School of Nursing NURS 225 – Health Assessment PLAR Candidate Guide

Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR)



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The School of Nursing is dedicated to removing barriers and broadening the access to programs at Saskatchewan Polytechnic. We believe that adults acquire knowledge and skills through life and work experience that may align with courses within our programs.

	June 2006	June 2006							
Revised	September 2008	March 2009	Sept 2010	March 2011					
Revised	October 2014	March 2016	June 2017						
Web ready — PLAR	July 2006	October 2008	March 2011	October 2014					
office									

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Why consider a PLAR assessment?

PLAR refers to the combination of flexible ways of evaluating people's lifelong learning, both formal and informal against a set of established standards. You can receive academic credit for your relevant lifelong learning. The School of Nursing recognizes prior learning in a number of ways.

We recognize:

- Previous formal learning from an accredited training institution through transfer of credit.
- Previous informal learning or experiential learning through a comprehensive prior learning and recognition process.

What are the PLAR options?

Individual course challenge

You may challenge NURS 225 as an individual PLAR course challenge.

Fees:

- There is an assessment fee charged to challenge NURS 225 through PLAR.
- For a listing of the PLAR fee, check the PLAR database or call Saskatchewan Polytechnic and ask to speak to the PLAR advisor/counsellor assigned to the Primary Care Nurse Practitioner (PCNP) program at: 1-866-467-4278.

Which courses are PLAR-ready?

Health Assessment							
COURSE CODE	PLAR Challenge(s) COURSE NAME COURSE NAME COURSE NAME Available through program Available available available available available available						
NURS 225	Health Assessment	✓					

For assistance call Saskatchewan Polytechnic and ask to speak to the PLAR advisor/counsellor assigned to The School of Nursing at: 1-866-467-4278.

Is PLAR available at any time of the year?

Please contact The School of Nursing for challenge times.

Saskatchewan Polytechnic Regina Campus
Collaborative Nurse Practitioner Program
4500 Wascana Parkway
P.O. Box 556
Regina, SK S4P 3A3
Phone (306) 775-7335
Toll Free 1-866-467-4278
cnpp@saskpolytechnic.ca

Is it easier to challenge a course through PLAR or take the course?

Neither is easier. By using PLAR you may reduce the repetition of studying information that you already know. The PLAR process allows you to demonstrate knowledge you already have.

PLAR is not an easy way to certification, rather a "different" way to obtain certification. Your personal level of skill and experience will dictate which courses you choose to challenge. The self-audit section found later in this guide will help you decide if you have a good match of skill and knowledge for a specific course.

Methods of assessing prior learning

Assessment methods measure an individual's learning against course learning outcomes. These assessments may include: one or a combination of the following assessment tools:

- performance challenge exam
- documentation of health history and physical examination

These two assessment methods are further explained in Appendix A & Appendix B

If I live out of town, do I have to travel to a main campus to do PLAR?

No, the PLAR challenge can be completed through distance evaluation upon approval from the program head Collaborative Nurse Practitioner Program (CNPP). Contact the CNPP office to request examination by an external evaluator.

What if I have a disability & need equity accommodations?

At Saskatchewan Polytechnic, we understand that sometimes services must be provided to students in a variety of ways to achieve the goals of fair representation. Therefore, the range of services provided for Education Equity students is as diverse as the needs of those students. We strive for equity (not uniformity) and provide varied services for students with differing needs. If more information is required, please contact a Saskatchewan Polytechnic counsellor at a campus closest to you or refer to the Saskatchewan Polytechnic Web site: Accessibility Services.

Are there other methods to gain Saskatchewan Polytechnic course credits for prior learning?

Transfer Credit

Yes, Saskatchewan Polytechnic will grant credit for previous training that is similar in content, objectives, and evaluation standards to Saskatchewan Polytechnic training. Transfer of credit is different from the PLAR process. Transfer Credit guidelines may be found at: http://www.saskpolytech.ca/admissions/resources/transfer-credit.aspx

It is the student's responsibility to check with Registration Services for specific campus procedures on this policy. For specific information and guidelines regarding transfer of credit, contact a Saskatchewan Polytechnic educational counsellor.

Contact us

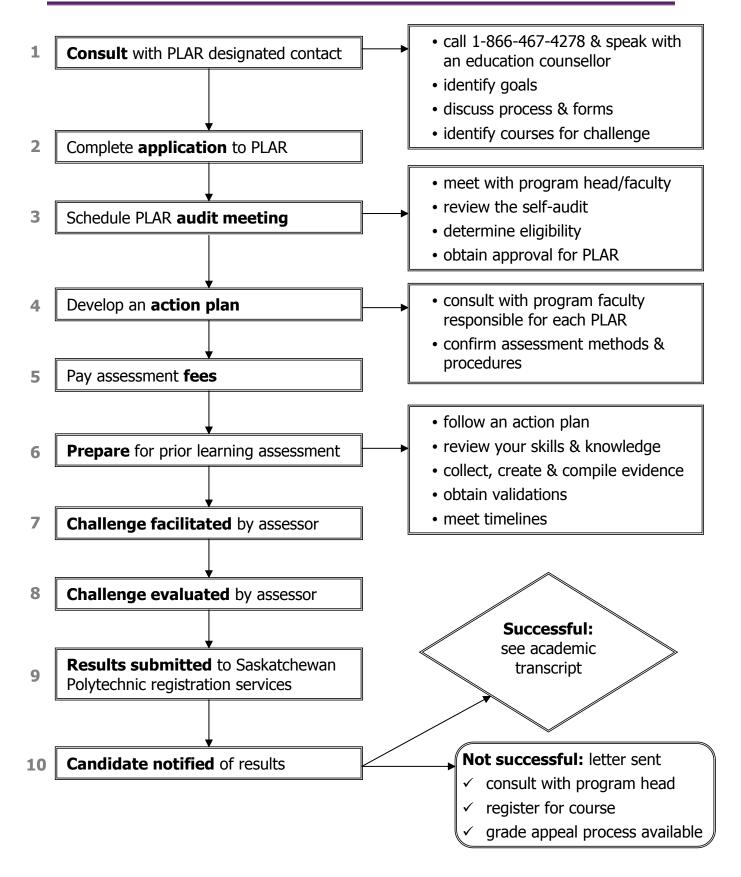
If more information is required, please contact a designated PLAR counsellor at a campus closest to you.

