



# ProPALS

(PALS Case Scenarios, ECG and Pharmacology are tested in the training scenarios.)

## Skill Evaluation Checklist

Keep form for 2 years as proof of completed evaluations.

Participant Names- (Please Print)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<u>Instructor/Skill Evaluator</u>
Printed Name: _____
Registry #: _____
Signature: _____

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**Required Skill Scenarios- 2015 PALS, CPR and First Aid ECC/ILCOR Guidelines**  
 (The ProPALS hands-on skill evaluation includes all of the Adult or Child and Infant BLS skills. ProCPR (BLS) skills and knowledge are a prerequisite for the PALS course. Please refer to the adult or child, and infant ProCPR skill practice sheets to prepare for the ProPALS skill evaluation.)

Adult or Child CPR																		
Adult or Child AED																		
Adult or Child Conscious Choking																		
Adult or Child Unconscious Choking																		
Adult or Child Rescue Breathing																		
Adult or Child 2 rescuer CPR with Bag Valve Mask																		
Infant CPR																		
Infant Conscious Choking																		
Infant Unconscious Choking																		
Infant 2 rescuer CPR with AED																		

**ProPALS Case Scenarios Tested In Training Program:**

Respiratory Arrest
Infant 2 Rescuer CPR
Child AED
Respiratory Distress- Upper Airway (Croup)
Respiratory Distress- Lower Airway (Asthma)
Shock
Pulseless VF / Pulseless VT
Asystole
Bradycardia
Tachycardia
Megacode

# Skill Practice Sheets

# ProPALS

(Healthcare Provider)  
(Adult, Child, Infant CPR/AED)

<b>Required Skill Scenarios</b>	<b>ProPALS Case Scenarios Tested In Training Program:</b>
Adult or Child CPR	Respiratory Arrest
Adult or Child AED	Infant 2 Rescuer CPR
Adult or Child Conscious Choking	Child AED
Adult or Child Unconscious Choking	Respiratory Distress– Upper Airway (Croup)
Adult or Child Rescue Breathing	Respiratory Distress– Lower Airway (Asthma)
Adult or Child 2 rescuer CPR with Bag Valve Mask	Shock
Infant CPR	Pulseless VF / Pulseless VT
Infant Conscious Choking	Asystole
Infant Unconscious Choking	Bradycardia
Infant 2 rescuer CPR with AED	Tachycardia
	Megacode

# Adult or Child CPR

## ProPALS

1



### Check Scene:

Check for safety, apply gloves and prepare face shield.

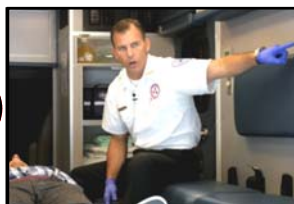
2



### Check Person:

Check for responsiveness by holding head still, tapping and shouting.

3



### Call 911:

If unresponsive or a life-threatening condition exists, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

4



### Check Pulse:

Place fingers in valley between neck muscle and wind pipe. Check the pulse for no more than 10 seconds. Look at chest and face to determine no normal breathing.

5



### 30 Compressions:

If no pulse and no normal breathing, begin CPR. Use 2 hands in center of chest, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of at least 100-120 per minute, and at 2-2.4" deep.

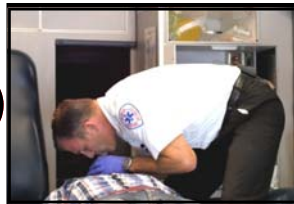
6



### Open Airway:

Open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions.

7



### Give 2 Breaths:

Give 2 breaths lasting 1 second each making sure the chest rises and falls with each breath.

8



### Continue CPR:

Give cycles of 30 chest compressions, followed by 2 breaths.

### Scenario:

You are walking in the park when you see a man lying on the ground. What would you do?

Compress at least 1/3 the depth of the chest.

Required Equipment:  
Adult Manikin



**Child-( Age 1 to puberty)** Compress at least 1/3 the depth of the chest. Hand placement and rate is the same as adult. You may use one hand in the center of the chest between the nipples for a very small child.

### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- An AED is ready to use
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

# AED

# ProPALS

1



## Power on the AED:

Check to make sure it is safe to use the AED. Unsafe conditions include, victim in water, on metal surface, flammable gas...

2



## Bare the Chest:

Follow directions of AED. Dry any wet areas on chest, remove any patches, shave hair if needed.

3



## Apply Pads:

Peel off backing and place pads as the picture on the pads shows. Press down firmly to assure pads are securely affixed.

4



## Plug in Connector:

Follow AED directions. Some AED models have pre-connected electrodes and will sense when pads are secure.

5



## Stand Clear:

Don't touch the victim while the AED is analyzing or charging.

6



## Push Shock Button:

Shout, "Clear," and make sure no one is touching patient.

7



## 30 Compressions:

Give 5 cycles of 30 chest compressions, at a rate of 100-120 compressions/minute, followed with 2 breaths.

8



## After 2 Minutes:

The AED will reanalyze. If AED says, "No shock advised," continue CPR if no signs of life. Follow AED prompts.

## Scenario:

You are performing CPR on a person when an AED arrives and is ready to use. What will you do?

**Note:** For victims 8 years old and younger, or under 55 lbs, use child pads. If victim is over age 8 or 55 pounds, use adult pads. Adult pads can be used if no child sized pads are available. Make sure the pads do not touch.

**For Infants,** place one pad on the center of the chest and the other pad on the center of the back.

## Required Equipment: Adult Manikin and AED Trainer



**Note:** Don't wait. Begin compressions immediately after the shock is delivered.

## When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

# Adult or Child Conscious Choking

## ProPALS

1



### Check Person:

Ask, "Are you choking?" If the person cannot cough, speak or breathe, he or she is choking and needs your help.

2



### Call 911:

Send someone to call 911. If no one is available to call, provide care first.

3



### Stand Behind:

Place your foot between the person's feet and place your other foot firmly on the ground beside you.

4



### Position Hands:

Find the navel. Tucking in the thumb, place the thumb side of the fist against the abdomen, just above the navel.

5



### Give Thrusts:

Grasp the back of your fist, give inward-upward abdominal thrusts until object is out or person goes unconscious.

### Scenario:

You are eating a picnic lunch at the park when a person stands up and grasps his throat. What would you do?

**Note:** You will need to kneel down for a child in order to give effective abdominal thrusts.

Required Equipment:  
Adult Manikin



### When to stop:

- The object comes out
- The scene becomes unsafe
- The person becomes unconscious (Call 911 and perform unconscious choking technique in this case)

# Adult or Child Unconscious Choking

## ProPALS

1



### Position Person:

Lower person safely to the ground.

2



### Call 911:

If 911 has not been called, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

3



### 30 Compressions:

Using 2 hands, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute, at 2-2.4 inches deep.

**Child-( Age 1 to puberty)** Compress at least 1/3 the depth of the chest. Hand placement and rate is the same as adult. You may use one hand in the center of the chest between the nipples for a very small child.

4



### Check for Object:

Open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions. If object is seen, do a finger sweep to remove it.

5



### Give a Breath:

Open airway and Give a breath. Even if no object is seen, attempt a breath. If air goes in give a second breath.

6



### Reposition, Reattempt:

If air does not go in, reposition and reattempt a breath. If air still does not go in, continue compressions.

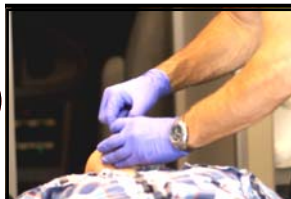
7



### 30 Compressions:

Using 2 hands, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute.

8



### Check for Object:

If object is seen, do a finger sweep to remove it. Repeat steps 5-8 until air goes in and makes chest rise.

Required Equipment:  
Adult Manikin



### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

**Note:** After breaths go in, check pulse, and continue CPR if the person shows no signs of life. If there is breathing and pulse, monitor Airway, Breathing, and Circulation until EMS arrives.

# Adult or Child Rescue Breathing

## ProPALS

1



### Check Scene:

Check for safety, apply gloves and prepare face shield.

