



Nursing Protocols Annual Review Certification

2022

At least annually, the TDOC Chief Medical Officer, the TDOC Director of Nursing, the vendor's Statewide Medical and Dental Directors, and the facility's Medical Director, shall review and approve the TDOC's Nursing Protocols. The Statewide CQI (SCQI) committee must approve any variances, as prescribed by the reviewing parties.

The signatures below certify that the nursing protocols have been reviewed and updated as appropriate.

TDOC'S Chief Medical Officer & Lune 1/2 Willia	ugMD, PhD Date 6/8/2022
TDOC's State Director of Nursing Musty	hussell, RV, BW Date 6/8/22
Vendor's Statewide Medical Director	Date
Vendor's Statewide Dental Director	Date
Vendor's Statewide Director of Nursing	Date
Facility's Medical Director	Date



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SECTION I

PROTOCOLS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Department of Correction Nursing Protocols are written to instruct, guide, and educate the nursing staff on the specific steps required to evaluate an inmate's health status and provide appropriate interventions. The Nursing Protocols are directed by a physician or dentist who authorizes nurses to provide definitive treatment for minor health conditions and/or emergency care. It is the intent of the Department to ensure that the use of these Nursing Protocols enhances medical care directed by a physician or dentist and does not replace it.

It is essential that the Nursing Protocols only be used as guidelines and do not take the place of nursing assessments. A nursing assessment requires a nurse's clinical judgment and decision, under the direction of the provider, before a protocol intervention above "Routine" is implemented. The provider has the clinical and medical expertise needed to determine a diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

Further, the Nursing Protocols should be utilized to address conditions that have the potential to develop into infectious diseases (e.g., abrasions/wounds, bites, blisters, boil-furuncles, and lacerations.) If an off-site provider's diagnosis appears to be infectious in nature, the inmate's name and TOMIS ID should be referred to the site's Attending Physician as well as the Infection Control Nurse (ICN) for follow up. Additionally, implementation of these Nursing Protocols will be in adherence to Standard Precautions for infection control unless a specific precaution is warranted or ordered by the physician.

All nursing staff shall be oriented in the Nursing Protocols prior to providing nursing care in accordance with the protocols. Each health facility shall maintain a current copy of the TDOC approved Nursing Protocols in their Health Services Unit Manual. In addition, a copy of the Nursing Protocols should be readily available in all clinical areas for use as a reference. At least annually, the TDOC Nursing Protocols shall be jointly reviewed by the responsible physician and the nursing staff.



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION 2022 NURSING PROTOCOLS LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

These Nursing Protocols are designed for use by the nursing staff of the Tennessee Department of Correction and associated contractors. Treatment by health care personnel other than a physician, dentist, or other independent provider must be performed pursuant to written or direct orders or protocols. Registered and Licensed Practical Nurses may practice within the limits of state and federal laws. These Nursing Protocols constitute directives from the responsible physician to the nurse for the treatment of commonly occurring conditions or emergencies. Each Nursing Protocol is mutually agreed upon by the TDOC Chief Medical Officer, facility Medical Director, and facility nursing staff. Additionally, implementation of these Nursing Protocols will be in adherence to Standard Precautions for infection control unless a specific precaution is warranted or ordered by the physician.

Over the counter medications (OTC) used in these Nursing Protocols will be given on a dose-by-dose basis during the routine medication pass, unless specifically stated to be given KOP in the protocol. All Limited Activity Notices (LAN) issued during a nursing/patient encounter will be for no more than <u>3</u> days without an evaluation by a mid-level provider or physician.

Before a member of the nursing staff is allowed to practice under these protocols, the training credentials and experience level of each nurse shall be verified to the satisfaction of the responsible physician and nursing director/supervisor. It is the option of either the responsible physician or dentist, Director of Nursing, or Health Administrator, to restrict an individual nurse in his or her use of these Nursing Protocols based on the individual's education, experience, or ability.

It is essential that a good working relationship be maintained between the nursing staff and the responsible physician. At least annually, Nursing Protocols shall be reviewed jointly by the responsible physician and the nursing staff. It is expected that when questions arise the nurse will obtain a consultation either face-to-face or via phone or refer that patient to the appropriate provider.



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION 2022 NURSING PROTOCOLS LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

Facility Name	
Facility Medical Director's Name (Please Print)	
Signature of Facility Medical Director	Date

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION 2022 NURSING PROTOCOLS LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING NURSING SIGNATURE SHEET

Name of Facility _____

My affixed signature indicates that I have read and understand the scope of the TDOC Nursing Protocols. I have the necessary skills, knowledge, and understanding to use these protocols. I agree to abide by the conditions of supervision as expressed in the attached Letter of Understanding. I further acknowledge that any variance from the
attached Letter of Officerstanding. I further acknowledge that any variance from the
approved procedures is not acceptable. I understand that the protocols are by no means
exhaustive, and I am expected to know my limitations and to seek assistance from other
healthcare professionals as needed. All nurse/patient clinical encounters will be
documented utilizing the respective TDOC CR# form associated with the appropriate
Nursing Protocol. Medication and treatment orders will be documented on the Physician's
Orders, CR-1892, and transcribed to the Medication Administration Record or Treatment
Record according to the <u>Transcription Guidelines located on page 11 of these protocols.</u>

NURSE (Print Name)	SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF NURSE	LICENSE #	DATE

NURSE (Print Name)	SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF NURSE	LICENSE #	DATE

Transcription Guidelines

Transcribing means copying information from the Physician's Orders, CR-1892 to the Medication Administration Record (MAR). The purpose of transcription is to set up the Medication Administration Record so that the Medication Nurse can easily **identify the 5 rights of medication administration** and can accurately document the medications that have been given.

This is a legal document. You must use black ink. You may not use correction fluid (white out) or other means of covering up errors. If you make an error while transcribing the order strikethrough with a single line, write "error", date, and your initials, and rewrite the entire order in a new block. PRINT the information that you are transcribing.

NEATNESS COUNTS

When transcribing you must use the next available blank on the MAR <u>DO NOT START A NEW PAGE TILL ALL AVAILABLE SPACES ARE FILLED ON THE CURRENT PAGE</u>

Copy what is written on the **CR-1892** to the MAR being sure to include:

- 1. The inmate's name and number shall be entered in the appropriate space, along with the current month and year.
- 2. For each medication order, the following information shall be entered in the appropriate block:
 - a. Date of order and start/stop date.
 - b. Name of drug, dose or strength, and dosage form (All liquid medications, should be documented in mg/ml/cc as well as the amount to be administered).
 - c. Route of administration and any special instructions i.e., with milk, after meals, etc.
 - d. Time interval or frequency of administration.
 - e. Duration of order and/or automatic stop order.
 - Attending provider's name (physician, dentist, etc.).
 - g. Initials of the nurse who transcribed the order.
 - h. Draw a line to the box immediately before the first dose box.
 - If a medication is time or dose limited, draw a line from the last dose box to the end of the MAR.
- 3. The hour(s) of medication administration shall be entered beside the medication order.
- 4. All persons transcribing an order shall sign their full legible signature, professional title, and initials in the designated area either on the bottom of the back of the MAR.

Medication Orders

There must be a written provider's or Nursing Protocol order for all prescription and non-prescription medications. To have a complete order the following information must be included on the CR-1892:

- 1. The individual's full name, TDOC number, allergies, DOB (at the top)
- 2. The date and time of the order
- 3. Name of the medication
- 4. Dosage and administration information (as indicated in #2 (a) thru (f) above)
- 5. Indication / diagnosis for medication

SECTION II

NURSING TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

Any use of an Emergency Protocol requires a provider be contacted as soon as the patient is stable, and an order must be obtained for the patient to be discharged back to the compound

Anaphylactic Reaction

Subjective (S)

Patient's statements/complaints of the events leading up to the reaction. When did the symptoms start and does the patient know what caused the reaction? Has the patient had a recent medication change, drug use, exposure to insect sting, other insects, or chemicals? Does the patient have any known food or drug allergies? Has the patient ever had treatment or hospitalization for an allergic reaction? Is the patient complaining of difficulty breathing, wheezing, swelling, or choking? Does the patient have any itching, rashes, or hives? Is the patient reporting any fears or anxiety?

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess patient's level of consciousness and distress. Use Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) when appropriate. Document any involvement of the eye, oral cavity, or neck. Describe skin involvement: redness, warm, rash/ hives, blisters, excoriation or swelling. Perform a respiratory assessment. Note any audible wheezing, stridor, nasal flaring or use of accessory muscles. Auscultate the lung sounds.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)					
Eye Opening:	□ Spon	taneous (4)		☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Lye Opening.	□ None	(1)		\square Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	□ O rier	ited (5)		☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
·	□ Incon	nprehensible	(2)	□ None (1)	
	□ Obey	s Command	s (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response:	□ Flexi	on-pain (3)		☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15	□ 9-14	□ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to clinical emergency

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS • Loss of Consciousness • Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor • Acute Mental Status Change • Swollen Tongue/Neck • Extremity Swelling	□ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% • GCS 9-14 • Seizure Like Activity • HIV, DM, Steroid Use • Covid-19 Positive or	□ Routine Not Applicable
Interventions	Suspected	
 Epinephrine 1:1000 0.5ml IM x 1 dose for anaphylaxis or Provider's order Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg, intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Ativan 2mg IM x1 for SZ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Provider Notified 	Provider Notified □ Orders Given	
□ Orders Given		



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to the healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Avoid potential allergens if possible.

Burns

Subjective (S)

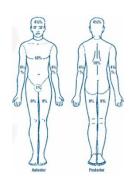
Patient's actual statements/complaints about injury. Get a witness statement if patient cannot speak. Inquire as to how and when the patient experienced the injury. Where did the injury occur (cell, break room, recreation)? Differentiate cause of the burn including flames, hot liquids, gases, chemicals, radiation, and electricity. Did the patient experience loss of consciousness or inhale any smoke or chemicals? Burns involving the hands, feet, face, eyes, ears, or genitals are considered serious and require consultation with a provider. For chemical burns, identify the chemical and consult the Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Obtain date of last tetanus booster.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Patients that have suffered an inhalation injury are at risk for carbon monoxide poisoning. **The pulse oximeter is not accurate in patients with CO poisoning.** Evaluate alertness and orientation status. Use Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) when appropriate. Document size, appearance, and location of burn. Estimate total body surface burned by using the Rule of 9's. (See below) Evaluate visual acuity using a Snellen chart if face and eyes are involved. Look for singeing of eyebrows and/or nasal hair to indicate pharyngeal burns. Listen for change in vocal quality, stridor respiration, and wheezing that would indicate inhalation injury. Observe burned area for signs of infection including drainage, increased redness, malodorous, streaking, increased warmth, and loss in sensation.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Eye Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
	☐ None (1)	\square Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Rule of 9's Chart



Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to burn

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Loss of Consciousness
- Acute Mental Status Change
- Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing or Stridor
- Swollen Tongue/Neck
- Extremity swelling
- Inhaled Injury
- Third-Degree Burn
- 2nd Degree Burn involving >15% BSA
- Burns related to Radiation/Chemical/Electricity
- Burns involving Face/Hands/Feet/Genitalia/Perineum/ Major joints

Interventions

Administer Narcan (when appropriate)
 4mg, intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive.

EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5

- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Irrigate chemical burns with copious amounts of water
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:	_
Gauge:	_
Time:	

Provider Notified_

□ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T**>100.4; RR <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >100; **O2Sat** <=94%

- GCS 9-14
- 1st & 2nd Degree Burn involving <15% BSA
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected

Interventions

- Apply cool compress
- Irrigate chemical burns with copious amounts of cool water
- Consider burn ointment and dressing if area easily irritated
- Assess for signs of infection
- Per Provider's orders: Tetanus booster if not within 10 years.

Give IM booster dose of
0.5ml of Td (for adult use)
vaccine or Tetanus Toxoic
vaccine.

Location:

□ Patient Education Provided
\square Pt instructed to resubmit sick call
if problem worsens does not
improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

- ☐ For first degree burn, give Acetaminophen 325 mg, 2 tabs PRN 3x daily x 4 days OR
- ☐ For first degree burn, give Ibuprofen 200 mg, 2 tabs PRN 3x daily x 4 days
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to the healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Self-care

- Take cool water showers or use clean cool water cloths to help with the pain the first few hours to one day <u>after the burn occurred</u>
- Cover the burn area when you must be in the sun (wear long sleeves and hat if available) and do
 not stay in the sun too long
- Drink plenty of fluids
- · Use moisturizing cream or lotion for comfort
- Apply any ointment or cream that you may have been issued by medical staff

Notify healthcare staff or ask to see healthcare staff if:

- Fever or heat around the blister
- · Red streaks up from the blister
- Increased foul smell from blister drainage
- Increased blister drainage

Cardiac (Hypertension, Chest Pain, Edema)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaints. Inquire as to onset/duration/and history of the pain. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain and state if it is new, gradual, sudden, or if it's a chronic condition. What activity was the patient involved in prior to onset of pain? Have patient describe the pain: sharp, dull, pressure-like, crushing, intermittent, cramping, or burning. Note if pain is localized to one area or if it radiates to the arms, neck, jaw, face, or back. Many patients experience associated symptoms such as nausea/vomiting, diaphoresis, cough, shortness of breath, dizziness, weakness, or numbness. Inquire about prescription medications and if the patient is compliant. Note if patient had nitroglycerine prior to coming to the clinic. Review cardiac risk factors including history of Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia, family history, Diabetes, CAD, or smoking, obesity, or Gout. Ask about aggravating and relieving factors.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess orientation status and note general appearance. Note if patient is in any distress. Auscultate lung and heart sounds. Palpate chest and abdomen and note any reproduction of pain. Assess pain with motion of shoulder, back or deep breath using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort related to cardiac impairment

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Loss of Consciousness
- Difficulty Swallowing/ Breathing
- Acute Mental Status Change

Interventions

- Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg, intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5
- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Nitroglycerine 0.4 mg SL q
 5 minutes x 3 doses max for chest pain
- Non-enteric coated ASA 325mg 1 tab PO, chew 1 tab x 1 dose or ASA 81mg, 2 tabs PO, chew 3 tabs x 1 dose for chest pain
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:_____ Time:

Provider Notified

□ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00**; **O2Sat** <=94%

- Seizure Like Activity
- Extremity Swelling
- Pain 7/10
- Heart Disease
- History of DVT/PE
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected
- □ Patient Education Provided
 □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified____

□ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol
 Treatment
 Ineffective x 2
 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to the healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Early signs of heart attack include chest discomfort, discomfort in both arms, back, neck, jaw, or stomach, shortness of breath, cold sweat, nausea, or lightheadedness.

Stop Smoking

Take your medications as prescribed

Diet considerations – avoid foods high in fat and cholesterol

Increase exercise as permitted by your physician

Correctional Environment (Pepper Gas Exposure, Taser Exposure, Use of Force)

Subjective (S)

Obtain patient's statement of events and complaints. Ask the patient what type of force was used: physical force, pepper spray, and/or Taser. Ask patient if they incurred any injury during the event. Is the patient complaining of any symptoms: pain, injuries, shortness of breath/respiratory issues, eye or skin irritation, or chest pain? Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, ask the patient to rate their level of pain. Is the patient having any associated symptoms including nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, tingling, bruising, facial/neck swelling, or difficulty swallowing? Obtain officer report of the events. (Complete CR-2592)

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, pulse oximetry reading (obtain Peak Flow if patient has history of respiratory disease and exposure to pepper spray). Assess level of consciousness and distress using Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). Inspect head for trauma and describe. Examine for PERRLA (pupils equal, round, reactive to light, and accommodation). Auscultate lung and heart sounds. Assess muscle strength and reflexes in all four extremities. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)					
Eve Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)		☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)	
Eye Opening:	□ None	(1)		$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	□ O rier	ited (5)		☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbai Response.	☐ Incomprehensible (2)		☐ None (1)		
Motor Response:	□ Obey	s Command	s (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)		☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)	
GCS total score:	□ 15	□ 9-14	□ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to Correctional Encounter

Plan (P)

1411 (1)		
☐ Emergent	☐ Urgent	□ Routine
Life Threatening or Patient in	Notify Provider Directly if:	Refer to Provider if:
Extremis – Activate EMS	000 00 470 000 400	
 Extremis – Activate EMS Loss of Consciousness Active Bleeding ON	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.
Provider Notified		
□ Orders Given		
☐ Oldela Givell		



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

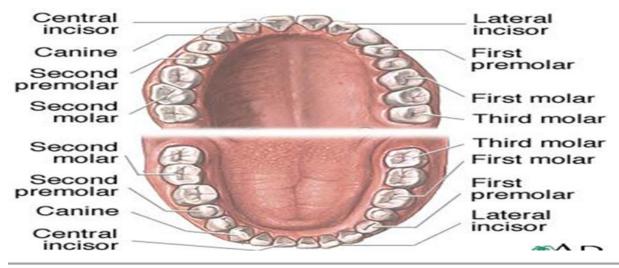
Dental Protocol

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Note onset and duration of complaint. Ask patient about previous dental work, facial trauma, or drug ingestion. Inquire about activity prior to onset of complaint. Does patient complain about aggravating factors such as chewing, jaw movement, or temperature? Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Note secondary symptoms including nausea, vomiting, fever/chills, facial/neck swelling, difficulty swallowing, or bad breath. Ask about history of heart disease.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess patient's orientation status. View skin and note appearance: dry, moist/clammy, pale, cyanotic, or jaundice. Evaluate head for trauma and provide description. Note if the neck and jaw appear swollen or tender on palpation. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Is pain reproduced with movement? Observe the gums and describe color or odorous breath. Note any visible lesions or tooth abnormality. Use dental chart and place an "X" on the tooth or area in the mouth.



Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to dental discomfort

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

 Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant

Interventions

- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:	
Gauge:	
Time:	
Provider Notified_	
□ Orders Given	

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00**; **O2Sat** <=94%

- Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant
- Drooling
- Difficulty with Swelling
- Avulsed Tooth
- Abscessed Tooth
- Fractured/Displaced Jaw
- Fractured Maxilla/Eye Socket
- Pain 7/10
- □ Patient Education Provided□ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does
 - call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

□ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

 □ Acetaminophen 325 mg, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days for pain

OR

- ☐ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days for pain
- □ Patient Education Provided
 □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

For bleeding following dental extraction, return to clinic if breakthrough bleeding occurs or condition worsens.

Follow up with provider as instructed.

Stop smoking

Brush your teeth twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste

Clean between your teeth daily and limit sugary beverages and snacks

Digestive Protocol (Constipation, Diarrhea, Heartburn (Acid Reflux), Hemorrhoids, Vomiting, Nausea, Abdominal Pain/Cramping, Blood in Stool, Difficulty Swallowing)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Note onset and number of episodes over the last 24 hours and time of last episode. Is patient experiencing burning, bloating, difficulty swallowing, bloody stools or emesis, abdominal pain, or gas and belching? Note whether discomfort occurs before or after meals. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Document last bowel movement including color and consistency. Ask patient if they have experienced this before and what previous treatment relieved their symptoms.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Auscultate bowel sounds in all four quadrants. Assess abdominal tenderness to palpation. Evaluate skin turgor (note skin tenting) and hydration of mucous membranes. Perform rectal exam and note visibility of rectal tears, hemorrhoids, lesions, or bleeding. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to Digestive discomfort

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent	□ Urgent	□ Routine
Life Threatening or Patient in	Notify Provider Directly if:	Refer to Provider if:
Extremis - Activate EMS		
 Loss of Consciousness Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Acute Mental Status Change Interventions 	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% Painful Swallowing Severe pain 7/10 or Distress Slb Weight loss Nausea and/or Vomiting	 Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical
Administer Narcan	Diarrhea	needs
(when appropriate) 4mg, intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS	 Abdominal distension/No bowel sounds/Tender/Rigidity Bloody or Tarry stools Inflammatory Bowel 	Interventions □ Antacid PO x 1 dose for Abdominal Pain or Dyspepsia (EXCLUDING RENAL PATIENTS)
NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2	Disease Prior abdominal surgery Pregnancy Covid-19 Positive or Suspected	☐ Biscodyl (Dulcolax) 5 mg, 2 tabs PO now then Docusate (Colace) 100mg PO once daily for 5 days, not to exceed 5 caps for Constipation
 saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal 	□ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop Provider Notified	 □ Simethicone 125 mg, 1-2 tabs 3x/day PO PRN x 5 days for Flatulence □ Hemorrhoid ointment with instructions to apply to rectal area 2-4 times daily PRN x 5 days, or as directed on the package,
Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Provider Notified	□ Orders Given	for hemorrhoids Colace or generic equivalent, 100 mg capsule PO twice daily for hemorrhoids x 5 days. Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem
		worsens, does not
☐ Orders Given		improve, or new

symptoms develop.



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment

Take medications as prescribed by your provider

Schedule an appointment with provider if hemorrhoids with no documented history

Return to healthcare unit if still vomiting or diarrhea in 24 hours

Return to healthcare unit if no bowel movement in 3 days

Return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop

Increase water intake unless clinically contraindicated

Increase fibrous food intake

Avoid straining when passing stool

Genitourinary Protocol (Burning or blood on urination, Genital discharge, Menstrual discomfort, Testicular pain/swelling, Unable to void)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Note onset and number of episodes over the last 24 hours and time of last episode. Ask about last bowel movement and/or last menstrual period. Inquire about activity prior to onset. Ask patient if they have experienced this before and what previous treatment relieved their symptoms. Does the patient have a history of drug abuse, Diabetes, HIV, or trauma? Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Is the patient experiencing associated symptoms including nausea, vomiting, fever/chills, penile/vaginal discharge, rash/blisters, or difficulty voiding?

