



Emergency Room Skills Checklist

Name: _____

Date: _____

This tool will assist us to identify nursing opportunities that match your skills and nursing experience.

Please indicate your level of experience:

A: No theory or clinical

B: Theory only, no experience

C: Less than 1 year's experience

D: 1– 2 years experience

E: >2 years experience

A. CARDIOVASCULAR

1. Assessment

a. Auscultation (rate, rhythm)

A B C D E

b. Doppler

A B C D E

c. Heart sounds/murmurs

A B C D E

2. Equipment & Procedures

a. Assist with insertion and set-up::

(1) Arterial line

A B C D E

(2) Central venous line

A B C D E

(3) PA catheter/Swan-Ganz insertion

A B C D E

(4) Pacemaker

A B C D E

b. Cardioversion

A B C D E

c. Interpretation of waveforms and values

(1) A-line

A B C D E

(2) CVP

A B C D E

d. Monitoring

(1) Basic 12 lead interpretation

A B C D E

(2) Basic arrhythmia interpretation

A B C D E

3. Care of the patient with:

- a. Acute MI A B C D E
 - b. Aneurysm A B C D E
 - c. Angina A B C D E
 - d. Cardiac arrest A B C D E
 - e. Congestive heart failure (CHF) A B C D E
 - f. Myocarditis A B C D E
4. Medications
- a. ACLS drugs
 - (1) Atropine A B C D E
 - (2) Bretylium A B C D E
 - (3) Epinephrine A B C D E
 - (4) Lidocaine A B C D E
 - (5) Procainamide A B C D E
 - (6) Sodium bicarbonate A B C D E
 - b. Other
 - (1) Adenosin A B C D E
 - (2) Amiodarone A B C D E
 - (3) Digoxin A B C D E
 - (4) Diltiazem A B C D E
 - (5) Dobutamine A B C D E
 - (6) Dopamine A B C D E
 - (7) Esmolol A B C D E
 - (8) Furosemide A B C D E
 - (9) Nitroglycerin A B C D E
 - (10) Nitroprusside A B C D E
 - (11) Thrombolytic therapy A B C D E

B. PULMONARY

- 1. Assessment
 - a. Breath sounds A B C D E
 - b. Rate and quality of breathing A B C D E
- 2. Interpretation of lab results
 - a. Arterial blood gases A B C D E
- 3. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Airway management device/suctioning
 - (1) Endotracheal tube/suctioning A B C D E

- (2) Nasal airway/suctioning A B C D E
- (3) Oropharyngeal/suctioning A B C D E
- (4) Sputum specimen collection A B C D E
- (5) Tracheostomy A B C D E
- b. Assist with extubation A B C D E
- c. Assist with intubation A B C D E
- d. Assist with thoracentesis A B C D E
- e. Care of the patient on a ventilator A B C D E
- f. Care of the patient with a chest tube
 - (1) Assist with set-up and insertion A B C D E
 - (2) Measuring A B C D E
 - (3) Removal A B C D E
- g. Measure peak flow A B C D E
- h. Obtaining arterial blood gasses
 - (1) Arterial line A B C D E
 - (2) Femoral artery A B C D E
 - (3) Radial artery A B C D E
- i. O₂ therapy & medication delivery systems
 - (1) Bag and mask A B C D E
 - (2) ET tube A B C D E
 - (3) External CPAP A B C D E
 - (4) Face masks A B C D E
 - (5) Inhalers A B C D E
 - (6) Nasal cannula A B C D E
 - (7) Nebulizer A B C D E
 - (8) Portable O₂ tank A B C D E
 - (9) T-piece A B C D E
 - (10) Trach collar A B C D E
- j. Pulse oximetry A B C D E
- k. Trouble shooting high-pressure alarms A B C D E
- l. Trouble shooting low-pressure alarms A B C D E

4. Care of the patient with:

- a. Aspiration A B C D E
- b. COPD A B C D E

- c. Hemopneumothorax A B C D E
- d. Laryngospasm A B C D E
- e. Pneumonia A B C D E
- f. Pneumothorax A B C D E
- g. Pulmonary edema A B C D E
- h. Pulmonary embolism A B C D E
- i. Tension pneumothorax A B C D E
- j. Penetrating Trauma
- 5. Medications
 - a. Aminophylline A B C D E
 - b. Isoetharine hydrochloride A B C D E
 - c. Epinephrine A B C D E
 - d. Isoproterenol hydrochloride A B C D E
 - e. Steroids A B C D E
 - f. Terbutaline A B C D E

