

ALL HEALTH STAFFING
Intermediate Care / Telemetry
Skills Checklist

Printed name: _____

Please indicate your level of expertise according to the legend outlined below:

- 1) No Experience
- 2) Minimal Experience (less than one year)
- 3) One Year Consistent Experience
- 4) Two or More Years of Consistent Experience
- 5) Able to Teach and Supervise

CARDIOVASCULAR

- 1. Assessment
 - A. Auscultation (rate, rhythm) _____
 - B. Heart sounds / murmurs _____
 - C. Pulses / circulation checks _____
- 2. Interpretation of lab results
 - A. Cardiac enzymes / isoenzymes _____
 - B. Coagulation studies _____
- 3. Equipment and procedures
 - A. Monitoring / telemetry
 - 1. Arrhythmia interpretation _____
 - 2. Basic 12 lead interpretation _____
 - 3. Lead placement: 5 electrode tele _____
 - 4. Lead placement: I, III, V-leads _____
 - 5. Lead placement: Lead II and MCL _____
 - B. Pacemaker
 - 1. Permanent _____
 - 2. Temporary epicardial wires _____
 - 3. Temporary external pacing _____
 - 4. Temporary transvenous _____
 - C. Assist with:
 - 1. Arterial line insertion _____
 - 2. Central line insertion _____
 - D. Hemodynamic monitoring
 - 1. A-line (radial) _____
 - 2. CVP monitoring _____
 - 3. Femoral artery sheath removal _____
 - 4. Swan-Ganz _____
 - E. Perform
 - 1. Controlled cardioversion _____
 - 2. Emergency defibrillation _____

CARDIOVASCULAR (cont.)

IV. Care of the patient with:

- A. Abdominal aortic bypass _____
- B. Aneurysm _____
- C. Angina _____
- D. Cardiac arrest _____
- E. Cardiomyopathy _____
- F. Carotid endarterectomy _____
- G. Congestive heart failure _____
- H. Femoral-popliteal bypass _____
- I. Post acute MI (24-48 hours) _____
- J. Post angioplasty _____
- K. Post arthroectomy _____
- L. Post CABG (24 hours) _____
- M. Post cardiac cath _____
- N. Post stent placement _____

V. Medications

- A. Atropine _____
- B. Bretylium (Bretylol) _____
- C. Cardizem (Diltiazem hydrochloride) _____
- D. Digoxin (Lanoxin) _____
- E. Dobutamine (Dobutrex) _____
- F. Dopamine (Intropin) _____
- G. Epinephrine (Adrenalin) _____
- H. Heparin _____
- I. Lidocaine (Xylocaine) _____
- J. Nipride (Nitroprusside) _____
- K. Nitroglycerine (Tridil) _____
- L. Oral anticoagulants _____
- M. Oral & IVP antihypertensives _____
- N. Oral & tropical nitrates _____
- O. Verapamil (Calan, Isoptin, Veralan) _____

PULMONARY

I. Assessment

- A. Breath sounds _____
- B. Breathing patterns _____

II. Interpretation of lab results

- A. Arterial blood gases _____
- B. Blood chemistry _____

III. Equipment and procedures

- A. Assist with intubation _____
- B. Assist with thoracentesis _____
- C. Care of airway management devices / suctioning
 - 1. Endotracheal tube / suctioning _____
 - 2. Nasal airway / suctioning _____
 - 3. Oropharyngeal / suctioning _____
 - 4. Oximetry _____
 - 5. Sputum specimen collection _____

PULMONARY (cont.)