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess for level of consciousness and distress. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Perform abdominal assessment. Auscultate bowel sounds in all four quadrants. Assess abdominal tenderness to palpation and note location: RUQ, LUQ, FLQ, LLQ, mid-epigastric, or supra-pubic. Inspect the external genitalia for redness, rash, masses/nodules, ulcers, blisters, discharge, swelling, groin adenopathy, or foul odor. Palpate patient's back for costal vertebral tenderness. Obtain urine dipstick, guaiac stool, and pregnancy test. Assess color of urine. NOTE – PREGNANCY TEST SHOULD BE COMPLETED ON ANY NON-MENOPAUSAL FEMALE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12-52, IF LMP WAS REPORTED AS MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to Genito-Urinary Discomfort

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

 Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant

Interventions

- Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5
- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order
 Site:

Gauge:_____ Time:

P	r۸۱	hiv	er	Nο	tifi	ed

□ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00; O2Sat** <=94%

- Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant
- Masses/Nodules
- Exudate/Discharge
- Vomiting
- Abdominal distension/no bowel sounds/tender/Rigidity
- DM/ HIV
- Pregnant
- 7/10 Pain
- □ Patient Education Provided
 □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

□ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment
 Ineffective x 2 within 7
 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs,
 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4
 days for menstrual
 discomfort or testicular
 pain/swelling

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- ☐ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days for menstrual discomfort or testicular pain/swelling
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment

Make an appointment with the provider any time you see blood in your urine.

Make an appointment with the provider any time you see:

- Greenish, yellowish, thick, or cheesy vaginal discharge
- Strong vaginal odor
- Redness, itching, burning or irritation of your vaginal or area of skin that surrounds the vagina
- · Bleeding or spotting unrelated to your period

Make an appointment with the provider any time you see:

- Warts, bumps, lesions, or a rash on your penis or genital area
- A severely bent penis or curvature that causes pain
- · A burning sensation when you urinate
- Discharge from your penis
- Severe pain after trauma to your penis

Seek emergency care for sudden or severe testicle pain and swelling

Seek care immediately if you are suddenly unable to urinate and have pain in the lower abdomen.

Back pain, fever, and painful urination may indicate a urinary tract infection. Make an appointment with your provider if you are experiencing these symptoms.

Head Injury

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or compliant. Obtain a witness statement if patient cannot speak. Inquire as to onset/duration/and history of event. Inquire about the type of injury, such as blunt force or fall, and determine if an object was involved and the distance for any falls. Ask if patient experienced any loss of consciousness (LOC). Other reported symptoms may include no recollection of events, seizure, blurry vision, headache, dizziness, vomiting and nausea. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Discuss patient's medical history including anti-coagulant use, Hemophilia, and last Tetanus Vaccine.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess level of consciousness (LOC) using Glasgow Coma Scale. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Determine cognitive impairment using word recall test. Observe gait pattern for ataxia (balance). Note evidence of head trauma including nasal discharge (note color), laceration, ecchymosis, or edema. Evidence of basilar skull fracture indicated by ecchymosis of both eyes (raccoon eyes) ecchymosis behind the ears, and drainage from the ears (note color). Assess strength in all four extremities noting any differences between the right and left. Are reflexes normal bilaterally? Note any differences between right and left.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Fire Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	□ None (1)	$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbal Response.	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	\square Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort related to head injury

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
 Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Loss of Consciousness Acute Mental Status Change Interventions Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site:	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% GCS 9-14 Seizure Like Activity Swollen Tongue/Neck Drainage from Ear/Nose Black Eye Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop Provider Notified Orders Given	Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Return to clinic if you experience:

- A headache that gets worse or does not go away
- Repeated nausea and vomiting
- Convulsions or seizures
- An inability to wake up
- Dilated or enlarged pupils in one or both eyes
- Slurred speech
- Weakness or numbness in the arms or legs

HEENT (Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Inquire as to onset of symptoms and description of activity or injury. Ask patient to report any associated symptoms: nasal stuffiness/drainage, sore throat, body aches, fatigue, bloody discharge from ear, eye irritation or pain, increased tearing, visual changes, nausea or vomiting, headache, or hearing loss. Complaints such as "sudden" and the "worse headache of my life" could indicate thunderclap headache associated with brain hemorrhage. NOTIFY PROVIDER right away for this type of complaint. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Inspect the head, including patient's face and hair. Note symmetry of patient's facial expressions. Palpate the cranium and inspect the hair for infestations, hair loss, skin breakdown or abnormalities. Palpate the fontal and maxillary sinuses for tenderness. Patient will feel pressure but should not feel pain. Inspect the eyes, eyelids, pupils, sclera, and conjunctiva. Note any swelling of the eyelids and discoloration of the sclera and/or conjunctiva. Assess pupils and note PERRLA (pupils equal, round, reactive to light, and accommodation) or abnormalities. Inspect the ears for drainage or abnormality. Use an otoscope (if available) to inspect the tympanic membrane. It should appear as a shiny, pearly gray color. Document any loss of hearing. Inspect nose for symmetry and drainage. Use a penlight to view inside the nose and look for any redness, polyps, or lesions. Assess patency of both nares. Inspect lips and note color and skin condition. Inspect inside the mouth and note color of mucous membranes or any broken or loose teeth. Ask patient to stick out tongue and assess top and underside for lesions or sores. Inspect the neck, noting trachea placement (mid-line or shift) or jugular vein distention. Palpate the lymph nodes for swelling, texture, or tenderness. Palpate the thyroid gland and note tenderness or enlargement.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to HEENT Discomfort

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Loss of Consciousness
- Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor

Interventions

- Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR
 - NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5
- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/mins via NC or 15 L/min_via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:_____ Time:

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☐ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00**; **O2Sat** <=94%

- Swollen Tongue/Neck
- Rash/Blisters around eye or nose
- Oral Lesions
- Nasal Polyp
- Adenopathy
- Exudate
- Pain 7/10
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

- □ Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days for pain OR
- □ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days for pain
- □ CTM 4 mg tabs, 1 tab by mouth 3x daily PRN x 4 days for allergies
- ☐ For Cerumen Impaction, give Carbamide Peroxide, 5-10 drops in ear 2x daily x 4 days for ear wax on day 5, flush ear with warm water to remove cerumen impaction.
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

For cold symptoms:

- Wash your hands often
- Do not cover your sneezes and coughs with your hands. Use your elbow, tissue, or toilet paper and throw it away immediately
- Drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated
- Smoking cessation
- Rest
- Notify healthcare staff if you are not improving in 3 to 4 days.
- Notify healthcare staff if you get worse or if you develop fever and chills, start coughing up colored sputum, get chest pains with shortness of breath, and/or get a fever/stiff neck.

For Headaches:

- Minimize Tension Headaches by reducing caffeine, smoking and reading without glasses.
- Continue prescribed medications
- Avoid watching TV and noisy interactions
- Notify healthcare staff if you get worse, develop new symptoms or your headache does not go away with over-the-counter medications

For Earache and Ear Wax

- Do not put anything in your ears
- Do not attempt to clear your ears with matches, tooth-pics, Q-tips, etc.,
- Avoid vigorous blowing of your nose
- Avoid getting water in your ear during showers
- Cover your ears in windy weather
- Notify healthcare staff if you are not improving in 2 to 3 days, get worse or develop new symptoms such as fever or drainage from the ear

For Eye Irritation or Foreign Body:

- Do not rub your eyes
- Do not wear contact lenses
- Do not attempt to remove the foreign body yourself
- Notify healthcare staff if you get worse, develop new symptoms, get drainage from the eye, or develop blurry vision

For Nosebleed:

- Avoid blowing your nose too hard or picking your nose
- Do not put anything in your nose
- Do not strain with bowel movements
- Stop Smoking
- Avoid Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Advil, and Naproxen for several days unless prescribed by healthcare staff



- If bleeding starts again:
 - o Remain calm
 - o Squeeze your nose together for 10-15 minutes
 - o Sit up and lean forward a little
 - o Breathe through your mouth
 - o Put a cold cloth on your nose or neck
 - Return to healthcare unit if bleeding does not stop by squeezing your nose together or bleeding last longer than 10 minutes

Hyperglycemia

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Interview witnesses if patient is unable to respond or is unconscious. Inquire about onset of symptoms. Ask about associated symptoms, such as, tremors, lightheadedness, disorientation, slurred speech, nausea and vomiting, or fruity breath. Does the patient have a history of Insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus? When was the patient's last meal? Has the patient received insulin or other oral agents for Diabetes? Note time and amount of last dose received. Have there been any changes in the patient's food intake or activity level? Ask the patient if they have a history of kidney, pancreatic or liver disease.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, pulse oximetry reading, and blood glucose level. Determine level of consciousness and distress. If patient is unresponsive, use Glasgow Coma Scale. Observe for diaphoresis, change in mental status, or seizure like activity. Assess PERRLA (pupils equal, round, reactive to light, and accommodation). Assess muscle strength all four extremities. Note if reflexes are normal or absent bilaterally. Obtain urine dipstick.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Evo Oponing:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	□ None (1)	$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Bespense	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Verbal Response:	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Dognopos	□ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response:	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort related to hyperglycemia

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Unresponsive/Confused
- Loss of Consciousness

Interventions

 Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses-if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS

NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5

- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min_via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- BG:
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:_____

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Provider Notified	
I IOVIGEI NOULEG	

☐ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00; O2Sat** <=94%

- GCS 9-14
- Seizure Like Activity
- Acute Mental Status Change
- Previous DKA
- Positive Ketones
- Any Symptomatic Hyperglycemia
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected

Interventions

 BG=>350; Repeat q2 hours x 3

> Time _____BG_____ Time ____BG_____ Time BG

 Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. or per Provider's orders for elevated BG=>350

> Site:_____ Gauge:____ Time:

- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

□ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Take medications as directed by your physician

Monitor your blood sugar as instructed by your physician

Pay attention to early warning signs of hyperglycemia. These include:

- Frequent urination
- Increased thirst
- Blurred vision
- Fatigue
- Headache
- Fruity smelling breath

Do not drink alcohol

Hypoglycemia Protocol

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Interview witnesses if patient is unable to respond or is unconscious. Inquire about onset of symptoms. Ask about associated symptoms, such as sweating (diaphoresis), tremors, lightheadedness, disorientation, slurred speech, nausea, and vomiting. Does the patient have a history of Insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus or non-Insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus? When was the patient's last meal? Has the patient received insulin or other oral agents for Diabetes? Note time and amount of last dose received. Have there been any changes in the patient's food intake or activity level? Ask the patient if they have a history of kidney, pancreatic or liver disease.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, pulse oximetry reading, and blood glucose level. Determine level of consciousness and distress. If patient is unresponsive, use Glasgow Coma Scale. Observe for diaphoresis, change in mental status or seizure like activity. Assess PERRLA (pupils equal, round, reactive to light, and accommodation). Assess muscle strength all four extremities. Note if reflexes are normal or absent bilaterally.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)					
Eye Opening:	☐ Spor	ntaneous (4)		☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Lye Opening.	□ None	(1)		\square Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	□ O rie	nted (5)		☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbal Kespolise.	☐ Incor	mprehensible	(2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obe	ys Command	s (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	□ Flexi	on-pain (3)		☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15	□ 9-14	□ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort related to hypoglycemia

Plan (P)

riaii (r)		
Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis - Activate EMS • Glucagon with FS<70 & Unresponsive/Confused • Loss of Consciousness Interventions • Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOES BEYOND 5 • Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% • BG: • Ativan 2mg IM x 1 for SZ • Place in most comfortable position • Elevate legs, if SBP<90 • Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive • Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Provider Notified □ Orders Given	□ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% ■ GCS 9-14 ■ Seizure Like Activity ■ Acute Mental Status Change ■ Any symptomatic Hypoglycemia ■ Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Interventions ■ Glucose Gel 15gms PO in the Cheek for FSBS 40-60 x 1 dose for Provider's order OR ■ Glucagon Injection 1mg, IM x 1 dose or per package directions for BS <40 OR if patient is too confused or combative to give Glucose Gel or as Provider's order. ■ Re-assess BS q15 minutes until BS is >75 □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop Provider Notified □ □ Orders Given	□ Routine Refer to Provider if: • Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days • Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Take medications as directed by your physician

Monitor your blood sugar as instructed by your physician

Don't skip meals or snacks

Pay attention to early warning signs of hypoglycemia. These include:

- Shakiness
- Dizziness
- Sweating
- Hunger
- Fast heartbeat
- Inability to concentrate
- Confusion
- Irritability or moodiness
- Anxiety or nervousness
- Headache
- Nighttime signs and symptoms may include damp sheets or clothes due to sweat, nightmares, confusion upon waking

Do not drink alcohol

Increasing exercise or physician activity without eating more or adjusting your medications may result in low blood sugar

Integument Nursing Protocol (Abrasion, Acne, Athlete's Foot, Bite, Blister, Boil, Bruise, Callous/Corn, Chicken Pox, Dandruff, Dermatitis, Dry skin, Jock Itch, Laceration, Lice, Poison Ivy/Oak, Rash, Scabies, Wounds)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Inquire as to onset of symptoms and describe any activity or injury relative to the primary complaint. Review history of injury including how and when injury occurred. Ask patient if the injury has occurred before and what action was taken to relieve symptoms. Has patient had any exposure to an allergen? Be sure to obtain any history of Diabetes, HIV, and use of steroids or recent change in medication. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Have patient describe their discomfort and associated symptoms. Obtain date of last tetanus booster.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Inspect the location and the area surrounding patient's discomfort. Describe the location, depth, width, length, thickness, and wound edges of injury. Mark the affected area of the body on the anatomical. Note if the examination shows active bleeding, pustules, whiteheads, lice (visible nits), peeling or cracking of skin, white scales, scalp lesions, erythema with raised border, rash, black eschar, laceration, or granulation. Document signs and symptoms of infection including increased warmth, malodorous drainage, streaking, increased redness, or increased swelling.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in Skin Integrity

Potential or actual infection related to

- Abrasion
- Athlete's foot
- Bite/sting
- Blister
- Dandruff
- Jock itch
- Laceration
- Rash
- Shave bumps
- Skin/soft tissue infection
- Other

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant
- Laceration w/ visible Muscle/Tendon/Bone

Interventions

- Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive.
 EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5
- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:_____ Time:____

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00**; **O2Sat** <=94%

- Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant
- Pain 7/10
- Redness, Warmth, Pus, Blisters, Swelling
- Burrows/Tunnels
- Abscess
- Black Dead Skin
- Foul Odor
- Obvious Nits (lice)
- New Medication
- Diabetes, HIV, Steroid use
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

- ☐ Benzoyl Peroxide, apply topically BID PRN for 14 days for acne
- ☐ Antifungal cream, 1 tube. Wash and dry affected area and apply cream topically BID x 3 weeks for Athlete's Foot or Jock Itch
- □ Calamine lotion, apply topically, for pruritus associated with Chicken Pox, Poison Oak, or Poison Ivy. Shake bottle. Moisten cotton with the Lotion. Apply enough medicine to cover affected skin area(s) and rub in gently x 5 days PRN.

 EXTERNAL USE ONLY. Do NOT use on the inside of the mouth, nose, genitals, or anal areas.
- ☐ Corticosteroid preparation (Hydrocortisone) as directed on package or 3x daily PRN x 5 days for Dermatitis
- □ Permethrin preparation (RID), one application to scalp now and one in 7-10 days, if indicated, for Lice.
 Comb hair to remove nits.
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to the healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled prover appointment.

Self-Care - Abrasion

An abrasion occurs when the very top layer of skin is scraped away. Healing usually occurs within 3 to 4 days unless re-injured.

Self-Care

- Wash the area gently with soap and water 1 to 2 times a day. Gently pat dry with a clean towel.
 Do not rub. Protect the area from injury.
- If clothing irritates your abrasion, a dressing (such as a Band-Aid) will help protect it. Keep the
 dressing dry. Change the Band-Aid at least 2 times a day. If the Band-Aid gets wet, change it.
 Use a Band-Aid until healed.
- Avoid rubbing or scratching the area while it heals.
- Do not pick scabs. Scabs are part of the normal healing process and should not be removed

Notify healthcare staff or ask to see healthcare staff if:

- Fever or heat around the wound
- · Red streaks up from the wound
- Increased foul smell from wound drainage
- Increased wound drainage

Mental Health

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Obtain a witness statement if patient cannot speak. Inquire as to onset/duration/and history of event. Ask if the patient has thoughts of self-harm or harm to others. Inquire as to prior history of self-harm or harm to others. If patient has a prior history, what was the treatment and when? Is the patient on any psychotropic medication? Please list. Obtain history of drug use, head trauma, psychosis, and mental health disease. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Discuss precipitating factors and associated symptoms with patient including, but not limited to, agitation, restlessness, audio-visual hallucinations, and worsening of psychosis. Is there anything that relieves the patient's mental health complaint?

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Assess orientation status. Is patient alert, oriented, or in distress? Note appearance. Is the patient neat, unclean, or disheveled? Assess mood and affect. Is the patient appropriate? Does the patient appear flat, sad, hopeless, anxious, or euphoric? Assess Eye contact. Assess speech. Is the patient's speech clear, rambling, threatening, loud, slurred, angry or rapid? Observe skin for pallor and note if patient appears pale, cyanotic, or jaundice. Assess PERRLA. Observe overall mood and note if patient is cooperative, pleasant, reluctant, withdrawn, or uncooperative.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in Mental Status Potential for Self-Harm

Plan	(P)
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☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	☐ Routine ☐ Referred to Mental Health Provider
Notify Mental Health Provider:	
☐ Thoughts of self-harm or harming others	
Time provider notified	
Time provider responded	
□ Orders received □ Yes □ No	
☐ Placed in Suicide Watch ☐ Placed in Mental Health Seclusion	



Education (E)

The following recommendations can help you cope with anxiety.

- Exercise for 20 minutes three times during the day (not right before bed)
- Eliminate or reduce caffeine, sugar, and nicotine from your diet
- Write your feelings down daily (journaling)
- Go to bed at the same time every night, do not cat nap, and try to get up at the same time every day
- Do deep breathing and relaxation exercises
- Eat well-balanced meals (avoid eating too many commissary items)
- Write letters or call family and friends
- Think positive instead of negative (hopeful instead of hopeless)
- Read books
- Pray or practice your spiritual beliefs if you find comfort in this
- Make a plan for when you get out (job, living, behavioral health and/or substance use treatment if relevant, leisure and recreational pro-social activities)
- Participate in behavioral health groups and/or programming available

The following recommendations can help you cope with feelings of depression.

- <u>Educate yourself</u>. Read about treatment and medication options. Participate in individual counseling sessions, as well as psycho-educational support groups to gain knowledge. Read helpful books and use them as needed. Depression is not your fault, so try not to blame yourself for your symptoms.
- Manage symptoms early. If you notice symptoms returning, experience triggers, or identify other
 factors that may lead to a depressive episode, get help as soon as possible. Ask trusted friends to
 monitor your behavior and let you know if they notice anything of concern.
- Work with your provider. Find a doctor or clinician you can trust. Communicate honestly and share information with your treatment team for managing your depression, including your reaction to medications.
- Be prepared for a crisis. Know what to do if you experience a crisis. Contact a correctional officer
 or healthcare professional as soon as possible. Upon transition to the community, keep handy the
 phone number of a crisis hotline and know the location of your community's urgent care centers
 and the closest emergency department.
- <u>Hold off on big decisions</u>. Depression can cloud your judgment. So, wait until you feel better to make major life decisions, such as changing jobs, moving, or getting married or divorced.

- <u>Be patient</u>. Recovering from depression is a process. Don't be discouraged if it takes some time and repeated efforts to feel better.
- <u>Keep it simple</u>. Depression impacts your energy and concentration, so you won't be able to do all the things you are used to doing. Set small goals, follow a schedule, and do what you can.
- <u>Be with others</u>. Don't isolate yourself—you'll only feel worse. Participate in activities when you can. Watch a movie, play a game, attend religious services, or other social event. Talk openly with trusted people and accept help when it is offered.

People with depression often lose the desire to take care of themselves. That only makes their symptoms worse. Make a point to:

- <u>Exercise</u>. It's a great way to take care of your body. And studies have shown that exercise helps fight depression. Aim for 30 minutes of moderate activity a day. Walking in small blocks of time (5-10 minutes) is a good way to start, but anything that gets you moving counts.
- Avoid drug and alcohol use. These may ease the pain in the short term, but they will only make your problems worse in the long run.
- <u>Get relief from stress</u>. Ask your healthcare provider for relaxation exercises and techniques to help relieve stress. Consider activities like meditation, yoga, or breath and muscle control exercises.
- <u>Eat right</u>. Do your best to eat a balanced and healthy diet. Avoid excess sugars and fats. Drink water to stay hydrated and limit caffeine.
- <u>Get adequate sleep</u>. Aim for 8 hours per night. Limit your daytime sleeping by staying out of your bed. If you do nap, limit it to 20 to 30 minutes. Tell your healthcare provider if you are not sleeping.

Musculoskeletal

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Inquire as to onset of symptoms and describe any activity or injury relative to the primary complaint. Review history including how and when the injury occurred. Ask patient if the injury has occurred before and what action was taken to relieve symptoms. Inquire about history of Hemophilia, Diabetes, previous surgery in affected area, or history of IV drug abuse. Using the standard numeric pain scale 1-10, have the patient rate their level of pain. Have patient describe their discomfort and associated symptoms. Is the pain localized to the affected area or does it radiate? Does the patient complain of weakness, numbness, or tingling, turning, swelling, fever, or redness? Ask patient about loss of bladder or bowel control. Does the patient report any difficulty performing activities of daily living (ADL's) like bathing and dressing? Obtain date of last Tetanus booster.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Assess orientation and distress. Inspect the location and area surrounding the injury. Examine the affected area for tenderness, swelling, bruising, skin integrity, range of motion, fever, redness, numbness, or swollen lymph nodes. Perform neuro exam to include muscle strength, balance, and reflexes of upper and lower extremities. Has patient experienced any loss of bladder or bowel control? Assess capillary refill of affected limb. Evaluate range of motion and ability to bear weight where applicable.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to muscular skeletal discomfort

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Loss of Consciousness
- Bowel/Bladder Incontinence w/ Back Pain

Interventions

 Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive.

EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5

- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min_via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%
- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:_____ Time:

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T**>100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >100; **O2Sat** <=94%

- Capillary Refill >3 secs
- Dislocation/Angulation
- Hemophilia
- Warm/Red Joint
- Reduced Strength or Reflexes
- 7/10 Pain
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

☐ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs

Interventions

☐ Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily for 4 days for sprain, joint pain, or contusion

OR

- ☐ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily for 4 days for Contusion, Joint Pain, or Sprain
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

If you are receiving treatment for back pain, bruising, contusions, joint dislocation, joint pain, or sprains, return to the healthcare unit if you have more pain, swelling, or bruising than you had before you started treatment OR if you feel numbness or tingling on or near the injured area.