C. NEUROLOGICAL

- 1. Assessment
 - a. Advanced neuro-assessment
 - (1) Glasgow coma scale A B C D E
 - (2) Reflex/motor deficits A B C D E
 - (3) Visual or communications deficits A B C D E
 - b. Level of consciousness A B C D E
- 2. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Assist with lumbar puncture A B C D E
 - b. Increased ICP management
 - (1) Medications A B C D E
 - (2) Positioning A B C D E
 - (3) Regulation of ICP A B C D E
 - (4) Temperature control A B C D E
 - (5) Ventilation A B C D E
 - c. Intracranial pressure monitoring A B C D E
- 3. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Basal skull fracture A B C D E
 - b. Closed head injury A B C D E
 - c. CVA A B C D E



- d. DTs A B C D E
- e. Encephalitis A B C D E
- f. Externalized VP shunts A B C D E
- g. Meningitis A B C D E
- h. Neuromuscular disease A B C D E
- i. Overdose A B C D E
- j. Seizures A B C D E
- k. Spinal cord injury A B C D E
- 4. Medications
- a. Dexamethasone A B C D E
- b. Phenytoin A B C D E
- c. Mannitol A B C D E
- d. Phenobarbital A B C D E
- e. Methylprednisolone sodium succinate A B C D E

D. ORTHOPEDICS

- 1. Assessment
- a. Circulation checks A B C D E
- b. Gait A B C D E
- c. Range of motion A B C D E
- d. Skin A B C D E
- 2. Equipment & Procedures
- a. Assist with placement of cast A B C D E
- b. Support devices
- (1) Cane/crutch A B C D E
- (2) Cervical collar A B C D E
- (3) Sling A B C D E
- (4) Transfer boards A B C D E
- 3. Care of the patient with:
- a. Ankle brace A B C D E
- b. Ankle splint A B C D E
- c. Cast A B C D E
- d. Knee immobilizer A B C D E
- e. Pinned fractures A B C D E
- f. Wrist splint A B C D E

E. GASTROINTESTINAL

1. Assessment
 - a. Abdominal/bowel sounds A B C D E
 - b. Fluid balance A B C D E
 - c. Nutritional status A B C D E
2. Interpretation of blood chemistry A B C D E
3. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Placement of nasogastric tube A B C D E
 - b. Salem sump to suction A B C D E
 - c. Saline lavage A B C D E
4. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Abdominal trauma A B C D E
 - b. Bowel obstruction A B C D E
 - c. GI bleeding A B C D E
 - d. Hepatitis A B C D E
 - e. Liver failure A B C D E
5. Medications
 - a. Antiemetics A B C D E
 - b. Antispasmodic A B C D E
 - c. Charcoal A B C D E
 - d. Ipecac A B C D E

F. RENAL/GENROURINARY

1. Assessment – fluid balance A B C D E
2. Interpretation of lab results
 - a. BUN and creatinine A B C D E
 - b. Electrolytes A B C D E
3. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Insertion and care of straight & Foley catheter
 - (1) Female A B C D E
 - (2) Male A B C D E
 - b. Urine specimen collection A B C D E
4. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Acute renal failure A B C D E
 - b. Peritoneal lavage A B C D E
 - c. Renal trauma A B C D E
 - d. Urinary tract infection A B C D E

G. ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC

1. Assessment
 - a. S/S diabetic coma A B C D E
 - b. S/S insulin reaction A B C D E
2. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Blood glucose monitoring A B C D E
 - b. Electronic measuring device type: A B C D E
 - c. Performing finger stick A B C D E
3. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Diabetic ketoacidosis A B C D E
4. Medications
 - a. Insulin A B C D E
 - b. Oral hypoglycemics A B C D E

H. WOUND MANAGEMENT/SURGICAL

1. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Application of Steristrips A B C D E
 - b. Assist with staples A B C D E
 - c. Assist with sutures A B C D E
 - d. Set up suture tray A B C D E
 - e. Staple removal A B C D E
 - f. Suture removal A B C D E

I. EENT

1. Assessment
 - a. Set up fluorescent/Woods lamp exam A B C D E
 - b. Visual acuity A B C D E
2. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Application of eye patch A B C D E
 - b. Ear irrigation A B C D E
 - c. Eye irrigation A B C D E
 - d. Morgan lens irrigation A B C D E
 - e. Nasal packing A B C D E

