

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 3: Care Under Fire

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer 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 trainer 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 trainer 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
ONE-HANDED (WINDLASS) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN CUF				
1. Removed tourniquet from the casualty’s JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
2. Inserted the wounded extremity through the loop of the self-adhering band.	C			
3. Positioned the tourniquet above the bleeding site, high on the extremity over the clothing/uniform.	C			
4. Ensured all the slack in the band is pulled through the routing buckle before the band is fastened back on itself and the windlass is twisted.	C			
5. Twisted the rod until bleeding has stopped.	C			
6. Completed steps 1–5 within 1 minute.	C			
7. Locked the windlass rod in place with the windlass clip.	C			
8. Routed the self-adhering band around the rod and between the clips.				
9. Secured with the windlass safety strap.				
10. Moved to cover, if no other major bleeding was present.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
ONE-HANDED (RATCHET) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN CUF				
1. Removed tourniquet from the casualty's JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
2. Inserted the wounded extremity through the loop of the tourniquet band.	C			
3. Positioned the tourniquet above the bleeding site, high on the extremity over the clothing/uniform.	C			
4. Grasped the tourniquet loop with your teeth or if able, leaned against a hard surface to prevent slipping when tightening.				
5. Tightened the tourniquet strap as much as possible.	C			
6. Lifted the lever arm of the ratcheting buckle and tightened by ratcheting the tourniquet until bleeding stopped.	C			
7. Completed steps 1–6 within 1 minute.	C			
8. Locked the ratchet on itself (it will click into place).	C			
9. Moved to cover, if no other major bleeding was present.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (RATCHET) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN CUF				
1. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty's JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
2. Inserted the wounded extremity through the loop of the tourniquet strap or routed the strap around the limb, passed the tip through the routing buckle, and pulled it back on itself.	C			
3. Positioned the tourniquet above the bleeding site, high on the extremity over the clothing/uniform.	C			
4. Pulled the strap as tightly as possible, removing all excess slack.	C			
5. Lifted the lever arm of the ratcheting buckle and tightened the tourniquet until bleeding stopped.	C			
6. Completed steps 1–5 within 1 minute.	C			
7. Locked the ratchet on itself (it will click into place).	C			
8. Moved casualty to cover, if no other major bleeding was present.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (WINDLASS) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN CUF				
1. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty's JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
2. Inserted the wounded extremity in the loop of the self-adhering band (looped) or routed the band around the limb and passed the tip through the slit of the routing buckle.	C			
3. Positioned the tourniquet above the bleeding site, high on the extremity over the clothing/uniform.	C			
4. Ensured all the slack in the self-adhering band was pulled through the routing buckle before the band was fastened back on itself and the windlass was twisted.	C			
5. Twisted the windlass rod until the bleeding stopped.	C			
6. Completed steps 1–5 within 1 minute.	C			
7. Locked the windlass rod in place with the windlass clip.	C			
8. Routed the self-adhering band around the rod and between the clips.				
9. Secured with the windlass safety strap.				
10. Moved casualty to cover, if no other major bleeding was present.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
KIT OR ARM DRAG (ONE-PERSON DRAG)				
1. Grabbed the casualty by their equipment (e.g., drag handle, strap) or arm.				
2. Dragged the casualty toward cover, while walking backwards (in quick, short bursts).				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
NECK DRAG (ONE-PERSON DRAG)				
1. Had the casualty hold their hands together or tied the casualty's hands together at the wrist.				
2. Straddled the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.				
3. Looped the casualty's tied hands over the rescuer's neck (unconscious).				
4. Crawled forward, dragging the casualty with the rescuer.				
5. Kept the casualty on their back.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				

Notes:

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
CRADLE-DROP DRAG (ONE-PERSON DRAG)				
1. Knelt at the casualty's head (with the casualty lying on their back).				
2. Slid the rescuer's hands, with palms up, under the casualty's shoulders and got a firm hold under their armpits.				
3. Partially rose, supporting the casualty's head on one of the rescuer's forearms.				
4. Rose and dragged the casualty backwards.				
5. Supported the casualty's head and body, letting their hips and legs drop from step to step while going up or down stairs.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				

Notes:

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
PACK-STRAP CARRY (ONE-PERSON CARRY)				
1. Squatted in front of the casualty facing in the same direction; had the casualty wrap their arms around the rescuer's neck.				
2. Grasp the casualty's wrist and ensured their arm was over the rescuer's shoulder.				
3. Lifted the casualty off the ground to a standing position using the rescuer's leg muscles.				
4. Bent forward and raised or hoisted the casualty as high on the rescuer's back as possible so that the casualty's weight was resting on the rescuer's back.				
5. Remained as upright as possible once the casualty was positioned on the rescuer's back to prevent straining or injuring the rescuer's back.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				



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



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
SUPPORT CARRY (ONE-PERSON CARRY)				
1. Assisted the casualty from the ground to a standing position.				
2. Grasped the casualty's corresponding wrist with the rescuer's dominant hand and drew it around behind the rescuer's neck.				
3. Placed the rescuer's other arm around the casualty's waist, grabbing the casualty's belt or clothing where the belt loop was positioned.				
4. Walked with the casualty, while using the rescuer as a crutch.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				



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



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
KIT OR ARM DRAG (TWO-PERSON DRAG)				
1. Aligned yourselves alongside the casualty.				
2. Each rescuer grabbed the casualty by their equipment (e.g., drag handle, strap) or arms.				
3. Dragged the casualty behind you, going forward as quickly as possible in short bursts of movement.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
SUPPORTING CARRY (TWO-PERSON DRAG)				
Conscious Casualty				
1. Moved the casualty to their feet and supported them by putting the rescuer's arms around the casualty's waist.				
2. Each rescuer grasped the casualty's closest wrist and drew that arm around their necks. (If conscious and able, the casualty should use their arms to hold both of you.)				
3. Put the rescuer's other arm around the casualty's waist and grabbed the casualty's web belt (if worn) or clothing/equipment, if possible.				
4. Lifted and supported the casualty while moving in unison.				
Unconscious Casualty				
1. Knelt next to the casualty and raised them to a seated position, facing in the same direction as the rescuers.				
2. Each rescuer grasped the casualty's closest wrist and drew that arm around their necks.				
3. Lifted and supported the casualty while moving forward.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				

STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
FORE-AND-AFT CARRY (TWO-PERSON CARRY)				
1. Positioned the casualty on their back with arms by their side.				
2. The taller of the two rescuers knelt at the casualty's head and faced the casualty's feet.				
3. That rescuer slid their hands under the casualty's arms and locked their hands together over the casualty's chest.				
4. The second rescuer spread the casualty's legs and knelt between them, with rescuer's back toward the casualty.				
5. The second rescuer then grasped the casualty's legs, placing their hands underneath the casualty's knees.				
6. The rescuers rose together on the count of three and lifted the casualty.				
7. The rescuers walked forward together with the casualty.				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No				
Notes:				



INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 4: Principles and Application of Tactical Field Care

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
COMMUNICATION OF CASUALTY INFORMATION					
1. Communicated the 9-Line MEDEVAC information in the proper sequence.	C				
2. Communicated with the casualty, if possible, to encourage, reassure, and explain care.	C				
3. Communicated with tactical leadership as soon as possible and throughout casualty treatment as needed.	C				
4. Provided leadership with casualty status and evacuation requirements to assist with coordinating evacuation assets.					
5. Communicated with the evacuation system (the Patient Evacuation Coordination Cell) to arrange for TACEVAC.	C				
6. Communicated with medical providers on the evacuation asset (if possible) and relayed mechanism of injury, injuries sustained, signs/symptoms, and treatments rendered.	C				
7. Recorded all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.					
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency:	Yes	No			
Notes:					

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 5: Tactical Trauma Assessment

STUDENT NAME, RANK: _____ DATE: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____ ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This checklist should be used in grading a student’s ability to perform the TACTICAL TRAUMA ASSESSMENT required for successfully completing the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. The student must “PASS (P)” all the critical tasks (marked as ‘C’) to demonstrate proficiency.

SCENARIO: The trainer will provide a scenario for the tactical trauma assessment process. The student will have available a Joint First Aid Kit (JFAK), a Combat Lifesaver Kit, and/or the necessary supplies.