Saskatchewan Polytechnic in Moose Jaw Counselling Services, Room 2.203 306-691-8311 or 306-691-8310 StudentServicesMooseJaw@saskpolytech.ca

Saskatchewan Polytechnic in Prince Albert Counselling Services, Room F203 (Technical Centre) 306-765-1611 StudentServicesPrinceAlbert@saskpolytech.ca

Saskatchewan Polytechnic in Regina Counselling Services, Room 228 306-775-7436 StudentServicesRegina@saskpolytech.ca

Saskatchewan Polytechnic in Saskatoon Counselling Services, Room 114 306-659-4050 StudentServicesSaskatoon@saskpolytech.ca



Steps to complete a self-audit

1. Read through the levels of competence as listed below.

Mastery: I am able to demonstrate the learning outcome well enough to

teach it to someone else.

Competent: I can work independently to apply the learning outcome.

Functional: I need some assistance in using the outcome.

Learning: I am developing skills and knowledge for this area.

None: I have no experience with the outcome.

Learning outcomes

For each learning outcome listed, please self-evaluate your competency levels and record in the appropriate column for each self-audit.

- 2. Take a few minutes and read through the following self-audit for each course you are interested in as a PLAR candidate.
- 3. Check your level of competence as you read through each of the learning outcomes for each course. The information will help you in your decision to continue with your PLAR application.
- 4. In order to be successful in a PLAR assessment, your abilities must be at the competent or mastery level for the majority of the learning outcomes. Some things to consider when determining your level of competence are:
 - How do I currently use this outcome?
 - What previous training have I had in this outcome: workshops, courses, on-the-job?
 - What personal development or volunteer experience do I have in this area?

Be prepared to explain the reason you chose this level if asked by an assessor.

5. Bring the completed self-audit to a consultation meeting with the program head or faculty member in step 3 – PLAR process of the candidate process for prior learning assessment.

NURS 225 – Health Assessment

You will study the theory related to interviewing techniques, history taking and a head-to-toe physical assessment. You will attend a mandatory two-day lab where you will focus on performing a comprehensive assessment of the adult client. An evaluation of the assessment skills will be scheduled with an experienced instructor/evaluator.

Credit unit(s): 6.0

NURS 225 He Mastery: Competent: Functional: Learning: None:	I am able to demonstrate it well enough to teach it to someone else. I can work independently to apply the outcome. I need some assistance in using the outcome. I am developing skills and knowledge for this area. I have no experience with the outcome.	Mastery	Competent	Functional	Learning	None
1. Complete	a comprehensive health history of an adult client.					
2. Describe	the components of a physical examination.					
3. Perform a	general survey of an adult client.					
4. Perform a	mental status assessment of an adult client.					
5. Perform a	an assessment of the integument of an adult client.					
6. Perform a	an assessment of head and neck on an adult client.					
7. Perform a	an assessment of the lungs and thorax on an adult client.					
8. Perform a client.	n assessment of the cardiovascular system on an adult					
9. Perform a client.	n assessment of the breasts and axillae on an adult					
10. Perform a	n assessment of the abdomen on an adult client.					
11. Describe and rectu	the assessment of the adult male and female genitalia m.					
	an assessment of the musculoskeletal and peripheral systems on an adult client.					
13. Perform a client.	n assessment of the neurological system on an adult					
14. Adapt the	techniques of health assessment for infants and children.					

PLAR assessment methods

If you qualify for PLAR, you may be asked to demonstrate your learning in one or more of the following ways. Be prepared to discuss the expectations during a consultation meeting.

1. Performance challenge exam

Refer to Appendix A for detailed information.

2. Documentation of health history and physical examination

Refer to Appendix B for detailed information.

Resources

A series of videos are available online through the Sask Polytech library. To access the videos, follow these steps:

- 1. Go to https://ezproxy.saskpolytech.ca/login?url=http://batesvisualguide.com
- 2. Login using the your own ID user name and Password
- 3. Click Bates Online "A Visual Guide to Physical Examination"

Both Regina and Saskatoon libraries have Bates' textbooks available for loan. However, it is highly recommended that you purchase the NURS 225 reference text:

Bickley, L. S. (Current Edition). *Bates' guide to physical examination and history taking*. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer.

Other resources that may be useful include any anatomy and physiology textbook. For the Saskatchewan Polytechnic library, go to http://library.saskpolytech.ca/ or contact the following:

Saskatchewan Polytechnic Libraries Toll free: 1-866-460-4430

Saskatchewan Polytechnic Regina Campus library extension 306-775-7401

Saskatchewan Polytechnic Saskatoon Campus library extension 659-4600

Practice, practice, practice!

Arrange to borrow any equipment that is required for physical assessment. Create cue cards with trigger words to assist in recalling the key components of each system.

School of Nursing NURS 225 Health Assessment

Appendices

Appendix A:

Detailed explanation & exam evaluation guide for performance challenge exam

Format and process for the exam

The performance challenge exam requires demonstration of knowledge and skills related to physical assessment of an adult.