f. Removal of contact lens

A B C D E

J. TRAUMA/SHOCK

1. Assessment

a. Champion trauma score

A B C D E

b. Poison index

A B C D E

c. Triage

A B C D E

2. Equipment & Procedures

a. Air transport of trauma patient

A B C D E

b. Application of mast suit

A B C D E

c. Ground transport

A B C D E

3. Care of the patient with:

a. Bites, animal

A B C D E

b. Bites, human

A B C D E

c. Bites, venomous snake

A B C D E

d. Bites, venomous spider

A B C D E

e. Burns

(1) Rule of nines

A B C D E

(2) First degree

A B C D E

(3) Second degree

A B C D E

(4) Third degree

A B C D E

f. Dehydration

A B C D E

g. Electrocutation

A B C D E

h. Gunshot/stab wound

A B C D E

i. Hazardous material exposure

A B C D E

j. Heat exhaustion/stroke

A B C D E

k. Hypothermia

A B C D E

l. Major trauma

A B C D E

m. Minor trauma

A B C D E

n. Radiation exposure

A B C D E

o. Shock

(1) Anaphylactic

A B C D E

(2) Cardiogenic

A B C D E

(3) Hypovolemic

A B C D E

(4) Neurogenic

A B C D E

(5) Septic

A B C D E

p. Traumatic amputation

A B C D E

K. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- 1. Interpretation of lab values – CBC, SMA 7 A B C D E
- 2. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Fever management A B C D E
 - b. Isolation A B C D E
- 3. Care of the patient with AIDS A B C D E

L. PHLEBOTOMY/IV THERAPY/INVASIVE PROCEDURES

- 1. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Administration of blood/blood products
 - (1) Autotransfusion A B C D E
 - (2) Cryoprecipitate A B C D E
 - (3) Packed red blood cells A B C D E
 - (4) Plasma/albumin A B C D E
 - (5) Whole blood A B C D E
 - b. Assist with cutdown A B C D E
 - c. Drawing venous blood sample A B C D E
 - d. Starting IVs
 - (1) Angiocath A B C D E
 - (2) Butterfly A B C D E
 - (3) Heparin lock A B C D E
- 2. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Angiography A B C D E
 - b. Central line/catheter/dressing
 - (1) Broviac/Hickman A B C D E
 - (2) Groshong A B C D E
 - (3) PICC A B C D E
 - (4) Portacath A B C D E
 - c. Pericardiocentesis

M. PAIN MANAGEMENT

- 1. Assessment of pain level/tolerance A B C D E
- 2. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Epidural anesthesia/analgesia A B C D E
 - b. IV conscious sedation A B C D E

N. PAEDIATRICS

1. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Child abuse/recognition/reporting A B C D E
 - b. Obtaining consent to treat A B C D E
 - c. Paediatric arrest A B C D E
2. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Epiglottitis A B C D E
 - b. Near drowning A B C D E
 - c. Overdose/poison ingestion A B C D E
 - d. Status asthmaticus A B C D E
 - e. Status epilepticus A B C D E

O. WOMEN'S HEALTH

1. Assessment – assist with pelvic exam A B C D E
2. Equipment & Procedures
 - a. Pelvic tray A B C D E
 - b. Rape kit A B C D E
 - c. Reporting acts of violence A B C D E
3. Care of the patient with:
 - a. Abruptio placenta A B C D E
 - b. DIC A B C D E
 - c. Hemorrhage A B C D E
 - d. Placenta previa A B C D E
 - e. Precipitous delivery A B C D E
 - f. Preeclampsia/eclampsia A B C D E
 - g. Spontaneous abortion A B C D E

P. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Against Medical Advice procedures A B C D E
2. Suicide precautions A B C D E

AGE SPECIFIC PRACTICE CRITERIA

Please indicate which age groups you have expertise in providing age-appropriate nursing care

A Newborn/Neonate (Birth – 30 days)

B Infant (30 days – 1 year)

C Toddler (1 – 3 years)

D Preschooler (3 – 5 years)

E School age children (5 – 12 years)

Able to adapt care to incorporate normal growth & development

Able to adapt method & terminology of patient instructions to their age, comprehension & maturity level.

Can ensure a safe environment reflecting specific needs of various age groups.

F Adolescents (12 – 18 years)

G Young adults (18 – 39 years)

H Middle adults (39 – 64 years)

I Older adults (64+)

A B C D E F G H I

A B C D E F G H I

A B C D E F G H I

My experience is primarily in: (Please indicate number of years)

Trauma Referral Centre (Level I ER) _____ year(s)

Community ER (Level II ER) _____ year(s)

Rural ER _____ year(s)

CERTIFICATION

M/D/YR

ACLS expiry date: _____

BCLS expiry date: _____

CCRN expiry date: _____

PALS expiry date: _____

NALS expiry date: _____

TNCC expiry date: _____

The information I have given is true and accurate, to the best of my knowledge I hereby authorize Health Match BC to release this Emergency Room Skills Checklist to accompany my resume in relation to consideration of employment.

AGREE

DISAGREE

Name: _____

Date: _____