PERFORMANCE STEPS		1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
		P	F	P	F
1. Performed Care Under Fire (CUF).	C				
a. Returned fire and took cover.					
b. Directed the casualty to remain engaged as a combatant, if appropriate.					
c. Directed the casualty to move to cover and apply self-aid, if able.					
d. Performed a casualty drag/carry to move an unresponsive or immobile casualty to cover or to a secure site as the tactical situation permitted.					
e. Extracted casualties from sources of burning and moved them to safety.					
f. Stopped the burning process as necessary.					
g. Applied a high & tight limb tourniquet over the uniform and proximal (above) to the bleeding site(s) using the casualty’s JFAK and supplies.	C				
2. Performed Tactical Field Care (TFC).	C				
a. Established security perimeter/maintained tactical situational awareness.					
b. Triage casualties as required.					
c. Took weapons/communication equipment from casualties with altered mental status.					
3. Verbalized the meaning of MARCH PAWS and used the sequence to perform a casualty assessment.					
4. Assessed and treated Massive hemorrhage. Assessed for unrecognized hemorrhage and controlled all sources of bleeding.	C				
a. Applied a tourniquet directly to the skin, 2–3 inches above the bleeding site if not previously done in CUF, or applied a second tourniquet side-by-side if bleeding was not controlled with the first tourniquet.	C				
b. Applied improvised junctional hemorrhage control techniques using hemostatic dressing(s) to hemorrhage not amenable to a tourniquet.	C				
5. Assessed and secured the Airway.	C				
a. Allowed conscious casualty to assume any position of comfort that facilitates breathing and protects the airway.					
b. Used head-tilt/chin-lift or jaw-thrust maneuver to open airway, if needed.	C				
c. Inserted a nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) in an unconscious or semiconscious casualty.					
6. Assessed Respiration.					
a. Looked for chest wounds.	C				

b. Applied a chest seal in the presence of an open chest wound.	C				
c. Assessed for tension pneumothorax.					
d. Burped the chest seal.					
e. Performed needle decompression in the presence of tension pneumothorax.					
f. Reassessed to confirm needle decompression was successful.					
7. Assessed Circulation.					
a. Reassessed tourniquets and/or wound packings after each movement.					
b. Assessed for pelvic fracture and informed medical personnel.					
c. Assessed for hemorrhagic shock (altered mental status in the absence of brain injury and/or weak or absent radial pulse).	C				
8. Prevented and treated Hypothermia (active/passive).	C				
a. Minimized casualty exposure to the environment.					
b. Employed active warming measures, if available.					
c. Used passive warming measures if active warming device was unavailable.					
9. Assessed for Head injury.					
a. Checked for signs and symptoms of a head injury.					
b. Reported observations to medical personnel.					
10. Performed the MARCH sequence in the correct order.	C				
11. Covered the eye with a rigid eye shield and administered the Combat Wound Medication Pack (CWMP) for suspected penetrating eye injury.					
12. Controlled Pain.					
a. Administered the CWMP to conscious casualty who could swallow.					
b. Referred to medical personnel if pain was severe.					
13. Administered Antibiotic(s).					
a. Administered the CWMP for any open wounds to conscious casualty who could swallow.					
b. Referred to medic if the casualty could not swallow (in shock/unconscious).					
14. Treated additional Wounds.					
a. Inspected and dressed additional wounds (e.g., lacerations), as necessary.					
b. Assessed/treated burns with dry, sterile dressings and hypothermia prevention.					
15. Splinted any fractures without disrupting any impaled objects.					
16. Communicated: Transmitted the 9-Line MEDEVAC information.					
a. Communicated with the casualty, if possible.					
b. Communicated with tactical leadership and reported ASAP lines 3, 4, and 5.	C				
c. Communicated with the evacuation system to arrange for Technical Evaluation Care (TACEVAC).					
d. Communicated with medical providers and relayed MIST report.					
17. Document: Recorded all treatment on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.	C				
18. Prepared for evacuation.					
a. Secured all loose bandages, equipment, blankets, etc.					
b. Secured litter straps as required; considered additional padding, as needed.					
c. Provided instructions to ambulatory patients as needed.					
d. Staged casualties for evacuation and identified litter team(s).					



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



e. Maintained security/safety at the evacuation point.					
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Demonstrated TCCC-CLS Proficiency: **Yes** **No**

Notes:

Trainer Signature: _____

Student Signature: _____

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 6: Massive Hemorrhage Control in TFC

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

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PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (WINDLASS) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN TFC				
1. Exposed and assessed the wound.				
2. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty’s JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
3. Inserted the wounded extremity in the loop of the self-adhering band (looped) or routed the band around the limb and passed the band tip through the slit of the buckle.	C			
4. Positioned the tourniquet about 2–3 inches above the wound and directly on the skin.	C			
5. Pulled the self-adhering band tightly.	C			
6. Fastened the band back on itself all the way around the limb (but not over the windlass rod clips).	C			
7. Twisted the windlass rod until bleeding stopped.	C			
8. Completed steps 1–7 within 1 minute.	C			
9. Locked the windlass rod in place with the windlass clip.	C			
10. Routed the self-adhering band around the rod and between the clips.				
11. Secured with the windlass safety strap.				
12. Documented the time of tourniquet application on the windlass safety strap (or the casualty’s forehead), completing the process within 3 minutes				
13. Documented all findings and treatments on a DD Form 1380 TCCC Casualty Card and attached it to the casualty.				