The test will be performed at a time/date/location mutually agreed upon by the candidate and the examiner/evaluator.

The test involves the candidate performing physical assessments of the following areas:

- General survey
- Integumentary system
- Mental status
- Four of the following systems randomly selected by the candidate just prior to the test: head & neck; thorax & lungs and breast & axillae; cardiovascular & peripheral vascular; abdomen; musculoskeletal; neurological.
- A maximum of one hour is allowed for the test.

The examiner/evaluator will observe the assessments and evaluate the performance using a performance checklist.

Evaluation criteria

The candidate must achieve all of the critical elements in each area assessed, as indicated in bold on the performance checklist. The candidate must achieve a minimum of 80% of the required knowledge and skills in each area assessed, as indicated on the performance checklist.

Expectations of the candidate

- Is responsible to contact the CNPP administrative assistant and book a date/time for testing.
- Provide an adult "client" to examine.
- Arrive fully prepared for the examination, completing necessary readings and skill reviews. Has self-evaluated performance to ensure that the assessments can be completed within the one hour time frame.
- Will bring a stethoscope with diaphragm and bell, a pen light and a watch with second hand.
- May bring and refer to cue cards during the examination.
- Will "talk his/her way through" the examination, indicating what action is being taken ("I am inspecting the skin for..."), the findings ("Skin is pink in color") and any variations in the order of the examination ("I will assess the cranial nerves with Head & Neck").
- Except for social amenities and directions at the outset of the examination, the candidate and evaluator will not converse. The evaluator assumes a neutral observer role. If assistance is required (e.g. to retrieve equipment) the evaluator will participate to that extent.

- Is expected to make decisions and implement them during the course of the examination, without consulting the evaluator.
- Is expected to demonstrate skills and knowledge according to the Performance Checklists provided & according to Bickley, L. S. (current edition). *Bates' guide to physical examination and history taking*. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer.

Several components of a system may be done with another applicable system. For example, the cranial nerves may be assessed with the head, and neck system; or, the range of motion of the neck may be included with the musculoskeletal system. These have been indicated on the performance checklist.

The candidate is expected to clearly inform the evaluator of the intended examination approach for these components if they plan to include them in other systems.

Expectations of the examiner/evaluator

- Functions as an objective observer rather than as a teacher during the performance examination.
- Behaves towards the candidate in a manner intended to neutralize anxiety and to promote objective assessment.
- Ensures that all necessary supplies and equipment are available & in working condition prior to beginning the examination.
- Evaluates the candidate during all parts of the examination by using only the specified guidelines and critical elements in the Performance Checklist.
- Observes the candidate at all times during the entire examination.
- Documents the completion, error or omission of each critical element.
- Terminates the examination when any critical element is omitted or unmet.
- Allows the candidate the opportunity to correct errors or omissions.
- Completes all forms as specified.
- Advises the candidate of grade immediately following the test and provides constructive feedback on strengths and areas for growth.

Suggestions for preparation

Read the text:

Bickley, L. S. (current edition). *Bates' guide to physical examination and history taking*. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer.

This is the reference text for NURS 225.

Practice, practice, practice!

Arrange to borrow any equipment that is required for physical assessment. Create cue cards with trigger words to assist in recalling the key components of each system.



NURS 225 Health Assessment PLAR physical examination skills checklist

Candidate Candi		ignature			
Evaluator		gnature _			
Date	Time Start	Ti	ime End		
GENERAL SURVEY					
Assessment	Knowledge Indicator	Yes	No	Comments	
Apparent state of health	Observed Status				
Level of Consciousness	Observed Status				
Signs of distress	Observed Status				
Skin color & obvious lesions	Observed Status				
Dress/grooming/personal hygiene	Observed Status				
Facial Expression	Observed Status				
Odors of body/breath	Observed Status				
Posture/gait/motor activity	Observed Status				
Vital signs	Observed Status				
Height & build	Observed Status				
Weight	Observed Status				
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element				

TOTAL: GENERAL SURVEY

/11

/11

9/11

Minimum attainment:

Critical element plus

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM Note: The integument for each specific region is assessed when appropriately exposed				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect and palpate skin on visible areas	 Color Moisture Temperature Texture Mobility & Turgor Lesions 			
Inspect and palpate hair	Quantity and distribution Texture			
Inspect and palpate nails	ColorShapeLesions			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
	TOTAL: INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	/11	/11	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 9/11

MENTAL STATUS				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comment
Appearance & Behavior	 Level of consciousness Posture & motor behavior Dress/grooming/hygiene Manner/affect/facial expression Relationship to people and things 			
Speech & Language	 Quantity Rate Loudness Articulation Fluency			
Mood	• Describes			
Thought & Perception	Thought processesThought contentPerceptionsInsight/Judgment			
Cognitive functions	 Orientation Attention span Remote memory Recent memory New learning ability 			
Higher cognitive functions	States rationale when these further assessments required			
Appropriate communication skills	Critical element			
	TOTAL: MENTAL STATUS	/21	/21	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 17/21

HEAD & NECK

Note: Several components of this assessment may be done with another applicable system that is also being tested. Student shall clearly inform evaluator of intended examination approach for these components.