Quit smoking. Smoking reduces blood flow to the lower spine, which can contribute to spinal disc degeneration. Smoking also increases the risk of osteoporosis and impedes healing. Coughing due to smoking may also cause back pain.

Do not try to lift objects that are too heavy. Lift from the knees, pull the stomach muscles in, and keep the head down and in line with a straight back. Keep objects close to the body and avoid twisting when lifting.

Sleeping on your side with the knees drawn up in a fetal position can help open the joints in the spine and relieve pressure by reducing the curvature of the spine. Try placing a pillow or towel roll in between your knees when sleeping on your side.

Switch positions often and periodically walk to relieve tension. If you are sitting for a long period of time, put your feet on a low stool or a stack of books.

Maintain a healthy weight and eat a nutritious diet with a sufficient daily intake of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D to promote new bone growth.

Educate patient on proper lifting techniques. Instruct the patient to warm up before preforming any physical activity. Instruct patient to return to clinic if condition worsens or new symptoms develop.

For joint strain/sprain, use RICE therapy when possible:

Rest: Take it easy. Your healthcare provider will tell you what activities to avoid based on your injury.

Ice: Apply an ice pack to the injured area for no more than 20 minutes four to eight times a day for 24 – 48 hours. Do not apply ice directly to your skin.

Compression: Your healthcare provider may ask you to wear an elastic wrap to keep the injured area from swelling to keep it still.

Elevation: While sitting or lying down, place the injured area on pillows above the level of your heart

Neurological Impairment

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Obtain a witness statement if patient cannot speak. Inquire as to onset/duration/and history of symptoms. Prior to event, was the patient exposed to outdoor heat? Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain and state if it is new, gradual, or sudden. Ask if patient is experiencing headache, blurred vision, numbness, weakness, or dizziness. Inquire about prescription medication and if patient is compliant. Explore patient's history for Sickle Cell Disease, head trauma, stroke, heart disease, illicit drug use, high blood pressure, high cholesterol or lipids, diabetes, or smoking. Assess anticoagulation use and last dose.

Objective (O)

Perform Glasgow Coma Scale if patient is unconscious or has altered level of consciousness.

Glasgow Coma Scale

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Evo Oponing:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	☐ None (1)	$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbai Response.	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Perform FAST assessment (face drooping, arm weakness, speech difficulty, time to call 911). Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Perform Glasgow Coma Scale if patient is unconscious or has altered level of consciousness. Check pupils (PERRLA), facial symmetry (smile and lift eyebrows), tongue deviation, and strength inequality from right to left. Check for loss or inequality in reflexes of the upper and lower extremity. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient.

FAST Assessment

Facial drooping: Does one side of the face droop or is it numb? Ask the person to smile. Is the person's smile uneven or lopsided?

Arm weakness: Is one arm weak or numb? As the person to raise both arms. Does one arm drift downward?

Speech: Is speech slurred? Is the person unable to speak or hard to understand? As the person to repeat a simple sentence.

Time to call 9-1-1

If the person shows any of these symptoms, even if the symptoms go away, call 9-1-1 and get them to the hospital immediately.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in Comfort due to Neurologic impairment

Plan (P)
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Notified

☐ Orders Given

□ Emergent □ Urgent □ Routine **Notify Provider Directly if:** Life Threatening or Patient in Refer to Provider if: Extremis - Activate EMS **SBP** <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **Protocol Treatment** Loss of consciousness **T>**100.4; **RR <**10 or >24; **HR** Ineffective x 2 Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or <60 or >1**00; O2Sat** <=94% within 7 days Stridor Protocol does not GCS 9-14 **Acute Mental Status** adequately meet **Facial Drooping** Change the patient's Interventions Absent or objective clinical Administer Narcan (when Asymmetrical Strength needs appropriate) 4mg Absent or intranasal every 2-3 mins Asymmetrical Reflexes □ Patient Education up to 5 doses if pt. History of Sickle Cell remains unresponsive. Provided Disease, HIV **EMS NOTIFICATION** ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit FOR NARCAN DOSES Covid-19 Positive or sick call if problem **BEYOND 5** Suspected worsens, does not Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via improve, or new NC or 15 L/min via NRB to ☐ Patient Education Provided symptoms develop. maintain O2 saturation ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit =>95% sick call if problem worsens Place in most comfortable does not improve or new position symptoms develop Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal **Provider** Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Notified Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per □ Orders Given Provider's order Site: Gauge:_____ Time:_____ **Provider**



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Take your medications as prescribed. It is especially important that you take your blood pressure medication as prescribed.

Quit smoking and drinking

Control your diet. Obesity increases your risk for stroke.

Limit your salt intake.

If you have diabetes, control your blood sugar by taking your prescribed medications and making healthier food choices.

Increase physical activity

Respiratory Distress Protocol (Asthma/COPD/COVID-19/CHF)

Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Interview witnesses if patient is unable to respond or is unconscious. Inquire about onset of symptoms and what the patient was doing prior to onset. Ask if the patient has a history of any respiratory disease. Does the patient use inhalers, steroids or anticoagulants? Does the patient complain of shortness of breath with or without activity? What associated symptoms are they reporting, such as fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, headache, leg swelling, body aches. Ask about current chronic medications and if the patient compliant?

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, pulse oximetry reading and peak flow. Determine level of consciousness and distress. Assess breathing characteristics: Is the patient having difficulty breathing, mouth breathing, or able to speak in complete sentences. What is their preferred posture? Document use of accessory muscles or audible wheezing. Auscultate the lungs and heart. Assess skin, capillary refill and lower extremities for edema. Obtain results of most recent COVID-19 test.

NOTE: Diminished breath sounds with little, or no wheezing may indicate a severe asthma attack

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to difficulty in breathing

☐ Orders Given

Nursing Protocols

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:
 Loss of Consciousness Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Interventions Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min_via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% Albuterol nebulizer solution 0.083% give 2.5mg x 1 STAT for nontrauma related distress Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Provider 	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	Protocol Treatment Ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.
Notified		



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Take medications as prescribed by your provider

Stop smoking

Seizure - like activity

Subjective (S)

Patient's statements/complaints of the event. Get a witness statement if patient is unable to communicate. Ask about activity prior to onset. Ask patient or witness about history of seizures. Document the patient's pre and post event details. Ask about the length of the seizure, if known. Is the patient compliant with seizure medicine or has the medication or dose been changed recently? Ask the patient about injuries that occurred during the event. Does the patient have a history of drug use?

Objective (O)

Position patient on their left side to prevent aspiration. Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, pulse ox and blood glucose level. NOTE: Do not take oral or rectal temperature post seizure, defer until patient is stable. Assess patient's level of consciousness and distress. Complete the Glasgow Coma Scale. Assess pupil size and reaction to light, muscle strength and reflexes. Document pattern and sounds related to breathing. Note any audible wheezing, stridor, nasal flaring, or use of accessory muscles. Assess for injuries including evidence of incontinence or tongue biting. Assess muscle strength and reflexes.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Eye Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening.	☐ None (1)	$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbai Response.	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to clinical emergency

Plan (P)

□ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS • Loss of Consciousness • Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor • Acute Mental Status Change Interventions • Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 • Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min_via NRB to maintain O2	□ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% • GCS 9-14 • Seizure Like Activity • Swollen Tongue/Neck • Extremity Swelling • HIV, DM, Steroid Use • Covid-19 Positive or Suspected	□ Routine Not Applicable
 Ativan 2mg IM x 1 for SZ saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Orders Given 	Provider Notified ☐ Orders Given	



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment

Take your medication as prescribed by your provider

Stop smoking and drinking

Avoidance of triggers (loud noises, extreme heat/cold, flashing lights.)

Explain the experience of aura if the patient is unfamiliar

Sexual Assault/PREA

Subjective (S)

Obtain patient's statement of events and complaints. Note the date, time, and location of alleged assault. Ask patient if they incurred any injury during the event. Is the patient complaining of any symptoms: pain, shortness of breath/respiratory issues, eye or skin irritation, or chest pain? Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, ask the patient to rate their level of pain. Is the patient having any associated symptoms including nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, tingling, bruising, facial/neck swelling, or difficulty swallowing? Is there any genital bleeding, swelling, or bruising? Thoughts of self-harm? Obtain witness and/or officer report of the events. Do not question patient about details of assault, however, document any details/statements given spontaneously.

Objective (O)

If inmate's clothing needs to be removed to provide treatment, wear gloves so not to contaminate any evidence present. Limit contact with patient to decrease chances of cross contamination of evidence. All articles of clothes/shoes bagged individually in a paper bag marked with the inmate's name, number, and date.

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess level of consciousness using the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. **DO NOT COMPLETE OBJECTIVE EXAM UNLESS PATIENT IS UNSTABLE.** If patient is unstable, inspect for trauma and describe. Examine for PERRLA (pupils equal, round, reactive to light, and accommodation). Auscultate lung and heart sounds. Assess for edema, muscle strength, and reflexes. If the patient goes to an outside ED, **only perform wound care necessary to stabilize for transport** If clothing is removed, place patient in a hospital gown for transport, place clothing in a paper bag marked with the inmate's name, TDOC ID, and the date. Remind security to take a full change of clothes to the ED.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Eve Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	☐ None (1)	$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Bespense:	□ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Verbal Response:	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
motor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to Sexual Assault

Plan (P)

\		
☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent <72 hours Notify Shift Commander Notify Provider Directly if:	 ☐ Routine > 72 hours Notify Shift Commander Refer to Provider:
notified:		
If clothing is removed, place patient in a hospital gown for transport, place clothing in a paper bag marked with inmate's name, TDOC ID and the date and remind Security to take a full change of clothes to the ED		



Education (E)

Do not wash perineum, inside of vagina, or rectum until after you have seen the doctor or nurse.

If you can wait, try not to go to the bathroom or eat anything until after you have seen a doctor or nurse.

Do not rinse out or wash clothing.

In the emergency room, a doctor or specialty trained nurse will talk with you and ask questions about what happened. They will also perform a physical exam and check for injuries to your genitals, mouth, and other body parts. Depending on the situation, they might offer you medicine to lower the chances of pregnancy or help prevent certain infections.

After you return from the ER, follow up with a health care provider one to two weeks later to talk about how you are feeling and assess how your injuries are healing. They may perform tests to check for pregnancy or infections that can be spread through sexual contact.

Avoid sexual contact with others. If you are exposed to blood or bodily fluids during an assault, there is a risk that you could spread infection to others during the first three months after exposure.

It is normal to feel anger, fear, anxiety, physical pain, and experience sleep disturbance as well as develop lack of appetite, shame, guilt, depression, and intrusive thoughts in the days to weeks following the assault. Mental Health will see you within a few days following the assault and will follow-up with you 14 days later. If the above symptoms develop after your 14-day visit, please return to the clinic/sign up for sick call to see Mental Health.

In the weeks after an assault, some victims can develop physical and emotional symptoms, such as pain in the muscles, joints, genitals, pelvis and/or abdomen, lack of appetite, difficulty sleeping, or nightmares. A medical provider will see you in next few days and also follow-up with you again in 14 days. If the above symptoms develop after your 14-day visit, please return to the clinic/sign up for sick call to see medical.

The facility offers outside Confidential Support Services - The name and contact information of the facility's Inmate PREA Advocate is posted on each housing unit bulletin board.

Suspected Drug or Alcohol Withdrawal

Subjective (S)

Patient statement or compliant. If patient is unable to verbalize complaint, obtain a witness statement. Note if patient admits to or is suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Ask patient about history of drug or alcohol use or intoxication. Ask patient the name of the substance used. Is the patient potentially within 7 days of stopping use of alcohol or drugs?

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse ox%. Complete Glasgow coma score, if appropriate. Complete CIWA and or COWS scores to assess the level of withdrawal. Assess for shallow breathing and pupil size. Assess for vomitus or incontinence. Obtain finger-stick blood glucose and urine drug screen (UDS) per TDOC Policy 113.94. Complete Health Services Referral, CR-3431, and submit with the UDS results to the Addiction Treatment Program Director or qualified licensed substance use personnel.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)					
Eye Opening:	☐ Spor	ntaneous (4)		☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening.	□ None (1)		$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema		
Verbal Response:	□ O rie	nted (5)		☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
	□ Incor	mprehensible	(2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obe	ys Command	s (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Wotor Response.	☐ Flex	ion-pain (3)		☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15	□ 9-14	□ 3-	8	

Nausea and Vomiting

0 - No nausea or vomiting

Nursing Protocols

Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment Scale for Alcohol, Revised (CIWA-Ar)

3
4 – Intermittent nausea with dry heaves
5
6
7 – Constant nausea, frequent dry heaves and vomiting
Paroxysmal Sweats
0 – No sweat visible
1 – Barely perceptible sweating, palms moist
2
3
4 – Beads of sweat obvious on forehead
5
6
7 – Drenching sweats
Agitation
0 – Normal activity
1 – Somewhat more than normal activity 2
3
4 – Moderate fidgety and restless
5
6
7 – Paces back and forth during most of the interview or
constantly thrashes about
•
Visual Disturbances
0 – Not present
1 – Very mild photosensitivity
2 – Mild photosensitivity
3 – Moderate photosensitivity
4 – Moderately severe visual hallucinations
5 – Severe visual hallucinations
6 – Extreme severe visual hallucinations
7 – Continuous visual hallucinations
T
Tremor
0 – No tremor
1 – Not visible, but can be felt at finger tips 2
3
4 – Moderate when patient's hands extended
5
6
7 – Severe, even with arms not extended
, Sereie, eren with aims not extended

Tactile Disturbances

- 0 None
- 1 Very mild paraesthesias
- 2 Mild paraesthesias
- 3 Moderate paraesthesias
- 4 Moderately severe hallucinations
- 5 Severe hallucinations
- 6 Extremely severe hallucinations
- 7 Continuous hallucinations

Headache

- 0 Not present
- 1 Very mild
- 2 Mild
- 3 Moderate
- 4 Moderately severe
- 5 Severe
- 6 Very severe
- 7 Extremely severe

Auditory Disturbances

- 0 Not present
- 1 Very mild harshness or ability to frighten
- 2 Mild harshness or ability to frighten
- 3 Moderate harshness or ability to frighten
- 4 Moderately severe hallucinations
- 5 Severe hallucinations
- 6 Extremely severe hallucinations
- 7 Continuous hallucinations

Orientation and Clouding of the Sensorium

- 0 Oriented and can do serial additions
- 1 Cannot do serial additions
- 2 Disoriented for date but not more than 2 calendar days
- 3 Disoriented for date by more than 2 calendar days
- 4 Disoriented for place/person

Cumulative scoring

Cumulative score	Approach
0-8	No medication needed
9-14	Medication is optional
15 – 20	Definitely needs medication
>20	Increased risk of
	complications

Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS)

Flow-sheet for measuring symptoms for opiate withdrawals over a period of time.

For each item, write in the number that best describes the patient's signs or symptom. Rate on just the apparent relationship to opiate withdrawal. For example, if heart rate is increased because the patient was jogging just prior to assessment, the increase pulse rate would not add to the score.

Patient's Name:	Date:
Enter scores at time zero, 30min after first dose, 2 h aft Times:	er first dose, etc.
Resting Pulse Rate: (record beats per minute) Measured after patient is sitting or lying for one minute 0 pulse rate 80 or below 1 pulse rate 81-100 2 pulse rate 101-120 4 pulse rate greater than 120	
Sweating: over past ½ hour not accounted for by room temperature or patient activity. 0 no report of chills or flushing 1 subjective report of chills or flushing 2 flushed or observable moistness on face 3 beads of sweat on brow or face 4 sweat streaming off face	
Restlessness Observation during assessment 0 able to sit still 1 reports difficulty sitting still, but is able to do so 3 frequent shifting or extraneous movements of legs/arms 5 Unable to sit still for more than a few seconds	
Pupil size 0 pupils pinned or normal size for room light 1 pupils possibly larger than normal for room light 2 pupils moderately dilated 5 pupils so dilated that only the rim of the iris is visible	
Bone or Joint aches If patient was having pain previously, only the additional component attributed to opiates withdrawal is scored not present mild diffuse discomfort patient reports severe diffuse aching of joints/ muscles patient is rubbing joints or muscles and is unable to sit still because of discomfort	
Runny nose or tearing Not accounted for by cold symptoms or allergies 0 not present 1 nasal stuffiness or unusually moist eyes 2 nose running or tearing. 4 nose constantly running or tears streaming down cheeks	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to clinical emergency

Plan (P)

, ,		
□ Emergent	□ Urgent	□ Routine
Life Threatening or Patient in	Notify Provider Directly if:	
Extremis – Activate EMS		Not Applicable
 Loss of Consciousness Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Acute Mental Status Change Interventions Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	
=>95%		
 Ativan 2mg IM x 1 for SZ Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site: Gauge: Time: Provider Notified Orders Given 	Provider Notified	
□ Orders Given		



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Stop using drugs and alcohol.

Take your medication as prescribed by your provider.

Signs and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal include:

- · Shakiness, sweating, loss of appetite
- · Agitation, restlessness, or irritability
- Nausea, vomiting
- Anxiety, nervousness
- Rapid heart rate, tremor, disorientation, headache, insomnia, seizures

Suspected Drug Overdose

Subjective (S)

If opioid overdose emergency is suspected, immediately call emergency response team and begin resuscitation. If patient is unable to answer questions, defer until assessment and treatment completed.

If patient is alert, obtain statement or complaint. Note if patient admits to or is suspected of being under the influence of drugs. Ask patient about history of drug use. Ask patient the name of the substance used.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess patient's level of consciousness and distress. Assess responsiveness to verbal or physical stimuli. Complete Glasgow coma score, if appropriate. Assess breathing and pupil size. Obtain finger-stick blood glucose and urine drug screen (UDS) per TDOC Policy 113.94. Complete Health Services Referral, CR-3431, and submit with the UDS results to the Addiction Treatment Program Director or qualified licensed substance use personnel.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)					
Eye Opening:	☐ Spon	taneous (4)		☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening.	□ None	(1)		$\hfill\Box$ Closed by edema	
Verbal Response:	□ O rier	ited (5)		☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
verbai Response.	☐ Incon	nprehensible	(2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	□ Obey	s Command	s (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Motor Response.	□ Flexi	on-pain (3)		☐ Extension-pain (2)	□ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15	□ 9-14	□ 3-	8	

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort due to clinical emergency

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent	□ Urgent	☐ Routine
Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100;	Not Applicable
 Loss of Consciousness Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Acute Mental Status Change Interventions Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS	T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% GCS 9-14 Seizure Like Activity Swollen Tongue/Neck Extremity Swelling HIV, DM, Steroid Use Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Interventions UDS obtained Completion of Institutional Health Services Referral, CR-3431	
 Ativan 2mg IM x 1 for SZ Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order Site:	Provider Notified	
□ Orders Given		



Education (E)

Patient instructed to return to the healthcare unit if condition worsens or new symptoms develop prior to scheduled provider appointment.

Stop using drugs and stop smoking.

Trauma (Amputation, Laceration)

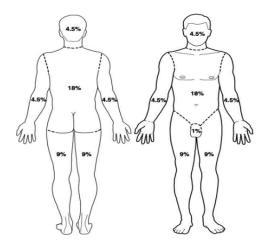
Subjective (S)

Patient's statement or complaint. Obtain a witness statement if patient cannot speak. Inquire as to onset/duration/ and history of event. Determine the type of injury: self-inflicted, intentional, un-intentional, or unknown. Ask if the patient experienced any loss of consciousness (LOC). Other associated symptoms may include amnesia (no recollection) of events, seizure, visual disturbance, headache, dizziness, joint or extremity pain/numbness. Using the standard numerical pain scale 1-10, have patient rate their level of pain. Discuss patient's medical history including anti-coagulant use, Hemophilia, and last Tetanus Vaccine.

Objective (O)

Obtain vital signs including blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, temperature, and pulse oximetry reading. Assess patient's consciousness and distress. Assess if patient is actively bleeding or if recent bleeding has stopped. Assess pain using the FLACC Pain Score and note if scoring is consistent with subjective pain reported by patient. Use Glasgow Coma Scale to assess for level of consciousness. Use Rule of 9s chart to show percentage of the body affected by trauma.

Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
	☐ Spontaneous (4)	\square To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	□ None (1)	☐ Closed by edema	
	☐ Oriented (5)	☐ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Verbal Response:	☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ None (1)	
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4)
Wotor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Extension-pain (2)	☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3	-8	_



Rule of 9's: The Rule of 9's is used to determine how much body surface area is damaged. You an estimate the body surface on an adult that has sustained trauma by using the following example:

If both front legs ($18\% \times 2 = 36\%$), the groin (1%), and the front chest (9%) and abdomen (9%) were injured, this would involve 55% of the body.

Assessment (A)

Alteration in comfort related to injury

Plan (P)

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS

- Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant
- Laceration w/ visible Muscle/Tendon/Bone
- Loss of Consciousness
- Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor
- Uncontrolled Bleeding
- Hemophiliac/DM
- Partial or Full Amputation

Interventions

- Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES
- Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95%

BEYOND 5

- Place in most comfortable position
- Elevate legs, if SBP<90
- Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive
- Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order

Site:_____ Gauge:____

Provider Notified_

Time:

☐ Orders Given

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:

SBP <90 or >170; **DBP**>100; **T>**100.4; **RR** <10 or >24; **HR** <60 or >1**00**; **O2Sat** <=94%

- GCS 9-14
- Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant
- Steroid Use
- Self-Inflicted
- Numbness
- Covid-19 Positive or Suspected
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop

Provider Notified

□ Orders Given

☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:

- Protocol
 Treatment
 Ineffective x 2
 within 7 days
- Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
- ☐ Patient Education Provided
- ☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.

Education (E)

How to care for Stitches

Stitches are special threads that are sewn through the skin at an injury site to bring a wound together. Care for your stitches and wound as follows:

- Keep the area clean and dry for the first 24 to 48 hours after stitches have been placed.
- Then, you can gently wash around the site 1-3 times daily. Wash with cool water and soap. Clean as close to the stitches as you can. Do NOT wash or rub the stitches directly.
- Dab the site dry with a clean paper towel. Do NOT rub the area. Avoid using the towel directly on the stitches.
- If there was a bandage over the stitches, replace it with a new clean bandage and antibiotic treatment, if instructed to do so.
- Your provider should also tell you when you need to have a wound checked and the stitches removed.

