		
* Lightly palpate veins with index finger. If it rolls or feels hard and rope-like, select another vein. Avoid points of flexion if possible. If vein easily palpable but not sufficiently dilated: ☐ Tap gently over vein with your finger. **Do not slap** - will collapse the vein.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Place extremity in a dependent position ☐ Have patient open and close fist several times		
* Prep site with CHG/IPA*. Dry 30 sec. Do not contaminate by touching after cleaned.		
Catheter insertion ☐ Remove protective cap from needle in a straight outward manner keeping catheter sterile. (Do not depress white activation button of Insyte® catheter) ☐ If using InSyte catheter: Rotate catheter hub 36O° to loosen catheter from needle. Failure to do so may affect needle retraction. NEVER slide catheter end over needle to break seal. ☐ Inspect needle tip for defects		
* Anchor vein with thumb distal to insertion site, stretching the skin near the vein. Do not place your thumb directly over vein or blood flow will be occluded and veins will flatten. If using a hand vein, slightly flex patient's wrist.		
* Hold catheter between thumb and index finger of dominant hand (like a pool cue). Insert needle, bevel up (in relation to the patient's skin surface) through skin & vein at a 15-30° angle. (Very sharp catheters enter veins with little or no popping sensation.) Take care not to enter too fast or too deeply as needle can pass through back-side of vein.		
☐ Observe for blood return in flashback chamber ☐ If vein is missed, retract needle as described below, apply gauze dressing/Band-Aid and begin again with a new catheter at another site		
☐ If vein successfully cannulated: Lower catheter angle to almost parallel to skin & advance needle/catheter 1/8th inch to ensure proper tip positioning in vein ☐ If unable to enter vein, withdraw needle & catheter slightly, use caution not to withdraw needle tip out of skin. Re-attempt to advance into vein. If vein is missed or needle is pulled entirely out of skin, retract needle, apply gauze/Band-Aid and begin again with new catheter at another site. Limited to 2 attempts unless OLMC authorizes additional tries.		
Catheter advancement: * Hold flash chamber/needle stationary and use index finger to advance catheter off the needle into the vein up to its hub. (Needle provides guidewire effect for catheter advancement. Some catheters have a push tab on the top of the colored hub for this step)		
* **Release tourniquet** (Failure to release before needle retraction may result in blood exposure)		
Needle retraction: ☐ Put gauze pad under hub of catheter ☐ Apply digital pressure directly proximal to catheter tip w/ one fingertip and stabilize colored hub with another fingertip without contaminating needle insertion site ☐ **Protectiv^{TM} IV catheter** (Criticon) o Glide the protective guard over the needle o Listen for the "click" that confirms needle is safely locked in place o Remove encased, locked needle from the catheter hub ☐ **Insyte Saf-T-Cath** (Becton Dickinson) o Do not fully retract needle until catheter is fully inserted into vein. o Avoid premature activation of retraction button. Push button to retract needle into clear safety shield. If activation does not occur, press button again. If activation still does not occur, withdraw needle & place immediately into sharps container. ☐ Discard shielded needle unit immediately into sharps container		
Connect IV tubing to catheter and establish IV flow: ☐ *Remove protective cap on IV tubing; slide end of tubing onto IV catheter hub; release pressure to vein ☐ Use of J loop preferred between IV catheter and IV tubing ☐ *While continuing to hold the IV catheter, open clamp on IV tubing to start fluid flow to establish patency, adjust desired flow rate. Note: When using a roller or screw clamp for flow regulation, rate must be monitored closely as vein spasm, vein pressure changes, pt movement, bent or kinked tubing, and gravity drop height may cause flow rate to vary markedly. * If giving an IV bolus, calculate child's wt. X 20 mL/kg. Attach 60 mL syringe to stopcock; open stopcock to IV bag and withdraw appropriate amount. Turn stopcock to child and slowly push fluids. Repeat until correct amount given (over 5 min) while preserving the integrity of IV. If IVF is given too fast or too slowly, child may experience phlebitis, infiltration, circulatory overload, or insufficient resuscitation.		
Dressing/Stabilization: ☐ Clean up blood at site with a gauze pad.		

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	Attempt 1 rating	Attempt 2 rating
☐ Peel lining from transparent dressing exposing adhesive surface; center dressing over catheter site; apply protective film over dry skin without stretch or skin tension, leave IV tubing connector to colored hub free. Slowly remove the frame while smoothing dressing from center to edges using firm pressure to enhance adhesion. ☐ Secure IV tubing with adhesive strips or commercial dressing as needed. Do not tape over IV connection sites. Do not conceal hub-tubing connection. ☐ **Protect the site**: Immobilize limb on an arm board. Position board so fingers curve over the end rather than being fully outstretched on a flat plane. Cover/protect site with a paper or Styrofoam cup sliced in half or a commercially available product secured over IV insertion area.		
* **Document** IV fluid, insertion site, # of attempts as successful or unsuccessful, catheter gauge, time started, flow rate and amount infused. Label IV bag.		
*State 2 signs of infiltration (D/C line) ☐ IV does not flow ☐ Local swelling ☐ Site pain/burning		
* State method to determine patency: check retrograde flow * State method to troubleshoot poorly running line (See adult IV access procedure)		
* Properly discard all disposable components; Sharps directly into sharps container		
State 3 complications of an IV (See adult IV access procedure)		
Note actual time for each attempt from start to finish:		
☐ *Check if patent IV was not established within 2 minutes		
Monitor and document response to initial fluid bolus: improvement in capillary refill, mental status, skin color and temperature of the extremities, ↓ HR, and elevation of an initially low BP.		
Critical Criteria - Check if occurred during an attempt ☐ Failure to establish a patent and properly adjusted IV within 2 minute time limit ☐ Failure to take or verbalize appropriate body substance isolation precautions prior to performing venipuncture ☐ Contaminates equipment or site without appropriately correcting the situation ☐ Performs any improper technique resulting in potential for uncontrolled hemorrhage, catheter shear, or air embolism ☐ Failure to dispose/verbalize disposal of blood-contaminated sharps immediately in proper container at the point of use ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses or orders a dangerous or inappropriate intervention		

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Factually document your rationale for checking any of the above critical items below.