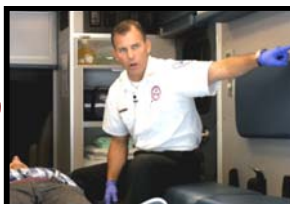
2



### Check Person:

Check for responsiveness by holding head still, tapping and shouting.

3



### Call 911:

If unresponsive or a life-threatening condition exists, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

4



### Check Pulse:

Place fingers in valley between neck muscle and wind pipe. Check the pulse for no more than 10 seconds. Look at chest and face to determine no normal breathing.

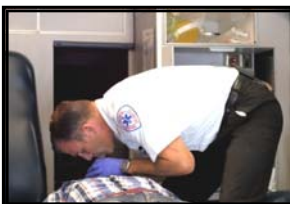
5



### Open Airway:

If there is a pulse but no breathing, begin Rescue Breathing. Open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions.

6



### Rescue Breathing:

**Adult-** Give 1 breath every 5 seconds.  
**Child-** Give 1 breath every 3 seconds.  
Each breath should last 1 second and make the chest rise and fall. Reassess circulation every two minutes.

### Scenario:

A man fell into a pond and was just pulled out of the water as you arrive. He appears to be unconscious. What would you do?

Required Equipment:  
Adult Manikin



**NOTE:** If unsure a pulse exists, start CPR. Don't waste more critical time searching for a pulse.

### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- An AED is ready to use
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

# Child 2 Person CPR

## ProPALS

1



### Check Scene:

Check for safety, apply gloves and prepare face shield.

2



### Check Person:

Check for responsiveness by holding head still, tapping and shouting.

3



### Call 911:

If unresponsive or a life-threatening condition exists, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

4



### Check Pulse:

Place fingers in valley between neck muscle and wind pipe. Check the pulse for no more than 10 seconds. Look at chest and face to determine no normal breathing.

5



### 15 Compressions:

Primary rescuer will give 15 chest compressions using 2 hands in the center of the chest. Compress 1/3 the depth of the chest at a rate of 100-120 per minute.

6



### Open Airway:

Second rescuer will open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions.

7



### Give 2 Breaths:

If no breathing, using the bag valve mask, rescuer gives 2 breaths lasting 1 second each making sure the chest rises and falls with each breath.

8



### Continue and Switch:

Continue cycles of 15:2. Every 2 minutes, compressor calls for switch. At end of 15 compressions, person at head ends with 2 breaths, moves, and starts compressions.

### Scenario:

You and a coworker are called for a emergency. You see a child lying on the ground. What would you do?

#### Required Equipment:

Adult Manikin and Bag Valve Mask



**Note:** Use the Bag Valve Mask to give breaths for this skill scenario.

**Note:** Adult 2 person CPR is done with cycles of 30 compressions to 2 breaths.

### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- An AED is ready to use
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

**Note:** The switch should take no more than 10 seconds. The purpose of 2 person CPR is to keep the compressor fresh in order to provide the best consistent compressions.



# Infant CPR

## ProPALS

1



### Check Scene:

Check for safety, apply gloves and prepare face shield.

2



### Check Person:

Check for responsiveness by holding head still, tapping and shouting.

3



### Call 911:

If unresponsive or a life-threatening condition exists, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

4



### Check Pulse:

Place fingers on the inside upper arm to check the brachial pulse. Check the pulse for no more than 10 seconds. Look at chest and face to determine no normal breathing.

5



### 30 Compressions:

If no pulse and no normal breathing, begin CPR. Use 2 fingers, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of 100-120 per minute, and at least 1/3 the depth of the chest.

6



### Open Airway:

Open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions.

7



### Give 2 Breaths:

Give 2 breaths lasting 1 second each making sure the chest rises and falls with each breath.

8



### Continue CPR:

Give cycles of 30 chest compressions, followed by 2 breaths.

### Scenario:

A neighbor knocks on your door and asks for help. She states her 6 month old baby is not waking up. You find the baby lying in a crib.

### Required Equipment: Infant Manikin



**Note:** Cover infant's mouth and nose.

### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- An AED is ready to use
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

# Infant Conscious Choking

## ProPALS

1



### Check Baby:

If the baby cannot cough, cry or breathe, he is choking and needs your help.