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



Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency:	Yes	No	
Notes:			



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



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
TWO-HANDED (RATCHET) TOURNIQUET APPLICATION IN TFC				
1. Exposed and assessed the wound.				
2. Removed the tourniquet from the casualty's JFAK and/or carrying pouch.				
3. Inserted the wounded extremity in the loop of the tourniquet strap or routed the strap around the limb, passed the tip through the routing buckle, and pulled it back on itself.	C			
4. Positioned the tourniquet about 2–3 inches above the wound and directly on the skin.	C			
5. Pulled the strap as tightly as possible, removing all excess slack.	C			
6. Ratcheted the maneuver device as tightly as possible until the bleeding stopped.	C			
7. Completed steps 1–6 within 1 minute.	C			
8. Locked the ratchet on itself (it will click into place).	C			
9. Wrapped the excess strap around the ratchet device and secured it in place.				
10. Documented the time of tourniquet application on the safety strap (or the casualty's forehead), completing the process within 3 minutes.				
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
WOUND PACKING AND PRESSURE BANDAGE				
1. Exposed the wound, if not previously exposed.				
2. Located the source of the most active bleeding and applied direct pressure.	C			
3. Removed the hemostatic gauze from its sterile package.				
4. Packed the hemostatic gauze tightly into the wound directly over the site of the most active bleeding. CAUTION: If a penetrating object was lodged into the casualty's body, bandaged it in place. Did not remove the object.	C			
5. After packing, continued to apply firm, manual pressure until the bleeding stopped. Held continuous direct pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
6. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
7. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
8. Removed the pressure bandage from the pouch and packaging.				
9. Placed the pad (bandage) directly on the wound, or any dressing previously applied, continuing to apply direct pressure.	C			
10. Wrapped the pressure/elastic bandage tightly around the extremity, focusing pressure over the wound and ensuring that the edges of the pad were covered.	C			
11. Secured the hooking ends of the Velcro or closure bar onto the last wrap of the bandage.	C			
12. Checked for circulation below the pressure bandage by feeling for distal pulse (a pulse below the bandage).				
13. 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
NECK JUNCTIONAL HEMORRHAGE CONTROL				
1. Exposed the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of the most active bleeding (if possible).	C			
3. Removed hemostatic dressing from its sterile package, while maintaining direct pressure.				
4. Packed the neck wound tightly with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
5. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
6. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
7. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
8. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
9. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
10. Placed an elastic bandage over the dressing, leaving enough tail to tie it into a knot.				
11. While maintaining pressure on the dressing/gauze, wrapped the pressure (or elastic) bandage (no less than 1–1½ times) over the packing material, ensuring it was covered completely.				
12. Wrapped diagonally across the chest under the opposite arm (armpit) around the back to the neck and back over the wound.				
13. Secured the dressing by tying a non-slip knot with the end of the elastic bandage and its tail.				
14. Secured elastic bandage tails with tape, wrapping the tape a minimum of 1–1½ times around the knot.				
15. Swathed the upper arm (of the injured side) to the chest using a bandage.				
16. Continued to assess the wound for further bleeding.				
17. 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
AXILLARY (ARMPIT) JUNCTIONAL HEMORRHAGE CONTROL				
1. Lifted the arm to expose the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of the most active bleeding (if possible).	C			
3. Removed hemostatic dressing from its sterile package, while maintaining direct pressure.				
4. Extended the casualty's arm at a 90-degree angle by placing it on your shoulder (to maintain elevation of the arm).				
5. Packed the axillary wound tightly with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
6. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
7. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
8. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
9. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.				
10. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: (a) If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (b) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding had stopped.				
11. While maintaining pressure on the dressing/gauze, Wrap the pressure (or elastic) bandage around the injured shoulder twice ensuring the gauze underneath is completely covered.				
12. Wrapped the elastic bandage across, back, and under the opposite armpit, anchoring around the opposite shoulder in a "Figure 8" pattern.				
13. Depending on the bandage used, secured with the closure bar or tied the tails of the elastic bandage together with a non-slip knot.				
14. Secured pressure (elastic) bandage tails and knot using tape, wrapping the tape a minimum of 1–1½ times around the knot.				
15. Swathed the upper arm to the side of the chest using a cravat.				
16. Continued to assess the wound for further bleeding.				
17. 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
INGUINAL (GROIN) HEMORRHAGE CONTROL WITH IMPROVISED JUNCTIONAL PRESSURE DELIVERY DEVICE				
1. Exposed the injury and assessed the bleeding source.				
2. Applied direct pressure to the source of most active bleeding by placing a fist squarely in the inguinal gutter on the injured side while opening the sterile hemostatic gauze package.	C			
3. Removed the fist and immediately applied direct pressure while tightly packing the inguinal wound with hemostatic gauze until the wound cavity was filled.	C			
4. Finished the packing within 90 seconds.	C			
5. Ensured gauze extended 1–2 inches above the skin.	C			
6. Held pressure for a minimum of 3 minutes.	C			
7. Reassessed to ensure bleeding had been controlled while maintaining pressure.	C			
8. If bleeding had NOT been controlled: If packed with hemostatic dressing, removed prior packing material and repacked starting at step 3. (OR) (a) If packed with gauze, applied additional gauze and pressure (for 3 minutes) until bleeding stopped.				
9. Selected a cylindrical or spherical Pressure Delivery Device (PDD) and positioned into the inguinal gutter while continuously maintaining pressure to the dressing.				
10. Selected a tourniquet that could wrap around the casualty's waist/hip area or connect two tourniquets together.				
11. Placed the windlass or ratchet tourniquet directly over the middle of the PDD; ensured that the routing buckle was located toward the medial (middle) aspect of the body.	C			
12. Removed all slack from the self-adhering band or strap using a pushing motion across the casualty's body before tightening the tourniquet.	C			
13. Tightened the tourniquet until bleeding stopped and the distal pulse was checked and was absent.	C			
14. Visually inspected placement of equipment, ensuring the PDD was in place and the windlass/ratchet were properly positioned over the device.				
15. 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:				