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_____

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Rating: (Select 1)

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_____

Preceptor (Print name / signature)

CJM: IVPEDS 12/16

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

REMOVAL of CHILD from CAR SEAT for SPINE MOTION RESTRICTION

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Team repeat
Name #2	2nd attempt: #1: [ ] Pass [ ] Repeat
Date	#2: [ ] Pass [ ] Repeat

Instructions: *A child presents with possible spine trauma following an MVC. Prepare the equipment and remove the child from the car seat and place them in spine motion restriction on a peds spine board.*

Performance standard 0. Step omitted (or leave blank) 1. Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2. Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Equipment needed ☐ Backboard/scoop stretcher of appropriate size ☐ Peds cervical collar ☐ Towel rolls and/or appropriate size ☐ Min. 2 rescuers ☐ Straps for board/scoop ☐ Heavy-duty scissors		
Prepare the patient *Apply manual c-spine motion control while keeping child as calm as possible; limit head and neck motion.		
Remove car seat padding from sides of the pt's head and neck if possible. If padding cannot be removed push into the seat as best as possible.		
To remove or loosen the harness: ☐ Unbuckle 5 point harness & remove from limbs. If seat has a removable clip or bar type device at the back for the harness system; remove so harness can be slipped out of the shoulder slots. If this is difficult, cut the straps with heavy-duty scissors. ☐ To loosen harness, check for tightening/loosening tabs at bottom of seat. Infant carriers may have a tightening clip on back of seat. If manipulating the straps causes movement of the pt or is difficult, cut the straps.		
Place car seat at foot of the backboard/scoop stretcher. Tip seat backwards onto the device (child's torso flat; legs upward). The child should look as if a chair was tipped over and he or she is laying flat in the chair, with the back of the chair on the board (photo 1).		
☐ 1st rescuer positions self at child's head. Slide hands along each side of child's head until hands are behind child's shoulders. Support head and neck laterally with rescuer's arms (photo 2). ☐ 2nd rescuer controls child's body.		
The rescuer at head performs a 3 count. At count of 3, the child is slid upward out of the car seat onto the board/scoop and immobilized per usual procedure (photo 3)		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature0



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SECURING PEDIATRIC PATIENT: ACR4

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Team repeat
Name #2	2nd attempt: #1 ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date	#2 ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: *Prepare the equipment and secure a child to a stretcher using the ACR4.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Equipment needed* ☐ Stretcher ☐ ACR4 straps and harnesses ☐ Child or manikin		
Prepare the patient* ☐ Measure child with Broselow tape if size unknown ☐ Explain to child/caregiver what you intend to do and each step as it is done.		
Prepare the equipment* Position 4 harness straps on stretcher frame. Place blue straps to desired position of patient and pass buckle through loop to secure to the frame. (Premark strap position for various sizes on stretcher)		
☐ Select appropriate size device (Extra small 4-11 lbs, Small 11-26 lbs, Medium 22-55 lbs, Large 44-99 lbs ☐ To attach harness, lay ACR on cot and secure using 4 buckles, ensuring straps are not taut and harness is not twisted		
Perform procedure* Place patient on top of flat, open harness. One rescuer holds child in place and engages w/ child.		
Release chest strap. Fit shoulder straps. Reconnect quick release chest strap.		
Feed straps through 'D' rings. White marker on strap must pass through 'D' ring and be visible. After straps are fed through 'D' rings, press hook and loop firmly together, ensuring correct position of white marker indicating minimum hook and loop contact area		
Fit and engage waist straps - Press firmly together. Pull waistband over and close hook and loop. Make sure hook and loop are correctly aligned and slide 3 fingers under harness to ensure it is not attached too tightly.		
Peel back outer waistband leaving inner attached.		
Position crotch pad centrally, close and engage upper strap, pressing firmly together, ensuring the markers (A-B) have a sufficient hook and loop engagement in the contact area.		
☐ Tighten the 4 harness straps ensuring patient remains central on the ambulance cot. ☐ Secure the patients legs with the stretcher strap if larger child		
General information: ☐ *If the device becomes contaminated, how should it be cleaned?* (Machine washable) ☐ *Can patient be transitioned quickly from sitting to flat or to the recovery position?* (Yes) ☐ *Can the device be used with the stretcher back rest in the raised position?* (Yes)		
Critical errors ☐ Failure to confirm that pt is secured properly ☐ Failure to manage pt as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses a dangerous adaptation of appropriate securing procedure		

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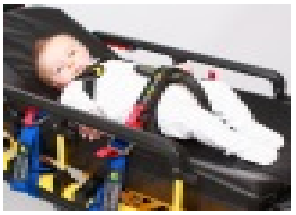

Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 8/17

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SECURING PEDIATRIC PATIENT: Ferno Pedi-Mate®

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass	☐ Team repeat
Name #2	2nd attempt: #1 ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date	#2 ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: *Prepare the equipment and secure a child to a stretcher using the Pedi-Mate.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Equipment needed* ☐ Stretcher ☐ Pedi-mate ☐ Child or manikin		
Prepare the patient* ☐ Measure child with Broselow tape if size unknown ☐ Explain to child/caregiver what you intend to do and each step as it is done.		
Prepare the equipment* - Positioning on the stretcher ☐ Remove any devices attached to the cot ☐ Raise cot backrest; lock in place at 15-45°angle. Keep shoulders higher than pelvis; maintain proper center of gravity. ☐ Unroll Pedi-Mate and spread it flat on the cot mattress with all straps extended ☐ Center the blanket left to right on the mattress ☐ Position blanket with black backrest strap at point where you expect patient's shoulders to rest. ☐ Run ends of backrest strap around cot backrest until they meet in back, fasten buckle. Leave slack for final adjustment.		
Securing the Pedi-Mate ☐ Place pt on the Pedi-Mate. If the black backrest strap is not at the patient's shoulder level, adjust the blanket position. ☐ With blanket positioned, tighten backrest strap by pulling firmly on free end of strap until mattress is compressed ☐ Fasten a main frame strap by threading the free end downward between the cot main frame and mattress next to the head-end sidearm casing. ☐ Wrap the strap up around the cot main frame and fasten the buckle. Leave a little slack in the strap for final adjustment. ☐ Repeat with the other mainframe strap ☐ Tighten each main frame strap by holding onto the buckle with one hand and pulling firmly on the free end of the strap		
Perform procedure* - Securing the patient Pull crotch strap buckle up between patient's legs and lay the strap on the patient's abdomen.		
Lift shoulder strap over one shoulder. Place pt's arms through strap; lock buckle half into central buckle. Repeat other side.		
Thread shoulder strap onto the pt's left side through the chest clip and slide the chest clip to armpit level		
Snug shoulder/torso strap against pt's shoulder and chest by pulling the loose end of the strap with one hand while steadying the central buckle with the other hand. Repeat with the other torso strap.		
Snug the crotch strap by pulling on the free end.		
General information: ☐ *If the device becomes contaminated, how should it be cleaned?* (Machine washable) ☐ *Can patient be transitioned quickly from sitting to flat or to the recovery position?* (Yes) ☐ *Can the device be used with the stretcher back rest in the raised position?* (Yes)		
Critical errors ☐ Failure to confirm that pt is secured properly ☐ Failure to manage pt as a competent paramedic ☐ Exhibits unacceptable affect with patient or other personnel ☐ Uses a dangerous adaptation of appropriate securing procedure		

Scoring: All steps must be independently performed in correct sequence with appropriate timing and all starred (*) items must be explained/ performed correctly in order for the person to demonstrate competency. Any errors or omissions of these items will require additional practice and a repeat assessment of skill proficiency.

Rating: (Select 1)

☐ **Proficient**: The paramedic can sequence, perform and complete the performance standards independently, with expertise and to high quality without critical error, assistance or instruction.

☐ **Competent:** Satisfactory performance without critical error; minimal coaching needed.

☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 8/17

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

DRESSING & BANDAGING – superficial wound

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Apply PPE (gloves)		
Determine location of the wound and expose injured area (cut away clothing as appropriate, preserving evidence as necessary)		
Inspect wound for size, type, depth, nature (arterial/venous), amount and type of bleeding, debris, & foreign bodies. Remove loose debris or F/B.		
Remove all jewelry from the injured area and distally		
Select appropriate size dressing		
Open dressing using sterile technique and place over the wound site. Apply direct pressure with hand over the dressing.		
Secure dressing with a bandage, using roller gauze, wrapping distally to proximally. If a limb, leave fingertips or toes exposed to check distal neurovascular status. Secure the bandage with tape.		
Assess pain and consider need for pain medication; apply cold pack to reduce swelling.		
Note the rate at which a dressing becomes saturated with blood and apply additional pressure or consider need for more aggressive hemorrhage control		

Comments_____

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Rating: (Select 1)

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Preceptor (Print name / signature)

5/14

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

HEMORRHAGE CONTROL- Use of Hemostatic gauze –Tourniquets

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ Apply PPE **Expose wound; Assess for nature of bleeding:** ☐ Type (arterial, venous, capillary) ☐ Source ☐ Amount ☐ Rate ☐ Explain all interventions to patient		
Apply **direct digital pressure** using palm of hand over a single layer sterile dressing placed over wound unless contraindicated (open scalp wound w/ possible unstable fx) or more aggressive measures indicated (exsanguinating wound)		
Bleeding persists: (Direct pressure ineffective or impractical; wound not amenable to tourniquet e.g. trunk, groin, neck, head or other location where a tourniquet cannot be used – pack wound with **hemostatic gauze – Celox *Rapid* Z-fold preferred)** ☐ Cover all bleeding surfaces; tightly pack unfolding Celox *Rapid* directly to the source of bleeding in deep wounds. Pack remaining wound cavity with Celox (will likely be painful during packing process); mound up. Take care that Celox granules that slough off of dressing do not get into the eyes. ☐ Apply FIRM pressure using palmar aspect of hand over dressing for at least 1 min or until bleeding stops ☐ Once bleeding stops, apply pressure bandage (if an extremity) to hold dressing in place. ☐ Do not remove blood-soaked bandages from wound in the field, may cause more bleeding		
Severe extremity bleeding Verbalize need for a **tourniquet** ☐ * Mangled extremity; amputation ☐ * Arterial bleed ☐ * Direct pressure ineffective or impractical; hemostatic dressing ineffective in hemostasis		
Procedure for CAT® or TMT tourniquet Route band around extremity 2-3 cm proximal to wound; pass free-running end through inside slit of buckle or tighten buckle clip. If wound is over a joint or just distal to a joint, apply tourniquet just proximal to the joint. Do NOT apply over a joint or a fracture.		
CAT: Pass band back through the outside slit of the buckle. This uses the Friction Adaptor Buckle which will lock band in place. Pull the band tight and securely fasten the band back on itself		
*Twist the Windlass Rod™ until bleeding stops and/or distal pulse is absent. Lock rod with the clip: Bleeding should be controlled. Secure rod with the strap.		
If bleeding continues, place 2nd tourniquet proximal to 1st		
*Reassess extremity; ensure bleeding has stopped. Tourniquet should be visible/well marked (time applied). Do NOT obscure with clothing or bandages. Continue reassessment enroute. Do NOT release tourniquet until patient reaches definitive care.		
Assess need for pain management: If hemodynamically stable – fentanyl per SOP		
Documentation (verbalize) ☐ MOI: Blunt, penetrating ☐ Site of tourniquet application: arm, leg; R or L ☐ Measures used prior to tourniquet application ☐ Time tourniquet applied ☐ Who applied and/or removed tourniquet ☐ Success of hemorrhage control ☐ Total tourniquet time in minutes ☐ Whether pt required pain meds d/t tourniquet pain ☐ Tourniquet-related complications if known: ischemia damage, compartment syndrome		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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CJM 2/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

NEEDLE PLEURAL DECOMPRESSION

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is experiencing severe shortness of breath following chest trauma and you suspect a tension pneumothorax. You are asked to assemble the equipment and perform needle pleural decompression.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications for procedure/S&S of a tension pneumothorax ☐ ***Unilateral absence of breath snds** ☐ ***SBP < 90** ☐ Severe dyspnea ☐ JVD ☐ Asymmetric chest expansion ☐ Pleuritic chest pain ☐ Hyperresonance to percussion on affected side		
State contraindications for procedure ☐ **SBP > 90** ☐ Simple pneumothorax		
***Prepare and assemble equipment** ☐ 10 g; 3"-3.25" needle or Pneumofix ☐ 10 mL syringe ☐ CHG/IPA prep		
Attach 10 mL syringe to end of IV catheter		
*Observe Universal precautions (gloves & face protection); maintain aseptic technique		
Prepare patient: Explain procedure to patient if awake		
Perform procedure *Identify landmarks: 2nd-3rd intercostal space in midclavicular line on affected side		
Cleanse skin with CHG/IPA prep		
*Insert needle at a 90° angle to chest wall over superior border of 3rd or 4th rib		
*Listen for "pop" as needle penetrates pleural space; observe plunger move in syringe or sudden movement of the green indicator toward pt if using Pneumofix. If aspirating with syringe, air or fluid may be withdrawn. Stop needle advancement.		
Assess radial pulses and ventilatory status for improvement		
*Holding needle in place, advance catheter into chest 2-3 cm or up to hub; remove needle – prevent catheter kinking; secure catheter to chest wall with ½" tape to prevent dislodgement. May place flutter valve over catheter hub by taping one finger cut from a disposable glove with small slit cut in the end.		
*Immediately place needle in a sharps container		
Reassess pt to determine need for a second needle placement		
Verbalizes at least 2 **complications** associated w/ this procedure ☐ Hemothorax: Inadvertent puncture of costal vessels ☐ Pneumothorax if not pre-existing ☐ Sub-q emphysema ☐ Prolonged pain from injury to intercostal nerves		
Transport pt to a Level I trauma center if ground transport time ≤ 30 min		

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CJM 2/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