HEAD

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators - verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect and palpate: Hair from vertex to occiput Scalp Skull Face Skin	 Color, quantity, distribution texture Condition of scalp Size, shape position of skull, deformities, depressions. lumps Expression, symmetry of face Condition of skin Notes any abnormalities to above 			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: HEAD	/6	/6	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 5/6

EYES

EYES					
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators - verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments	
Visual acuity: Bilateral Examination • Far vision • Near vision (May be done with Neurological System)	 Snellen chart results Acuity at 35 cm (14 inches) 				
Visual fields by confrontation (May be done with Neurological System)	Screening of fields				
Inspect and/or palpate external structures Bilateral examination Eyebrows & eyelids Lacrimal apparatus Conjunctiva & sclera Iris and pupil Cornea & lens (Oblique lighting)	 Symmetry and alignment of structures Color, size, shape Notes opacities, swelling, abnormalities 				
Inspect pupils Bilateral examination Oblique lighting and distant gaze Ocular Alignment (May be done with Neurological System)	 Size in mm; shape Equality/symmetry Direct reaction to light Consensual reaction to light Corneal reflections 				
Extraocular movements Bilateral examination (May be done with Neurological System)	 Conjugate movement in all directions of gaze Convergence Noting abnormalities (lid lag, nystagmus) 				
Inspect internal structures [ophthalmoscope exam]: • elicit red reflex • examine structures (May be done with Neurological System)	 red reflex bilaterally appearance of retina, vessels, optic disc, macula, fovea note abnormalities (varicosities, hemorrhages, exudates) 				
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element				
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element				
	SUBTOTAL: EYES	/17	/17	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 14/17	

EARS	EARS				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments	
Inspect & palpate external structures bilaterally • auricle • opening of ear canal	Alignment color, size, lesions, discharge tenderness				
Inspect internal structures bilaterally (otoscopic examination) Bilateral Inspection • Straighten ear canal • Insert speculum gently	Identifies: Ear canal (presence of cerumen) Ear drum (color, appearance) Light reflex Pars flacida Pars tensa Handle of malleus Short process malleus Umbo				
Correct technique otoscope	Critical element				
Auditory Acuity Bilateral inspection • Whisper test (99, baseball) • Weber test • Rinne test Correct tuning fork 512 Hz (May be done with Neurological System)	 Hearing equal bilaterally Lateralization/bilateral vibration Compare AC to BC Critical element				
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element				
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element				
	SUBTOTAL: EARS	/12	/12	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 10/12	
NOSE & PARANASAL SINUSES					
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments	
Inspect & palpate visible structures bilaterally	Comments on: Symmetry /position of septum Tenderness/swelling Drainage Patency of nares				
Inspect internal structures bilaterally (nasal speculum examination) Tilt head slightly Insert gently Otoscope held to side	Comments on: Color of mucosa Condition of septum Any deviation, inflammation, polyps				
Correct technique – speculum	Critical element				
Palpate sinuses: • Frontal • Maxillary	Notes tenderness				
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element				
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element				
\$	SUBTOTAL: NOSE & PARA NASAL SINUSES	/8	/8	Minimum attainments: Critical elements plus 6/8	

MOUTH & PHARYNX				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and	Yes	No	Comments
	demonstrates	163	140	Comments
Inspection	States condition and color, noting			
	abnormalities:			
	Lips, oral mucosa, tongueGums & teeth			
	Hard palate			
	Submandibular and parotid glands			
	Pharynx			
Inspect with tongue blade	Comments on:			
Soft palate	Condition, movement, position of			
• Uvula	soft palate & uvula			
Tonsils (May be done with Neurological System)	Anterior and posterior pillars Color & size of topsils			
(May be done with Neurological System) Correct technique of inspection	Color & size of tonsils Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
Correct technique of parpation	Citical element			Nainimum attainment.
	SUBTOTAL: MOUTH AND PHARYNX	/8	/8	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 6/8
NECK				
A	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and	V	NI.	C
Assessment	demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect	Note:			
	Symmetry, alignment			
	Notes masses or swelling			
Palpates:	Notes deformities/tenderness			
Cervical Spine	Names nodes and notes size, shape,			
Neck muscles	mobility, tenderness			
• Lymph nodes	Preauricular			
	Posterior auricular			
	Occipital			
	Tonsilar			
	Submandibular			
	Submental			
	Superficial cervical			
	Posterior cervical			
	Deep cervical chain			
	Supraclavicular			
Inspect:	Notes position, movement with			
Trachea	swallowing, abnormalities			
Thyroid cartilage and gland	Identify landmarks			
Cricoid cartilage				
Palpate trachea and thyroid gland	Note size, shape, consistency,			
	movement with swallowing			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: NECK	/15	/15	Minimum attainment: Critical elements and 12/15
	TOTAL: HEAD AND NECK	/66	/66	Minimum attainment: Critical elements and 52/66

Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Notes: Color, condition of skin Size, symmetry & contour of breasts Size, shape, direction of nipples /areola Notes rashes, ulcerations, discharge from nipples			
Notes: Consistency of tissue Tenderness Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility,			
Notes: • Discharge			
Names as palpating: Central nodes Lateral nodes Subscapular nodes Pectoral nodes Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness)			
Critical element			
	Notes: Color, condition of skin Size, symmetry & contour of breasts Size, shape, direction of nipples /areola Notes rashes, ulcerations, discharge from nipples Notes any dimpling or retraction Notes: Consistency of tissue Tenderness Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness) Notes: Discharge Elasticity/thickening Names as palpating: Central nodes Lateral nodes Subscapular nodes Pectoral nodes Pectoral nodes Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness)	Notes: Color, condition of skin Size, symmetry & contour of breasts Size, shape, direction of nipples /areola Notes rashes, ulcerations, discharge from nipples Notes any dimpling or retraction Notes: Consistency of tissue Tenderness Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness) Notes: Discharge Elasticity/thickening Names as palpating: Central nodes Lateral nodes Subscapular nodes Pectoral nodes Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness)	Notes: Color, condition of skin Size, symmetry & contour of breasts Size, shape, direction of nipples /areola Notes rashes, ulcerations, discharge from nipples Notes any dimpling or retraction Notes: Consistency of tissue Tenderness Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness) Notes: Discharge Elasticity/thickening Names as palpating: Central nodes Lateral nodes Subscapular nodes Pectoral nodes Describes characteristics of any palpable nodes (location, size, shape, consistency, mobility, tenderness)