**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.)				



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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:				

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 8: Respiration Assessment and 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
CHEST SEAL				
1. Exposed and uncovered any chest wounds.				
2. If multiple wounds were found, treated them in the order in which you found them.				
3. Placed hand or back of hand over open chest wound to create a temporary seal.				
4. Fully opened the outer wrapper of the commercial chest seal or other airtight material.	C			
5. Removed and used the 4x4 gauze from the chest seal package or other airtight material to wipe away any dirt, blood, or other fluid.	C			
6. Peeled off the protective liner, exposing the adhesive portion of the seal.	C			
7. Placed the adhesive side directly over the hole as the casualty exhaled, pressing firmly to create a seal.	C			
8. Ensured that the adhesive (sticky) surface of the chest seal adhered to the skin, 2 inches beyond the edges of the wound.	C			
9. Assessed the effectiveness of the vented chest seal when the casualty took a breath.	C			
10. Checked/felt for additional open chest wounds by using a raking motion (anterior/front, axillary/armpit, and posterior/back) and treated them the same way with additional chest seals, if needed.				
11. Placed a conscious casualty in a sitting position or in a position of comfort that best allowed the casualty to breathe; placed an unconscious casualty				



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with their injured side down in the recovery position.					
12. Monitored for signs of a tension pneumothorax, significant torso trauma followed by severe/progressive respiratory distress.					
13. 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
NEEDLE DECOMPRESSION OF THE CHEST (NDC)				
1. Assessed the casualty for signs of suspected tension pneumothorax.				
2. Verbalized burping or removing (if improperly applied, replacing the seal) a previously applied chest seal, and reassessed the casualty.	C			
3. Identified the site for needle insertion on the side of injury: NOTE: Used either of two sites (whichever one was most accessible): (a) The fifth intercostal space in the anterior axillary line on the side of the injury or decreased breath sounds. (b) The second intercostal space at the midclavicular line on the side of the injury or decreased breath sounds.	C			
4. Used the appropriate needle catheter (either 10 or 14 gauge, 3¼ inches).	C			
5. If available, used antiseptic solution or a pad to clean the site.				
6. Removed the Leuer lock cap from the needle catheter (if applicable).	C			
7. Inserted the needle just over the top of the lower rib at the insertion site, at a 90-degree angle (perpendicular) to the chest wall, advancing it to the hub.	C			
8. Left the needle in place for 5–10 seconds to allow decompression to occur; then removed the needle, leaving the catheter in place.	C			
9. Assessed for successful NDC by: (a) Noting improved respiratory distress. (b) Hearing an obvious hissing sound as air escaped from the chest when NDC was performed.	C			
<p>Evaluator states “Initial NDC was successful” – proceed to step 13, positioning casualty (OR) Evaluator states “Initial NDC was NOT successful” – proceed to step 10, perform a second NDC.</p>				
10. Performed a second NDC on the same side of the chest at whichever of the two recommended sites was not previously used if the first NDC failed to improve the casualty’s signs/symptoms.	C			
11. Continued reassessing the casualty for reoccurrence of progressive respiratory distress.	C			
12. If the second NDC was also not successful, continued onto the Circulation section of the MARCH (Massive bleeding, Airway, Respiration, Circulation, Hypothermia/Head) sequence.	C			
13. Placed the casualty in a position of comfort or recovery position with injured side down.	C			
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		



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



Notes:

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 11: Hypothermia Prevention

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.

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PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
HYPOTHERMIA TREATMENT				
1. Minimized the casualty's exposure to the elements.				
2. Ensured bleeding was controlled.	C			