CLOSURE OF AN OPEN PNEUMOTHORAX

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Instructions: An adult is experiencing severe shortness of breath following penetrating chest trauma and you suspect an open pneumothorax. You are asked to assemble the equipment and apply a vented chest seal.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications for procedure/S&S of an open pneumothorax ☐ Penetrating chest trauma with visible defect ☐ *Unilateral to bilateral absence of breath snds ☐ Aphasia (inability to speak) ☐ Sucking sound from wound on inhalation ☐ Asymmetrical chest expansion ☐ Sub-q emphysema ☐ Severe dyspnea; hypoxia ☐ Frothing/bubbling at site		
Prepare patient: Explain procedure to patient if awake		
Immediately cover wound with gloved hand while prepping equipment		
***Prepare and assemble equipment: Commercial dressing**: The TLS Provider manual recommends use of a chest seal with an exhaust valve (Asherman chest seal, Bolin chest seal or Halo vent). All work well on dry skin with no blood coming from wound. Asherman and Bolin seals may more easily peel off wet skin compared to the SAM, HyFin, Russell, or FastBreathe seals. Laminated vent channels on other chest seals allow effective evacuation of blood and air from the pleural cavity and prevent tension hemopneumothorax. Laminated vent channels also prevent adhesive failure because blood does not accumulate behind the chest seals. ITLS recommendation: Based on local protocols, vented chest seals fitted with a laminated vent channel should be applied to patients with open pneumothorax.		
☐ Dressings should be at least 3 or 4 times the size of the defect. ☐ Open package, center dressing over wound. Peel away protective liner; avoid wrinkling during application ☐ Observe patient for improvement in ventilatory distress		
Note: Past recommendations were to place an occlusive dressing taped on 3 of 4 sides to allow air to egress and prevent a tension pneumothorax. These guidelines have not proven to be effective or realistic. Covering the wound improves respiratory mechanics, but the three-sided occlusive dressing is no longer recommended. Tactical Combat Casualty Care Guidelines recommend a vented chest seal and a non-vented seal if a vented one is unavailable (Kheirabadi et al, 2013; NAEMT Tactical Combat Casualty Care Guidelines, Oct. 28, 2013)		
Oxygen 12-15 L/NRM; assist with BVM as necessary. Use positive pressure ventilations with caution in pts who have penetrating chest wounds. High ventilatory pressures may force air from an injured bronchus into an adjacent open pulmonary vein, producing systemic air emboli. This may account for many of the dysrhythmias and sudden deaths that occur in patients with severe penetrating chest wounds.		
☐ Observe for development of a tension pneumothorax: May develop if penetrating wound has a one-way flap, is sealed with an occlusive dressing, or blood accumulates in the vent. ☐ If pt becomes dyspneic and BP drops, temporarily lift/remove chest seal to release air or allow blood to escape. ☐ Assess need for needle pleural decompression if no improvement following removal of dressing		
Transport pt to a Level I trauma center if ground transport time ≤ 30 min		

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CJM 2/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

APPLICATION of a rigid C-COLLAR

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
*State at least three **indications for spine motion restriction following blunt trauma** per national policy guidelines, position statements, and SOP: ☐ Acutely altered level of consciousness (e.g., GCS <15, evidence of intoxication) w/ MOI ☐ Midline neck or back pain and/or tenderness ☐ Focal neurologic signs and/or symptoms (e.g., numbness or motor weakness) ☐ Anatomic deformity of the spine ☐ Distracting circumstances/injury (long bone fx, degloving, or crush injuries, large burns, emotional distress, communication barrier, etc.) that impairs pt's ability to contribute to a reliable exam)		
*RESCUER #1 provides manual splinting of head/neck as found (in neutral alignment if possible). Never apply traction to neck or spine.		
*Assess/open/maintain airway, ventilations & gas exchange		
Select and prepare equipment *Rescuer #2: Use fingers to measure key dimension for proper collar sizing (imaginary line from top of shoulder where collar will sit to bottom plane of chin)		
*Rescuer #2: Apply key dimension to the collar by aligning fingers with the bottom edge of the plastic neck band. Select sizing window closest to the height of the stacked fingers. Adjust chin piece until the markers are visible in both windows of the chosen size collar. Press tab locks on both sides of collar to secure.		
Rescuer #2: Pre-form collar by flexing end w/o strap inward to triangular trach hole		
Collar application ***PT SITTING:** Rescuer #2: Apply collar by sliding chin support up the chest wall until collar is placed under the chin. Pt's chin should at least cover the central fastener.		
*Rescuer #2: Secure collar by using the trach hole as an anchor point. Gently pull posterior portion around back of neck and secure Velcro tab.		
***PT SUPINE:** Rescuer #2: Slide back of collar under neck. Position chin piece and fasten Velcro as above.		
Both positions: ☐ If heavy or bulky clothing is removed, pt should be resized for an appropriately fitting collar ☐ *Pad occiput to keep head and neck in neutral alignment; apply lateral immobilizers.		
☐ ***Can SMR be properly performed with a c-collar only or pt in a sitting position?*** [NO]. ☐ ***What additional steps are needed?*** Stabilize rest of spine by keeping head, neck, and torso in alignment. Secure to a stable reference point. Options: scoop stretcher, long backboard, vacuum mattress, or ambulance cot. ☐ ***If the patient's head must be elevated, how should that be accomplished?*** Elevate the splinting device at the head while maintaining alignment of neck and torso. ☐ Use blocks, blanket roll, or head immobilizer so flexion, extension, and/or rotation of head/neck is minimized ☐ Secure pt to cot, scoop stretcher, or long board with straps across shoulders, hips, knees		
Verbalizes: The collar should not impede mouth opening or airway clearance; obstruct airway passages or breathing; or be loose as to allow the chin to sink below the collar chin piece.		

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CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

KENDRICK EXTRICATION (Vest-Type) DEVICE (KED)

Name #1:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Team repeat
Name #2	2nd attempt:	#1: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date		#2: ☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Assesses pain, SMV in all extremities & need for extrication and spine motion restriction		
*__Verbalize at least 2 contraindications__ to use of KED or vest-type device: ☐ Unstable pt. or scene w/ possible spine injury. (use rapid extrication) ☐ A vest-type device could cause hypoventilation in a pt w/ dyspnea ☐ Reliable pt. w/ uncertain or neg MOI w/ normal neuro exam		
*Rescuer #1 Apply manual stabilization to head and neck *Rescuer #2 Correctly size and apply c-collar		
Rescuer #2 Prepare KED for insertion behind patient		
*Rescuer #2: Slip body portion of KED behind pt. w/ smooth side towards pt's back. Straighten KED so pt. is centered in device and head support is behind head.		
Move leg straps down from stored position		
*Bring chest flaps around pt. Fasten middle strap first. (*MBLHT)		
Position firmly under armpits by using lift handles on side of unit		
*Fasten bottom chest strap next		
*Bring leg straps under buttocks; cross over to opposite side and secure into device unless contraindicated. Pad groin as needed.		
*Adjust head pad to fill gap between head and head support		
*Bring head flap forward and secure with straps over forehead and under chin piece of c-collar		
Release manual stabilization		
*Secure top chest strap last Check all straps for snugness before moving patient		
☐ *Place foot end of long board next to pt's buttocks, perpendicular to pt. Pivot pt. parallel to board. ☐ *Lift pt slightly onto board and position supine maintaining axial alignment. Keep knees bent during position change.		
Once supine, disengage leg straps and lower legs to board; may loosen chest straps to ensure adequate ventilations		
*Secure pt & KED to the long board with straps		
Reassess spine pain, SMV in all extremities		

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CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

* MBLHT (My baby looks hot tonight helps recall the order of strap application: middle, bottom, legs, head, top)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