2



### Call 911:

Send someone to call 911. If no one is available to call, provide care first.

3



### Position Baby:

Support the baby's face with your hand on the jaw and the baby's body along your forearm. Place the baby face down.

4



### Give 5 Back Blows:

Holding the baby's head lower than the feet, give 5 back blows between the shoulder blades.

5



### Turn Baby Over:

Hold the back of the head. Sandwich the baby between your forearms and turn him over.

6



### Give 5 Chest Thrusts:

Place fingers on the sternum in the center of the chest and give 5 thrusts.

7



### Repeat Steps 3 to 5:

Keep giving 5 back blows and 5 chest thrusts until the object comes out or baby goes unconscious.

### Scenario:

You see a baby on the floor next to some marbles. The baby is gagging, turning blue and cannot cry, cough or breathe. What would you do?

Required Equipment:  
Infant Manikin



### When to stop:

- The object comes out
- The baby becomes unconscious (Make sure 911 has been called and perform unconscious choking technique)

# Infant Unconscious Choking

## ProPALS

1



### Position Person:

Lay the infant down, supine, on a flat surface.

2



### Call 911:

If 911 has not been called, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

3



### 30 Compressions:

Use 2 fingers, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of at least 100/minute, and at least 1/3 the depth of the chest.

4



### Check for Object:

Open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions. If object is seen, do a finger sweep to remove it.

5



### Give a Breath:

Open airway and Give a breath. Even if no object is seen, attempt a breath. If air goes in give a second breath.

6



### Reposition, Reattempt:

If air does not go in, reposition and reattempt a breath. If air still does not go in, continue compressions.

7



### 30 Compressions:

Use 2 fingers, give 30 chest compressions, at a rate of at least 100/minute, and at least 1/3 the depth of the chest.

8



### Check for Object:

If object is seen, do a finger sweep to remove it. Repeat steps 5-8 until air goes in and makes chest rise.

### Scenario:

You enter a baby's room and notice that several marbles are scattered around the baby on the floor. The baby is conscious and choking. You perform back blows and chest thrusts. The baby goes unconscious. What will you do next?

Required Equipment:  
Infant Manikin



### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

**Note:** After breaths go in, check pulse, and continue CPR if the infant shows no signs of life. If there is breathing and pulse, monitor Airway, Breathing, and Circulation until EMS arrives.

# Infant 2 Person CPR

## ProPALS

1



### Check Scene:

Check for safety, apply gloves and prepare face shield.

2



### Check Person:

Check for responsiveness by holding head still, tapping and shouting.

3



### Call 911:

If unresponsive and no normal breathing, send someone to call 911 and get an AED if available.

4



### Check Pulse:

Place fingers on the brachial artery on the inside of the upper arm. Check the pulse for no more than 10 seconds.

5



### 15 Compressions:

Primary rescuer will give 15 chest compressions using the 2 thumbs hands encircling chest technique, at a rate of 100-120 per minute, at least 1/3 the depth of the chest.

6



### Open Airway:

Second rescuer will open Airway using a head tilt chin lift technique. Look in the mouth for any obstructions.

7



### Give 2 Breaths:

If no breathing, using the bag valve mask, first rescuer gives 2 breaths lasting 1 second each making sure the chest rises and falls with each breath.

8



### Continue and Switch:

Continue cycles of 15:2. Every 2 minutes, compressor calls for switch. At end of 15 compressions, person at head ends with 2 breaths, moves, and starts compressions.

### Scenario:

You and another healthcare worker respond to a first aid call for a baby. When you arrive the baby is blue and does not appear to be moving. What will you do?

#### Required Equipment:

Infant Manikin and Rescue Mask



**Note:** Use the Bag Valve Mask to give breaths for this skill scenario.

### When to stop:

- If the patient shows signs of life
- Trained personnel or EMS take over
- The scene becomes unsafe
- An AED is ready to use
- The rescuer is too exhausted to continue

**Note:** The switch should take no more than 10 seconds. The purpose of 2 person CPR is to keep the compressor fresh in order to provide the best consistent compressions.