

Management of Respiratory Emergencies

Skills Station Competency Checklist

Critical Performance Steps	☑ if done correctly
Verbalizes difference between high-flow and low-flow O₂ delivery systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High flow (>10 L/min): O₂ flow exceeds patient inspiratory flow, preventing entrainment of room air if system is tight-fitting; delivers up to 0.95 FiO₂, eg, nonrebreathing mask with reservoir • Low flow (≤10 L/min): patient inspiratory flow exceeds O₂ flow, allowing entrainment of room air; delivers 0.23 to 0.80 FiO₂, eg, nasal cannula, simple O₂ mask 	
Verbalizes maximum nasal cannula flow rate (4 L/min)	
Opens airway using head tilt–chin lift maneuver while keeping mouth open (jaw thrust for trauma victim)	
Verbalizes different indications for OPA and NPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPA only for unconscious victim without a gag reflex • NPA for conscious or semiconscious victim 	
Selects correctly sized airway by measuring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPA from corner of mouth to angle of mandible • NPA from tip of nose to tragus of ear 	
Inserts OPA correctly	
Looks, listens, feels for breathing after OPA insertion	
Suctions with OPA in place; states suctioning not to exceed 10 seconds	
Selects correct mask size for ventilations	
Applies bag-mask device and opens airway using E-C clamp technique	
Gives 2 breaths (1 second each) causing chest rise with bag-mask device	
All students must demonstrate the following steps.	
States equipment needed for endotracheal (ET) tube intubation procedure	
Confirms proper ET tube placement by physical exam and by using an exhaled CO₂ device	
Secures ET tube	
Suctions with ET tube in place	
The following steps are optional. They are demonstrated and evaluated only when the student’s scope of practice involves endotracheal intubation.	
Prepares equipment for ET intubation	
Inserts ET tube correctly	
Places or describes placement of NG/OG tube for gastric decompression	