HELMET REMOVAL

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

NOTE: Never apply traction to neck or spine. See SOP re removal of protective equipment.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
☐ *Rescuer#1: Kneel at pt's head, apply manual stabilization by palming each side of helmet & curling fingertips over helmet's lower edge so thumbs are on pt's mandible and index fingers are on the occipital ridges. ☐ *Rescuer #2: Position at pt's side near shoulder		
☐ *Perform primary assessment while patient supine w/ helmet in place ☐ *Remove chin strap or face shield if more direct access required for airway assessment ☐ *If airway/ventilations adequate; immobilize w/ helmet (pads) in place using tape and blanket roll and padding as necessary to maintain axial alignment		
State indications for procedure: ☐ *Helmet fails to hold head securely (loose-fitting) ☐ *Helmet/face shield prevent airway control even after removal of face shield ☐ Helmet has a face shield that cannot be removed within a reasonable period of time ☐ Helmet prevents proper immobilization for transport		
State contraindications for procedure: Untrained personnel unless obvious airway impairment evident & failure to remove helmet would compromise patient		
If pt awake, explain procedure. Instruct pt not to attempt to help or to move. (Assess/document SMV)		
If helmet has snap-out ear protectors, pry them loose with a tongue blade and remove. If helmet has an inflatable pad, DO NOT decompress air bladder until after the next step.		
*Rescuer #2: Place one hand on mandible: thumb on one side and the long and index fingers on the other. Place other hand under base of occiput under the helmet and maintain axial alignment.		
If helmet has an inflatable air bladder, deflate bladder with an air pump needle while the Rescuer #2 continues to hold C-spine motion restriction. Detach any other removable padding to make helmet easier to remove.		
*If no inflatable air bladder: Rescuer #1 should reach inside helmet & spread sides away from pt's head and ears while gently pulling and tilting helmet upward slightly, clearing pt's nose. As helmet comes over the occiput, it may be necessary to tilt the helmet FORWARD slightly about 30° following curvature of pt's head. Remove helmet by carefully pulling it in a straight line.		
*Rescuer #2: Maintain in-line stabilization throughout the process to prevent c-spine motion. Slide hand under neck upwards as helmet is removed to provide occipital support and prevent head from falling back once helmet is removed.		
After removal, apply padding under head to maintain neutral position. Apply a c-collar and lateral immobilization and secure pt. to scoop stretcher with straps.		
Assess pain and SMV in all extremities after procedure.		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SLING and SWATHE

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Apply PPE (gloves)		
Expose injured area (cut away clothing as appropriate, preserving evidence as necessary)		
Assess need for splint: pain, deformity, motor deficit, paresthesia, pallor, and/or pulselessness of injured shoulder, clavicle, or arm. Compare injured to uninjured side.		
Remove all jewelry & clothing from injured areas and distal extremity		
Cover all open wounds w/ sterile dressings per hemorrhage control SOP		
Consider need for fentanyl and benzodiazepine prior to splinting		
Apply gentle support and stabilization to the fracture/dislocation site while applying sling		
Place padding between arm and chest in axillary area		
Fold forearm of injured side across chest, with hand slightly elevated toward opposite shoulder		
Place **triangular bandage** under and over arm with point at elbow and two ends tied around the neck. Knot should be to the side of the neck.		
Envelope wrist and most of hand in the sling. Hand and wrist should not be able to drop out of sling. Keep fingers exposed to check neurovascular status. Keep hand and wrist slightly elevated.		
Pin or tie point end of a triangular bandage to form a cup for the elbow		
Alternative approach: Apply commercially available sling by inserting forearm into the sleeve and securing the strap (at the elbow) behind the shoulder and forward around the opposite side of the neck to attach to the hand portion of the sling. The sling straps should not hang forward in front of the neck on both sides.		
Reassess motor, sensory, and circulatory integrity of injured extremity after splinting to compare injured to uninjured sides		
Wrap a wide cravat or roller gauze around injured arm and body as a swathe to pull shoulder back and secure injured arm to body		
Transport in a sitting position		
Apply cold pack to reduce swelling		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

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Preceptor (Print name / signature)

6/19

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

RIGID SPLINTS

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State purpose of splinting ☐ Reduce pain ☐ Stabilize injury; provide substitute support ☐ Facilitate transfer and transport ☐ Prevent/minimize skin laceration; motion of broken bone ends; damage to muscle, nerves; restriction of distal blood flow; excessive bleeding		
Prepare/assess patient Explain procedure to pt		
*Completely expose the injured area (limb)		
*Assess need for splint and distal motor & neurovascular function prior to moving injured area: pain, position, paralysis or motor deficit, paresthesia, pallor, pulselessness, pressure. Compare injured to uninjured side.		
*Remove jewelry on affected limb. Secure w/ pt belongings. If unable to remove a ring with soap/lubricant, cold or string, consider a ring cutter.		
*Offer pain/antispasmodic meds before splinting if not contraindicated		
☐ *If angulated long bone fx with SMV impairment: apply gentle traction to both bone ends and attempt to realign. Constant firm pressure; NO jerky movements ☐ If resistance encountered or pt c/o severe pain – STOP**.** Splint in position of deformity ☐ Splint joint injury as found		
*Cover all open wounds w/ sterile dressings; hemostasis per ITC SOP		
Prepare equipment: *Select a splint that immobilizes one joint above and one joint below a suspected fx.		
Pad splint or wrap limb distally to proximately with Webril if available. Overlap each layer by ½ the width. Smooth out creases. Apply extra padding to fill voids and over bony prominences. Omit step if using prepadded splint.		
Perform procedure – Generalized approach – adapt to device ☐ *Manually support site & minimize movement until splint is applied & secured ☐ *Apply splint per manufacturer's recommendations w/ minimal movement of injury ☐ Splint knees straight unless injured or angulated ☐ If forearm injury, have pt hold (flex fingers over) a bandage wrap. Flex elbow to 90° if possible. Extend wrist to 20°; abduct thumb and flex finger joints to 70°.		
*Secure by fastening Velcro straps or w/ bandage or ACE wrap. Do not tape circumferentially (allow pressure relief).		
*Reassess distal motor & neurovascular integrity after splinting. Instruct pt to alert you if they experience numbness, color change, increasing pressure or pain.		
☐ *If possible; elevate injured extremity above level of heart ☐ Apply cold pack over injury site unless contraindicated		

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Rating: (Select 1)

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☐ **Practice evolving/not yet competent:** Did not perform in correct sequence, timing, and/or without prompts, reliance on procedure manual, and/or critical error; recommend additional practice

CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

TRACTION SPLINTS

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Team repeat
Name #2:	2nd attempt: #1: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	#2: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient Assess need for traction splint: Mid-thigh femur fracture & no need for immediate transport		
Verbalize at least 3 **contraindications** ☐ Partial amputation ☐ *Hip, pelvis injury ☐ *Knee or lower leg injury ☐ *Exposed bone ends		
State at least two **purposes** of traction splinting ☐ *Elongate muscle and decrease bleeding ☐ Reduce/overcome muscle spasm ☐ *Reduce pain ☐ Align bone ends; prevent further nerve, vascular & tissue damage		
Remove shoe & sock if easily accomplished and expose leg; remove toe rings		
Compare and note motion, sensation and circulation in both feet		
Offer pain/antispasmodic medications if not contraindicated		
Prepare equipment: May use unipolar or bipolar device; scoop stretcher or long spine board ☐ Place splint beside pt's uninjured leg; adjust to 8-10" longer than uninjured leg; lock splint length ☐ Adjust proximal and distal support straps		
Perform procedure – Generalized approach – know your device ☐ Manually stabilize site above & below fx so minimal to no motion occurs ☐ Apply ankle hitch/strap per manufacturer's directions		
☐ Hare: Elevate leg slightly, apply manual traction by pulling on ankle hitch straps (not rings); exert slow, steady pull in axial alignment. Use enough force to align limb to fit into splint; do not attempt to align fragments anatomically. ☐ If pain is severe, stop and immobilize as found with rigid splint or spine board. ☐ Single post: No elevation or manual traction		
☐ Hare: Once manual traction applied; 2nd RESCUER: Slide splint under the leg from the foot upward until the padded ring rests against pt's. ischial tuberosity ☐ Pad the groin area if necessary and secure the ischial strap ☐ Fold down foot stand until it locks into place		
Connect ankle strap to end of splint and turn ratchet until manual traction is replaced by mechanical traction. Traction is sufficient when injured leg is as long as uninjured leg or pt feels relief.		
☐ Ensure that foot remains midline; not inverted or everted ☐ Verbalize action if pulse disappears after application of splint (inform OLMC; await orders)		
Secure proximal and distal support straps leaving injured area and knee open		
☐ Reassess motor, sensory and circulatory integrity of both feet ☐ Warn pt to tell you if they experience weakness or numbness, ↑ pressure, or pain		
Place pt on a long spine board, scoop stretcher, or vacuum mattress for transport		

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

VACUUM SPLINTS

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Team repeat
Name #2:	2nd attempt: #1: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	#2: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient Assess need for splint: Swollen, painful or deformed extremity or possible spine injury		
Advantage: Angulated fx can be splinted as found as opposed to fitting them into a preformed splint		
Inform patient about the procedure		
*Expose injured area; remove all clothing, jewelry and secure w/ pt belongings Remove any sharp or bulky items that may injure pt or damage the splint		
*Compare and note motion, sensation and circulation proximal & distal to injury		
*Cover open wounds with sterile dressings		
Offer pain/antispasmodic medications if not contraindicated		
Prepare equipment: Select appropriate size splint		
*Lay splint out flat, with all straps open and inner surface that will touch patient's skin (face up). May need to pad splint if using on frail skin.		
*Check splint integrity: rigidity will be compromised if leak or tear in splint or if valve is damaged or open		
Perform procedure – Generalized approach – know your device *Gently elevate and support area of injury as splint is placed beneath, then around injured limb, or use a scoop stretcher to place pt into a body mattress splint (maintain spine alignment)		
Wrap splint around sides of limb, or lift edges of mattress to conform around contour of pt, starting at the head; secure with straps (chest, hips, legs)		
*Attach vacuum pump to splint and evacuate air until the splint feels firm and solid Splint should be rigid, conforming to the shape of the limb or body		
Close off vacuum valve and disconnect pump		
Ensure that splint does not shrink too much and become too tight when air is removed Readjust straps as necessary		
*Reassess pain; motor, sensory and circulatory integrity distal to the injury		
May place pt on scoop stretcher for transport (vacuum mattress may take place of spine board)		
Monitor for cautions: ☐ Loss of vacuum will soften the splint and cause loss of immobilization ☐ Vacuum splints can make motor, sensory and neurovascular checks difficult		

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

APPLICATION of a PELVIC SPLINT

Name #1:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Team repeat
Name #2:	2nd attempt: #1: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	#2: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Prepare/assess patient Assess hemodynamic stability and need for splint: possible pelvic fracture ☐ Blood at urinary meatus ☐ Scrotal swelling/hematoma		
Verbalize no contraindications in emergent setting except open fracture		
Inform patient about the procedure		
Compare and note motion, sensation and circulation distal to injury		
Provide pain medication if not contraindicated		
Prepare equipment:		
Open KED- check all straps; have head pad within reach		
Perform procedure Gently slide KED upside down under patient from the feet up to the level of the greater trochanters without rocking the patient		
Draw ends of the KED together and create circumferential tension to stabilize the pelvis; ensure that splint is not too tight		
Place padding between legs, secure feet together		
Reassess motor, sensory and circulatory integrity distal to the injury		
Use scoop stretcher or vacuum body mattress to place pt on stretcher		

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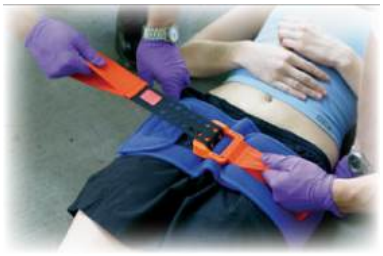
Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)



NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

SCOOP STRETCHER

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
State indications: Pt requires spine motion restriction and/or movement to the stretcher		
State contraindication: Pt size exceeds capacity of device		
Prepare scoop stretcher ☐ Adjust scoop to length of pt; turn lock pegs where stretcher narrows to open sliding mechanism ☐ Pull bottom of the scoop out to desired length ☐ Lock into place by turning lock pegs in opposite direction (will hear a click when it locks in place)		
* Open mechanism at top and bottom of stretcher to separate into right & left halves		
Prepare the patient Explain process to patient		
☐ Position pt supine unless contraindicated (impaled object on posterior of body ☐ Hold axial alignment and apply C-collar if indicated		
Fold patient's arms across chest		
Procedure * Slide one stretcher half beneath pt on each side, taking care not to pinch skin or clothing. Use a gentle see-saw motion to get each side under pt.		
* Lock stretcher back together at head and foot		
☐ Properly position head support & lateral immobilization; pad as necessary ☐ Secure pt to scoop stretcher with straps over shoulders, chest, pelvis & knees		
* Bring ambulance stretcher close to pt; put side rails down; lock wheels		
* Note: Scoop stretchers replace need for long spine boards for most pts. See System memo #349.		
* Lift scoop stretcher by end-carry method		
* Lower scoop stretcher gently onto stretcher		
* Secure patient to stretcher with straps per procedure		
* Reassess patient		

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Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

START & JUMP START PRIMARYTRIAGE

Name:	1st attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt: ☐ Pass ☐ Repeat

Instructions: Use START and JumpStart triage to initially categorize patients for priority movement to the triage sector.