3. Assessed for hemorrhagic shock by looking for severe blood loss, altered mental status in the absence of a head injury, weak or absent radial (wrist) pulse, rapid or shallow breathing, pale skin or blotchy blue as shock progresses, sweaty but cool skin, confusion, restlessness or nervousness, nausea, and/or vomiting.				
4. Opened the active heating blanket and removed it.	C			
5. Exposed any active heating blanket to air (per manufacturers' guidance).	C			
6. Removed any wet clothes and replaced them with dry clothes/other dry materials, if possible.				
7. Removed the warming shell (if applicable), opened completely, and placed the casualty centered on the shell.				
8. Applied the active heating blanket to the casualty.	C			
9. If an active heating blanket was not available, placed passive warming materials (blanket, etc.) under and on the casualty.	C			
10. Wrapped the entire blanket-like shell (or passive warming materials) completely around the casualty, including the head.				
11. Secured the shell/blanket with tape.				



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SKILLS ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



12. Monitored the casualty closely for life-threatening conditions.					
13. 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:

Instructor Signature: _____

Student Signature: _____

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULES 13: Eye Injuries

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer 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.

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PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
PENETRATING EYE INJURY				
1. Placed the casualty in a comfortable position, one that allowed you access to their eye (head). Removed their headgear, if necessary.				
2. Examined the eyes for any deformities, contusions, abrasions, penetrating objects, bruising (black eye(s)), lacerations, or swelling.				
3. Performed a rapid field test of visual acuity.				
4. Covered the casualty's injured eye with a rigid eye shield (not a pressure patch).	C			
5. Secured the rigid eye shield with tape at a 45-degree angle across the forehead and cheek.	C			
6. If the casualty was conscious and able to swallow, administered all pills in the Combat Wound Medication Pack, or CWMP.				
7. 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:				

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 14: Pain Medication and Antibiotic Administration

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer 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 trainer 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 trainer 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
ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMBAT WOUND MEDICATION PACK (CWMP)					
1. Checked to ensure that the casualty had no known drug allergies to the medications from the CWMP (ask the casualty or locate their red dog tag).	C				
2. Administered all pills (pain medication and antibiotics) from the CWMP with water, if the casualty had pain, severe combat wounds, and was conscious and able to swallow.	C				
3. Administered all pills (pain medication and antibiotics) from the CWMP with water, if the casualty had an eye injury and was conscious and able to swallow.	C				
4. 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:

Trainer Signature: _____

Student Signature: _____



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





INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 16: Burn Treatment

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer 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 trainer 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 trainer 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
BURN TREATMENT					
1. Eliminated the source of the burn.	C				
2. Uncovered the burn after the casualty had been removed from the source of the burn. (a) Cut clothing around the burned area. (b) Gently lifted clothing away from the burned area.	C				
3. Removed jewelry (rings, watches) and placed them in the casualty’s pockets, if the casualty’s hand(s) or wrist(s) had been burned.					
4. Applied sterile, dry dressings to burned skin areas.	C				
5. Kept the casualty warm and prevented hypothermia.	C				
6. Monitored the casualty closely for life-threatening conditions, checked for other injuries, and treated for shock (if applicable).					
7. 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:					