How to care for Staples

Medical staples are made of special metal and are not the same as office staples. Care for your staples and wound as follows:

- Keep the area completely dry for 24 to 48 hours after staples are placed.
- Then, you can start to gently wash around the staple site 1-2 times daily. Wash with cool water and soap. Clean as close to the staples as you can. Do not wash or rub the staples directly.
- Dab the site dry with a clean paper towel. Do not rub the area. Avoid using the towel directly on the staples.
- If there was a bandage over the staples, replace it with a new clean bandage and antibiotic treatment as directed by your provider.

Important Tips

- Prevent the wound from re-opening by keeping activity to a minimum.
- Make sure your hands are clean when you care for the wound to help prevent infection.
- If the laceration is on your scalp, it is OK to shampoo and wash. Be gentle and avoid excessive exposure to water.

Contact the provider right away if:

- There is any redness, pain, or yellow pus around the injury. This could mean there is an infection.
- There is bleeding at the injury site that will not stop after 10 minutes of direct pressure.
- You have new numbness or tingling around the wound area or beyond it.
- You have a fever of 100 or higher.
- There is pain at the site that will not go away, even after taking pain medicine.
- The wound has split open.
- Your stitches or staples have come out too soon.

SECTION III

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGRESS NOTES



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - BURNS

INSTITUTION

Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time:	Allergies:
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant?	Y □ N Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe:
Subjective:	
	Cause/Type:
Activity prior to onset:	tness: □ Y □ N
Pain Scale (0-10): ☐ None ☐ Scale None	Sharp □ Dull □ Burning □ Stabbing □ Constant □ Intermittent k □ Chest □ Head □ Extremity (which)
- ·	□ Vomiting □ SOB □ Numbness □ Facial/Neck Swelling □ Blisters
Objective:	
Vital Signs: T: P: R:	BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Distressed
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	
Eye Opening: ☐ Spo	e (1) ☐ To speech (3) ☐ To pain (2) ☐ Closed by edema
l Verbal Response:	ented (5)
Motor Response: □ Obe	eys Commands (6)
	rion-pain (3) ☐ Extension-pain (2) ☐ None (1) ☐ 9-14 ☐ 3-8
	□ Pale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundice □ Singed <i>Drainage:</i> □ Y □ N -If Yes, describe
☐ 1 st Degree Burn: presence of pink to red, ☐ 2 nd Degree Burn: presence of vesicles (bl	isters) and edema
☐ 3 rd Degree Burn: presence of full thickness Indicate size and location of burn.	ss, skin loss, skin can appear white in color and sloughs off The Rule of 9's is meant to be used for second- and third-degree burns.
4.5%	The Rule of 9's assigns a percentage that's either nine or a multiple of nine to determine how much body surface area is damaged. You can estimate the body surface on an adult that has been burned by using the following example: If both front legs (18% x 2 = 36%, the groin (1%), and the front chest (9%) and abdomen (9%) were burned, this would involve 55% of the body. Head Trauma: None Y Describe
The same of the sa	□ Facial/Neck Swelling □ Tongue Swelling Pupils: □ Reactive □ Symmetrical □ Sluggish □ Dilated □ Pinpoint □ Asymmetrical □ Accommodating Lungs Sounds: □Norm □ Decreased □ Wheezing □ Crackles □ Absent Heart Sounds: □ Norm □ Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) □ None LU RU LL RL Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) □Norm Bilaterally LU RU
	erally Absent: LU RU LL RL
Additional Examination:	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. Documentation



Name:	 	

TDOC ID: __

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - BURNS

Assessment: Alteration in comfort due to Burn **Plan:** Provide treatment per Nursing Protocol

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis –	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:
Activate EMS □Loss of Consciousness □Acute Mental Status Change □Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing □Swollen Tongue/Neck	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4 RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100 O2Sat <=94%	□Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
☐ Extremity swelling ☐ Inhaled Injury ☐ 3 rd -Degree Burn ☐ 2 nd Degree Burn involving >15% BSA	□GCS 9-14 □1st & 2nd Degree Burn involving <15% BSA □COVID-19 Positive or Suspected	Interventions: □For 1 st degree Burn, give
☐Burns related to Radiation/Chemicals/Electricity ☐Burns involving Face/ Hands/ Feet/ Genitalia/Perineum/Major Joints	Interventions: □Apply cool compress	Acetaminophen 325mg, 2 tabs PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days OR
Interventions:	☐Irrigate chemical burns with copious amounts of cool water	OK
☐Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES	□Consider burn ointment and dressing if area easily irritated □Assess for signs of infection □Per Provider's orders: Tetanus booster	□For 1 st degree Burn, give Ibuprofen 200 mg, 2 tabs, PO PRN 3x daily x 4 days
BEYOND 5 □Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via	if not within 10 years.	☐ Patient Education Provided
NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrives	Give IM booster dose of 0.5ml of Td (for adult use) vaccine or Tetanus Toxoid vaccine as Provider's order. Location:	☐ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop
☐Irrigate chemical burns with copious amounts of water	☐ Patient Education Provided	*Sexual History Screening:
□Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order	☐ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop.	Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No
Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time:	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor	Time provider notified:	What concerns about STDs do you have?
Time provider notified:	Time provider responded:	
Time provider responded:	☐ Orders received ☐ No	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and
		counseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified:		
□ Emergency Room transfer documentation□ Emergency Room notified; Report Given	·	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - CARDIAC

INS	TITUTION
Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time:	Allergies:
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? ☐ Y ☐ N Recent c Subjective:	nange? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe change:
History of: □ Drug Abuse: □ Stroke □ Heart Disease □ HPLD □ COVID-19 Exposure □ Anxiety □ COPI Precipitating/Aggravating Factors: □ None □ Infection Relieving Factors: □ Rest: □ NSAID □ Tylenol □ None Pain Scale (0-10): □ □ Sharp □ Dull □ Burn □ Pressure-like □ Crushing □ Localized or Radiates to Location of Pain: □ Retrosternal □ Behind Breast Associated Symptoms: □ None □ Nausea □ Vomiting	prondition Drug Ingestion:
Objective:	
Pain with motion of shoulder, back, or deep breath: ☐Yes Lungs Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Decreased ☐ Wheezing Heart Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Extra Sounds	□ Alert-Not Oriented □ Can't Stand/Walk □ Pale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundice s □ No If yes, where: □ □ □ Crackles □ Absent LL □ RL □ Warmth □ Redness □ Tenderness
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Chest Pain	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation
Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol	



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - CARDIAC

Name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□Loss of consciousness□Difficulty swallowing or breathing□Acute mental status change	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	□Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days
Interventions: □Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □Nitroglycerin 0.4mg, 1 tab SL every 5 mins x 3	□ Seizure Like Activity □ Extremity Swelling □ Pain 7/10 □ Heart Disease □ History of DVT/PE □ Acute Mental Status Change □ Covid-19 Pos or Suspected □ Dyspnea	□ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop
doses max for chest pain Non-enteric coated ASA 325mg, 1 tab PO, chew 1 tab x 1 dose or ASA 81mg, 3 tabs PO, chew 3 tabs x 1 dose for chest pain or per Provider's order Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrives Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 mL/hr. for systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per	□GCS 9-14 □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Complete Sexual History Screening	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
Provider's order Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor Time provider notified:	on all patients. Time provider notified: Time provider responded:	What concerns about STDs do you have? Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Time provider responded:		Courseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport ☐ Time EMS Notified: ☐ Emergency Room transfer documentation ☐ Emergency Room notified; Report Give	en to:	
Depart Date/ Time		
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

INSTITUTION

*Use for Pepper Gas Exposure; Taser Exposure; Use of Force; Assault

Name:		TDOC ID:	
Date/Time:	Allergies:		
*See MAR for current medications: Comp	oliant? □ Y □ N Recent chan	ge? □ Y □ N If Yes, desci	ribe
Subjective:			
Type of Force: ☐ Physical ☐ Pepp Loss of Consciousness: ☐ Y ☐ Activity prior to onset: ☐ If yes, what was the treatment and History of: ☐ Drug Abuse: ☐ Stroke Pain Scale (0-10): ☐ ☐ Sharp Location of Pain: ☐ Abdomen ☐ Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐ ☐ Bruising ☐ Cut/Laceration ☐ Face ☐ Other: ☐ Other: ☐ ☐ Otherset ☐ ☐ Otherset ☐ ☐ Page III ☐ Otherset ☐ ☐ ☐ Otherset ☐ ☐ ☐ Otherset ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	N Seizure Activity: ☐ Y when? e ☐ Heart Disease ☐ Hemopl ☐ Dull ☐ Burning ☐ Back/Neck ☐ Chest ☐ I Nausea ☐ Vomiting ☐ Diaph	□ N Drug Ingestion: Prior I nilia □ Sickle Cell Disease □ Stabbing □ Constan Extremity □ Head noresis □ Cough □ SOB	□ Y □ N history of same □ Y □ N □ □ Respiratory Disease* □ □ Intermittent □ Weakness □ Tingling
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriente □Unresponsive (GCS)	R: BP: / d & No Distress □ Alert & Dis	tressed □ Alert-Not Orie	
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Eye Opening:	□ Spontaneous (4)□ None (1)	□ To speech (3)□ Closed by edema	☐ To pain (2)
Verbal Response:	□ Oriented (5)□ Incomprehensible (2)	☐ Confused (4)☐ None (1)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6)☐ Flexion-pain (3)	□ Localizes-pain (5)□ Extension-pain (2)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4) ☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-8	8	
Skin: ☐ Norm ☐ Dry ☐ Warm Decribe	☐ Moist/Clammy ☐ Pale	☐ Cyanotic ☐ Jaundi	ce □ Cut/Lac-
Head Trauma: □ None □ Y-Descr	ribe		
Pupils: \square Reactive \square Symmetrical	□Sluggish □Dilated □ Pinpo	int □Asymmetrical □Aco	commodating
Lungs Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Decre	ū		
Heart Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Extra So			
Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5)	· ·	ULLRL Refle	xes □ Norm Bilaterally
□Absent: LU RU LL Additional Examination:			
			1884 for addl. Documentation
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort	due to Correctional Encount		
Plan: Treatment Provided per Nurs	sing Protocol		



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Name:		
TDOC ID:		

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
Extremis – Activate EMS Loss of Consciousness Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Acute Mental Status Change Swollen Tongue or Neck Interventions:	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% GCS 9-14 Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant Seizure Like Activity Extremity Swelling Laceration/Cut Hemophilia/Mental Health Disease Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Patient Education Provided Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop *Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients. Time provider notified Time provider responded Orders received No	□ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □ Yes □ No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV? What concerns about STDs do you have? Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Time provider notified	(Complete CR-2592)	(Complete CR-2592)
☐ Orders received ☐ No (Complete CR-2592)		
	Given to:	
Depart Date/ Time.	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date

INSTITUTION	
Name:TDOC ID:	_
Date/Time: Allergies:	
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? \(\Delta \) \(\Delta \	
Subjective: Chief Complaint-	
Onset: Duration:	
Recent Dental Work: \square Y \square N Facial Trauma: \square Y \square N Drug Ingestion: \square Y \square N Activity prior to onset:	N
Activity prior to onset: Prior history of same \(\text{Y} \) \(\text{If yes, what was the treatment and when? } \)	
History of: □ Drug Abuse □ Heart Disease □ Diabetes	
Aggravating Factors: □ None □ Temp □ Jaw Movement □ Chewing Pain Scale (0-10): □ Sharp □ Dull □ Constant □ Stabbing □ Intermittent	
Location of Pain:	
Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐ Nausea ☐ Vomiting ☐ Fever/Chills ☐ Facial/Neck Swelling	
□ Difficulty Swallowing □ Bad Breath □ Other:	-
Objective:	
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & No Distress □ Alert & Distressed □ Alert-Not Oriented FLACC Pain Score: *Place "X" on affected tooth	_
Central incisor Lateral incisor	
Canine First premolar	
Second premolar	
Second First molar	
molar Third molar	
Second Third molar molar First molar	
Second First	
premolar / premolar	
Canine Lateral incisor	
incisor	
Skin: □ Norm □ Dry □ Warm □ Moist/Clammy □ Pale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundicь	
Head Trauma: □ None □ Y-Describe □ Facial Asymmetry	
Neck and Jaw : ☐ Norm ☐ Swollen ☐ Tender on Palpation ☐ Pain reproduced with movement	
$\textbf{Gums:} \ \square \ Norm \ \square \ Red \ \square \ Swollen \ \square \ Lesions \ \square \ Bleeding \ \square \ Bad \ Breath \ \square Visible \ Lesions \ \square \ Tooth \ Abnormality$	
Additional Examination:	
*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. Documenta	
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Dental Pain	1011
Plan: Provide treatment per Nursing Protocol	



Name: ______
TDOC ID: _____

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - DENTAL PAIN

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□ Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant	SBP <90 or >170; DBP >100; T> 100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	 □ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
Interventions: □ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise KVO, or per Provider's order	□ Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant □ Drooling □ Difficulty with Swelling □ Avulsed Tooth □ Abscessed Tooth □ Fractured/Displaced Jaw □ Fractured Maxilla/Eye Socket □ Pain 7/10 □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.	Interventions: Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs, 2 tabs 3 x daily PRN x 4 days for pain OR Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs 3x daily PRN x 4 days for pain Patient Education Provided Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve, or new symptoms develop.
Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time:	*Complete Sexual History Screening	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No
Pt. tolerated: Well Fair Poor Time provider notified Time provider responded Orders received No	on all patients. Time provider notified Time provider responded □ Orders received □ No	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV? What concerns about STDs do you have? Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified: □ Emergency Room transfer docume □ Emergency Room notified; Report		
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	 Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - DIGESTIVE

INSTITUTION

*Use for Abdominal Pain; Blood in Stool; Constipation; Diarrhea; Difficulty or Painful Swallowing; Flatulence; Heart Burn; Hemorrhoids; Nausea; Vomiting

Name:	TDOC ID:		
Date/Time: A	llergies:		
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? \square Y \square	N Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe:		
Subjective: Chief Complaint-			
Drug Ingestion: □ Y □ N	Prior history of same □ Y □ N		
History of: Drug Abuse Hepatitis Cirrhosis Inflammatory Bowel Disease COVID Exposure			
Objective:			
Gen Appearance: ☐ Alert, Oriented & No Distress Stand /Walk Skin: ☐ Norm ☐ Dry ☐Warm ☐Moist/Clammy ☐ Pa	ender □ Non-Tender □ Rigid		
Additional Examination:			
	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. Documentation		
Urine Dipstick obtained: ☐ Y ☐N Results:			
Stool Guaiac: ☐ Y ☐ N Results			
Pregnancy Test □ Y □ N Results			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to digestive Plan: Provide Treatment per Nursing Protocol	discomfort		



Name:	
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NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - DIGESTIVE TDOC ID: _____

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	□Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□Loss of Consciousness □Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor □Acute Mental Status Change Interventions: □Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □Place in most comfortable position □Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% Painful Swallowing Severe pain 7/10 or Distress Signary Signary Nausea and/or Vomiting Diarrhea Abdominal distension/no bowel sounds/tender/Rigidity Bloody or Tarry stools Inflammatory Bowel Disease Prior abdominal surgery Pregnancy Covid-19 Positive or Suspect	□ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Interventions: □ Antacid PO x 1 dose for Abdominal Pain or Dyspepsia (EXCLUDING RENAL PATIENTS) □ Biscodyl (Dulcolax) 5 mg, 2 tabs PO now then docusate (Colace) 100mg once daily PO for 5 days, not to exceed 5 caps, for Constipation □ Simethicone 125mg, 1-2 PO tabs 3x/day PRN x 5 days for Flatulence □ Hemorrhoid ointment with instructions to apply to rectal area 2-4 times daily PRN x 5 days, or as directed on package for hemorrhoids □ Colace or generic equivalent, 100 mcg capsule PO twice daily x 5 days for hemorrhoids □ Patient Education Provided
ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order	call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop	☐ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new
Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time:	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients. Time provider notified	symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No
Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor Time provider notified	Time provider notified	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
Time provider responded	□ Orders received □ No	What concerns about STDs do you have?
- Orders received - No		Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport ☐ Time EMS Notified:		
□ Emergency Room transfer documer□ Emergency Room notified; Report 0	•	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



INSTITUTION

*Use for Acute Mental Status Change; Alcohol or Drug Withdrawal; Anaphylactic Reaction; COVID-19; Loss of Consciousness (LOC); Seizures; Suspected Overdose

Name:		TDOC ID:	
Date/Time:	Allergies	s:	
*See MAR for current medications: Co	ompliant? □ Y □ N Recent	change? ☐ Y ☐ N If Yes,	describe:
Subjective:			
Onset:	n? □ Heart Disease □ DVT/P mp □ Noise/Light □ Infectio	□ Y □ N Drug Ingest Prior ulmonary Emboli . □ Cand on □ Injury □New Med	thistory of same? ☐ Y ☐ N Der ☐ Head Trauma ☐ Sting/Bite ☐ Chemical
Location of Pain: ☐ Abd ☐ Back/Nec			
Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐ Facial/Neck Swelling ☐ Rash/ Bliste ☐ Other:	ers Difficulty Swallowing	☐ Anxiety/Fears	er/Chills □ Hives/Itching
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & □Unresponsive (GCS) Glucose Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)		essed Alert-Not Orient	
Eye Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Verbal Response:	☐ None (1)☐ Oriented (5)☐ Incomprehensible (2)	☐ Closed by edema☐ Confused (4)☐ None (1)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6) ☐ Flexion-pain (3)	☐ Localizes-pain (5)	□ Withdraws-pain (4) □ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3		
Skin: □ Norm □ Dry □ Warm □ Mo Head Trauma: □ N □ Y-Describe			Facial Asymmetry
Pupils: ☐ Reactive ☐ Symmetrical			
Lungs Sounds: □Norm □ Decreas	ū		
Heart Sounds: □ Norm □ Extra Soun Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) □ Norm RU LL RL			
Note: ☐ Audible Wheezing/Stridor ☐	Nasal Flaring ☐ Use of Acce	essory Muscles Incontin	ence Tongue biting
Additional Examination:			
			884 for addl. Documentation
A	. 0:: 15	Use Dialik CR-1	004 IUI auui. DUCUIIIEIItation

Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Clinical Emergency

Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol



Name: _____

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - EMERGENCY TDOC ID:

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS ☐ Loss of Consciousness ☐ Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing or Stridor ☐ Acute Mental Status Change ☐ Swollen Tongue/Neck ☐ Extremity Swelling Interventions: ☐ Epinephrine 1:1000 0.5ml IM for anaphylaxis x 1 dose or as Provider's order ☐ Administer Narcan (when appropriate)	□ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% □GCS 9-14 □Seizure Like Activity □HIV, DM, Steroid Use □Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Interventions: (Suspected Withdrawal or Overdose) □UDS Obtained	□ Routine Not Applicable
Amg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Ativan 2mg IM x1 for SZ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: \[Well \] Fair \[Poor Time provider responded Orders received \] No	□COWS □CIWA □Completion of Institutional Health Services Referral, CR-3431 with UDS results Time provider notified Time provider responded □ Orders received □ No	
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified: □ Emergency Room transfer docume □ Emergency Room notified; Report	entation completed Given to:	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – GENITOURINARY

INSTITUTION	

*Use for Burning or Blood on Urination; Genital Discharge; Menstrual Discomfort; Testicular Pain/Swelling; Unable to Void

Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time:Allergie	98:
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? ☐ Y ☐ N	Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe:
Subjective:	
Onset: D	Ouration:
Last Bowel Movement: Last	st Menstrual Period:
Activity prior to onset: If yes, what was the treatment and when? History of: Drug Abuse Diabetes HIV Pain Scale (0-10): Drug Abuse Dull Burning St Location of Pain: Abdomen Back Groin Associated Symptoms: None Nausea Vom Rash/ Blisters Difficulty Voiding Other:	abbing □ Cramping □ Constant □ Intermittent □ Radiating □ Hip □ Rectum/Perineum □ Fever/Chills □ Penile/Vaginal Discharge
Objective:	
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: Gen Appearance:	Response Alert-Not Oriented Can't Stand/Walk Pale Cyanotic Jaundice Norm Hypoactive Hyperactive Absent Mass Hyperactive Absent Mass Hyperactive Supra-pubic Masses/Nodule Ulcer Blisters Discharge FLACC Pain Score:
Urine Dipstick obtained □ Y □N Results Stool Guaiac □ Y □ N Results	
Pregnancy Test □ Y □ N Results	□ N/A Male
Pregnancy test should be completed on any non-menor reported as more	
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Genitourinary Disc Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol	comfort



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE -GENITOURINARY

Name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS ☐ Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant Interventions: ☐ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if: SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% ☐ Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant ☐ Masses/Nodules	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if: ☐ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days ☐ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Interventions:	
doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor Time provider notified Time provider responded Orders received □ No	□ Exudate/Discharge □ Vomiting □ Abdominal distension/no bowel sounds/tender/Rigidity □ DM/ HIV □ Pregnant □ 7/10 Pain □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients. Time provider notified Time provider responded □ Orders received □ No	□ Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs. 2 tabs PO, PRN 3x daily x 4 days for menstrual discomfort or testicular pain/swelling OR □ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO, PRN 3x daily x 4 days for menstrual discomfort or testicular pain/swelling □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV? What concerns about STDs do you have? Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.	
Emergency Transport Time EMS Notified: Emergency Room transfer documentation completed Emergency Room notified; Report Given to: Depart Date/ Time: Type of Transport:			
LPN Signature OR (Routine)	Printed Name Both (<i>Urgent/ Emergent</i>)	Date	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date	

