

## Abdominal Student Checklist

Abdominal	
Assessment	Knowledge Indicators – verbalizes and demonstrates
Client comfort assessed:	Notes:
Percuss  • lightly - all quadrants, epigastric and suprapubic region	<ul> <li>Starts RLQ</li> <li>Determines areas of tympany and dullness and describes significance</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Palpate all 4 quadrants:</li> <li>Client relaxation methods if needed</li> <li>Light palpation / Deep palpation</li> <li>Observes client facial expressions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identifies:         <ul> <li>Starts RLQ</li> <li>Describes rationale for light vs. deep palpation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Identifies any masses or areas of tenderness – describe location and characteristics</li> </ul>
Percuss liver  • Measure liver span in mid-clavicular line	<ul> <li>Identify lower border from umbilicus</li> <li>Identify upper border from lung resonance</li> <li>Measure span in cm</li> </ul>
Palpate liver	<ul><li>Identifies liver edge</li><li>Notes any firmness or tenderness</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Percuss spleen</li> <li>Right side of patient with knees slightly flexed</li> <li>Splenic percussion sign</li> </ul>	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)	<ul> <li>Demonstrates palpation of right kidney</li> <li>states right is sometime palpable and left not often palpable</li> <li>Notes any CVA tenderness</li> </ul>
Palpate aorta	<ul><li>Identifies pulsations</li><li>Demonstrates technique for determining aortic width</li></ul>