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
MODULE 17: Fractures

DATE: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

RANK: _____

TRAINER NAME: _____

ROSTER#: _____

INSTRUCTION: This Skills Assessment Checklist should be used by a trainer to grade a student’s ability to perform the individual SKILLS for the TCCC Combat Lifesaver (TCCC-CLS) Course. A trainer 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 trainer 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 trainer 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
SPLINT APPLICATION				
1. Identified the location of the fracture.				
2. Checked the distal pulse (pulse below the fracture) and capillary refill (color returning to the nail bed after pressing on it) on the injured extremity before applying the splint.	C			
3. Prepared the splint materials for application on the opposing uninjured extremity.	C			
4. Measured and shaped the splint on the opposing, uninjured extremity.				
5. Prepared securing materials (cravats, elastic wraps/bandages, etc.).				
6. Applied the splint to the injured extremity with the limb, in the position of function (a normal resting position), if possible.	C			
7. Secured the splint in place with appropriate materials.	C			
8. Ensured the joints above and below the fracture are immobilized in the splint whenever possible.	C			
9. Rechecked the distal pulse following application of the splint.	C			
<p>Evaluator states “Pulse is present.” – proceed to step 10. (OR) Evaluator states “Pulse is NOT present.” – proceed to step 9.</p>				
10. Loosened, repositioned, and reapplied the splint, if the pulse was not palpable.	C			



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



11. Administered the pain medications (from the Combat Wound Medication Pack, or CWMP) as needed and the antibiotic for any open fracture(s).					
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:					



**INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT
 MODULE 18: Casualty Monitoring**

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.

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PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
RADIAL PULSE ASSESSMENT				
1. Aligned the middle and index fingers of the dominant hand.				
2. Positioned the casualty’s hand with the palm facing up.				
3. Placed the fingers next to the ligament on the same side as the casualty’s thumb.	C			
4. Pressed the fingers into the hollow space and felt the radial artery beneath the skin.	C			
5. Used a timing device and counted the beats of the pulse for 15 seconds.	C			
Evaluator states, “In 15 seconds you felt X number of pulsations.” (Evaluator must fill in the number of pulsations given to student.)				
6. Multiplied that number by four to determine the casualty’s pulse rate (in beats/minute).				
7. 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:				



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



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
CAROTID PULSE ASSESSMENT				
1. Aligned the middle and index fingers of the dominant hand.				
2. Placed middle and index finger on the side of the casualty's neck (to the side of the windpipe) and found the carotid artery.	C			
3. Pressed the fingers into the hollow space and felt the carotid artery beneath the skin.	C			
4. Used a timing device and counted the beats of the pulse for 15 seconds.	C			
Evaluator states, "In 15 seconds you felt X number of pulsations." (Evaluator must fill in the number of pulsations given to the student.)				
5. Multiplied that number by four to determine the casualty's pulse rate (in beats/minute).				
6. 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
POSTERIOR TIBIAL PULSE ASSESSMENT				
1. Aligned the middle and index fingers of the dominant hand.				
2. Slid the fingers down the inside of the casualty's boot behind the bony part of the ankle or removed the boot and exposed the ankle.				
3. Placed the fingers, on the inside of the foot, between the bony part of the ankle bone and the Achilles tendon (tough band of tissue above the heel).	C			
4. Pressed the fingers into the hollow space and felt the posterior tibial artery beneath the skin.	C			
5. Used a timing device and counted the beats of the pulse for 15 seconds.	C			
Evaluator states, "In 15 seconds you felt X number of pulsations." (Evaluator must fill in the number of pulsations given to the student.)				
6. Multiplied that number by four to determine the casualty's pulse rate (in beats/minute).				
7. 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:				



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



STUDENT NAME: _____

PERFORMANCE STEPS	1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
	P	F	P	F
RESPIRATORY RATE MEASUREMENT				
1. Had the casualty assume whatever position was comfortable.				
2. Counted the number of times the casualty's chest rose and fell and used a timing device to time for 15 seconds.	C			
Evaluator states, "In 15 seconds you felt X number of pulsations." (Evaluator must fill in the number of respirations given to the student.)				
3. Multiplied the number counted by four. The resulting number was the casualty's respiratory rate in breaths/minute.				
4. 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:				

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT

MODULE 19: Pre-evacuation Procedures, Communication, and Documentation

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.

