

ALL HEALTH STAFFING

Critical Care Skills Checklist

Printed Name: _____

Please enter your experience level according to the Answer Key below:

Answer Key

- 1 = No Experience
- 2 = Less than one year of consistent experience
- 3 = One year of consistent experience
- 4 = Over two years of consistent experience
- 5 = Able to teach and supervise

CARDIOVASCULAR

I. Assessment

- Abnormal heart sounds/murmurs _____
- Auscultation (rate, rhythm) _____
- Blood pressure/non-invasive _____
- Doppler _____
- Pulses/circulation check _____

II. Interpretation of Lab Results

- Cardiac enzymes and isoenzymes _____
- Coagulation studies _____

III. Equipment and Procedures

- Assist with:
 - Arterial line insertion _____
 - Central line insertion _____
 - Open chest emergency _____
 - PA catheter/Swan-Ganz insertion _____
 - Pericardiocentesis _____
 - Transesophageal echocardiogram _____
- Automatic internal cardioverter defibrillator _____
- Cardioversion _____
- CAVH-D _____
- Hemodynamic monitoring
 - Cardiac index _____
 - Cardiac output _____
 - CVP monitoring _____

- Hemodynamic monitoring (cont.)
 - Femoral artery sheath removal _____
 - MAP _____
 - PA/Swan-Ganz _____
 - PCW pressure _____
 - PVR _____
 - Radial A-line _____
 - SVO₂ _____
 - SVR _____
 - Intra aortic balloon pump _____
 - Monitoring
 - 12-lead EKG interpretation _____
 - Arrhythmia interpretation _____
 - Lead placement _____
 - Rhythm strip assessment _____
 - Set up and run 12-lead EKG _____
 - Pacemaker
 - External _____
 - Permanent _____
 - Temporary _____
 - Transthoracic (epicardial) _____
 - Ventricular assist device (RVAD or LVAD) _____
- IV. *Care of the Patient With:*
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm repair _____
 - Acute MI _____
 - Cardiac arrest _____
 - Cardiac tamponade _____
 - Congestive heart failure _____
 - EP study and ablation _____
 - Heart transplant _____
 - Immediate post open-heart surgery _____
 - Infective endocarditis _____
 - Myocardial contusion _____
 - Pericarditis _____
 - Post AICD insertion _____
 - Post arthroectomy (DCA) _____
 - Postcommissurotomy, valve repair, valve _____
 - Post intracoronary stent placement _____
 - Post percutaneous balloon valvuloplasty _____
 - Post rotoblade _____
 - Pre/post angioplasty _____
 - Pre/post cardiac cath _____

V. Medications

- Amiodarone (Cardarone) _____
- Atropine _____
- Bicarbonate _____
- Bretylium (Bretylol) _____
- Digoxin (Lanoxin) _____
- Diltiazem (Cardizem) _____
- Dobutamine (Dobutrex) _____
- Dopamine (Intropin) _____
- Epinephrine (Adrenalin) _____
- Esmolol (Brevibloc) _____
- Inocor (Amrinone) _____
- Lidocaine (Xylocaine) _____
- Metoprolol (Lopressor) _____
- Nipride (Nitroprusside) _____
- Nitroglycerine (Tridil) _____
- Procainamide (Pronestyl) _____
- Reteplase recombinant (Retavase) _____
- Streptokinase _____
- TPA (Alteplase) _____
- Verpamil (Calan, Isoptin, Verelan) _____

PULMONARY

I. Assessment

- Adventitious breath sounds _____
- Rate and work of breathing _____

II. Interpretation of Lab Results

- Arterial blood gases _____

III. Equipment and Procedures

- Air leak troubleshooting _____
 - Mediastinal chest tube removal _____
 - Pleural chest tube removal _____
- Airway management devices/suctioning _____
 - Endotracheal tube/suctioning _____
 - Extubation _____
 - Nasal airway/suctioning _____
 - Oximetry _____
 - Sputum specimen collection _____
 - Tracheostomy/suctioning _____
- Assist with: _____
 - Bronchoscopy _____
 - Chest Tube Insertion _____
 - Emergency tracheostomy _____
 - Thoracentesis _____