THORAX & LUNGS

INITIAL SURVEY

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comment
General initial inspection	 rate, rhythm, depth and effort of breathing overall color/cyanosis – check finger nails and lips listens to breathing inspection of neck for obvious signs of respiratory distress symmetry, shape of chest/AP diameter 			

POSTERIOR CHEST

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comment
Inspect: Client in seated position Client directed to fold arms across	Notes: Shape of chest and condition of skin Movement of chest with			
chest	respirations: symmetry, deformities, retractions, accessory muscles			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Palpate	any tender areas or abnormalities			
posterior chest	symmetry of expansion &			
chest expansion with thumbs at level	contraction			
of 10 th rib	quality and symmetry of vibrations			
 tactile fremitus from apices to bases Correct technique of palpation 	Critical element			
Percuss	Identifies:			
symmetric pattern	 correct percussion notes 			
diaphragmatic excursion	diaphragmatic dullness			
diapinaginatic excursion	measures distance of diaphragmatic			
	excursion			
Correct technique of percussion	Critical element			
Auscultate:	Identifies:			
symmetric pattern	 names of normal breath sounds 			
	 presence & names of abnormal 			
	sounds			
Correct technique of auscultation	Critical element			
SUBTOTAL: GEN	ERAL INSPECTION AND POSTERIOR CHEST	/15	/15	Minimum attainment: Critical elements and 12/15

ANTERIOR CHEST				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect	Notes:			
 Client in supine position 	Shape of chest and condition of skin			
	Movement of chest with			
(May be done together with cardiovascular	respirations: symmetry,			
system)	deformities, retractions, use of			
	accessory muscles, impaired			
Connect to shalous of increasing	movement			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Palpate:	any tender areas or abnormalities			
anterior chest	symmetry of expansion & contraction			
chest expansiontactile fremitus				
tactile fremitus	symmetry of vibrations			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
Percuss:	Identifies:			
 symmetric pattern on anterior and 	correct percussion notes			
lateral chest wall	dullness in area of heart			
	dullness at liver border			
Correct technique of percussion	Critical element			
Auscultate	Identifies:			
• symmetric pattern	names of normal breath sounds			
anterior	presence & names of abnormal			
lateral	sounds			
•				
Correct technique of auscultation	Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: ANTERIOR CHEST	/10	/10	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 8/10
				Minimum attainment:
	TOTAL: THORAX & LUNGS	/25	/25	Critical elements plus 20/25

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Note: Carotid artery palpation and auscultation may be done here or with Head & Neck. Findings are to be described in relation to the cardiac cycle

NECK VESSELS

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
 Inspects jugular veins and jugular venous pressure (JVP)client supine at 30° with head turned slightly away adjusts bed elevation as needed to visualize pulsations tangential lighting 	 Identifies the names & landmarks for: external jugular veins internal jugular pulsations carotid arteries Notes amplitude and timing of jugular venous pulsations Measures JVP noting findings and implication of result 			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Inspect and palpate carotid pulse	Describes pulse: in relation to cardiac cycle amplitude contour: carotid upstroke in relation to S1 and S2 presence of thrills Notes presence bruits and explains			
using both diaphragm and bell	clinical significance of bruit			
Correct technique of palpation and auscultation	Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: NECK VESSELS	/10	/10	Minimum attainment: Critical elements and 8/10

THE HEART

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Blood Pressure and Heart Rate	 States findings noting abnormalities 			
Correct technique of measurement	Critical element			
Inspect anterior chest	Notes:			
 client supine with head at 30° 	 condition of skin 			
tangential lighting	 visible pulsations/heaves 			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Palpate :	 note presence of any heaves, lifts, 			
 client supine with head elevated 30° 	thrills in relation to cardiac			
 general palpation of chest wall 	examination sites			
 Apical impulse (or PMI) in left lateral 	 identifies anatomical landmarks for 			
decubitus position (if required)	cardiac valves			
	Palpates PMI			
	 rationale of client position 			
	 location, diameter amplitude, 			
	duration			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			

Auscultate Systematic pattern Normal heart sounds in 5 locations with diaphragm while client supine: Right 2 nd interspace (aortic) Left 2 nd interspace (pulmonic) Left 3 rd interspaces Left 4 th interspace (tricuspid) Left 5 th interspace (tricuspid) Apex(mitral) Listens with bell at right sternal border while client supine Auscultate apex with bell while client in left lateral decubitus position Auscultate left sternal border and apex with diaphragm with client sitting,	Identifies: Rate & rhythm, intensity of S1 and S2 in relation to auscultation of apex and base Relation of S1 S2 to: Carotid pulsations systole/diastole cardiac valves Notes abnormalities: presence of cardiac bruits presence of extra heart sounds & significance Notes presence of any murmurs States rationale for client position changes			
with diaphragm with client sitting, leaning forward after full exhalation Correct technique of auscultation	changes Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: HEART	/15	/15	Minimum attainment: Critical elements and 12/15
	TOTAL: CARDIOVASCULAR	/25	/25	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 20/25

