

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 6: Massive Hemorrhage Control in TFC

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer should use this form when performing the optional individual skills assessment associated with completing a skills station. To successfully demonstrate proficiency, the student should “PASS (P)” all the critical tasks (marked as “C”) on the checklist.

This checklist may also be used as a teaching tool at the skills station if the trainer chooses to grade students only during the culminating exercise tactical trauma assessment. Grading during the culminating exercise is mandatory for successful course completion, while grading individual skills during the skill stations is optional. Please note: There is also a Skills Assessment Checklist designed for performing a skills assessment as part of a culminating event, so the trainer can test all the required skills at once as part of a scenario-driven culminating exercise.

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (WINDLASS) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN TFC				
1. Exposed and assessed the wound.				
2. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty’s JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
3. Inserted the wounded extremity in the loop of the self-adhering band (looped) or routed the band around the limb and passed the band tip through the slit of the buckle.	C			
4. Positioned the tourniquet about 2–3 inches above the wound and directly on the skin.	C			
5. Pulled the self-adhering band tightly.	C			
6. Fastened the band back on itself all the way around the limb (but not over the windlass rod clips).	C			
7. Twisted the windlass rod until bleeding stopped.	C			
8. Completed steps 1–7 within 1 minute.	C			
9. Locked the windlass rod in place with the windlass clip.	C			
10. Routed the self-adhering band around the rod and between the clips.				
11. Secured with the windlass safety strap.				
12. Documented the time of tourniquet application on the windlass safety strap (or the casualty’s forehead), completing the process within 3 minutes				
13. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				



COMBAT LIFESAVER (CLS) TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE
SKILLS ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency:	Yes	No
Notes:		



COMBAT LIFESAVER (CLS) TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY CARE
SKILLS ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (RATCHET) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN TFC				
1. Exposed and assessed the wound.				
2. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty's JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
3. Inserted the wounded extremity in the loop of the tourniquet strap or routed the strap around the limb, passed the tip through the routing buckle, and pulled it back on itself.	C			
4. Positioned the tourniquet about 2–3 inches above the wound and directly on the skin.	C			
5. Pulled the strap as tightly as possible, removing all excess slack.	C			
6. Ratcheted the maneuver device as tightly as possible until the bleeding stopped.	C			
7. Completed steps 1–6 within 1 minute.	C			
8. Locked the ratchet on itself (it will click into place).	C			
9. Wrapped the excess strap around the ratchet device and secured it in place.				
10. Documented the time of tourniquet application on the safety strap (or the casualty's forehead), completing the process within 3 minutes.				
11. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
WOUND PACKING AND PRESSURE BANDAGE				
1. Exposed the wound, if not previously exposed.				
2. Located the source of the most active bleeding and applied direct pressure.	C			
3. Removed the hemostatic gauze from its sterile package.				
4. Packed the hemostatic gauze tightly into the wound directly over the site of the most active bleeding. CAUTION: If a penetrating object was lodged into the casualty's body, bandaged it in place. Did not remove the object.	C			
5. After packing, continued to apply firm, manual pressure until the bleeding stopped. Held continuous direct pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
6. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
7. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
8. Removed the pressure bandage from the pouch and packaging.				
9. Placed the pad (bandage) directly on the wound, or any dressing previously applied, continuing to apply direct pressure.	C			
10. Wrapped the pressure/elastic bandage tightly around the extremity, focusing pressure over the wound and ensuring that the edges of the pad were covered.	C			
11. Secured the hooking ends of the Velcro or closure bar onto the last wrap of the bandage.	C			
12. Checked for circulation below the pressure bandage by feeling for distal pulse (a pulse below the bandage).				
13. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
NECK JUNCTIONAL HEMORRHAGE CONTROL				
1. Exposed the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of the most active bleeding (if possible).	C			
3. Removed hemostatic dressing from its sterile package, while maintaining direct pressure.				
4. Packed the neck wound tightly with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
5. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
6. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
7. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
8. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
9. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
10. Placed an elastic bandage over the dressing, leaving enough tail to tie it into a knot.				
11. While maintaining pressure on the dressing/gauze, wrapped the pressure (or elastic) bandage (no less than 1–1½ times) over the packing material, ensuring it was covered completely.				
12. Wrapped diagonally across the chest under the opposite arm (armpit) around the back to the neck and back over the wound.				
13. Secured the dressing by tying a non-slip knot with the end of the elastic bandage and its tail.				
14. Secured elastic bandage tails with tape, wrapping the tape a minimum of 1–1½ times around the knot.				
15. Swathed the upper arm (of the injured side) to the chest using a bandage.				
16. Continued to assess the wound for further bleeding.				
17. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
AXILLARY (ARMPIT) JUNCTIONAL HEMORRHAGE CONTROL				
1. Lifted the arm to expose the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of the most active bleeding (if possible).	C			
3. Removed hemostatic dressing from its sterile package, while maintaining direct pressure.				
4. Extended the casualty's arm at a 90-degree angle by placing it on your shoulder (to maintain elevation of the arm).				
5. Packed the axillary wound tightly with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
6. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
7. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
8. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
9. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
10. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding had stopped.				
11. While maintaining pressure on the dressing/gauze, Wrap the pressure (or elastic) bandage around the injured shoulder twice ensuring the gauze underneath is completely covered.				
12. Wrapped the elastic bandage across, back, and under the opposite armpit, anchoring around the opposite shoulder in a "Figure 8" pattern.				
13. Depending on the bandage used, secured with the closure bar or tied the tails of the elastic bandage together with a non-slip knot.				
14. Secured pressure (elastic) bandage tails and knot using tape, wrapping the tape a minimum of 1–1½ times around the knot.				
15. Swathed the upper arm to the side of the chest using a cravat.				
16. Continued to assess the wound for further bleeding.				
17. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
INGUINAL (GROIN) HEMORRHAGE CONTROL WITH IMPROVISED JUNCTIONAL PRESSURE DELIVERY DEVICE				
1. Exposed the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of most active bleeding by placing a fist squarely in the inguinal gutter on the injured side while opening the sterile hemostatic gauze package.	C			
3. Removed the fist and immediately applied direct pressure while tightly packing the inguinal wound with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
4. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
5. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
6. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
7. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.	C			
8. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (a) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
9. Selected a cylindrical or spherical Pressure Delivery Device (PDD) and positioned into the inguinal gutter while continuously maintaining pressure to the dressing.				
10. Selected a tourniquet that could wrap around the casualty's waist/hip area or connect two tourniquets together.				
11. Placed the windlass or ratchet tourniquet directly over the middle of the PDD; ensured that the routing buckle was located toward the medial (middle) aspect of the body.	C			
12. Removed all slack from the self-adhering band or strap using a pushing motion across the casualty's body before tightening the tourniquet.	C			
13. Tightened the tourniquet until bleeding stopped and the distal pulse was checked and was absent.	C			
14. Visually inspected placement of equipment, ensuring the PDD was in place and the windlass/ratchet were properly positioned over the device.				
15. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				