- Establishing an airway
 - Assist with intubation _____
 - Oral airway insertion _____
 - Identification/intervention for respiratory complications
 - Aspiration _____
 - Laryngospasm _____
 - Tension Pneumothorax _____
 - Use of Pleurevac or Thoraclex drainage _____
 - Use of water seal drainage _____
 - O₂ therapy and medication delivery systems
 - Ambu bag and mask _____
 - ET tube _____
 - Face masks _____
 - Nasal cannula _____
 - Portable O₂ tank _____
 - Trach collar _____
 - Ventilator management
 - External CPAP _____
 - High frequency jet ventilation _____
 - IMV _____
 - PEEP _____
 - Pressure support _____
 - Weaning modes and T-piece weaning _____
- IV. *Care of the Patient With:*
- Acute pneumonia _____
 - ARDS _____
 - Chest trauma _____
 - COPD _____
 - Cor pulmonale _____
 - Fresh tracheostomy _____
 - Lobectomy _____
 - Lung transplant _____
 - Near drowning _____
 - Pneumonectomy _____
 - Pulmonary edema/hypertension _____
 - Pulmonary embolism _____
 - Status asthmaticus _____
 - Thoracotomy _____
 - Tuberculosis _____

V. *Medications*

- Alupent (Metaproterenol)
- Aminophylline
- Bronkosol (Isoetharine hydrochloride)
- Corticosteroids
- Ventolin (Albuterol)

NEUROLOGICAL

I. *Assessment*

- Cranial nerves
- Glasgow coma scale
- Level of consciousness
- Pathologic reflexes
- Reflex/motor deficits
- Visual or communication deficits

II. *Equipment and Procedures*

- Assist with lumbar punctures
- Halo traction/cervical tongs
- Intracranial pressure monitoring
- Nerve stimulators
- Rotating bed
- Seizure precautions
- Spinal precautions
- Stryker frame
- Use of hyper/hypothermia blanket

III. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Anuerysm precautions
- Basal skull fracture
- Closed head injury
- Coma
- CVA
- DTs
- Encephalitis
- Externalized shunts
- Increased ICP
- Laminectomy
- Meningitis
- Metastatic tumor/intracranial tumor resection
- MS
- Post craniotomy
- Spinal cord injury
- Ventriculostomy

IV. Medications

- Barbiturate induced coma _____
- Decadron (Dexamethasone) _____
- Dilantin (Phenytoin) _____
- Epidural administration _____
- Phenobarbital _____
- Valium (Diazepam) _____

GASTROINTESTINAL

I. Assessment

- Abdominal/bowel sounds _____
- Nutritional _____

II. Interpretation of Lab Results

- Serum ammonia _____
- Serum amylase _____
- LFTs _____

III. Equipment and Procedures

- Administration of tube feeding _____
- Balloon Tamponade (Sengstaken Blakemore) _____
- Feeding pump _____
- Flexible feeding tube (i.e., Corpak, Dobhoff) _____
- Gravity feeding _____
- Iced saline lavage _____
- Management of:
 - Gastrostomy tube _____
 - Jejunostomy tube _____
 - T-tube _____
 - TPN and lipids administration _____
 - PPN (peripheral parenteral nutrition) _____
- Placement of NG tube _____
- Salem sump to suction _____

IV. Care of the Patient With:

- Blunt trauma _____
- Bowel obstruction _____
- Colostomy _____
- ERCP _____
- Esophageal bleeding _____
- GI bleeding _____
- Hepatitis _____
- Ileostomy _____
- Inflammatory bowel disease _____
- Liver failure _____
- Liver transplant _____
- Pancreatitis _____

IV. *Care of the Patient With: (cont.)*

- Paralytic ileus _____
- Penetrating trauma _____

V. *Medications*

- AquaMephyton (Vitamin K) _____
- Inderal (Propranolol) _____
- Kayexelate _____
- Lactulose (Cephulac) _____
- Pitressin (Vasopressin) _____