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
ARMS	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			
Inspect and palpate bilaterally Skin Fingertips to shoulders	States: Skin and nails: color, temperature, texture Size & symmetry of arms Venous pattern			
Palpate radial pulses	Names pulseDescribe rate & rhythmGrade amplitude			
Palpate brachial pulses	Names pulseGrade amplitude			
Palpate epitrochlear nodes bilaterally ■ Positioning of arm at 90º	Name nodesNote characteristics if nodes palpable			
LEGS				
 Inspect and palpate bilaterally while supin Positioning, draping Skin Feet to groin/buttocks Palpate superficial inguinal nodes	 Skin and nails: color, temperature, texture, pigmentation, ulcers, scars Size & symmetry of legs Venous pattern Describes & grades edema if present Bilateral comparison 			
bilaterally	 Horizontal &vertical groups Compares bilaterally Notes characteristics if nodes palpable 			
Palpate pulses on legs bilaterally	Names each pulse palpated: Femoral Popliteal Dorsalis pedis Posterior tibial Grades amplitude			
Inspect both legs while client standing	Notes varicosities			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
Bilateral comparison	Critical element			
	TOTAL: PERIPHERAL VASCULAR	/24	/24	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 19/24

ABDOMEN				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Client comfort assessed:	Notes:			
Auscultate: • auscultate all quadrants & epigastrium • auscultate vascular sounds • auscultate over liver & spleen Percuss	States rationale for auscultating before palpating/percussing Notes bowel sounds Names and notes any bruits in:			
 lightly - all quadrants, epigastric and suprapubic region Palpate all 4 quadrants: Client relaxation methods if needed Light palpation / Deep palpation 	Identifies: Describes rationale for light vs. deep palpation			
Observes client facial expressions	Identifies any masses or areas of tenderness – describe location and characteristics			
Measure liver span in mid-clavicular line	 Identify lower border from umbilicus Identify upper border from lung resonance Measure span in cm 			
Palpate liver	Identifies liver edge Notes any firmness or tenderness			
Percuss spleen Right side with knees slightly flexed Splenic percussion sign	Describe sounds, noting significance			
Palpate spleen Client supine	States if able to feel tip of spleen noting any tenderness			
Palpate kidneys Standing on patient's right side to examine right kidney Blunt percussion of costovertebral angle (CVA)	 Demonstrates palpation of right kidney states right is sometime palpable and left not often palpable Notes any CVA tenderness 			
Palpate aorta	Identifies pulsationsDemonstrates technique for determining aortic width			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element TOTAL: ABDOMEN	/26	/26	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 21/26

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect & palpate • Bilateral comparison	 Notes, symmetry, alignment, movement, Note any deformities, swelling, redness, tenderness, clicking 			
Assess ROM	States as assessing:			
	SUBTOTAL: TMJ	/5	/5	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 4/5
NECK Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect & palpate	Notes posture, symmetry, alignment, movement Names as palpating:			
Assess ROM	FlexionExtensionRotationLateral bending			
	SUBTOTAL: NECK	/10	/10	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 8/10
SHOULDER			•	-
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect & palpate • Bilateral comparison	Notes symmetry, alignment, movement Notes any deformities, swelling, redness, or tenderness Names as palpating: Sternoclavicular joint Acromioclavicular joint Subacromial area Subacromial and subdeltoid bursae			
Assess ROM • Bilateral comparison	States as assessing for fluidity Flexion Extension Abduction Adduction External rotation Internal rotation.			
	SUBTOTAL: SHOULDER	/12	/12	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 9/12

ELBOW				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect & palpate	Symmetry, alignment, movement			
Bilateral comparison	 Notes any deformities swelling, 			
 Support forearm, elbow flexed 70° 	redness, or tenderness			
	Names as palpating:			
	Medial & lateral epicondyles			
	and epicondyle groovesOlecranon process			
	Olecranon processUlnar nerve			
	 Extensor surface of ulna 			
Assess ROM	Flexion			
. 155 555 1. 5 1.1	Extension			
	Pronation			
	Supination			
	SUBTOTAL: ELBOW	/10	/10	Minimum attainment:
				Critical elements plus 8/10
WRISTS & HANDS				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect & palpate	Symmetry, alignment, movement			
Bilateral comparison	 Notes deformities, tremors, 			
	swelling, warmth, redness,			
	bogginess, or tenderness			
	Names as palpating: Names as palpating:			
	Wrist: O Distal radius			
	Distal radius Distal ulna (lateral and			
	medial)			
	 Groove of each wrist joint 			
	 Anatomical snuffbox 			
	 Carpal bones 			
	Hand			
	 Metacarpophalangeal joints 			
	 Proximal interphalangeal 			
	joints			
A	Distal interphalangeal joints			
Assess ROM	Wrist:			
Wrist Fingers 8: thumb	Flexion Fxtension			
Fingers & thumb	ExtensionRadial/ulnar deviation			
	Fingers:			
	• Flexion			
	• Extension			
	Abduction			
	Adduction Opposition (thumb)			
Assess grip strength bilaterally	Notes symmetry of strength			
	SUBTOTAL: WRIST AND HANDS	/18	/18	Minimum attainment:

SPINE				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect Observes when client walks Observes from back and side when client standing Inspect from the back Palpate while patient standing:	Notes: Alignment of head and neck (midline and erect) Ease of gait Posture and alignment Cervical, thoracic, lumbar curves Notes tenderness, spasm in muscles			
 Spinous processes from neck down Paravertebral muscles 	Notes tenderness, spasm in muscles			
Assess ROM of spine while stabilizing pelvis	States as assessing and noting tenderness, fluidity of movement: Flexion Extension Rotation (left and right) Lateral bending (left and right)			
	SUBTOTAL: SPINE	/9	/9	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 7/9
HIP				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect: • Gait (done with spine)	 Describes: Stance & swing of gait – noting width of base, shift of pelvis, flexion of knee Symmetry, alignment, noting any deformities 			
Assess ROM • Patient supine	States as assessing: Flexion Extension Abduction Adduction Internal & external rotation			
	SUBTOTAL: HIP	/7	/7	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 6/7

