# **Emergency Secondary Assessment (Pediatric) – CE**

S = Satisfactory	U = U	nsatis	factor	y <b>NP</b> = Not Performed	
Step	S	U	NP	Comments	
			1	••••••	
Ensured that the primary assessment was					
completed and interventions had been					
initiated for life-threatening conditions.					
Proceeded immediately to the next step if					
already wearing personal protective					
equipment (PPE), including gloves and—if					
indicated—a mask, eye protection, and fluid-					
resistant gown. Otherwise, performed hand					
hygiene and donned appropriate PPE before					
proceeding with the secondary assessment.					
If the child was at risk for spinal injury,					
ensured that spinal motion restriction was					
maintained throughout each step of the					
primary and secondary assessments.					
Performed the secondary assessment using a					
systematic approach by following the					
mnemonic F-G-H-I-J.					
F = Full Set of Vital Signs and Family Preser	nce				
Obtained the child's vital signs, including					
pulse, respirations, temperature, blood					
pressure, oxygen saturations, and end-tidal					
carbon dioxide levels, as indicated.					
Compared vital sign values obtained to the					
normal range for vital signs by age.					
If the child's condition requires invasive or					
resuscitative measures, assign a staff					
member or support person to provide the					
family with support and explanations about					
what is occurring.					
G = Get Monitoring Devices and Give Comfort					
Followed the mnemonic L-M-N-O-P when					
obtaining resuscitation monitoring devices					
and supports.					
1. L = Laboratory Studies: Sent					
appropriate specimens to the					
laboratory for analysis and obtained a					
point-of-care glucose.					
2. $M = Monitoring$ : Placed the child on a	1		1		
cardiopulmonary monitor.					
3. $N = Nasogastric or Orogastric Tube:$	1		1		
Inserted a gastric tube, if needed.					
	1	I	1	1	

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4	O = Oxygenation and Ventilation				
7.	(Spo <sub>2</sub> , End-Tidal Carbon Dioxide				
	[ETCO <sub>2</sub> ]):				
	i. Monitored oxygenation by				
	implementing pulse oximetry (if				
	not performed previously).				
	ii. Assessed ventilation by				
	monitoring ETCO <sub>2</sub> levels via				
	capnography.				
5.	P = Pain Assessment and				
	Management: Assessed the child for				
	pain, using a developmentally				
	appropriate, validated pain assessment				
	scale.				
Obtai	ned a brief history of the child's				
mech	anism of injury or history of the present				
illness	6.				
H = H	istory and Head-to-Toe Assessment				
	ned a focused history using the				
	PLE mnemonic.				
Head	and Face		_	-	
1.	, , ,				
	swelling, asymmetry, discolorations,				
	and bloody or serous drainage from the				
	nose or ears.			-	
2.	Palpated the entire head and face for				
	swelling, deformities, and tenderness;				
•	palpated the fontanels in infants.				
3.	In a conscious and cooperative child,				
	evaluated extraocular movements,				
	gross vision, and dental occlusion.				
4.	Identified any unusual odors, such as				
	gasoline, fruity breath, or ethanol.				
Neck				T	
5.	If the child was wearing a cervical				
	collar, removed the anterior portion as				
	an assistant maintained manual				
6	stabilization of the head and neck.				
б.	Inspected the anterior neck for				
	wounds, jugular venous distention,				
	lymphadenopathy, discolorations,				

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Step	S	U	NP	Comments
Pelvis and Perineum				
17. Inspected the perineum for wounds;				
deformities; discolorations; or bleeding				
from the urinary meatus, vagina, or				
rectum.				
18. Palpated for pelvic tenderness,				
crepitus, or instability by gently				
pressing in on the anterior superior iliac				
crests bilaterally and pushing down on				
the symphysis pubis. If there was				
crepitus or instability when				
assessing the anterior superior iliac				
crests, did not assess the				
symphysis pubis. Extremities				
19. Inspected all extremities for wounds,				
deformities, swelling, discolorations,				
positioning, or abnormal movement.				
20. Palpated all extremities for tenderness,				
deformities, skin temperature and				
moisture, and distal pulses.				
21. If the child was conscious, determined				
gross motor and sensory function.				
I = Inspect Posterior Surfaces		I		L
If the child was able, had him or her sit up or				
roll over.				
If the mechanism of injury indicated a				
suspicion for a spinal cord injury, obtained				
assistance to maintain cervical spinal motion				
restriction and support the injured extremities				
while log rolling the child to the side.				
Inspected the posterior surfaces for wounds,				
deformities, bony crepitus, or discolorations.				
Palpated all posterior surfaces for wounds,				
deformities, tenderness, or muscle spasms.				
J = Just Keep Reevaluating	1	1	1	[
Continued ongoing monitoring and evaluation				
of the child. Reevaluation included the				
primary survey, vital signs, level of pain and				
any injuries identified.				

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#### CHECKLIST

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Removed personal protective equipment (PPE) and performed hand hygiene. Documented the procedure in the child's record.				
Learner: Signature	ə:			
Evaluator: Signatur	e:			

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