RENAL / GENITOURINARY

I. *Assessment*

- A-V fistula/shunt _____
- Fluid status _____

II. *Interpretation of Lab Results*

- BUN and creatinine _____
- Serum electrolytes _____

III. *Equipment and Procedures*

- Bladder irrigation _____
- Insertion and care of straight and Foley catheter
 - 3-way Foley _____
 - Female _____
 - Male _____
- Supra-pubic _____

IV. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Acute renal failure _____
- CAVH dialysis _____
- Hemodialysis _____
- Nephrectomy _____
- Peritoneal dialysis _____
- Renal rejection syndrome _____
- Renal transplant _____
- TURP _____
- Urinary diversion (ileal conduit nephrostomy) _____
- Urinary tract infection _____

ENDOCRINE / METABOLIC

I. *Interpretation of Lab Results*

- Blood glucose _____
- Thyroid studies _____

II. *Equipment and Procedures*

- Blood glucose measuring device: Type _____
- Blood glucose monitoring _____
- Performing finger stick _____

III. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Diabetes mellitus _____
- Diabetic ketoacidosis _____
- Disorders of adrenal gland (e.g., Addison's) _____
- Disorders of pituitary gland (e.g., DI) _____
- Drug overdose _____
- Hyperthyroidism (Grave's disease) _____
- Hypothyroidism _____
- Insulin shock _____
- Thyroidectomy – disorders of thyroid gland _____

IV. *Medication*

- Insulin pump _____

WOUND MANAGEMENT

I. *Assessment*

- Skin for impending breakdown _____
- Stasis ulcers _____
- Surgical wound healing _____

II. *Equipment and Procedures*

- Air fluidized, low airloss beds _____
- Sterile dressing changes _____
- Wound care/irrigations _____

III. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Burns _____
- Pressure sores _____
- Staged decubitus ulcers _____
- Surgical wounds with drain(s) _____
- Traumatic wounds _____

PHLEBOTOMY / IV THERAPY

I. *Equipment and Procedures*

- Administration of blood products
 - Cryoprecipitate _____
 - Packed red blood cells _____
 - Plasma/albumin _____
 - Whole blood _____
- Drawing blood from central line _____
- Drawing venous blood _____
- Starting IVs
 - Angiocath _____
 - Butterfly _____
 - Heparin lock _____

II. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Central line/catheter/dressing –
 - Broviac _____
 - Groshong _____
 - Hickman _____
 - Portacath _____
 - Quinton _____
- Peripheral line dressing _____

PAIN MANAGEMENT

I. *Assessment*

- Pain level/tolerance _____

II. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Epidural anesthesia/analgesia _____
- IV conscious sedation _____
- Patient-controlled analgesia _____

MISCELLANEOUS

I. *Care of the Patient With:*

- Anaphylactic shock _____
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) _____
- Hypovolemic shock _____
- Multi-system organ failure _____
- Organ/tissue donation _____
- Septic shock _____

AGE SPECIFIC PRACTICE CRITERIA

Please check the boxes below for each age group for which you have expertise in providing age-appropriate nursing care.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Newborn/neonate (birth-30 days) | F. Adolescents (12-18 years) |
| B. Infant (30 days – 1 year) | G. Young adults (18-39 years) |
| C. Toddler (1-3 years) | H. Middle adults (39-64 years) |
| D. Preschooler (3-5 years) | I. Older adults (64+ years) |
| E. School age children (5-12) | |

EXPERIENCE WITH AGE GROUPS:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Able to adapt care to incorporate normal growth and development.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Able to adapt method and terminology of patient instructions to their age, comprehension and maturity level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Can ensure a safe environment reflecting specific needs of various age groups	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

My experience is primarily in:

- _____ Medical _____ year(s)
- _____ Surgical _____ year(s)
- _____ Trauma _____ year(s)
- _____ Neuro _____ year(s)
- _____ Coronary Care _____ year(s)
- _____ Burn _____ year(s)
- _____ Cardiothoracic _____ year(s)
- _____ Cardiovascular _____ year(s)
- _____ PACU _____ year(s)
- _____ NICU _____ year(s)
- _____ PICU _____ year(s)
- _____ Other (_____) _____ year(s)

The information that I have given is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

Date: _____