KNEE				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect	Notes:			
Gait (done with spine)	Knee movements with gait			
 Patient lying supine with knees flexed 	Symmetry, alignment, movement,			
Bilateral comparison	contours			
	Notes atrophy of quadriceps			
	muscle, popliteal swelling, deformities, swelling, warmth,			
	redness, tenderness			
Palpate:	Names as palpating:			
Patient lying, knees extended	Suprapatellar pouch bilaterally			
 Patient sitting with legs over edge of 	Patella – palpate, and examine			
examining table	motion as patient tightens			
	quadriceps			
	With legs flexed, palpate medial and			
	lateral joint lines for degenerative			
	Medial and lateral collateral			
	ligamentsNotes swelling, tenderness,			
	thickening, warmth			
Assess ROM	States as assessing:			
Client standing	Flexion			
	Extension			
Client sitting	 Internal/external rotation 			
	SUBTOTAL: KNEE	/11	/11	Minimum attainment:
				Critical elements plus 9/11
ANKLES & FEET				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators - verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
Inspect and palpate	Symmetry, alignment, movement			
Bilateral comparison	Notes calluses, corns, deformities,			
	swelling, warmth, redness,			
	bogginess or tenderness			
	Names as palpating: • Ankle joint			
	Achilles tendon			
	Heel			
	Medial and lateral malleolus			
	Metatarsophalangeal joints			
	Metatarsals			
Assess ROM	States as assessing:			
	Ankle Flexion (plantar flexion)			
	Ankle extension (dorsiflexion)			
	Inversion and eversion	10.0	10.0	Daining and all and a second
	SUBTOTAL: ANKLES AND FEET	/11	/11	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 9/11
Correct technique of inspection and palpation	Critical element			
Bilateral examination of all joints	Critical element			
	TOTAL: MUSCULOSKELETAL	/93	/93	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 74/93

NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM

Note: Cranial Nerves may be assessed during Head & Neck examination

Motor System may be assessed here or with Musculoskeletal System

Student shall verbalize the 5 components that comprise the complete neurological examination and clearly inform the evaluator if performing any of these with another system.

CRANIAL NERVE

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates	Yes	No	Comments
CN I – Olfactory	Identifies nerve name/numberNotes sense of smell bilaterally			
CN II – Optic Visual Acuity: Far Vision Visual Acuity: Near Vision Visual Fields by Confrontation Inspect Optic fundi (May be done with examination of Head and Neck)	 Identifies nerve name/number Snellen chart results Acuity at 35 cm Screening of fields Red reflex bilaterally Appearance of retina, vessels, optic disc, macula, and fovea 			
CN II & III – Optic & Oculomotor • Pupils	 Identifies nerve names/numbers States: Size in mm Shape Equality/symmetry Direct reaction to light Consensual reaction to light Near reaction 			
CN III, IV & VI – Oculomotor, Trochlear & Abducens Extraocular movements Convergence Palpebral fissures (May be done with Neurological System)	 Identifies nerve names/numbers Conjugate movements in all directions Convergence Presence of ptosis 			
 CNV-Trigeminal Motor Clenching of jaw Moving jaw side to side Sensory (bilateral exam, patient eyes closed) Pain sensation Light touch Corneal Reflexes (bilateral exam) 	Identifies nerve name/number Motor: Names temporal and masseter muscles while palpating and notes strength. Notes movement of jaw Sensory Assesses pain sensation Repeats test for light touch Corneal Reflexes			
CN VII – Facial • Motor	Identifies nerve name/number Notes symmetry /movement : Raise eyebrows Tightly closes eyes Frowns/smiles Shows teeth Puffs out cheeks			

• Motor	Voice qualitySymmetric rise in soft palateUvula midline			
CN XI – Spinal Accessory	 Gag reflex Identifies nerve name/number Notes, symmetry, fasciculations Names trapezius muscle & notes bilateral strength Names sternomastoid muscle & notes bilateral strength 			
CN XII - Hypoglossal	 Identifies nerve name/number Notes clear articulation ("light/tight/dynamite") Notes tongue midline with symmetric protrusion Symmetric ability to move tongue side to side 			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
Correct use of required tools	Critical element			
·	SUBTOTAL: CRANIAL NERVES	/48	/48	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 38/48

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comments
Body position	 General description of body position during movement/ rest 			
Involuntary Movements	Notes presence/absence			
Muscle Bulk	States as assessing each muscle group:			
Bilateral comparison	 Size/contour, noting any atrophy 			
Muscle tone & strength	Notes tone and grades strength:			
Bilateral comparison	Elbow flexion/extension			
	Wrist extension			
(May be done with Musculoskeletal	Hand grip			
system)	Finger abduction			
	Thumb opposition			
	Trunk			
	 flexion/extension/lateral bending 			
	 Thoracic expansion 			
	/diaphragmatic exertion			
	• Hip			
	o flexion/extension/adduction/			
	abduction			
	Knee autonoion /flovion			
	extension/flexionAnkle			
	o plantar & dorsiflexion			
Coordination	States integration of 4 areas of			
Motor system	nervous system function are			
Cerebellar system	necessary for coordination			
Vestibular system	Rapid alternating movements –			
 Sensory system 	notes speed, smoothness bilaterally			
	– arms, legs			
	 Point-to-point movements – notes 			
	accuracy, smoothness bilaterally –			
	arms, fingers to thumb, legs			
	• Gait, balance & posture:			
	o walk across room			
	o walk heel-to-toe			
	walk on heels then on toesshallow knee bend on each leg			
	 shallow knee bend on each leg Romberg Test – position sense 			
	 Nomberg Test – position sense Pronator Drift 			
Correct technique of inspection	Critical element			
Correct technique of palpation	Critical element			
		/22	/22	Minimum attainment:
	SUBTOTAL: MOTOR SYSTEM	/22	/22	Critical elements plus 18/

Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comments
Client preparation	Instructs client to close eyes as necessary			
Spinothalamic tract Pain	 States which component of sensory testing is being evaluated Compares distal with proximal Compares symmetric areas 			
Posterior columns Vibration Distal interphalangeal joints of finger and toe Correct tuning fork 128 Hz	States which sensory testing component is being evaluated Compares symmetric areas Uses 128 Hz tuning fork Critical element			
Position senseToes and fingers	Holds fingers & toes by sidesNotes up/down distinctions			
Both pathways Light touch	 States which sensory testing component is being evaluated Compares distal with proximal Compares symmetric areas 			
Discriminative sensations • Stereognosis	 States which sensory testing component is being evaluated Names & states when additional methods would be done 			
	SUBTOTAL: SENSORY SYSTEM	/14	/14	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 11/14
DEEP TENDON REFLEXES				
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators	Yes	No	Comments
Percuss and grade o Bilateral comparison	Notes symmetry and grades response and states corresponding dermatome Bicep (C5, C6) Tricep (C6, C7) Brachioradialis (C5, C6) Knee (L2, L3, L4) Ankle (S1, L5) Plantar response(L5, S1) Abdominal (T8,T9,T10) & (T10, T11, T12)			
Correct use of reflex hammer	Critical element			
	SUBTOTAL: REFLEXES	/7	/7	Minimum attainment: Critical elements plus 6/7
	TOTAL: NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM	/91	/91	Criteria for attainment: Critical elements plus 73/91

Appendix B:

Documentation of health history & physical examination

Guidelines

- Document a complete health history and the results of your physical examination for the "client" you have chosen.
- The blank template may be used as a guide.
- Refer to the applicable chapters in the text: to Bickley, L. S. (current edition). Bates' quide to physical examination and history taking. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer.
- All required areas shall be addressed and the documentation shall be complete, concise and in point form.
- Confidentiality shall be maintained on the written record by referring to the client using initials only.
- The documentation shall be typed with font size no smaller than 12 in Times New Roman, Arial or Tahoma.
- Your written documentation shall be received within ten days of your physical assessment performance test.
- Email is the preferred method to submit your documentation. Send to cnpp@saskpolytech.ca
- If submitting a hard copy by mail, please send to:

Saskatchewan Polytechnic Regina Campus ATTN: Collaborative Nurse Practitioner Program

4500 Wascana Parkway P.O. Box 556 Regina, SK S4P 3A3 Fax (306) 775-7791

- The examiner/evaluator will review and mark your assignment using a marking guide. It will be returned to you as soon as possible, with the grade and written feedback attached.
- You must achieve a minimum mark of 80% to attain this component of the PLAR evaluation.

Health History and Physical Examination template form

Introduction

Date and time of history

Identifying Data

Client initialsAgeBirth dateAddressEthnic OriginBirth placePhone numberRaceGender

Occupation Marital status

Source of history and reliability of data

Chief complaint:

Present illness, including:

- Seven attributes of symptoms (PQRSTU)
- Current Medications (prescription, over the counter, herbal)
- Allergies (including specific reactions)
- Tobacco, Alcohol, Drug and related substance use

Past health, including:

- Significant childhood illnesses
- Adult illnesses
 - Medical
 - Surgical
 - Obstetric/Gynecologic
 - Psychiatric
 - Significant accidents/injuries
- Health maintenance
 - Exercise and diet
 - Immunizations
 - Screening tests

Family History

Personal and social history, including:

- Education/occupation
- Home situation and significant others
- Daily life/ leisure activities and hobbies/spiritual beliefs
- Important life experiences
- Lifestyle habits that promote health/safety measures

Review of systems

- Overall general health
- Skin, hair and nails
- Head, eyes, ears, nose, throat (HEENT)
- Neck
- Breast
- Respiratory
- Cardiovascular
- Gastrointestinal
- Urinary
- Male/female genital
- Peripheral Vascular
- Musculoskeletal
- Psychiatric
- Neurologic
- Hematologic
- Endocrine

Physical examination

- General survey
- Mental status
- Integument
- The 4 other systems examined

Summary impressions & conclu	sion	
Signature	Date	

NURS 225 Health Assessment

PLAR Documentation: Health History and Physical Examination marking guide

Candidate: Date:		
Received:		
Health History (/62 marks)		
Records date & time data collected (0.5 mark)		
Obtains & records identifying data (0.5 mark)		
Records source & reliability of data (2 x 0.5 mark each = 1 mark)		
Obtains and records chief complaint (2 marks)		
Obtains and records present illness (4 x 1 mark each = 4 marks)		
Obtains and records past health (9 x 1 mark each = 9 marks)		
Obtains and records family history (3 marks)		
Obtains & records personal & social history (5 x 2 marks each = 10)		
Obtains and records a review of all body systems (16 x 2 marks each=32)		
Physical Examination (/30 marks)		
Documents general survey (3 marks)		
Documents mental status (3.5 marks)		
Documents assessment of integumentary system (3.5 marks)		
Documents assessment of 4 other systems as listed (4 x 5 marks each = 20):		
		
Summary Impression (/3 marks)		
Process (/5 marks)		
Title page (1 mark)		
Introduction, summary impression/conclusion (1 mark)		
Provides a record that is complete and concise (1 mark)		
Provides a record that is in point form (1 mark)		
Maintains confidentiality on written record (1 mark)		
•	TOTAL	/100
Comments:		
comments:		
Evaluator signature:	Date:	

School of Nursing
Saskatchewan Polytechnic
NURS 225 Health Assessment
Student name
Date