Name:		INSTITUTION	
See MAR for current medications: Compliant? Y N Recent change? Y N If Yes, describe Subjective: Onset:	Name:	TDOC ID:	_
Onset:	Date/Time:	Allergies:	
Onset:	*See MAR for current medications: Comm	inlight? □ V □ N Recent change? □ V □ N If Yes describe	
Type of Injury: Sluth Force Fall: Distance of fall: Object Involved: Y N Yes, describe: Nativity prior to onset: Y N Dural Prior Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity Nativ	·	pliant: D 1 D N Necent change: D 1 D N II Tes, describe	
Type of Injury: Sluth Force Fall: Distance of fall: Object Involved: Y N Yes, describe: Nativity prior to onset: Y N Dural Prior Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity prior to onset: Prior history of same Y N Nativity Nativ	Onset:	Duration:	
Activity prior to onset:	Type of Injury: □Blunt Force □Fall:	Distance of fall: Object involved: □Y □ N If yes, describe:	
History of: □ Prug Abuse: □ Stroke □ Head Trauma □ Anticoagulants □ Hemophilia Last Tetanus: □ Precipitating Factors: □ None □ Fall □ Fight □ Seizure □ Unknown Pain Scale (0-10): □ □ Sharp □ Dull □ Burning □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ S			
History of: □ Prug Abuse: □ Stroke □ Head Trauma □ Anticoagulants □ Hemophilia Last Tetanus: □ Precipitating Factors: □ None □ Fall □ Fight □ Seizure □ Unknown Pain Scale (0-10): □ □ Sharp □ Dull □ Burning □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Stabbing □ S	Activity prior to onset:	Prior history of same \square Y \square N	
Precipitating Factors: None Fall Fight Seizure Unknown Pain Scale (0-10): Sharp Dull Burning Stabbing Cramping Other Location of Pain: Neck Cheest Extremity Abdomen Associated Symptoms: None No recall of event Nausea Vomiting SOB Facial/Neck Swelling Seizures Nasal/Ear Drainage Numbness/Tingling Other: Sobjective: Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Sobjective: Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Sobjective: Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Sobjective: Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Sobjective: Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Sobjective: Sobjective			
Pain Scale (0-10):			
Associated Symptoms: None No recall of event Nausea Vomiting SOB Facial/Neck Swelling Seizures Visual Changes Headache Dizziness Nasal/Ear Drainage Numbness/Tingling Other: Other: Objective:			
Visual Changes	Other Location of Pain: ☐ Neck ☐ 0	Chest □ Extremity □ Abdomen	
Vital Signs: T:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight:	☐ Visual Changes ☐ Headache ☐ D	Dizziness ☐ Nasal/Ear Drainage ☐ Numbness/Tingling ☐ Other:	
Gen Appearance: Alert, Oriented & No Distress Alert & Distressed Alert-Not Oriented Can't Stand/Walk	Objective:		
Gen Appearance: Alert, Oriented & No Distress Alert & Distressed Alert-Not Oriented Can't Stand/Walk	Vital Signs: T: D:	P. RP. / O2 Sat: Weight:	
Unresponsive (GCS) Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Eye Opening:	•	•	
Eye Opening: Spontaneous (4) To speech (3) To pain (2) None (1) Closed by edema Verbal Response: Oriented (5) Confused (4) Inappropriate (3) Motor Response: Depty Commands (6) Localizes-pain (5) Withdraws-pain (4) Flexion-pain (3) Extension-pain (2) None (1) GCS total score: 15 9-14 3-8 Skin: Norm Dry Warm Moist/Clammy Pale Cyanotic Jaundice Head Trauma: None Y-Describe Facial Asymmetry Nasal Drainage: Color: Black Eye Any Bruising Pupils: Reactive Symmetrical Sluggish Dilated Pinpoint Asymmetrical Accommodating Lungs Sounds: Norm Decreased Wheezing Crackles Absent Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) None LU RU LL RL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU RU LL RL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation			<u>. </u>
None (1)	Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)		
None (1)	Evo Oponing:	\square Spontaneous (4) \square To speech (3) \square To pain (2)	
Incomprehensible (2)	Lye Opening.	□ None (1) □ Closed by edema	
Incomprehensible (2)	Verbal Bearence	□ Oriented (5) □ Confused (4) □ Inappropriate (3)	
Flexion-pain (3)	verbai Response.	□ Incomprehensible (2) □ None (1)	
GCS total score:	Motor Poppopo	☐ Obeys Commands (6) ☐ Localizes-pain (5) ☐ Withdraws-pain (4)	
Skin: Norm Dry Warm Moist/Clammy Pale Cyanotic Jaundice Head Trauma: None Y-Describe Sar Drainage: Color: Black Eye Any Bruising Pupils: Reactive Symmetrical Sluggish Dilated Pinpoint Asymmetrical Accommodating Lungs Sounds: Norm Decreased Wheezing Crackles Absent Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) None LU RU LL RL Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LU RU LL RL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU LL RL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation	Wiotor Response.	☐ Flexion-pain (3) ☐ Extension-pain (2) ☐ None (1)	
Head Trauma: None Y-Describe	GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ 3-8	
□ Nasal Drainage: Color: □ Ear Drainage: Color: □ Black Eye □ Any Bruising Pupils: □ Reactive □ Symmetrical □ Sluggish □ Dilated □ Pinpoint □ Asymmetrical □ Accommodating Lungs Sounds: □ Norm □ Decreased □ Wheezing □ Crackles □ Absent Heart Sounds: □ Norm □ Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) □ None LU □ RU □ LL □ RL Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) □ Norm Bilaterally □ LU □ RU □ LL □ RL Reflexes: □ Norm Bilaterally □ Absent: □ LU □ RU □ LL □ RL Gait Pattern: □ Balanced □ Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation	Skin: □ Norm □ Dry □ Warm	n □ Moist/Clammy □ Pale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundice	
Pupils: Reactive Symmetrical Sluggish Dilated Pinpoint Asymmetrical Accommodating Lungs Sounds: Norm Decreased Wheezing Crackles Absent Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) None LU RU LL RL Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LU RU LL RL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU LL RL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury		•	etry
Lungs Sounds: Norm Decreased Wheezing Crackles Absent Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds Extr Edema (1-4+) None LU RU LL RL Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LU RU LL RL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU RU LL RL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation	□ Nasal Drainage: Color:	□ Ear Drainage: Color: □ Black Eye □ Any Bruising	
Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds EXT Edema (1-4+) None LURULLRLNeuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LURULLRLReflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LURULLRL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Displayed: RULLRL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Pupils: \square Reactive \square Symmetrical	□ Sluggish □ Dilated □ Pinpoint □ Asymmetrical □ Accommodating	
Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LU RU LL RL RL Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU LL RL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Lungs Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Decreas	sed □ Wheezing □ Crackles □ Absent	
Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LURULLRL Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Heart Sounds: □ Norm □ Extra Soun	nds	
Gait Pattern: Balanced Unbalanced Additional Examination: *Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) ☐ No	orm Bilaterally LU RU LL RL	
*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Reflexes: □ Norm Bilaterally □ Abs	sent: LU RU LL RL	
*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Gait Pattern: ☐ Balanced ☐ Unbala	anced	
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury	Additional Examination:		
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Head Injury		*I Iso blank CR-1884 for addl. documenta	tion
	Assessment: Alteration in Comfort du		

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Name: ______
TDOC ID: _____

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – HEAD INJURY

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□ Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing or Stridor □ Loss of Consciousness □ Acute Mental Status Change Interventions: □ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100;	□ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □ Yes □ No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
 ☐ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrives ☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order 	all patients. Time provider notified:	What concerns about STDs do you have?
Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor	Time provider responded:	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk- reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Time provider notified: Time provider responded: □ Orders received □ No		
December 17 and	en to:	
LPN Signature	Type of Transport: Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Name



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - HEENT

INSTITUTION

*Use for Head; Ears; Eyes; Nose; Throat

Name:TDOC ID:
Date/Time: Allergies:
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? \Bigcup Y \Bigcup N Recent change? \Bigcup Y \Bigcup N If Yes, describe:
Subjective:
Onset: Duration:
Activity prior to onset: Prior history of same \square Y \square
If yes, what was the treatment and when? History of: Dental Problems
Objective:
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight: Gen Appearance: Alert, Oriented & No Distress Alert & Distressed Alert-Not Oriented Alert-N

Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to HEENT Discomfort

Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol

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NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - HEENT

Name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□Loss of Consciousness □Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing or Stridor Interventions: □ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor Time provider notified Time provider responded □ Orders received □ No	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100;	□ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Interventions: □ Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs, 2 tabs, PO, 3 x daily PRN x 4 days for pain OR □ Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs, PO, 3x daily PRN x 4 days for pain □ Chlorpheniramine (CTM) 4 mg tabs, 1 tab by mouth 3x daily PRN x 4 days □ For Cerumen impaction, Carbamide Peroxide (Debrox), 5-10 drops in ear 2x daily x 4 days – flush ear on day 5 with warm water to remove cerumen impaction □ Patient Education Provided □ Patient instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □ Yes □ No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV? □ What concerns about STDs do you have? □ Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
	Given to:	
Depart Date/ Time: LPN Signature	Type of Transport: Printed Name	
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	Date
RN Signature	Printed Name	 Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE -HYPERGLYCEMIA

INSTITUTION

Name:		TDOC IE):
Date/Time:	Alle	rgies:	
*See MAR for current medications: Comp	liant? □ Y □ N Recent chang	e? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe cl	nange:
Subjective:			
Onset:			Drug Ingestion: □ Y □ N r history of same: □ Y □ N sease □ Pancreatic Disease ent Diabetes Mellitus Compliance
Last diabetic Medication dose and time Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐ N ☐ Slurred Speech ☐ Loss of Conscio ☐ Increase Voiding ☐ Hunger ☐ Weigh	ausea □ Vomiting □Lighth usness □ Abdominal Pain	eadedness □Disorientation □ Seizure Like Activity [☐ Infection ☐ Headache
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & □ Unresponsive (GCS) Seizure activ Glucose Finger Stick (Time & Glucom Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	/ity: □ Y □ N	tressed	Weight: nted □ Can't Stand/Walk
	☐ Spontaneous (4)	☐ To speech (3)	☐ To pain (2)
Eye Opening:	□ None (1)	☐ Closed by edema	. , ,
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5) ☐ Incomprehensible (2)	☐ Confused (4)☐ None (1)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6)☐ Flexion-pain (3)	□ Localizes-pain (5)□ Extension-pain (2)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4) ☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □	3-8	
Skin: Norm Dry Warm M	-	_	
Pupils: ☐ Reactive ☐ Symmetrical		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Muscle Strength (1-5/5): ☐ Norm Bilate			
Reflexes: Norm Bilaterally Absent: LU RU LL RL Additional Examination:			
Urine Dipstick Results:			1884 for addl. documentation
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing	• • • • •		

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NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – HYPERGLYCEMIA

Name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:	
Extremis – Activate EMS	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4;	☐ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days	
☐ Unresponsive/Confused☐ Loss of Consciousness	RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >1 00 ; O2Sat <=94%	☐ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs	
Interventions: ☐ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 ☐ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% BG: ☐ Place in most comfortable position	□ GCS 9-14 □ Seizure Like Activity □ Acute Mental Status Change □ Previous DKA □ Positive Ketones □ Any Symptomatic Hyperglycemia □ Covid-19 Positive or Suspected □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop	 □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop 	
☐ Elevate legs, if SBP<90	, , , , , ,	*Sexual History Screening:	
 ☐ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive ☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 	Interventions: ☐ BG=>350; Repeat q2 hours x 3	Have you ever had any STDs? □ Yes □ No	
ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order	Time:BG:	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?	
Site: # of attempts:	Time: BG: Time: BG:		
Gauge: Time:	☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500	What concerns about STDs do you have?	
Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor	ml/hr. or per Provider's orders for elevated BG =>350		
Time provider notified:	Site: # of attempts:		
Time provider responded:	Gauge: Time:		
□ Orders received □ No	Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor		
	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	Review/provision of the appropriate level of	
	Time provider notified:	risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.	
	Time provider responded:	ooding to odon palietiii	
	☐ Orders received ☐ No		
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified: □ Emergency Room transfer docume □ Emergency Room notified; Report	entation completed Given to:		
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport: _		
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date	
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)		
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date	



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – HYPOGLYCEMIA

INSTITUTION

Name:	TDOC ID:		
Date/Time:	ate/Time: Allergies:		
*See MAR for current medications: Comp Subjective:	oliant? □ Y □ N Recent change	e? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe ch	nange:
Onset: Duration:			
Last mealtime: Chang	es in food intake/activity level:	□Y □N If Y describe:	
Last Diabetic Medication dose and time Associated Symptoms: □ None □ Some □ Vomiting □ SOB □ LOC □ Seizue □ Other: □ Other: □ Some □ S	Sweating (Diaphoresis) □Trerrere Like Activity □ Weakness □	☐Slurred Speech ☐ Dizzine	
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & □Unresponsive (GCS) Seizure act Glucose Finger Stick (Time & Glucome	tivity: 🗆 Y 🗆 N	essed Alert-Not Oriented	
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	□ Sportonoous (4)	□ To speech (2)	□ To poin (2)
Eye Opening:	□ Spontaneous (4)□ None (1)	☐ To speech (3) ☐ Closed by edema	□ To pain (2)
Verbal Response:	☐ None (1) ☐ Oriented (5) ☐ Incomprehensible (2)	□ Confused (4)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6)☐ Flexion-pain (3)	□ Localizes-pain (5)□ Extension-pain (2)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4) ☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14 □ ;	• • • •	- ()
Skin: □ Norm □ Dry □ Warm		-	•
Head Trauma: ☐ None ☐ Y – Descr			
Pupils: ☐ Reactive ☐ Symmetrical			· ·
Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5): ☐ No			
Reflexes □ Norm Bilaterally □ Abse Additional Examination:			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort du Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing		*Use blank CR-18	84 for addl. documentation



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – HYPOGLYCEMIA

Name:		 	
TDOC	ID: _		

☐ Emergent	☐ Urgent	☐ Routine	
Life Threatening or Patient in	Notify Provider Directly if:	Refer to Provider if:	
Extremis – Activate EMS			
	SBP <90 or >170; DBP >100; T> 100.4;	☐ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2	
☐ Glucagon with BG<70 &	RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >1 00 ;	within 7 days	
Unresponsive/Confused	O2Sat <=94%	☐ Protocol does not adequately meet the	
☐ Loss of Consciousness	☐ GCS 9-14	patient's objective clinical needs	
Interventions:	☐ Seizure Like Activity	E Bedant Education Bendard	
	☐ Acute Mental Status Change	☐ Patient Education Provided	
 ☐ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2- 	☐ Any Symptomatic Hypoglycemia	 Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or 	
3 mins up to 5 doses pt. remains	☐ Covid-19 Positive or Suspected	new symptoms develop	
unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION	·		
FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5	Interventions:	*Sexual History Screening:	
☐ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15	☐ Glucose Gel given PO in the Cheek for BG 40-60 x 1 dose or Provider's	Have you ever had any STDs?	
L/min_via NRB to maintain O2	order	□Yes □No	
saturation =>95%	order	2.00	
BG:	OR	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs	
☐ Ativan 2mg IM x1 for SZ		and HIV?	
□ Place in most comfortable position	☐ Glucagon Injection IM per package directions for BG <40 OR if patient is		
☐ Elevate legs, if SBP<90	too confused or combative to give		
☐ Monitor vital signs q5mins until	Glucose Gel or Provider's order	What concerns about STDs do you have?	
EMS arrive ☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at	□ Re-assess BG q 15 minutes until		
500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90,	BG is >75		
otherwise KVO or per Provider's	Time:BG:	Review/provision of the appropriate level of	
order	TilleBG	risk-reduction/abstinence handout and	
Site: # of attempts:	Time:BG:	counseling for each patient.	
	Time:BG:		
Gauge: Time:			
Pt. tolerated: ☐ Well ☐ Fair ☐ Poor	□ Patient Education Provided		
rt. tolerated.	☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if		
Time provider notified:	problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop		
The succession of the successi	or new symptoms develop		
Time provider responded:	*Complete Sexual History Screening on		
☐ Orders received ☐ No	all patients.		
E chacle reserved E ite	Time provider notified:		
	Time provider notined.		
	Time provider responded:		
	☐ Orders received ☐ No		
	□ Orders received □ NO		
Emarganay Transpart			
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified:			
☐ Emergency Room transfer documenta			
□ Emergency Room notined; Report Gi	ven to:	 -	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:		
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date	
S			
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)		
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date	



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - INTEGUMENT

INSTITUTION

*Use for Abrasion; Acne; Athlete's Foot; Bite; Boil; Callous/Corns; Chicken Pox; Dandruff; Dermatitis; Dry Skin;

Jock Itch; Lice; Poison Ivy/Oak; Rash; Scabies; Wounds

Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time: Allergies:	
*See MAR for current medications: Complaint? □ Y □ N Recent change? □ Y □	N If Yes, describe change:
Subjective:	
Onset: Duration:	Prior history of same □ Y □ N Change in Medication
□ Other: Pain Scale (0-10): □ □ Sharp □ Dull □ Burning □ SAssociated Symptoms: □ None □ Nausea □ Bleeding □ SOB □ Redness □ Rash/ Blisters □ Pus/Drainage □ Other: Date of Last Tetanus Booster: □ Objective:	☐ Fever/Chills ☐ Hives/Itching
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: /	O2 Sat: Weight:
Gen Appearance: Alert, Oriented & No Distress	□ Jaundice □ Flakey □ Red □ Edema □ Excoriations □ Scabs in different stages (Visible Nits) □ Peeling/Cracking □ Rash acceration □ Granulation
Additional Examination:	
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to skin discomfort Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol	Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation



Name: ______

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – INTEGUMENT

☐ Emergent	☐ Urgent	☐ Routine
Life Threatening or Patient in	Notify Provider Directly if:	Refer to Provider if:
Extremis – Activate EMS	SBP <90 or >170; DBP >100; T> 100.4;	DD-1
A stirre Pleading ON Anticoogulant	RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100;	□Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days
☐ Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant	O2Sat <=94%	□Protocol does not adequately meet the
☐Laceration w/visible Muscle/Tendon/Bone		patient's objective clinical needs Interventions:
Massic, Foliatily Bolle	☐Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant	☐ Benzoyl Peroxide, apply topically BID
Interventions:	□Pain 7/10	PRN for 14 days for acne
☐Administer Narcan (when	□ Redness, Warmth, Pus, Blisters,	Antifungal cream, 1 tube. Wash and dry affected area and apply cream topically
appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-	Swelling □Burrows/Tunnels	BID for 3 weeks for Athlete's Foot or
3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains	□Abscess	Jock Itch
unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5	□Black Dead Skin	☐ Calamine lotion for pruritus associated with Chicken Pox, Poison Oak, or
□Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15	□Foul Odor	Poison Ivy. Apply enough medicine to
L/min via NRB to maintain O2	□ Obvious Nits (lice)	cover affected skin area(s) and rub in
saturation =>95%	☐ New Medication ☐ Diabetes, HIV, Steroid use	gently x 5 days PRN. EXTERNAL USE ONLY. Do NOT use on the inside of the
□ Place in most comfortable position□ Elevate legs, if SBP<90	☐ Covid-19 Positive or Suspected	mouth, nose, genitals, or anal areas.
☐ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS		☐ Corticosteroid preparation (Hydrocortisone) as directed on
arrive	☐ Patient Education Provided	package 3x daily PRN x 5 days for
☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at	☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if	Dermatitis
500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's	problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop	□ Permethrin preparation (RID) shampoo, one application to scalp now and one in
order	new symptoms develop	7-10 days, if indicated, for Lice. Comb
		hair to remove nits.
Cita: # of attampts:	*Complete Sexual History Screening on	☐ Patient Education Provided
Site: # of attempts:	all patients.	☐ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new
Gauge: Time:	•	symptoms develop
Di talanata i Elwall Elsain Elsain		*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever
Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor		had any STDs?
		□Yes □No
	Time provider notified:	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs
Time provider notified:	Time provider responded:	and HIV?
Time provider responded:	☐ Orders received ☐ No	What concerns about STDs do you have?
□ Orders received □ No		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
☐ Orders received ☐ No		
		Review/provision of the appropriate level of
		risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport		,
□Time EMS Notified:		
☐ Emergency Room transfer docume	entation completed	
• •	Given to:	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
Depart Date/ Time.	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
Oit (Noutine)	Dom (Orgonic Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE -MENTAL HEALTH

	INSTITUTION
Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time:	Allergies:
*See MAR for current medications: Complia	ant? □ Y □ N Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe change:
Subjective:	
Onset:	Duration:
Witness Report: ☐ Y ☐ N Prior history of same ☐ Y ☐ N	Thoughts of self-harm □Y □N Thoughts of harm to others □Y □N
If yes, what was the treatment and when	?
Prescribed Psychotropics ☐ Y ☐ N	I If yes, list medication:
History of: □Drug Use □ Head Trauma	□ Psychosis □ Tobacco □ Mental Health Disease □ CVA □ Other:
Pain Scale (0-10): ☐ Sharp	□ Dull □ Burning □ Stabbing □ Cramping □ Constant □ Intermittent
Location of Pain: None □ Med	Change Other:
Relieving Factors: ☐ None ☐ Rest ☐ O	ther:
	gitation ☐ Restlessness ☐Worsening of psychosis ☐ Nausea ☐ Vomiting ☐ SOB ations ☐ Other:
Objective:	
Vital Signs: T: P:	R: BP: / O2 Sat: Weight:
Orientation: Oriented x Mood/Affect: Appropriate Flat Eye Contact: Good Fair Speech: Normal Low/Quiet Skin: Norm Dry Warm Pupils: Reactive Symmetrical Observation/Comments: Cooperative	Rambling □ Threatening □ Loud □ Slurred □ Angry □ Rapid □ Moist/Clammy □ Pale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundice □ Sluggish □ Dilated □ Pinpoint □ Asymmetrical □ Accommodating re □ Pleasant □ Reluctant □ Withdrawn □ Uncooperative
	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation
Assessment: Alteration in Mental Status	
Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing P	rotocol

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Name: ______

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – MENTAL HEALTH

☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine	
SBP <90 or >170; DBP >100; T> 100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >1 00; O2Sat <=94%	□Referred to Mental Health Provider	
Notify Mental Health Provider:		
□Thoughts of self-harm or harming others		
Time provider notified:		
Time provider responded:		
□ Orders received □ No		
□ Placed in Suicide Watch		
☐ Placed in Mental Health Seclusion		
LPN Signature	Printed Name Dat	e
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent)	
- DN G:	Driver III	
RN Signature	Printed Name Dat	.e