- 6. Tracheostomy / suctioning _____
- D. Care of patient on ventilator _____
 - 1. Extubation _____
 - 2. Weaning modes _____
- E. Care of patient with chest tube _____
 - 1. Assist with set-up and insertion _____
 - 2. Mediastinal tube removal _____
 - 3. Pleural tube removal _____
- 4. Use of Pleurevac or Thoraclex _____
 - 5. Use of water seal drainage system _____
- F. Chest physiotherapy _____
- G. Establishing an airway _____
- H. Incentive spirometry _____
- I. O₂ therapy & medication delivery systems _____
 - 1. Ambu bag and mask _____
 - 2. ET tube _____
 - 3. External CPAP _____
 - 4. Face masks _____
 - 5. Inhalers _____
 - 6. Nasal cannula _____
 - 7. Portable O₂ tank _____
 - 8. Tracheostomy _____
 - 9. Transtracheal cannulation _____
- J. Oral airway insertion _____
- IV. Care of the patient with: _____
 - A. ARDS _____
 - B. Bronchoscopy _____
 - C. COPD _____
 - D. Fresh tracheostomy _____
 - E. Lobectomy _____
 - F. Pneumonectomy _____
 - G. Pneumonia _____
 - H. Pulmonary edema _____
 - I. Pulmonary edema _____
 - J. Status asthmaticus _____
 - K. Thoracotomy _____
 - L. Tuberculosis _____
- V. Medications _____
 - A. Alupent (Metaproterenol sulfate) _____
 - B. Aminophylline (Theophylline) _____
- C. Bronkosol (Isotharine hydrochloride) _____
 - D. Corticosteroids _____
 - E. Ventolin (Albuterol) _____

NEUROLOGICAL

- I. Assessment _____
 - A. Cerebellar function _____
 - B. Cranial nerves _____
- C. Glasgow coma scale _____

NEUROLOGICAL (cont.)

- D. Level of consciousness _____
- E. Pathologic reflexes _____
- II. Equipment and procedures
 - A. Assist with lumbar puncture _____
 - B. Halo traction _____
 - C. Nerve stimulator _____
 - D. Rotation bed _____
 - E. Seizure precautions _____
 - F. Use of hyper / hypothermia blankets _____
- III. Care of the patient with:
 - A. Aneurysm precautions _____
 - B. Basal head fracture _____
 - C. Closed head injury _____
 - D. Coma _____
 - E. CVA _____
 - F. DT's _____
 - G. Encephalitis _____
 - H. Externalized VP shunts _____
 - I. Meningitis _____
 - J. Multiple Sclerosis _____
 - K. Neuromuscular disease _____
 - L. Post craniotomy _____
 - M. Seizures _____
 - N. Spinal cord injury _____
- IV. Medications
 - A. Carbamazepine (Tegretol) _____
 - B. Carbidopa-Levodopa (Sinemet) _____
 - C. Clonazepam (Klonopin) _____
 - D. Decadron (Dexamethasone) _____
 - E. Dilantin (Phenytoin) _____
 - F. Lorazepam (Ativan) _____
 - G. Methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol) _____
 - H. Phenobarbital _____
 - I. Valium (Diazepam) _____

GASTROINTESTINAL

- I. Assessment
 - A. Abdominal / bowel sounds _____
 - B. Fluid balance _____
 - C. Nutritional _____
- II. Interpretation of blood chemistry _____
- III. Equipment and procedures
 - A. Administration of tube feeding
 - 1. Feeding pump _____
 - 2. Gravity feeding _____
 - B. Flexible feeding tube (i.e., Corpak, Dobhoff) _____
 - C. Placement of nasogastric tube _____
 - D. Salem sump to suction _____
 - E. Saline lavage _____

GASTROINTESTINAL (cont.)

