

MODULE OF SKILL LABORATORY PRACTICE

BLOCK : DISASTER RELIEVE MEDICINE
TOPIC : TRIAGE

I. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

After completion of skills laboratory practice the student will be able to perform triage for patient in Emergency unit

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

At the end of skill laboratory practices, the student will be able to understand the algorithm of triage including:

1. Rapid identification of patients requiring immediate stabilization
2. Identification of patients who can be saved by surgery
3. To reduce casualties and disability

III. SYLLABUS DESCRIPTION

Sub Modul Objective

After finishing skill practice of Triage, the student will be able to perform triage for patient in Emergency unit

Expected Competencies

Student will be to demonstrate algorithm of Triage for patient in Emergency Unit

Methods

- a. Demonstration
- b. Coaching
- c. Self-practice

Laboratory Facilities:

- a. Class Room
- b. Reading Material
- c. Trainers
- d. Student Learning Guide

Venue

Training room (Skills Laboratory)

Evaluation

- a. OSCE
- b. Point modal evaluation

IV. Equipment arrangement

All equipment required for this topic include :

- a. Multimedia equipment
- b. Manequin

V. LEARNING GUIDE

No	Procedures	Score		
		0	1	2
1.	Start from the moment the patient goes into the ER			
Ribbon classification:				
2.	Black: a zero priority for dead patients or severe injuries that are clearly impossible to save			
3.	Red: the first priority for the patient is seriously injured and requires rapid assessment and medic action to save his life. For example: respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, severe burns, severe bleeding and severe head injury			
4.	Yellow: second priority for patients needs help, but with less severe injuries and levels and certainly will not experience life threats in the near future. For example: abdominal injury without shock, mild burns, fractures without shock			
5.	Green: a third priority for patients with minor injuries and rates of illness who do not require immediate relief and are not life-threatening and do not cause disability			
Do the evaluation				
6.	Patients can walk and lightly wound, give a green ribbon			
7.	Patient can not walk, respiration value (present or not): respiration assessment is done by look, listen and feel (see chest movement, with breath sounds and breath sensation)			
8.	If there is no respiration, reposition the airway, if there is still no black band			
9.	If there is respiration, calculate respiration in one minute:			
	- - Respiration > 30 x / min then give the red ribbon			
	- Respiration < 30x/min, evaluation the blood perfusion			
10.	Perfusion value by performing pulsation check on the radial artery and blanch test:			
	- If the radial artery pulsation check is not palpated, then apply a red ribbon			
	- If on examination blanch test the result > 2 seconds, then give the red ribbon			
	- If on pulsation inspection of radial artery palpated and blanch test < 2 sec, do mental status check			
11.	Examination of mental status: ask the patient to follow a simple command from the			

	examiner (ask the patient to raise one of his limbs):			
	- If patient can follow orders, give yellow ribbon			
	- If patient can not follow orders, give yellow ribbon			

VI. CRITERIA OF PERSONAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

SCALE	PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENT	COMMENT
1	If students are doing the task that only fill less than 35% of whole items for each step precisely	LOW
2	If student are doing the task that only fill 35% - 60% from whole items for each step precisely	MILD
3	If student are doing the task that only fill 60% - 78% from whole items for each step precisely	MODERATE
4	If student are doing the task that fill at least 80% from whole items for each step precisely	EXCELLENT

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