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – MUSCLULOSKELETAL

INSTITUTION

*Use for Back Pain; Bruise; Contusion; Dislocation; Joint Pain; Sprain

Name:	TDOC ID:			
Date/Time:	Allergies:			
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? \square Y \square N	Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe change:			
Subjective:				
Onset:	Duration:			
If yes, what was the treatment and when?				
History of: Hemophilia DM Surgery in affected area IV Drug Use Pain Scale (0-10): Sharp Dull Burning Stabbing Cramping Constant Intermittent Precipitating Factors: None Infection Injury Sports Fight Relieving Factors: None Rest Elevation Location of Pain: Abdomen Back/Neck Chest Extremity Head Localized Radiates to: Associated Symptoms: None Weakness Numbness Tingling Swelling Fever Reduces Trauma Loss of Bladder Control Loss of Bowel Control Bleeding Reduced Range of motion Radiation Burning Bruising Difficulty w/ADLs (bathing/dressing) Date of Last Tetanus Booster:				
Objective:				
	□ Alert & Distressed □ Alert-Not Oriented			
Lymph nodes □ palpable (where)	Y □ N Capillary Refill of Affected Limb: □ Brisk □ >3 sec Tender: □ Y □ Not Palpable RU LL RL RU LL RL			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Musculo-ske Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation			

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MUSCLULOSKELETAL

NESSEE DEFAITIVIENT OF CONNECTION	name:
IRSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE -	TDOC ID:

	T	T		
☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:		
Extremis – Activate EMS □Loss of Consciousness □Bowel/Bladder Incontinence w/ Back Pain Interventions: □Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □Place in most comfortable position □Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% Capillary Refill >3 secs Dislocation/Angulation Hemophilia Warm/Red Joint Reduced Strength or Reflexes 7/10 Pain Covid-19 Positive or Suspected Extremity swelling Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop	Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Interventions: Acetaminophen 325 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO 3 x daily PRN x 4 days for sprain, joint pain, or contusion OR Ibuprofen 200 mg tabs, 2 tabs PO 3 x daily PRN x 4 days for Contusion, Joint Pain, or Sprain Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop		
order ·	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs?		
Site:# of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor	an pauerits.	□Yes □No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?		
Time provider notified:	Time provider notified:	What concerns about STDs do you have?		
Time provider responded:	Time provider responded:			
□ Orders received □ No	□ Orders received □ No	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.		
Emergency Transport Time EMS Notified: Emergency Room transfer documentation completed Emergency Room notified; Report Given to:				
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport: _			
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date		
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)			
RN Signature	Printed Name	 Date		



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – NEUROLOGIC IMPAIRMENT

INSTITUTION

Name:		TDO0	C ID:
Date/Time:	AI	lergies:	
*See MAR for current medications: Complia	ant? □ Y □ N Recent ch	ange? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe	change:
Subjective:			
Subjective: Onset: Duration:			
Relieving Factors: ☐ None ☐ Rest Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐		'ision □ Numbness □We	eakness Dizziness
Nausea □ Vomiting □ SOB □ Feve	r/Chills Other:		
Anticoagulant use: Y N Last do	ose:		
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P:	R: BP:	/ O2 Sat:	Weight:
Gen Appearance: ☐ Alert, Oriented & N☐ ☐ Unresponsive (GCS)			
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)			
Eye Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4)☐ None (1)	☐ To speech (3)☐ Closed by edema	☐ To pain (2)
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5) ☐ Incomprehensible (2	☐ Confused (4) ☐ None (1)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Commands (6)	□ Withdraws-pain (4)
GCS total score:	☐ Flexion-pain (3)		□ None (1)
Skin: Norm Dry Warm	□ 15 □ 9-14	□ 3-8	
Head Trauma: ☐ None ☐ Y - Describe			netry Tongue Deviation
Pupils: ☐ Reactive ☐ Symmetrical			
	ed Wheezing (Control of the control of the cont	•	ical — Accommodating
Heart Sounds: ☐ Norm ☐ Extra Soun	•		II RI
Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) □ Norr			
Reflexes □ Norm Bilaterally □ Absented Additional Examination:	LU RU_	LL	RL
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing F	* .		34 for addl. documentation



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – NEUROLOGIC IMPAIRMENT

Name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine Refer to Provider if:
□Loss of Consciousness □Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing □Acute Mental Status Change	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% □GCS 9-14	□Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs
Interventions: □ Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5	□ Facial Drooping □ Absent or Asymmetrical Strength □ Absent or Asymmetrical Reflexes □ History of Sickle Cell Disease, HIV □ Covid-19 Positive or Suspected	 □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop
 □ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive 	 □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop 	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No
☐ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time:		What concerns about STDs do you have?
Pt. tolerated:	Time provider notified: Time provider responded:	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
☐ Orders received ☐ No	□ Orders received □ NO	
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified: □ Emergency Room transfer docume □ Emergency Room notified; Report	entation completed Given to :	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport: _	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	 Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

INSTITUTION	

*Use for Asthma, CHF, COPD;COVID-19;Other Lung Disease; Sickle Cell Disease; Shortness of Breath

Name:	TDOC ID:		
Date/Time:Allergies:			
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? Y N Recent change?	☐ Y ☐ N If Yes, describe change:		
Subjective:			
Onset: Duration:			
Activity prior to onset:			
If yes, what was the treatment and when? History of:			
Objective:			
Vital Signs: T: P: R: BP: /	O2 Sat: Weight:		
Peak Flow 1: 2: 3: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & No Distress □ Alert & Distress □ Dyspneic □ Mouth Breathing □ Use of Accessory Muscles Able to Speak in Complete Sentences: □ Y □ N	☐ Audible Wheezing		
Skin: Norm Dry Warm Moist/Clammy Pa Lungs Sounds: Norm Decreased Wheezing Cr Heart Sounds: Norm Extra Sounds Extremity Edema (1-4+) None LU RU LL_ Capillary Refill: Brisk >3 secs Last COVID-19 Test Result: Neg Pos	ale □ Cyanotic □ Jaundice rackles □ Absent		
Additional Examination:			
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Respiratory Distress	*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation		
Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol			



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

name:	
TDOC ID:	

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
Extremis – Activate EMS □Loss of Consciousness □Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Interventions: □Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 □Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94% Capillary > 3secs Peak Flow <250 Dyspneic/wheezing Decreased/No Breath Sounds Extremity Swelling Asthma/COPD/Heart Disease/Cirrhosis Sickle Cell Disease Covid-19 Pos or Suspected	□ Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days □ Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs □ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop
saturation =>95% □Albuterol nebulizer solution 0.083% give 2.5mg x 1 STAT for non-trauma related distress □Place in most comfortable position □Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90,	□ Patient Education Provided □ Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens does not improve or new symptoms develop *Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
otherwise KVO or per Provider's order Site: # of attempts: Gauge: Time:		What concerns about STDs do you have?
Pt. tolerated:	Time provider notified Time provider responded □ Orders received □ No	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
Emergency Transport □Time EMS Notified: □ Emergency Room transfer docume □ Emergency Room notified; Report	entation completed Given to:	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport: _	
LPN Signature OR (Routine)	Printed Name Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	Date
RN Signature	Printed Name	



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE – SEXUAL ASSAULT PREA

INSTITUTION
*Use for Sexual Assault/PREA

Name:		-):
Date/Time:	Allerg	ies:		
*See MAR for current medications: Compli	ant? □ Y □ N Recer	t change? □ Y	☐ N If Yes, describe: _	
Subjective:		-		
Time Event Occurred: Witness Report: □ Y □ N	Loss of Consc			Injury Incurred: □ Y □ N
Thoughts of Self-Harm ☐ Y ☐ N If Y	es, Notify Behavior	al Health Staf	f Immediately	
Pain Scale (0-10): ☐ Shar Location of Pain: ☐ Abdomen ☐ Bac Associated Symptoms: ☐ None ☐ N☐ Facial/Neck Swelling ☐ Numbness	k/Neck ☐ Chest ausea ☐ Vomiting	☐ Extremity☐ SOB☐ Che	☐ Head ☐ ☐Other est Pain ☐ Tingling	☐ Bruising ☐ Cut/Laceration
	OMPLETE OBJECTI			
*Wear gloves to prev	ent contamination-L		-	
Vital Signs: T: P:	R: BP:	/	O2 Sat:	Weight:
Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & □Unresponsive (GCS)	No Distress □ Al			riented □ Can't Stand/Walk Score:
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)				
Eye Opening:	☐ Spontaneous (4) ☐ None (1)		To speech (3) Closed by edema	☐ To pain (2)
Verbal Response:	☐ Oriented (5)☐ Incomprehensible		Confused (4) None (1)	☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response:	☐ Obeys Command		Localizes-pain (5) Extension-pain (2)	☐ Withdraws-pain (4) ☐ None (1)
GCS total score:	□ 15 □ 9-14	□ 3-8		, ,
Skin: ☐ Norm ☐ Dry ☐ Warm Decribe:				Jaundice □Cut/Laceration
Head Trauma: \square None \square Y-Describe_				
Pupils: □ Reactive □ Symmetrical	☐ Sluggish ☐ Di	lated □ Pin	point \square Asymme	trical Accommodating
Lungs Sounds : ☐ Norm ☐ Decrease	ed □ Wheezing	□ Crackles	□ Absent	
Heart Sounds: □ Norm □ Extra Sou	nds EXT Edema (1-	4+) □ None	LU RU	LL RL
Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) □Norr	-			
Reflexes □ Norm Bilaterally □ Absertance *Only perform Wound Care Necessar			RL	
Additional Examination:				
			*Use blank CR-18	884 for addl. Documentation
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing F				



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - SEXUAL ASSAULT PREA

Name:	 	
TDOC ID:		

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in Extremis – Activate EMS	☐ Urgent <72 hours Notify Shift Commander Notify Provider Directly if:	☐ Routine > 72 hours Notify Shift Commander Refer to Provider:
☐ Loss of consciousness ☐ Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant Interventions:	SBP <90 or >170; DBP >100; T> 100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100; O2Sat <=94%	 ☐ Mental Health Referral ☐ Medical Referral ☐ Patient Education Provided ☐ 14-day Follow-up Scheduled with Medical
□ Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2 saturation =>95% □ Place in most comfortable position □ Elevate legs, if SBP<90 □ Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive □ Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% 500 ml/hr. for Systolic BP < 90, otherwise	□ Active Bleeding NOT on Anticoagulant □ Acute Mental Status Change □ Hemophilia/Mental Health Disease □ Seizure Like Activity □ Extremity Swelling □ Difficulty Swallowing /Breathing □ Swollen Tongue/Neck □ Laceration/Cut	*Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? □Yes □No
KVO, or per Provider's order Site: # of attempts:	Interventions: ☐ Keep patient NPO until after SANE exam ☐ Held fluid and/or food ☐ Mental Health Referral	What do you do to protect yourself from STDs and HIV?
Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor	☐ Patient Education Provided Time provider notified:	What concerns about STDs do you have?
Time provider notified:	Time provider responded:	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
□ Orders received □ No Time Shift Commander notified: If clothing is removed, place patient in a hospital gown for transport, place clothing in a paper bag marked with inmate's name, TDOC ID and the date and remind Security to take a full change of clothes to the ED	Time Shift Commander notified: If clothing is removed, place patient in a hospital gown for transport, place clothing in a paper bag marked with inmate's name, TDOC ID and the date and remind Security to take a full change of clothes to the ED	Time Shift Commander notified:
Emergency Transport Time EMS Notified:		articles sent with Transportation
□ Emergency Room transfer documer□ Emergency Room notified of need f	ntation completed or SANE Nurse; Report Given to:	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature	Printed Name	Date
OR (Routine)	Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	
RN Signature	Printed Name	Date



NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - TRAUMA

INSTITUTION *Use for Amputation; Laceration

Name:	TDOC ID:
Date/Time:	Allergies:
*See MAR for current medications: Compliant? Y I	□ N Recent change? □ Y □ N If Yes, describe change:
Subjective:	
Onset:	Duration:
	Inknown ☐ Self-Inflicted ☐ Accident
Associated Symptoms : □ None □ Weakness Visual Disturbance □ Headache □ Numbness	□ Vomiting □ SOB □ Light Headiness □ Amnesia □ Seizure □ Fingling □ Other: ant Use: □Y □N If Y describe:
Vital Signs: T: P: R: Gen Appearance: □ Alert, Oriented & No Distre	BP: / O2 Sat:Weight:ess
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	
Eye Opening: ☐ None (neous (4) ☐ To speech (3) ☐ To pain (2) 1) ☐ Closed by edema 2d (5) ☐ Confused (4) ☐ Inappropriate (3)
Motor Response: □ Obeys	rehensible (2)
	-pain (3) □ Extension-pain (2) □ None (1) □ 9-14 □ 3-8
Rule of 9's The Rule of 9's can be used to determine	how much body surface area is damaged. You can estimate the body surface on an adult that has sustained trauma by using the following example: If both front legs (18% x 2=36%), the groin (1%), and the front chest (9%) and abdomen (9%) were injured, this would involve 55% of the body.
4.5%	Skin: □ Norm □ Dry □ Warm □ Moist/Clammy □ Pale □ Cyanotic □Jaundice Area of Amp:
The fact of the fa	Depth of Lac: □ Partial Amp □ Full Amp □Muscle/Bone/Tendon Visible Bleeding: □ Active □ Stopped
/(Capillary Refill: □Brisk □ >3secs EXT Edema (1-4+) □ None LURLRL
	Neuro: Muscle Strength (1-5/5) Norm Bilaterally LURULLRL
Additional Examination:	Reflexes □ Norm Bilaterally □ Absent: LURULLRL*Use blank CR-1884 for addl. documentation
Assessment: Alteration in Comfort due to Lacera Plan: Treatment Provided per Nursing Protocol	tion or Amputation



Name:		

NURSING PROTOCOL PROGESS NOTE - TRAUMA TDOC ID:__

☐ Emergent Life Threatening or Patient in	☐ Urgent Notify Provider Directly if:	□ Routine Refer to Provider if:
Extremis – Activate EMS Active Bleeding ON Anticoagulant Laceration w/ visible Muscle/Tendon/Bone Loss of Consciousness Difficulty Swallowing/Breathing or Stridor Uncontrolled Bleeding Hemophiliac/DM Partial or Full Amputation Interventions: Administer Narcan (when appropriate) 4mg intranasal every 2-3 mins up to 5 doses if pt. remains unresponsive. EMS NOTIFICATION FOR NARCAN DOSES BEYOND 5 Oxygen@ 2-6 L/min via NC or 15 L/min via NRB to maintain O2	SBP <90 or >170; DBP>100; T>100.4; RR <10 or >24; HR <60 or >100;	Protocol Treatment ineffective x 2 within 7 days Protocol does not adequately meet the patient's objective clinical needs Patient Education Provided Pt instructed to resubmit sick call if problem worsens, does not improve or new symptoms develop *Sexual History Screening: Have you ever had any STDs? Yes □No What do you do to protect yourself from
saturation =>95% Place in most comfortable position Elevate legs, if SBP<90 Monitor vital signs q5mins until EMS arrive Start IV with Normal Saline 0.9% at 500 ml/hr. for Systolic B/P <90, otherwise KVO or per Provider's order	*Complete Sexual History Screening on all patients.	STDs and HIV? What concerns about STDs do you have?
Site:# of attempts: Gauge: Time: Pt. tolerated: □Well □Fair □Poor Time provider notified: Time provider responded:	Time provider notified: Time provider responded: □ Orders received □ No	Review/provision of the appropriate level of risk-reduction/abstinence handout and counseling for each patient.
☐ Emergency Room transfer docume	entation completed Given to :	
Depart Date/ Time:	Type of Transport:	
LPN Signature OR (Routine)	Printed Name Both (Urgent/ Emergent)	Date
RN Signature	Printed Name	

SECTION IV

MRSA GUIDELINES

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION MRSA GUIDELINES

The 2015 Tennessee Department of Correction MRSA Guidelines were developed based on the Federal Bureau of Prison's (FBOP) Management of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Clinical Practice Guidelines (April 2012). These guidelines have been implemented for the prevention, treatment, and containment of MRSA within the TDOC and are for use within all TDOC correctional facilities.

The TDOC and FBOP MRSA guidelines should be printed and placed in the facility Health Clinic and Intake areas. The FBOP's MRSA Guidelines can be found at http://www.bop.gov/news/PDFs/mrsa.pdf.

The following pages outline the 2015 TDOC MRSA Guidelines.

Tennessee Department of Correction, MRSA Guidelines, adheres to the statutes and regulations governing the control of communicable diseases in Tennessee. Adhering to the MRSA Invasive Disease reporting of T.C.A. §68 Rule 1200-14-01-.02. Tennessee was one of the first states to make Invasive MRSA reportable by adding it to the notifiable diseases in June 2004 to the PH-1600.

Invasive Disease is defined as isolation of MRSA from a normally sterile site (i.e., specimen source is blood, bone, or fluid from around the brain, lungs, heart, abdomen, or joints). Sputum, wound, urine and catheter tip isolates are not counted. Repeat isolates within thirty days from the same patient are not counted.

The Tennessee Department of Health and the Infections Taskforce January 2008 Executive Summary may be viewed and printed for reference from the link below. https://health.state.tn.us/Downloads/MRSAreport307.pdf

I. TRANSMISSION

A primary mode of transmission of MRSA is person-to-person via contaminated hands. MRSA may also be transmitted by sharing towels, personal hygiene items, and athletic equipment; through close-contact sports; and by sharing tattoo or injection drug use equipment. Persons with MRSA pneumonia who are in close contact with others can potentially transmit MRSA by coughing up large droplets of infectious particles that can contaminate the environment. Persons with asymptomatic MRSA nasal carriage can also transmit MRSA, especially when symptomatic from a viral upper respiratory infection.

II. SCREENING AND SURVEILLANCE

1. INTAKE: All inmates should be evaluated for skin infections during intake medical screening and physical examinations. If there are noted sores, lesions, or "spider bites" that are open and draining, refer the inmate to the provider, notify the facility Infection Control Nurse (ICN), document the findings in the nursing progress notes, and begin MRSA Case Tracking and Reporting Guidelines. See Appendix 11 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. Note: The inmate's TDOC number should be recorded in the column titled Registration #.

2 SCREENING FOR MRSA INFECTION

- A. Questions for inmates regarding skin lesions at the time of the intake medical screening:
 - "Do you have any skin lesions, sores, or 'spider bites"?"
 - 2. "If so, do you have any open/ draining lesions, sores, boils or 'spider bites'?"
 - 3. "If so, where are these lesions?"
- B. Observation of the skin for lesions at the time of the intake physical

RECENT HOSPITALIZATION

Inmates who are discharged from hospitals should be screened for skin infections immediately upon return to the prison. Instruct inmates to self-report any new onset of skin infections or fever (MRSA or other hospital associates infections may develop weeks after discharge).

4. HIGH RISK INMATES

Inmates with diabetes, immunocompromised conditions, open wounds, status/post-surgery, indwelling catheters, chronic skin conditions, implants, or paraplegia with decubiti, should be periodically evaluated for skin infectious during routine medical evaluations.

BACTERIAL CULTURE REPORTS

The provider and/or Infection Control Nurse/ designee shall review all culture reports for MRSA infection in a timely manner.

FOOD HANDLERS

Inmates who are assigned as food handlers will be advised to self- report all skin infections no matter how minor. They should be routinely examined for visible skin infections and if MRSA is suspected or confirmed, inmate food handlers should be removed from their duties until they are no longer infectious. Food Handlers shall be required to be no longer infectious and require a Physician/ Provider order to return to work.

7. TRANSFERS

Inmates with skin or soft tissue infections (SSTIs) should not be transferred to other institutions until fully evaluated and appropriately treated. (Refer to TDOC Policy113.42). Required Transfers: Inmates with SSTIs or contagious whose transfer is **absolutely** required for security or medical reason should have their draining wounds dressed the day of the transfer, with bandages that adequately contain the drainage. The following should occur prior to the transfer:

- Officers should be notified of the inmate's condition and be educated on infection control measures, including the importance of hand hygiene, protective measures, safe disposal of contaminated dressings, and decontamination of security devices (e.g., handcuffs, leg irons, and other reusable restraints). They should be advised to use disposable restraints, when feasible.
- The Health Services Administrator (HSA) or Director of Nursing (DON) of the sending institution should notify the receiving institution's HSA or DON of the pending transfer of an inmate with suspected or confirmed MRSA infection.

8. INMATE WORKERS

Outside **community** assignment (off compound): Inmates with SSTIs and/ or diagnosed with MRSA. Inmates assigned to community jobs shall not be permitted to work until a wound dressing is not required. A Physician/ Provider order shall be required prior to inmate return to their outside community work assignments.

Compound assignment (on compound): Inmates with SSTI and/ or diagnosed with MRSA. Inmates assigned to jobs within the compound setting shall be permitted to work. The wound shall be covered and contained in an occlusive dressing until healed. Food Handlers shall be required to be no longer infectious and require a Physician/ Provider order to return to work.

9. EMPLOYEES

Correctional Health Care Workers should report all skin infections and any confirmed MRSA infections to their supervisor. Supervisors should refer correctional staff with possible skin infections to their health care provider. Employees with SSTIs/ MRSA wound infections; the wound shall be covered and contained in an occlusive dressing until healed.

10. INFECTION CONTROL NURSE (ICN)

All MRSA cases will be tracked by the facility Infection Control Nurse and documented by utilizing Appendix 11, of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. A summary of the findings shall be reported at the facility's monthly Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) meetings.

III. EDUCATION OF INMATES

- 1. MRSA handouts will be provided to inmates at the time of the intake physical. See Appendices 5 and 6 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines.
- 2 MRSA prevention posters will be placed on guilds, in clinics, and in the intake rooms
- 3. Education of the housekeeping staff on the proper use of commercial cleaners and disinfectant products will be provided.
- 4. Education of laundry workers on the proper technique for handling contaminated laundry will be provided.

IV. TREATMENT OF INFECTED INMATES

- WOUND CARE: Recommendations for incising, draining, and culturing wounds can be found in Appendix 2 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. Wound care shall be documented in the nursing progress notes and tracked by the ICN utilizing Appendix 11 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines.
- 2. MEDICATION MANAGEMENT: See Appendix 3 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. A sample algorithm for treatment decisions is provided in Appendix 1.