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
START PRIMARY TRIAGE		
Use appropriate BSI		
Ask pts who can to walk to move to a safe designated area. If can walk: Tag GREEN		
Respiratory status		
* Assesses respirations ☐ If no respirations: open airway ☐ If breathing does not resume: tag deceased and move on ☐ If breathing resumes with airway maneuver: Tag RED (immediate) ☐ If breathing present - check rate. If >30 Tag RED ☐ If rate <30 - check perfusion		
Perfusion		
*** Assess radial pulse** ☐ If pulse absent or cap refill > 2 sec: tag RED; control bleeding ☐ If radial pulse present or cap refill <2 sec: check mental status		
Mental status		
*If pt cannot follow simple commands tag RED		
If pt follows simple commands tag YELLOW (delayed)		
JUMP START TRIAGE SYSTEM		
Use appropriate BSI		
* If patients are able to walk: tag MINOR and send to secondary triage		
* If patients cannot walk assess for breathing ☐ If breathing: assess respiratory rate: If <15 or >45 tag RED ☐ If no breathing: open airway – breathing resumes tag RED ☐ If apneic - check for a pulse. If absent tag BLACK (Deceased) ☐ If pulse present - give 5 rescue breaths, if remains apneic tag BLACK (Deceased) ☐ If breathing resumes - tag RED (Immediate)		
* If respiratory rate is 15-30 per min. - check pulse ☐ if pulse absent - tag RED (Immediate) ☐ If pulse present assess AVPU ☐ If AVPU is inappropriate or unresponsive - tag RED (Immediate) ☐ If AVPU is appropriate - tag YELLOW (Delayed)		

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NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

RESTRAINTS

Date:	EMS Agency		
Name:		☐ Pass	☐ Re-education
Name:		☐ Pass	☐ Re-education
Name:		☐ Pass	☐ Re-education
Name:		☐ Pass	☐ Re-education
Name:		☐ Pass	☐ Re-education

Instructions: Use this checklist in conjunction with Policy E-1, the NWC EMSS Procedure: Use of Restraints and the NWC EMSS SOPs. Each system EMT, Paramedic, and PHRN must have their competency measured using this checklist at least every two years. Randomly ask questions requiring a verbal response of all team members.

Performance standard	Yes	No
State 2 observations that should be made during the scene size-up if a pt appears agitated or violent ☐ Inspect for bottles, drugs, letter, notes, toxins ☐ Ask bystanders about recent behavioral changes ☐ Confer with law enforcement if applicable; determine the patient's condition prior to EMS arrival		
Verbalize that EMS personnel must perform a primary assessment		
****State at least 5 assessments that must be performed to determine decisional capacity*** ☐ **Alertness** (GCS) **and orientation**: A&O X 4 (person, place, time, situation); attention span ☐ **Speech**: Speaking in full sentences with normal rate, volume, articulation and content ☐ **A**ffect: Mood and emotional response consistent with environmental stimuli? Note evidence of rage, elation, hostility, depression, fear, anger, anxiety ☐ **B**ehavior: Note body language (posture, gestures). Is the patient able to remain in control? ☐ **C**ognition: Intellectual ability/thought processes. Note if confused, delusional, or not making sense. ☐ **Insight**: Can the patient appreciate the implications of the situation and consequences of their decision? Do they understand relevant information? Can they draw reasonable conclusions based on facts? Can they communicate a safe and rational alternative choice to recommended care?		
List at least 3 elements that indicate a behavioral emergency with a possibility of violence: ☐ Combative ☐ Shouting ☐ Pacing ☐ Punching or kicking ☐ Apparent anger		
Define physical restraint (May paraphrase): Direct application of force to an individual without the person's permission to restrict freedom of movement.		
****Give 2 examples of patients on whom restraints might be needed*** ☐ Drug assisted advanced airway ☐ Controlled access for medical procedures ☐ Anticipation of improved patient condition producing combativeness ☐ Cardiac arrest patient with ROSC attempting extubation ☐ Patient is combative/uncooperative and poses an imminent risk to self, others, or property ☐ Transport of non-decisional or suicidal patient against their will		
****State at least 3 medical or psychological causes of threatening behaviors.*** ☐ Hypoxia (✓ SpO_2) ☐ Hypoperfusion ☐ Neuro diseases: Stroke, seizures, intracerebral bleed, delirium, dementia (Alzheimer's dx), developmental impairment, autism ☐ Metabolic disorders: hypoglycemia (✓ glucose), acidosis (✓ $ETCO_2$), electrolyte imbalance, thyroid/ liver/renal dx ☐ Substance use disorder (alcohol intoxication; drugs) ☐ Trauma		
State at least 2 general types of restraint: *May be human, material, mechanical devices, drugs or a combination* ☐ Verbal de-escalation ☐ Physical ☐ Chemical		
****State at least 1 example of a soft restraint*** ☐ Roller gauze ☐ Sheets/blankets ☐ Chest Posey		
****State at least one example of a hard restraint*** ☐ Velcro limb restraints ☐ Plastic ties ☐ Leather restraints		

Performance standard	Yes	No
State one example of a forensic restraint (Handcuffs)		
State who is responsible for a prisoner in handcuffs (Arresting law enforcement officer)		
State what an officer must give to EMS personnel if a prisoner is in handcuffs and they follow the ambulance in the police vehicle (Handcuff key)		
****Verbalize 2 approved positions for a prisoner being transported in handcuffs behind their back*** ☐ Seated ☐ On their side		
Verbalize two civil torts (wrongs) that prehospital providers can be accused of if restraints are incorrectly or inappropriately applied ☐ False imprisonment ☐ Assault/battery		
State a Federal allegation that may be brought due to improper restraint use ☐ Violation of civil rights under the Constitution		
Application of 4 point restraints		
****Process steps (including SOPs)*** ☐ **Establish rapport** and provide emotional reassurance. Verbally attempt to calm and reorient patient as able. Do not reinforce delusions or hallucinations. ☐ Avoid threatening or ALS interventions or restraint unless necessary for patient safety. ☐ Explain to patient, that if they will not or cannot cooperate in remaining in control and still, that you will have to secure their arms and legs for their safety and protection. ☐ If patient remains a harm to self or others: Provide chemical and/or physical restraint**.** ☐ Ensure patient safety using continuous visual observation (CMS) ☐ Provide as much privacy as possible		
State the minimum number of rescuers needed to apply restraints to a violent pt. (4-5)		
***Prepare equipment** for 4 pt restraint: 2 wrist; 2 leg restraints: Use proper size for patient and correct product to prevent patient injury.		
Plan the approach to the patient		
Demonstrate application of 4 point restraints with team members ***Take patient safely down to a prone position**		
*One person should control each limb by grasping clothing and large joints Use only enough force to protect patient and/or EMS personnel. Restraint should not be unnecessarily harsh or punitive.		
*Adjust pt to a supine or side-lying position as soon as EMS has control of pt's movements		
☐ Expose area to assess limb SMV. Remove all jewelry from areas to be restrained. ☐ *Restrain 1 arm at side and other above head; both legs to cot or scoop stretcher		
☐ *Place stretcher straps over bony prominences, criss-crossed over chest, pelvis, legs ☐ Secure straps to scoop stretcher or cot part that moves with pt ☐ Secure straps out of patient's reach ☐ Use quick release ties for non-Velcro restraints		
*Reassess SMVs in all 4 extremities		
**How often must VS, airway patency, ventilatory and neurovascular status be reassessed while pt is restrained?* At least q. 15 min. Ensure adequate airway, ventilations, and peripheral perfusion distal to restraint after application.		
****Verbalize how to recognize improperly applied restraints and how to resolve the situation immediately.*** ☐ Patient can move or thrash about ☐ Release/reapply one limb at a time		
****State at least 3 signs of physical distress in individuals who are being held or restrained*** ☐ Shortness of breath ☐ Reduced/absent pulse distal to restraint ☐ Inability to speak ☐ Cool/pale limb distal to restraint ☐ Hypoxia ☐ Hyperthermia ☐ Pain due to restraint ☐ Cardiac dysrhythmia; unstable VS ☐ Soft tissue injury		
****Who must provide authorization for restraints either before or after their application?*** On-line medical control physician. In an emergency, apply restraints; then confirm necessity with OLMC.		
Under what circumstances are EMS personnel authorized to remove restraints once applied? Pt is reassessed to be fully decisional and cooperative; EMS receives orders from OLMC to D/C restraint.		
What steps may EMS personnel take if a patient is biting or spitting at them? Place a surgical or oxygen mask over the patient's face or use the TranZport hood		

