

**INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
 MODULE 7: Airway Management**

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

INSTRUCTOR NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by an instructor to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. An instructor 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 instructor 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 instructor 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
HEAD-TILT/CHIN-LIFT AIRWAY MANEUVER				
1. Rolled the casualty onto their back, if necessary, and placed them on a hard, flat surface.				
2. Knelt at the level of the casualty’s shoulders. Positioned yourself at the side of the casualty.				
3. Opened the mouth and look for visible airway obstructions (e.g., lacerations, obstructions, broken teeth, burns, or swelling or other debris, such as vomit).	C			
4. Removed any foreign material or vomit that was in the mouth as quickly as possible.				
5. Placed one hand on the casualty's forehead and applied firm, backward pressure with the palm to tilt the head back.	C			
6. Placed the fingertips of the other hand under the bony part of the lower jaw and lift, bringing the chin forward.	C			
7. Maintained the open airway position, placed an ear over the casualty's mouth and nose, looking toward the chest and stomach.	C			
8. Looked for the chest to rise and fall.				
9. Listened for air escaping during exhalation.				
10. Felt for the flow of air on the side of your face.				
11. Measured the respiratory rate.				
Evaluators state, “In 15 seconds you heard X number of respirations.” (Evaluators must fill in the number of respirations given to student.)				



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



12. 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
JAW-THRUST AIRWAY MANEUVER				
1. Rolled the casualty onto their back, if necessary, and placed the casualty on a hard, flat surface.				
2. Knelt above the casualty's head (looking toward the casualty's feet).				
3. Opened the mouth and looked for visible airway obstructions (e.g., lacerations, obstructions, broken teeth, burns, or swelling or other debris, such as vomit).	C			
4. Removed any foreign material or vomit in the mouth as quickly as possible.				
5. Rested your elbows on the ground or floor.				
6. Placed one hand on each side of the casualty's lower jaw at the angle of the jaw, below the ears.	C			
7. Stabilized the casualty's head with your forearms.				
8. Used the index fingers to pull the jaw up while using the thumbs to push the casualty's chin forward.	C			
9. Maintained the open airway position, placed an ear over the casualty's mouth and nose, looking toward the chest and stomach.	C			
10. Looked for the chest to rise and fall.				
11. Listened for air escaping during exhalation.				
12. Felt for the flow of air on the side of your face.				
13. Measured the respiratory rate.				
Evaluator states "In 15 seconds you heard X number of respirations." (Evaluator must fill in the number of respirations given to student.)				
14. 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
NASOPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY (NPA) INSERTION				
1. Placed the casualty supine (on their back) with their head in a neutral position.				
2. Inspected the nose and nasal passages for any obstructions that would prevent insertion of an NPA.	C			
3. Opened the NPA device provided in the casualty's JFAK.				
4. Lubricated the end of the NPA device with the sterile water-based lubricating jelly found in the JFAK or with water.	C			
5. Exposed the opening of the casualty's right nostril by pushing the tip of the nose upward gently ("piggy the nose")	C			
6. Positioned the tube so that the bevel (pointed end) of the device faces toward the septum (the strip of skin inside the nose that separates the nostrils).	C			
7. Inserted the NPA device into the right nostril (at a 90-degree angle to the casualty's face) with the beveled tip pointed toward the middle of the nose.	C			
8. Advanced the NPA until the flange (flared end) is flush with the nostril using a fluid movement pushing toward the ground.	C			
9. Reassessed breathing and respiration by using the look, listen, and feel technique to assess for air movement after the NPA was in place.				
10. Positioned the casualty: (a) Placed a casualty who was awake in a sitting or recovery position (whichever is most comfortable). (b) Placed an unconscious casualty in the recovery position to prevent aspiration of blood, mucus, or vomit.				
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
ONE-PERSON BAG VALVE MASK (BVM)				
1. Positioned yourself at the top of the patient’s head.				
2. Inserted a nasopharyngeal airway (NPA).				
3. Assembled the BVM (connected the mask to port on the bag).				
4. Performed an “EC” technique (using one hand) to hold the mask in place over the patient’s mouth by: (a) Forming the “C” by placing your thumb over the part of the mask covering the bridge of the nose and your index finger over the part covering the cleft of the chin. (b) Sealing the mask firmly on the face by pushing down with the thumb and index finger while pulling up on the mandible to form the “E” with the other three fingers, opening the airway by performing the head-tilt, chin-lift maneuver.				
5. Maintained a leakproof mask seal with one hand by using firm pressure to hold the mask in position and sealed over the patient’s mouth.				
6. Squeezed the bag with your other hand for 1–2 seconds while observing the chest rise to make certain lungs are inflating effectively.				
7. Continued squeezing the bag once every 5–6 seconds (10–12 breaths/minute),				
8. Continued ventilation, observed for spontaneous respirations, and periodically checked the pulse.				
9. 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
TWO-PERSON BAG VALVE MASK (BVM)				
1. Positioned yourself at the top of the casualty's head, and your partner to the side of the casualty's head.				
2. Inserted a nasopharyngeal airway (NPA).				
3. Assembled the BVM (connected the mask to port on the bag).				
4. Placed the mask over the casualty's mouth and nose.				
5. Placed your little, ring, and middle fingers along the mandible (lower jaw).				
6. Placed your thumb on the upper portion of the mask above the valve connection.				
7. Placed your index finger on the lower portion of the mask under the valve connection.				
8. With your other hand, duplicated the above steps on the other side (mirror image).				
9. Held the mask in place with both hands to achieve a leakproof seal.				
10. The second rescuer slowly squeezed the BVM with two hands for 1–2 seconds until the chest rose.				
11. Observed for rise and fall of the patient's chest. (a) If the chest did not rise, repositioned the mask to ensure a good seal. Tilted the head and lifted the chin to open the airway. (b) If the chest rose and fell, continued with step 12.				
12. Squeezed once every 5–6 seconds (10–12 breaths/minute).				
13. Continued ventilations, observed for spontaneous respirations, and periodically checked the pulse.				
14. 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:				