**Evaluator to provide a casualty scenario with the necessary information to complete the DD Form 1380.*

PERFORMANCE STEPS		1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
		P	F	P	F
DD FORM 1380 TACTICAL COMBAT CASUALTY (TCCC) CARD					
1. Removed the casualty’s DD Form 1380 from their Joint First Aid Kit (JFAK)	C				
2. Filled out the DD Form 1380 with a pen or marker, starting with the front side	C				
3. Documented Battle Roster # in the appropriate section					
4. Documented the evacuation priority (urgent, priority, or routine) in the “Evac” section					
5. Documented name, last 4, gender, date, time, service, unit, and allergies in the appropriate section	C				
6. Documented the Mechanism of Injury (artillery, blunt, burn, fall, grenade, gunshot wound (GSW), improvised explosive device (IED), landmine, motor vehicle crash/collision (MVC), rocket-propelled grenade (RPG), or other) in the appropriate section	C				
7. Documented injuries using the diagrams of the body; identified locations of any injuries with an “X”	C				
8. Documented known Signs and Symptoms in the appropriate section					
9. Turned the DD Form 1380 over and filled out the back side					
10. Copied 10 Battle roster # and Evac from the front page onto the appropriate section on the back page					
11. Documented all treatments provided in the “Treatments” section	C				

12. Documented any medications given in the "Med" section	C				
13. Documented other interventions such as administration of the Combat Wound Medication Package (CWMP), application of a rigid eye shield (and location), splints or active/passive hypothermia prevention (and the type of device used) in the appropriate section	C				
14. Used the "Notes" section to record any other pertinent information and/or clarifications					
15. Documented the first responder's name and the last four of their social security number in the "First Responder" section					
16. Securely attached the DD Form 1380 to the casualty – appropriate places for attachment include the casualty's belt loop, their left upper sleeve, or their left trouser pocket	C				
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No					
Notes:					

**Evaluator to provide a scenario for evacuation with required 9-Line information.*

PERFORMANCE STEPS		1 st Attempt		2 nd Attempt	
		P	F	P	F
PREPARE AND TRANSMIT 9-LINE MEDEVAC					
1. Contacted the unit that controls the evacuation assets	C				
2. Gave the following in the clear, "I HAVE A MEDEVAC REQUEST, OVER."	C				
3. Transmitted the MEDEVAC information in the proper sequence.					
4. Line 01: Location of the pickup site (8-digit grid coordinate)	C				
5. Line 02: Radio frequency, call sign, and suffix	C				
6. Line 03: Numbers of patients by precedence (urgent, urgent surgical, priority, routine, convenience)	C				
7. Line 04: Special equipment required (none, hoist, extraction equipment, ventilator)	C				
8. Line 05: Numbers of patients by type (Encrypt this using brevity codes) L+# = number of Litter patients A+# = number of Ambulatory patients	C				
9. Transmitted, as a minimum, line numbers 1–5 during initial contact with the evacuation unit.	C				
10. Line 06: WARTIME: Security of the pickup site N = No enemy troops in the area P = Possible enemy troops in the area					

E = Enemy troops in the area; approach with caution X = Enemy troops in area; armed escort required PEACETIME: Number and type of wound, injury or illness					
11. Line 07: Method of marking pickup site A = Panels B = Pyrotechnic signal C = Smoke signal D = None E = Other					
12. Line 08: Patient nationality and status (encrypt this using brevity codes) A = U.S. Military B = U.S. Civilian C = Non-U.S. Military D = Non-U.S. Civilian E = Enemy Prisoner (EPW)					
13. Line 09: WARTIME: CBRN Contamination (encrypt this using brevity codes) N = Nuclear B = Biological C = Chemical PEACETIME: Number and type of wound, injury, or illness					
14. Transmitted lines 6 through 9 while the aircraft or vehicle was enroute, if not included during the initial contact.					
15. Provided a MIST report at the conclusion of the 9-line request M - Mechanism of injury and time of injury (if known) I - Injury or illness S - Symptoms and vital signs T - Treatment given					C
16. Ended the transmission by stating "OVER"					
17. Kept the radio on and listened for additional instructions or contact from the evacuation unit					
Demonstrated TCCC Proficiency: Yes No					
Notes:					
Instructor Signature: _____					
Student Signature: _____					