(See <u>FBOP MRSA Guidelines</u> located in the Health Services Resource Center on the V Drive)

NOTES

- The TDOC does not recommend the routine use of Zyvox unless consultation with a TDOC infectious disease specialist has occurred.
- Rifampin is not recommended for treatment of uncomplicated SSTIs. For treatment of recurrent or complicated SSTIs, Rifampin can be considered on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the TDOC Medical Director.
- Rifampin must always be used in conjunction with another antibiotic.
- HOUSING AND TRANSFER OPTIONS: Recommendations for the containment of infectious inmates can be found in Appendices 8a and 8b of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines.

V. TRACKING AND REPORTING

The following process will be followed when MRSA infection is suspected or confirmed; skin and soft tissue infections empirically treated as MRSA should also be tracked as a component:

- Nurses shall notify the ICN of all inmates with suspected or confirmed MRSA infections. The ICN shall begin tracking individual cases of suspected or confirmed MRSA on TDOC MRSA Log.
- After tracking is completed, the ICN shall begin the surveillance and monitoring of each MRSA case utilizing Appendix 10 of the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. A summary of the findings shall be reported during the facility monthly Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) meetings.

- 3. All confirmed or suspected cases of MRSA shall be reported to the State Infection Control Nurse (SICN) and the State Continuous Quality Improvement Coordinator (SCQIC). Notification via submitted TDOC MRSA Log on the Health Services Clinical Database (Q:Drive) on or before the 10th day of each month. The report should include:
 - a. Number of invasive MRSA reportable to TDOH via PH-1600.
 - b. Number of culture- confirmed cases of MRSA;
 - c. Number of suspected cases of MRSA, including the type of lesion (e.g., abscess, furuncle, etc.);
 - d. Number of non-specified skin and soft tissue wounds.

VI. EDUCATION AND PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES

The following will be provided to employees for protection against MRSA and other communicable diseases:

- 1. Education at New Employee Orientation
- 2. Additional training for employees who may come in contact with infected inmates
- 3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided to employees as needed for protection against MRSA infection. A list of PPE can be found in the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. See Appendices 5, 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b.
- 4. Soap, running water and other hand hygiene supplies will be made available for all employees. Hand washing recommendations can be found in the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. See Appendices 5, 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b.

VII. PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF MRSA

The following will be implemented in order to prevent the spread of MRSA and other infections:

- 1. Showers with soap and hot running water for all inmates.
- 2. Laundering clothes, linens, and towels twice weekly in hot water (>160 degrees F for 25 minutes). An alternative is to launder clothes, linens, and towels in bleach. Clothes should be completely dry before use. Institutions that use chemicals for laundry disinfection should strictly adhere to the manufacturer's instructions for the appropriate concentration to ensure bactericidal effectiveness.

3. A hospital-grade disinfectant/ detergent registered by the EPA should be used for the daily cleaning of environmental surfaces, including sinks, showers, and toilets. The manufacturers' instructions for use of such products should be followed. A bleach solution is acceptable for environmental cleaning, but care must be taken to ensure that bleach solutions are of the appropriate concentration (i.e., 1:10 dilution of concentrated bleach) and changed when dirty or after 24 hours after diluting. Personnel using disinfectant products should be trained in their proper use and provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.

Annually, the Institutional CQI/IC Coordinator shall verify all products used in the medical clinic are EPA approved disinfectants against MRSA. The verification shall be noted in the minutes of a CQI meeting. An EPA link of additional disinfectants active against MRSA can be found in the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. See Appendices 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b.

- Dishwashers calibrated to correct temperatures
- 5. Cleaning of weight room equipment and other high touch surfaces such as doorknobs, light switches, telephones, handrails, etc. References for information applicable to correctional healthcare settings can be found in the FBOP MRSA Guidelines. See appendices 7a, 7b, 8a, and 8b

SECTION V

APPENDIX



Nursing Protocols Glossary

Word Definition

Abrasion The rubbing or scraping of the surface layer of cells or tissue from an

area of the skin or mucous membrane.

Abscess A localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue

Acne A disorder of the skin caused by inflammation of the skin glands and

hair follicles.

Allergy Exaggerated or pathological reaction (as by sneezing, respiratory

embarrassment, itching, or skin rashes) to substances, situations, or physical states that are without comparable effect on the average

individual.

Amputation To cut, as a limb from the body.

Anaphylactic Reaction Hypersensitivity (as to a foreign proteins or drugs) resulting from

sensitization following prior contact with the causative agent.

Anticholinergic Opposing or blocking the physiological action of acetylcholine.

Anticoagulant A substance that hinders coagulation and especially coagulation of the

blood.

Antiseptic Free of living microorganisms: scrupulously clean.

Arthritis Inflammation of joints due to infectious, metabolic, or constitutional

causes.

Asthma A chronic lung disorder that is marked by recurring episodes of airway

obstruction manifested by labored breathing accompanied especially by wheezing and coughing and by a sense of constriction in the chest, and

that is triggered by hyper reactivity to various stimuli.

Asymmetry Lack or absence of symmetry, as a lack of proportion between the parts

of a thing.

Athlete's Foot Ringworm of the feet. Also called Tinea Pedis.

Avulsed Tooth The complete separation of a tooth from its alveolus which under

appropriate conditions, may be replanted.

Belch To expel gas suddenly from the stomach through the mouth, to expel

gas from the stomach suddenly.



Blister A fluid-filled elevation of the epidermis.

Boil A localized swelling and inflammation of the skin resulting from usually

bacterial infection of a hair follicle and adjacent tissue, having a hard

central core, and forming pus – also called Furuncle.

Bruise An injury transmitted through unbroken skin to underlying tissue

causing rupture of small blood vessels and escape of blood into the

tissue with resulting discoloration.

Burn Bodily injury resulting from exposure to heat, caustics, electricity, or

some radiations, marked by vary degrees of skin destruction and hyperemia often with the formation of watery blisters and in severe cases by charring of the tissues and classified according to the extent

and degree of the injury.

Chalazion A small, circumscribed tumor of the eyelid formed by retention of

secretions of the meibomian gland and sometimes accompanied by

inflammation.

Cluster Headache A headache that is characterized by severe unilateral pain I the eye or

temple, affects primarily men, and tends to recur in a series of attacks – also called *histamine cephalalgia*, *histamine cephalgia*, *Horton's*

syndrome.

Common Cold An acute contagious disease of the upper respiratory tract that is

marked by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, eyes, and Eustachian tubes with a watery then purulent discharge and

is caused by any of several viruses.

Communicable Capable of being transmitted from person to person, animal to animal,

animal to human, or human to animal.

Concussion A condition resulting from the stunning, damaging, or shattering effects

of a hard blow.

Conjunctivitis Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Constipation Abnormally delay or infrequent passage of dry hardened feces.

Contaminate To soil, stain, or infect by contact or association.

Contusion Injury to tissue usually without laceration.

Cough An explosive expulsion of air from the lungs acting as a protective

mechanism to clear the air passages or as a symptom of pulmonary

disturbance.



Crab Louse A sucking louse of the genus Pthirus (P. pubis) infesting the pubic

region of the human body.

Cyanosis A bluish or purplish discoloration (as of skin) due to deficient

oxygenation of the blood.

Dandruff Scaly white or grayish flakes of dead skin cells especially of the scalp,

also: the condition marked by excessive shedding of such flakes and

usually accompanies by itching.

Dehydration An abnormal depletion of body fluids.

Delirium A mental disturbance characterized by confusion, disordered speech,

and hallucinations.

Dermatitis Inflammation of the skin – also called *dermatitis*.

Diaphoresis Perspiration.

Diarrhea Abnormally frequent intestinal evacuations with more or less fluid

stools.

Dislocation Displacement of one or more bones at a joint

Distend To enlarge or stretch out.

Diuretic An agent that increases the excretion of urine.

Dry Eye A condition associated with inadequate tear production and marked by

redness of the conjunctiva, by itching and burning of the eye, and usually by filaments of desquamated epithelial cells adhering to the

cornea – called also keratoconjunctivitis sicca.

Dysmenorrhea Painful menstruation.

Earache An ache or pain in the ear – also called *otalgia*.

Ecchymosis The escape of blood into the tissues from ruptured blood vessels

marked by livid black and blue or purple spot area.

Edematous Affected with edema.

Electrolyte Any of the ions (as sodium, potassium, calcium, or bicarbonate) that in

a biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the

flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells).



Emphysema A condition characterized by air-filled expansions interstitial or

subcutaneous tissues, specifically: a condition of the lung that is marked by distension and eventual rupture of the alveoli with progressive loss of pulmonary elasticity, that is accompanied by shortness of breath with or without cough, and that may lead to

impairment of heart action.

Encephalopathy A disease of the brain.

Endocrinopathy A disease marked by dysfunction of an endocrine gland.

Erythema Abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion (as in

inflammation).

Erythematous Relating to or marked by erythema.

Exacerbate To cause a disease or its symptoms to become more severe.

Excoriation A raw irritated lesion (as of the skin or a mucosal surface).

need for high chest pressures to keep the airways open. It is caused by

closing of the glottis at the end of expiration.

Extraction The act or process of extracting something – extraction of a tooth.

Fever An abnormal bodily state characterized by increased production of heat,

accelerated heart action and pulse, and systemic debility with

weakness, loss of appetite, and thirst.

First Degree Burn A mild burn characterized by heat, pain, and reddening of the burned

surface but not exhibiting blistering or charring of tissues.

Fissure A natural cleft between body parts or in the substance of an organ.

Flatulence The quality or state of being flatulent.

Foot Drop An extended position of the foot caused by paralysis of the flexor

muscles of the leg.

Fracture The act or process of breaking or the state of being broken.

Gastritis Inflammation especially of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Genitourinary Relating to the genital and urinary organs.



Glasgow Coma Scale A scale that is used to assess the severity of a brain injury, that consists

of values from 3 to 15 obtained by summing the ratings assigned to three variables depending on whether and how the patient responds to certain standard stimuli by opening the eyes, giving a verbal response, and giving a motor response, and that for a low score (as 8 to 15)

indicates a good chance of recovery

Gonococcal Arthritis Arthritis, often with tenosyvitis and/or rash caused by gonococcal

infection. The joints of the knees, wrists, and hands are most commonly

affected.

Grand Mal Severe epilepsy characterized by tonic-clonic seizures.

Head Louse A sucking louse of the genus *Pediculus (P. humanus capitis*) that lives

on the human scalp.

Headache Pain in the head – called also *cephalalgia*.

Heat Exhaustion A condition marked by weakness, nausea, dizziness, and profuse

sweating that results from physical exertion in a hot environment.

Heat Stroke A condition marked especially by cessation of sweating, extremely high

body temperature, and collapse that result from prolonged exposure to

high temperature.

Hematuria The presence of blood or blood cells in the urine.

Hemorrhoid A mass of dilated veins in swollen tissue at the margin of the anus or

nearby within the rectum – called also *piles*.

Hyperactive Affected with or exhibiting hyperactivity, more active than is usual or

desirable.

Hypertension Abnormally high arterial blood pressure that is usually indicated by an

adult systolic blood pressure of 140 mm Hg or greater or a diastolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg or greater, is chiefly of unknown cause but may be attributable to a preexisting condition (as a renal or endocrine disorder), that typically results in a thickening and inelasticity of arterial walls and hypertrophy of the left heart ventricle, and that is a risk factor for various pathological conditions or events (as heart attack, heart

failure, stroke, end- stage renal disease, or retinal hemorrhage).

Hyperthermia Exceptionally high fever especially when induced artificially for

therapeutic purposes.

Hypoactive Less than normally active.



Induration An increase in the fibrous elements in tissue commonly associated with

inflammation and marked by loss of elasticity and pliability.

Inflammation A local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation,

leukocytic infiltration, redness, heat, pain, swelling, and often loss of function and that serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of

noxious agents and of damaged tissue.

Insomnia Prolonged and usually abnormal inability to obtain adequate – called

also agrypnia.

Insulin Shock Severe hypoglycemia that is associated with the presence of excessive

insulin in the system and that if left untreated may result in convulsions

and progressive development of coma.

Intermittent Coming and going at intervals: not continuous.

Jaundice A yellowish Pigmentation of the skin, tissues, and certain body fluids

caused by the deposition of bile pigments that follows interference with normal production and discharge of bile or excessive breakdown of red

blood cells.

Jock Itch Ringworm of the crotch – also called *jock itch*.

Laceration A torn and ragged wound.

Lesion An abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or

disease.

Lethargy Abnormal drowsiness.

Leukocyte White blood cell.

Ligament A tough band of tissue that serves to connect the articular extremities

of bones or to support or retain an organ in place and is usually composed of coarse bundles of dense white fibrous tissue parallel or

closely interlace, pliant, and flexible, but not extensible.

Lymphadenopathy Abnormal enlargement of the lymph nodes.

Macula An anatomical structure having the form of a spot differentiated from

surrounding tissues.

Malaise An indefinite feeling of debility or lack of health indicative of or

accompanying the onset of an illness.

Malodorous Having a bad odor.



Migraine A condition that is marked by recurrent usually unilateral severe

headache often accompanied by nausea and vomiting and followed by sleep, that tends to occur in more than one member of a family, and that is of uncertain origin though attacks appear to be precipitated by

dilatation of intracranial blood vessels.

Mottled Condition that is marked by discolored areas.

Nasal Concha Any of three thin boney plates on the lateral wall of the nasal fossa on

each side with or without their covering of mucous membrane.

Neurovascular Relating to or involving both nerves and blood vessels.

Nitrate A salt or ester of nitric acid.

Non-productive A cough not effective in raising mucus or exudate from the respiratory

tract.

Nosebleed An episode of bleeding from the nose – also called *epistaxis*.

Overdose Too great a dose, a lethal or toxic amount.

Pallor Lack of color. Paleness.

Palpation A physical examination in medical diagnosis by pressure of the hand or

fingers to the surface of the body especially to determine the condition

(as of size or consistency) of an underlying part or organ.

Papule A small solid usually conical elevation of the skin caused by

inflammation, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy of tissue

elements.

Paresthesia A sensation of pricking, tingling, or creeping on the skin having no

objective cause and usually associated with injury or irritation of a

sensory nerve or nerve root.

Peak Flow Rate The maximum flow at the outset of forced expiration which is reduced

in proportion to the severity of airway obstruction as in asthma.

Pediculosis Infestation with lice – also called *lousiness*.

Periorbital Of, relating to, occurring in, or being the tissues surrounding or lining

the orbit of the eye.

Petit Mal Epilepsy characterized by absence seizures.

Phenothiazine Any of various phenothiazine derivatives that are used as tranquilizing

agents especially in the treatment of schizophrenia.



Photophobia Intolerance to light. Painful sensitiveness to strong light.

Premenstrual Syndrome A vary constellation of symptoms manifested by some women prior to

menstruation that may include emotional instability, irritability, insomnia, fatigue, anxiety, depression, headache, edema, and abdominal pain –

also called PMS.

Productive Raising mucus or sputum: a productive cough.

Protrude To cause to project: to jut out from the surrounding surface.

Pulse Oximeter A device that determines the oxygen saturation of the blood of an

anesthetized patient using a sensor attached to a finger, yields a computerized readout, and sounds an alarm if the blood saturation

becomes less than optimal.

Purulent Containing, consisting of, or being pus.

Quadrant Any of the four more or less equivalent segments into which an

anatomic structure may be divided by vertical and horizontal partitioning

through its midpoint.

Rash An eruption on the body typically with little or no elevation above the

surface.

Respiratory Depression A respiratory rate of less than 12 breaths per minute or an oxygen

saturation level of less than 90%. Patient may be either conscious or

unconscious.

Rhonchus A whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when

the air channels are partly obstructed.

Rigid Deficient in or devoid of flexibility: characterized by stiffness.

Second Degree Burn A burn marked by pain, blistering, and superficial destruction of dermis

with edema and hyperemia of the tissues beneath the burn.

Seizure An abnormal electrical discharge in the brain.

Semi-Fowler's position A position in which the patient lies on the back with the trunk elevated

at an approximate 30-degree angle.

Sexual Assault Illegal sexual contact that may involve force, but not required, upon a

person without consent or is inflicted upon a person who is incapable of

giving consent.

Shortness of Breath Difficulty in drawing sufficient breath: labored breathing.

Sinusitis Inflammation of a sinus of the skull.



correction	Transing Trotocols
Standard Procedures	Precautions that integrate and expand the elements of universal precautions into a standard of care designed to protect health- care personnel and patients from pathogens that can spread by blood or any other body fluid, excretion, or secretion. Standard precautions apply to contact with 1) blood, 2) all body fluids, secretions, and excretions, and 3) mucous membranes. Saliva has always been considered a potentially infectious material in dental infection control; thus, no operational difference exists in clinical dental practice between universal precautions and standard precautions.
Sore Throat	Painful throat due to inflammation of the faucets and pharynx.
Sprain	A sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint causing the stretching or tearing of ligaments and often rupture of blood vessels with hemorrhage into the tissues, also, a condition resulting from a sprain that is usually marked by swelling, inflammation, hemorrhage, and discoloration.
Sputum	The matter discharged from the air passages in diseases of the lungs, bronchi, or upper respiratory tract that contains mucus and often pus, blood, fibrin, bacterial products.
Sty	An inflamed swelling of a sebaceous gland at the margin of an eyelid – called also <i>hordeolum</i> .
Sunburn	Inflammation of the skin caused by overexposure to ultraviolet radiation especially from sunlight.
Superficial	Of, relating to, or located near the surface.
Symmetry	Correspondence in size, shape, and relative position of parts on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plan or about a center or axis.
Symptomatic	Having the characteristics of a particular disease but arising from another cause.
Tachycardia	Relatively rapid heart action whether physiological (as after exercise) or pathological.
Tarry Stool	An evacuation from the bowels having the color of tar caused especially

Tension Headache Headache marked by mild to moderate pain of variable duration that

hemorrhage in the stomach or small intestine.

affects both sides of the head and is typically accompanied by

contraction of neck and scalp muscles.



Third Degree Burn A severe burn characterized by destruction of the skin through the depth

of the dermis and possibly into underlying tissues, loss of fluid, and

sometimes shock.

Tinea Cruris A fungal infection involving especially the groin and perineum.

Tissue Perfusion The state in which an individual experiences a decrease in nutrition and

oxygenation at the cellular level due to a deficit in capillary blood supply.

Toothache Pain in or about a tooth – called also *odontalgia*.

Torsion A twisting or rotation of a part on its long axis.

Tourniquet A device (as a bandage twisted tight with a stick) to check bleeding or

blood flow.

Turgor The normal state of turgidity and tension in living cell.

Tympanic Membrane A thin membrane separating the middle ear from the inner part of the

external auditory canal that vibrates in response to sound energy and transmits the resulting mechanical vibrations to the structures of the

middle ear.

Unconscious Not marked by conscious thought, sensation, or feeling.

Uremia Accumulation in the blood of constituents normally eliminated in the

urine that produces a severe toxic condition and usually occurs in

severe kidney disease.

Urgency A sudden compelling need to urinate or defecate.

Vertigo A disordered state which is associated with various disorders (as of the

inner ear) and in which the individual or the individual's surrounding

seem to whirl dizzily.

Vesicle A small abnormal elevation of the outer layer of skin enclosing a watery

liquid.

Wheeze To breathe with difficulty usually with a whistling sound.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CLINICAL SERVICES APPROVED ABBREVIATION LIST

Α	RESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CLINICA	D	
AAOx3	awake, alert, oriented to time, place, person	DOA	dead on arrival
ABC	airway, breathing, and circulation	DOT	directly observed therapy
abd abdomen		DT	diphtheria and tetanus toxoid
ad lib	as desired	Dx	diagnosis
AFB	acid-fast bacillus		ÿ
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome		
AMA	against medical advise		
amt	amount		
		E	
В		ECG or EKG	electrocardiogram
BE	barium enema	Echo	echocardiogram
bil	bilateral	EDC	expected date of confinement
ВМ	bowel movement	EEG	electroencephalogram
BG	Blood Glucose	EENT	eye, ear, nose, and throat
BP	blood pressure	ENT	ear, nose, and throat
bpm	beats per minute	ER	Emergency Room
BRP	bathroom privileges		
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen		
		F	
С		F	Fahrenheit
C&S	culture and sensitivity	FBS	fasting blood sugar
C/O	Complain(t)s of	F/U	follow-up
		FME	Forensic Medical Exam
CA	cancer	FUO	fever of unknown origin
Caps	capsules	Fx	fracture
cath	catheterization or catheter		
CBC	complete blood count	G	
CHF	Congestive Heart Failure	GB	gallbladder
cm	centimeter	GC	gonorrhea culture/ gonococcal
CNS	Central Nervous System	GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	GI	gastrointestinal
CSF	cerebral spinal fluid	gm	gram
c-spine	cervical spine	GU	genitourinary
CT Scan	computer tomography scan	GYN	gynecology
СТМ	Chlor-trimeton	Н	
CVA	Cerebral Vascular Accident	HA	headache
CXR	chest x-ray	H&P	history and physical
C-PAP	continuous positive airway pressure	Hct	hematocrit
D		hgb	hemoglobin
D & C	dilation and curettage	HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
DC	discontinue	hr(s)	hour(s)
Diff	differential	Ht	height
DM	dextromethorphan/cough suppressant	Hx	history

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CLINICAL SERVICES APPROVED ABBREVIATION LIST

1		N	
I & D	incision and drainage	NS	normal saline
1&0	intake and output	N/S	no show
IM	intramuscular	N&V	nausea and vomiting
inj	injection		
IPPB	intermediate positive pressure breathing	0	
IUD	intrauterine device	O2	oxygen
IV	intravenous	ОВ	obstetrics
IVP	intravenous pyelogram	OD	overdose
		oint	ointment
K		OPD	out-patient department
kg	kilogram	Ophth	ophthalmology
KOP	keep on person	OT	occupational therapy
KUB	x-ray of kidney, ureter, and bladder	OTC	over-the -counter
KVO	keep vein open	oz	ounce
L			
L	liter		
lab	laboratory	Р	
lat	lateral	Р	pulse
lb	pound	PAP	Papanicolaou's smear
liq	liquid	per	by or through
LLQ	left lower quadrant	PERRLA	pupils equal, round, reactive to light and accommodation
LMP	last menstrual period	PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
LP	lumbar puncture	ро	by mouth
lt	left	post	posterior
LUQ	left upper quadrant	Post Op	post-operative
		PP	post-partum
М		рр	post-prandial
MD	medical doctor	PPD	purified protein derivative
mEq	milliequivalent	Pre-Op	pre-operative
mg	milligram	Prep	prepare
ml	milliliter	PRN	as needed
mm	millimeter	Pro-time	prothrombin time
MRSA	methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus	pt	patient
MI	myocardial infarction	PT	physical therapy
N			
neg	negative	Q	
NKA	no known allergies		
NPO	nothing by mouth		
NRB	non-rebreather		

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CLINICAL SERVICES APPROVED ABBREVIATION LIST

R		T	
R	respiration	T	temperature
RBC	red blood count	T&A	tonsils and adenoids
resp	respiratory	Tabs	tablets
RL	Ringer's Lactate Solution	ТВ	tuberculosis
RLQ	right lower quadrant	Tbsp	tablespoon
R/O	rule out	TMJ	Temporal Mandibular Joint
ROM	range of motion	ТО	telephone order
rt	right	TPR	temperature, pulse, and respiration
RTC	return to clinic	Tsp	teaspoon
RUQ	right upper quadrant	TUR	transurethral resection
Rx	prescription	Tx	treatment
S		U	
S/C	sick call	UA	urinalysis
Sc	subcutaneously	UCG	urinary chorionic gonadotrophin
sed rate	sedimentation rate		(pregnancy test)
SGOT	serum glutamic oxaloacetic	URI	upper respiratory infection
SGPT	serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase	UTI	urinary tract infection
SOAP	subjective data, objective data, assessment, plan		
SOB	shortness of breath	V	
sol	solution	VD	venereal disease
spec	specimen	VO	verbal order
SS Enema	soap suds enema	vs	vital signs
S/S	Signs and symptoms		
STAT	immediately		
STD	sexually transmitted disease	W	
STI	Sexually transmitted infection	WBC	white blood count
		w/c	wheelchair
		WNL	within normal limits
		wt	weight





Official "Do Not Use" List

- This list is part of the Information Management standards
- Does not apply to preprogrammed health information technology systems (i.e. electronic medical records or CPOE systems), but remains under consideration for the future

Organizations contemplating introduction or upgrade of such systems should strive to eliminate the use of dangerous abbreviations, acronyms, symbols and dose designations from the software.