Performance standard	Yes	No
Special populations		
Who must accompany a child in restraints? Responsible adult		
How can one compensate for an elderly adult's loss of sight or hearing? Reassuring physical contact		
What special accommodations must be made for hearing impaired persons whose primary mode of communication is sign language? Hands must be freed for brief periods unless freedom may result in physical harm		
****To whom must EMS personnel report a death of a patient while in handcuffs?*** EMS MD *Within what time frame?* 2 hours		
Chemical restraint (Paramedics/PHRNs) **Which agent is used to achieve sedation for anxious patients?* midazolam IVP/IN ☐ **State the IN dose for adult patients* 0.2 mg/kg up to 10 mg ☐ **State the IV dose for adult patients* 2 mg increments up to10 mg		
**Which agent is used to achieve sedation for violent, combative patients?* ketamine IVP/IN ☐ **State the IN/IM dose for adult patients* 4 mg/kg up to a max of 500 mg ☐ **State the IV dose for adult patients* 2 mg/kg		
****State at least 3 continued risks to a patient who is struggling before or after physical restraint application that justifies the use of chemical restraint?*** ☐ Hypoxia ☐ Severe acidosis ☐ Hyperthermia ☐ Positional asphyxia ☐ Hyperkalemia ☐ Dysrhythmia ☐ Aspiration ☐ Rhabdomyolysis		
Follow infection control guidelines for cleaning restraints after removed from patient.		
****Documentation:*** *List at least 6 things that must be documented if a patient was placed into restraints:* ☐ Clinical justification for use ☐ Failure of non-physical methods of restraint ☐ Reasons for restraint were explained to patient (informed restraint) ☐ Restraint order: on-line medical control or SOP; physician's name who authorized restraint ☐ Rationale for type of intervention selected ☐ Type(s) of restraint used ☐ Reassessments every 15 minutes ☐ Care during transport ☐ Any injuries sustained by patient or rescuers ☐ A petition form is to be completed when EMS personnel or family members have first hand knowledge and reasonably suspect that a patient **is mentally ill** and because of their illness **would intentionally or unintentionally inflict serious physical harm upon themselves or others in the near future, is mentally retarded and is reasonably expected to inflict serious physical harm upon himself/herself or others in the near future, or is unable to provide for his or her own basic physical needs so as to guard himself or herself from serious harm** and needs transport to a hospital for examination by a physician (Ill Mental Health Code).		

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CJM 6/19

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

NWC EMSS Skill Performance Record

POST-TASER EMS PROCEDURE

Name:	1st attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat
Date:	2nd attempt:	☐ Pass	☐ Repeat

***Instructions*:** *An adult has been subdued by law enforcement personnel using a taser. Please examine the patient and verbalize any treatment that you should provide.*

Performance standard 0 Step omitted (or leave blank) 1 Not yet competent: Unsuccessful; required critical or excess prompting; marginal or inconsistent technique 2 Successful; competent with correct timing, sequence & technique , no prompting necessary	**Attempt 1 rating**	**Attempt 2 rating**
Scene size up: Confer with police; determine pt's condition before, during & after taser discharge		
Perform a primary assessment ☐ SpO_2 monitor ☐ ECG monitoring for potential cardiac dysrhythmias ☐ 12 l ECG if: S&S that could be cardiac in nature, is elderly, history of CVD or drug use		
Secondary assessment. ☐ VS ☐ Hyperthermia ☐ Volume depletion ☐ Tachycardia ☐ Metabolic acidosis		
Determine SAMPLE history: date of last tetanus prophylaxis cardiac history; ingestion of mind altering stimulant (PCP, cocaine). Tased individuals can have injury or illness that occurs before they are tased and/or injury when they are tased and fall		
ITC: Supportive care ☐ Apply/maintain restraints if needed ☐ IV NS to correct volume depletion if present		
Anxiety and SBP ≥ 90 (MAP≥ 65): MIDAZOLAM 2 mg increments slow IVP q. 2 min (0.2 mg/kg IN) up to 10 mg titrated to response. If IV unable/IN contraindicated: IM 5-10 mg (0.1-0.2 mg/kg) max 10 mg single dose. All routes: may repeat to total of 20 mg prn if SBP ≥ 90 (MAP ≥ 65) unless contraindicated. If hypovolemic, elderly, debilitated, chronic dx (HF/COPD); and/or on opiates or CNS depressants: ↓ total dose to 0.1 mg/kg.		
Assess for **excited delirium:** State of severe agitation, excitability, paranoia, aggression ☐ Great strength ☐ Numbness to pain ☐ Violent behavior		
Rx excited delirium/ violent, severe agitation: KETAMINE 2 mg/kg slow IVP (over 1 min) or 4 mg/kg IN/IM. May repeat at ½ dose after 10 min up to Max of 4 mg/kg (500 mg). Use w/ caution in pts with schizophrenia, psychosis, or bipolar mania		
Identify location of probes: DO NOT remove if in face, neck, groin, spinal column		
Removal of probe: If not contraindicated, probes may be removed. Place one hand over area where probe is embedded; stretch skin around puncture site. Place other hand firmly around probe.		
In one movement, pull probe straight out from the puncture site. Apply direct pressure over wound with a sterile 4X4. Repeat with additional probes.		
If probe becomes disengaged, handle as a sharp & dispose of removed probes in a designated sharps container. Check with local law enforcement to see if they require that probes be kept as evidence.		
Cleanse puncture sites and bandage as appropriate		
If patient has not had tetanus immunization in the last 5 yrs, advise to acquire it		
Transport for further evaluation		
If pt is decisional and refuses treatment and/or transport, advise to seek medical attention immediately if they experience any abnormal S or S. Provide disclosure of risk and obtain signature on refusal form. Contact OLMC from point of patient contact.		

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CJM 12/16

Preceptor (PRINT NAME – signature)

References

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