

WEMT Clinical Skills Checklist

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Student Name

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Italics indicates optional items

- Initial directed H & Ps on patients with common simple problems □□□□□□
□□□□□□¹
- Examination of throat and examination of ears with otoscope □□□□□□
- Rectal examinations for prostate position and gross blood □□□□
- Examination of minor musculoskeletal extremity injuries, particularly knees and ankles, and correlation with X-rays when done □□□□
- Observation of minor wound repair and suturing □□□□
- Observation of physical signs of fluid overload in CHF patient (jugular venous distension, rales, S3 gallop) □□
- *Observe (or assist with) anterior shoulder dislocation reduction* □□□□
- *Slit lamp exam of corneal abrasions²* □□□□
- *Observation of common rashes and insect bites* □□□□
- Examination of normal lungs □□□□□□
□□□□□□
- Examination of lungs in patients with auscultatory findings, e.g., CHF, pneumonia, asthma □□□□□□
- Placement of male and female urinary catheters (EMT-Ps should place, EMT-Basics should observe) male □□
female □□
- Placement of nasogastric tubes (EMT-Ps should place, EMT-Basics should observe) □□

¹ Boxes to be initialed by nurse, nurse practitioner or doctor on completion; students should complete all boxes for recommended clinical training.
² Should first examine with fluorescein/small high-intensity penlight (e.g., Mini-Maglite™) as in the field. (Krypton bulbs put out plenty of UV and make fluorescein fluoresce even without cobalt (blue) filter.) Students then compare that view with slit lamp.