

CULMINATING ASSESSMENT

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to assess a student’s ability to perform the FIVE LIFESAVING SKILLS required for the TCCC All Service-members (TCCC ASM) Course. An instructor should use this form to assess all the required skills at once, as part of a scenario-driven rapid casualty assessment. This type of assessment is generally part of a culminating exercise. The student must “PASS (P)” all the critical tasks (marked as “C”) on the checklist to successfully meet basic proficiency and pass the course. Please note: There is also an option for performing an individual skill-by-skill assessment. The instructor can elect to use either form of assessment to meet the requirement.

SCENARIO: The instructor will provide a scenario for the rapid casualty assessment process. The student will have a Joint First Aid Kit available and/or the necessary supplies.

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
1. Verbalized appropriate scene safety precautions to address immediate life threats.				
2. Assessed the casualty for responsiveness.				
3. Identified options for casualty movement, if necessary.				
4. Performed a blood sweep on the casualty to identify life-threatening bleeding.	C			
5. Verbalized the meaning of MARCH and used the sequence to perform a casualty assessment.	C			
6. Verbalized the necessary lifesaving interventions in the correct order based on the casualty assessment scenario.	C			
7. Slid the injured arm or leg through the loop of the self-adhering band or wrapped the band around the extremity and pulled the free end through the routing buckle to control life-threatening bleeding from a wound in a location where a tourniquet can be applied.				
8. Positioned a tourniquet above a severely bleeding wound; either leaving at least 2-3 inches of uninjured skin between the tourniquet and the wound site or placing the tourniquet high and tight.	C			
9. Pulled the self-adhering band TIGHT, fastening it back on itself, and twisted the windlass rod until the tourniquet stopped the bleeding within 1 minute.	C			
10. Checked for a pulse in the arm/leg after the tourniquet had been applied.				
11. Locked the windlass rod inside the windlass clip securing it; ensured that the band did not untwist.	C			
12. Re-checked the tourniquet to make sure that the bleeding has not started again and the pulse is still absent.				
13. Routed the self-adhering band between the clips and over the rod.				
14. Secured the windlass rod and self-adhering band under the windlass safety strap.	C			

15. Wrote the time of tourniquet application on the windlass safety strap (and on the DD Form 1380 Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) Card or forehead).					
16. Packed a wound located in a place where a tourniquet cannot be effectively applied with a hemostatic dressing.	C				
17. Maintained pressure for 3 minutes.	C				
18. Reassessed the wound to ensure the bleeding had stopped.	C				
19. Applied a sterile dressing and wrapped an elastic pressure bandage over a hemostatic dressing to secure it in place.	C				
20. Wrapped the elastic pressure bandage evenly around the wound or over the hemostatic dressing, if present.	C				
21. Secured the elastic pressure bandage.					
22. Assessed for circulation below the dressed wound.					
23. Opened the casualty's mouth and looked for anything blocking the airway.					
24. Stated the correct maneuver to open the airway, if there was a suspicion of a neck or spinal injury.					
25. Performed the head-tilt/chin-lift maneuver.	C				
26. Performed the jaw-thrust maneuver.	C				
27. Reassessed the casualty's airway status and respiratory rate/effort and determined whether or not the airway was open (Look, Listen, and Feel).					
28. Examined the casualty's chest and abdomen, and rolled them to expose their back, looking for signs or symptoms of penetrating or open chest wounds.					
29. Placed a conscious casualty in a sitting or recovery position OR an unconscious casualty in the recovery position.					
30. Described secondary injuries that may be present (eye trauma, head injury, burns, or fractures) and identified the appropriate interventions.	C				
31. Communicated findings and medical aid provided to medical responders.	C				
32. Documented medical aid rendered on a DD Form 1380, TCCC Card or on the casualty's forehead if the DD 1380 is not available.	C				

Demonstrated TCCC Basic Proficiency: Yes No

Notes:

Trainer Signature: _____

Student Signature: _____