IV. Management of:

- A. Gastrostomy tube _____
- B. Jejunostomy tube _____
- C. PPN (peripheral parenteral nutrition) _____
- D. TPN and lipids administration _____
- E. T-tube _____

V. Care of the patient with:

- A. Bowel obstruction _____
- B. Colostomy _____
- C. ERCP _____
- D. Esophageal bleeding _____
- E. GI bleeding _____
- F. GI surgery _____
- G. Hepatitis _____
- H. Ileostomy _____
- I. Inflammatory bowel disease _____
- J. Liver failure _____
- K. Liver transplant _____
- L. Liver transplant _____
- M. Paralytic ileus _____
- N. Whipple procedure _____

RENAL / GENITOURINARY

I. Assessment

- A. A-V Fistula / shunt _____
- B. Fluid and electrolyte balance _____

II. Interpretation of BUN and creatinine _____

III. Equipment and procedures

- A. Insertion and care of straight and Foley catheter
 - 1. Female _____
 - 2. Male _____
 - 3. Supra-pubic _____
- B. Bladder irrigation
 - 1. Continuous _____
 - 2. Intermittent _____
- C. Specimen collection
 - 1. Routine _____
 - 2. 24-hour _____
- D. Nephrostomy tube care _____
- E. Manual CAPD administration _____
- F. Peritoneal dialysis via Automatic cyclor _____

IV. Care of the patient with:

- A. Hemodialysis _____
- B. Nephrectomy _____
- C. Peritoneal dialysis _____
- D. Renal failure _____
- E. Renal transplant _____
- F. TURP _____

METABOLIC

- I. Assessment
 - A. S/S diabetic ketoacidosis _____
 - B. S/S insulin shock _____
- II. Interpretation of lab results
 - A. Blood glucose _____
 - B. Thyroid levels _____
- III. Equipment and Procedures
 - A. Blood glucose monitoring
 - 1. Blood glucose measuring device
Type(s): _____
 - 2. Insulin administration _____
 - 3. Visual blood glucose drips _____
- IV. Care of the patient with:
 - A. Cushing’s syndrome _____
 - B. Diabetes insipidus _____
 - C. Diabetes mellitus _____
 - D. Diabetic ketoacidosis _____
 - E. Disorders of the adrenal gland (Addison’s disease) _____
 - F. Drug overdose _____
 - G. Hyperthyroidism _____
 - H. Hypothyroidism _____
 - I. Pheochromocytoma _____
 - J. Post adrenalectomy _____
 - K. Post hypophysectomy _____
 - L. Post thyroidectomy _____
- V. Medications
 - A. Hydrocortisone _____
 - B. IM vasopressin (Pitressin) _____
 - C. Insulin _____
 - D. Prednisone _____
 - E. Radioactive iodine _____

WOUND MANAGEMENT

- I. Assessment
 - A. Skin for impending breakdown _____
 - B. Stasis ulcers _____
 - C. Surgical wound healing _____
- II. Equipment and procedures
 - A. Air fluidized, low airloss beds _____
 - B. Sterile dressing changes _____
 - C. Wound care / irrigations _____
- III. Care of the patient with:
 - A. Burns _____
 - B. Pressure sores _____
 - C. Staged decubitus ulcers _____
 - D. Surgical wounds with drain(s) _____
 - E. Traumatic wounds _____

PHLEBOTOMY / IV THERAPY

- I. Equipment and procedures
 - A. Drawing blood from central line _____
 - B. Drawing venous blood _____
 - C. Starting IV's
 - 1. Angiocath _____
 - 2. Butterfly _____
 - 3. Heparin lock _____
 - D. Administration of blood / blood products
 - 1. Albumin / plasma _____
 - 2. Cryoprecipitate _____
 - 3. Packed red blood cells _____
 - 4. Whole blood _____
- II. Care of the patient with:
 - A. Central line / catheter / dressing
 - 1. Broviac _____
 - 2. Groshong _____
 - 3. Hickman _____
 - 4. Portacath _____
 - 5. Quinton _____
 - B. Peripheral line / dressing _____

PAIN MANAGEMENT

- I. Assessment of pain level / tolerance _____
- II. Care of the patient with:
 - A. Anesthesia / analgesia _____
 - B. IV conscious sedation _____
 - C. Narcotic analgesia _____
 - D. Patient controlled analgesia (PCA pump) _____

The information contained in this skills checklist is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

Date: _____