Official "Do Not Use" List

Do Not Use	Potential Problem	Use Instead
U, u (unit)	Mistaken for "o"	Write "unit"
	(zero), the number "4"	
	(four) or "cc"	
IU (International	Mistaken for IV	Write "International
Unit)	(intravenous) or the	Unit"
	number 10 (ten)	
Q.D., QD, q.d., qd	Mistaken for each	Write "daily"
(daily)	other	
Q.O.D., QOD, q.o.d,	Period after the Q	Write "every other
qod	mistaken for "I" and	day"
(every other day)	the "O" mistaken for "I	
Trailing zero (X.o	Decimal point is	Write X mg
mg)*	missed	Write o.X mg
Lack of leading zero		
(.X mg)		
MS	Can mean morphine	Write "morphine
	sulfate or magnesium	sulfate"
	sulfate	Write "magnesium sulfate"
MSO ₄ and MgSO ₄	Confused for one	
	another	

Applies to all orders and all medication-related documentation that is handwritten (including free-text computer entry) or on pre-printed forms.

*Exception: A "trailing zero" may be used only where required to demonstrate the level of precision of the value being reported, such as for laboratory results, imaging studies that report size of lesions, or catheter/tube sizes. It may not be used in medication orders or other medication-related documentation.

Development of the "Do Not Use" List

In 2001, The Joint Commission issued a *Sentinel Event Alert* on the subject of medical abbreviations. A year later, its Board of Commissioners approved a National Patient Safety Goal requiring accredited organizations to develop and implement a list of abbreviations not to use. In 2004, The Joint Commission created its "Do Not Use" List to meet that goal. In 2010, NPSG.02.02.01 was integrated into the Information Management standards as elements of performance 2 and 3 under IM.02.02.01.

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FACT SHEFT

For more information

- Contact the Standards Interpretation Group at 630-792-5900.
- Complete the <u>Standards</u> <u>Online Question Submission</u> <u>Form.</u>

Federal Bureau of Prisons Clinical Guidance Management of VZV Infections December 2016

APPENDIX 3. VARICELLA CONTACT INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

A contact investigation should be initiated whenever a single case of chickenpox is suspected. The contact investigation steps below may overlap in time. Promptly evaluate close contacts as they are identified.

✓					TASK		
	1. IDENTIFY, ISOLATE, and CONFIRM varicella case; complete varicella timeline below.						
			opriately isolate sus n treatment, if indicate				ng inmates. Hold (SENTRY/BEMR).
		b. Cons	ider lab confirmation	n, particularly if	dinical presenta	tion is atypical. See	Appendix 1.
		for th	mine the exposure a ne varicella contacts. //www.bop.gov/resour	Utilize the <i>Var</i>	icella Timeline	Calculator available	
C.1	I. Ex	POSURE P	ERIOD for Varicella C	ase (time perio	od when VZV e	xposure could hav	e occurred)
peri	od	from 10 to		nset of rash. Kr	nowing these da		dates for the incubation tigator to determine when
l_		=	Date varicella case	developed rash	ı		
l_		<u>/ =</u>	EXPOSURE PERIOD for	varicella case	began (21 days	s <i>before</i> rash deve l d	ped)
_		=	EXPOSURE PERIOD for	varicella case	ended (10 days	s before rash develo	ped)
c.2	. Inf	ECTIOUS P	PERIOD for Varicella C	ase (time peri	od when case	was able to transm	it VZV)
The	infe	ctious per	riod is used to identify	the group of co	ntacts who were	e exposed while the	case was infectious.
l_	1	<u>/</u> = I	NFECTIOUS PERIOD for	varicella case	begins (2 days	before rash develop	ped)
l_	1	<u>/</u> = I	NFECTIOUS PERIOD for	varicella case	ends (when all	lesions are crusted,	4-7 days after rash onset)
c.3	B. Inc	UBATION F	PERIOD for Varicella C	contact (time p	period from VZ	V exposure to onse	et of varicella)
The	The incubation period is used to determine when susceptible contacts are at risk for developing varicella.					ping varicella.	
-	= Date exposure began. If contact has been ongoing, then the "date exposure began" is the date that the case infectious period began. Date may vary depending on exposure history.						
_			Date exposure ended that the case was isol This date may vary de	ated from gener	al population or	(2) the end of the o	
_		/ = I	NCUBATION PERIOD FOR	contact begin	s (10 days after	exposure to varicel	a case began)
_		/ = I	NCUBATION PERIOD FOR	contact ends	(21 days after e	xposure to varicella	case ended)
c.4	VAR	RICELLA TI	MELINE: Fill in the da	tes calculated i	in c.1c.3. abo	ve.	
		for Va From 21 to	SURE PERIOD aricella Case o 10 days before of rash in case	for Various From 2 day until all les	ous Period cella Case s before rash sions crusted after onset)	for Varice From 10 day with varicella 21 days after	ION PERIOD Ila Contacts s after contact case began until contact ended if VariZIG)
	P.	aine	Ends	Regine	Ends	Regins	Ende
	ье	gins ▼	± iius	Begins ▼	Ends ▼	Begins ▼	Ends ▼
Date	:	1	1		,	1	
	_		Date Rash	Started/			If VariZIG:/
				(Appendi	x 3, page 1 of 4)		



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✓		Task		
	2.	Make notifications regarding the potential for a varicella outbreak.		
		 a. Notify correctional management officials of the varicella case and the anticipated need to stop movement of contacts. b. Alert facility clinicians and staff regarding the need to detect and report new cases. c. Report to BOP regional & central offices per BOP policy. d. Report to local public health authorities (if required). 		
	3.	Convene contact investigation team and issue "Varicella Alerts."		
		 a. Identify team leader. Identify roles and responsibilities of team members. b. Develop plan for managing contact investigation data. c. Develop communication plan for staff, inmates, and visitors. d. Issue Varicella Alerts (see sample notifications at http://sallyport.bop.gov/co/hsd/infectious disease/index.jsp. 		
	4.	Identify contacts with "significant exposure" and prioritize contacts.		
	E: in ar	nen identifying contacts, "significant exposure" to varicella is defined as follows: exposure is defined as at least one hour of contact with nasopharyngeal secretions or lesions, face-to-face iteraction, or sharing indoor airspace during the infectious period (2 days before rash onset until all lesions recrusted or until the inmate with varicella was isolated). Consider all inmates in a housing unit that share a formmon area to be "contacts."		
		a. Obtain inmate traffic history to obtain housing, work, and school and social locations during infectious period. Consider touring exposure sites to evaluate transmission potential. Facility/housing		
		b. Interview index case for close contacts, recent visitors, and activities.		
		 c. Identify inmate contacts who are "high risk" (pregnant or immunocompromised). Check CD4 count for HIV infected inmate contacts. 		
		d. Identify inmate contacts who are scheduled to release or transfer to another institution or to residential reentry within the 21-day incubation period.		
		Identify inmate contacts who have transferred out to another correctional facility. Provide Regional/Central Office with Sentry ranges associated with where varicella case was housed so report can be generated.		
	5.	Stop transfers of identified inmate contacts pending Varicella IgG results.		
	tra mo Va	using unit contacts and other identified contacts with "significant exposure" who are scheduled to be insferred to another correctional facility or to Residential Reentry during their incubation period shall not be oved until it has been determined that the contact has confirmation of immunity (i.e., VZV IgG positive), ricella contacts should be placed on "Medical Hold" and not be transferred until 21 days after their exposure ded or until a positive IgG result is obtained.		
	6.	Educate staff and inmates.		
	tow	aff and inmates should be provided general information about chickenpox (staff recalls, staff emails, inmate on halls). Emphasis should be placed on the importance of promptly reporting inmates with varicella mptoms, i.e., fever and rash.		
	7.	Check if contacts have varicella symptoms.		
	As	sess each identified contact for symptoms of chickenpox.		
		(Appendix 3, page 2 of 4)		

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✓	Task		
	8.	Test for varicella IgG for selected groups of contacts.	
		a. Create a linelist of varicella contacts who should be tested for Varicella IgG below. EXCEL linelist can be accessed at: http://sallyport.bop.gov/co/hsd/infectious_disease/index.jsp .	
		b. Obtain STAT Varicella IgG blood test for the following contacts with "significant exposure" and without history of a positive IgG:	
		 Inmates due to be transferred during the incubation period (NOTE: In detention centers, because of the high frequency of inmate movement, it is generally necessary to test all housing unit contacts) 	
		High-risk inmates (HIV-infected, pregnant, or immunocompromised)	
		Cellmate(s) of chicken pox case	
		Health care orderlies or attendants (who could potentially expose high-risk inmates to varicella)	
		 Inmates with work assignments who could expose others (e.g., van drivers, workers at adjacent facility) 	
	With the exception of detention center settings, it is generally recommended to test only the groups listed above, not all inmate contacts.		
	IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not order IgM tests for inmate contacts because of high rates of false positive results.		
	INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULTS:		
	IgG positive or reactive: Means contact is immune to varicella. No follow-up is required. Inmate can be housed in general population and continue with any previously scheduled movement out of institution.		
		IgG negative or non- reactive: Means that the contact is susceptible to varicella and is at risk for developing chickenpox during 10–21 days following exposure (>28 days if VariZIG was administered). IgG negative inmates contacts shall not be transferred outside the institution during this time period.	
	9.	Make decisions about housing within the institution.	
	+	See Step 1 above for information on determining the incubation period.	
		To prevent exposing another housing unit, it is recommended that inmates housed in the same housing unit as a chicken pox case (the "exposed housing unit") not be moved to another housing unit during the incubation period.	
	•	Avoid moving new inmates into the "exposed housing unit" during the incubation period.	
	•	Do not move immunocompromised inmates into the "exposed housing unit" during the incubation period.	
		Consider moving identified close contacts not currently housed in the "exposed housing unit" into that unit	

(Appendix 3, page 3 of 4)

develops chickenpox, the other susceptible contact will be re-exposed.

Note: In general, it is not recommended that "exposed housing units" be locked down.

Consider <u>individually</u> isolating IgG-negative cellmates until the end of the 21-day incubation period. If isolating IgG-negative inmate contacts, it is recommended that they not be housed together—if one

to avoid exposing another housing unit.



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Task		
10. Consider post-exposure prophylaxis.		
In rare instances post-exposure prophylaxis may be indicated. It should only be pursued after consultation with Regional/Central office.		
 VARICELLA VACCINATION. To be effective, post-exposure varicella vaccination must be administered within 3-5 days post-exposure, a time-frame that is rarely feasible in the correctional setting. Varicella vaccination can be considered for IgG negative contacts in outbreak situations with multiple generations of varicella cases. 		
→ See Appendix 4 for more information.		
Notes:		
HIV infection with CD4 less than 200 cells/μL and pregnancy are contraindications to varicella vaccination. HIV status and pregnancy status must be known prior to vaccination.		
Varicella vaccine must be kept frozen at -15°C (5°F) or colder. The vaccine is reconstituted at room temperature with a diluent and must then be administered within 30 minutes.		
 VARIZIG. Post-exposure prophylaxis with VariZIG should be considered for susceptible (VZV IgG negative) inmates who are pregnant or who are HIV-infected with a CD4 less than 200 cells/µL or severely immunocompromised. VariZIG is ideally administered within 4 days post-exposure, but can be administered within 10 days of exposure. 		
→ See Appendix 5 for more information.		
11. Observe for new cases of chickenpox.		
a. Prompt identification and isolation of new varicella cases is critically important to control varicella. During the 21-day incubation period observe for new varicella cases. Continue to educate correctional staff and exposed inmates about the need to report inmates with symptoms (especially fever and rash).		
b. It is recommended that exposed inmates who have been identified as IgG negative be evaluated daily for signs and symptoms of varicella. Utilize a low threshold of suspicion of chickenpox for isolation of potential cases and for treatment of immunocompromised contacts who develop symptoms.		
c. With any new cases, return to Steps 1–10 above.		
12. Summarize outbreak.		
# of cases # treated # hospitalized		
# of contacts		
Factors that contributed to the outbreak		
How to prevent future outbreaks Recommendations for response to future outbreaks		
(Appendix 3, page 4 of 4)		

GOTO: http://www.bop.gov/resources/health_care_mngmt.jsp for complete document.

NURSE (Print Name)	SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF NURSE	LICENSE #	DATE

Copy as needed

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/

PROPER USE OF A NON-REBREATHER MASK



- 1. CONNECT THE TUBING TO AN OXYGEN SOURCE (CYLINDER OR WALL OXYGEN ONLY! NO CONCENTRATORS) AND TURN THE FLOW REGULATOR TO 15 LPM.
- 2. WAIT FOR THE RESEVIOR BAG TO INFLATE FULLY AND <u>THEN</u> PLACE THE MASK ON THE PATIENT.
 - *To inflate bag fully, place a finger over the oxygen inlet valve inside the mask to block oxygen flow until bag is fully inflated.
- 3. IT IS NORMAL FOR THE BAG TO PARTIALLY DEFLATE DURING INHALATION BUT SHOULD REFILL QUICKLY. MONITOR THE PATIENT'S RESPIRATORY STATUS INCLUDING BREATH SOUNDS, RESPIRATORY RATE, HEART RATE AND PULSE OXIMETRY.
- 4. PATIENTS AT RISK FOR VOMITING MUST BE MONITORED AT CLOSELY IF WEARING A MASK.

PLEASE NOTE THAT A NON-REBREATHER MASK IS FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A LONG-TERM SOLUTION FOR PATIENTS REQUIRING OXYGEN. A PATIENT REQUIRING A NON-REBREATHER SHOULD BE EVALUATED FOR NEED OF TRANSPORT TO AN OUTSIDE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT!

TASER EXPOSURE/REMOVAL OF BARBS

SUBJECTIVE (S): Patient's statement/complaints: Inquire about presence or absence of burning at site, dizziness, chest pain, irregular heartbeats, injuries/injuries from falling. Inquire about chronic cardiac conditions.

OBJECTIVE (O): Vital Signs (TPR, BP, pulse oximetry and weight), Assess level of consciousness and responsiveness (especially continuing agitation, aggression, intoxication, and mental status changes, such as disorientation and psychotic behavior). Assess skin integrity/irritation at exposure/probe site. Assess for signs of other injuries. Repeat vital signs prior to discharge from healthcare.

ASSESSMENT (A): Alteration in Comfort related to taser exposure. Potential for Infection related to barbs

PLAN (P): Consult provider if:

- Taser probe cannot be easily removed or if ocular, genital or vascularpenetration is evident
- If patient reports cardiac symptoms, such as chest pain; or if shortness of breath and irregular pulse evident
- History of chronic heart disease
- Altered mental status or level of cooperation
- Pregnancy
- Injuries suggesting head or other significant trauma from falling
- If skin is broken and tetanus status is greater than 5 years
- Condition not responding to protocol

Removal of Barbs:

- Embedded Taser probes can be removed from most areas by using one hand to stretch the skin surrounding the probe taut and the other hand to remove the probe with a rapid, firm pull.
- Cleanse gently with mild antiseptic or soap and water; apply topical antibiotic ointment
- Instruct patient to notify health care staff if symptoms worsen or change,including:
 - Fever or heat around the wound
 - Red streaks up from the wound
 - Foul smell from wound drainage
 - Increased wound drainage

Wound Management and Tetanus Prophylaxis

Appropriate tetanus prophylaxis should be administered as soon as possible following a wound but should be given even to patients who present late for medical attention. This is because the incubation period is quite variable; most cases occur within 8 days, but the incubation period can be as short as 3 days or as long as 21 days.

For patients who have been vaccinated against tetanus previously but who are not up to date, there is likely to be little benefit in administering human tetanus immune globulin more than 1 week or so after the injury. However, for patients thought to be completely unvaccinated, human tetanus immune globulin should be given up to 21 days following the injury; Td or Tdap should be given concurrently to such patients.

DT: diphtheria-tetanus toxoids adsorbed; DTP/DTwP: diphtheria-tetanus whole-cell pertussis; DTaP: diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis; Td: tetanus-diphtheria toxoids absorbed; Tdap: booster tetanus toxoid-reduced diphtheria toxoid-acellular pertussis; TT: tetanus toxoid.

* Tetanus toxoid may have been administered as DT, DTP/DTwP (no longer available in the United States), DTaP, Td, Tdap, or TT (no longer available in the United States).

¶ Such as, but not limited to, wounds contaminated with dirt, feces, soil, or saliva; puncture wounds; avulsions; or wounds resulting from missiles, crushing, burns, or frostbite.

Δ The preferred vaccine preparation depends upon the age and vaccination history of the patient:

- <7 years: DTaP.</p>
- Under immunized children ≥7 and <11 years who have not received Tdap previously: Tdap.Children who receive Tdap at age 7 through 9 years should receive another dose of Tdap atage 11 through 12 years.</p>
- ≥11 years: A single dose of Tdap is preferred to Td for all individuals in this age group who have not previously received Tdap; otherwise, Td or Tdap can be administered without preference. Pregnant women should receive Tdap during each pregnancy.
- ♦ 250 units intramuscularly at a different site than tetanus toxoid; intravenous immune globulin should be administered if human tetanus immune globulin is not available. Persons with HIV infection or severe immunodeficiency who have contaminated wounds should also receive human tetanus immune globulin, regardless of their history of tetanus immunization.
- § The vaccine series should be continued through completion as necessary.
- ¥ Booster doses given more frequently than every 5 years are not needed and can increase adverse effects.

References:

1. Liang JL, Tiwari T, Moro P, et al. Prevention of Pertussis, Tetanus, and Diphtheria with Vaccines in the UnitedStates: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). MMWR Recomm Rep 2018; 67:1.

Havers FP, Moro PL, Hunter P, et al. Use of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussisvaccines: Updated recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices - United States, 2019. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020; 69:77.

2022- Nursing Protocols Medication List

 Medication	Associated Protocol
Acetaminophen 325mg (Tylenol)	Burns, Dental, Genitourinary, HEENT, Musculoskeletal, Trauma
Albuterol Nebulizer Treatment Unit Dose	Respiratory Distress
Aspirin 325mg or 81mg chew	Chest pain
Ativan 2mg	Anaphylactic Reaction, Hypoglycemia, Seizure-like Activity, Suspected Drug or Alcohol Withdrawal, Suspected Drug Overdose
Benzoyl Peroxide	Integument
Bisacodyl (Dulcolax) 5mg	Digestive
Calamine Lotion	Integumentary
Carbamide Peroxide (Debrox)	HEENT
Chlorpheniramine 4mg (CTM)	HEENT
Docusate Sodium 100mg (Colace)	Digestive
Epinephrine 1:1000 .05ml	Emergency
Glucagon Injection	Hypoglycemia
Glucose Gel 15gm	Hypoglycemia
Ibuprofen 200mg (Advil)	Burns, Dental, Genitourinary, HEENT, Musculoskeletal, Trauma
Naloxone Nasal (Narcan Nasal Spray) 4mg/0.1mL	Burns, Chest Pain, Correctional Environment, Digestive, Genitourinary, Head Injury, HEENT, Hyperglycemia, Hypoglycemia, Integument, Musculoskeletal, Neurological Impairment, Respiratory Distress, Seizure-like Activity, Suspected Drug or Alcohol Withdrawal, Suspected Drug Overdose, Trauma
Normal Saline	Anaphylactic Reaction, Burns, Chest Pain, Correctional Environment, Dental, Digestive, Genitourinary, Head Injury, HEENT, Hyperglycemia, Hypoglycemia, Integument, Musculoskeletal, Neurological Impairment, Respiratory Distress, Seizure-like Activity, Sexual Assault – PREA, Suspected Drug or Alcohol Withdrawal, Suspected Drug Overdose, Trauma
Oxygen	Anaphylactic Reaction, Burns, Chest Pain, Correctional Environment, Dental, Digestive, Genitourinary, Head Injury, HEENT, Hyperglycemia, Hypoglycemia, Integument, Musculoskeletal, Neurological Impairment, Respiratory Distress, Seizure-like Activity, Sexual Assault – PREA, Suspected Drug or Alcohol Withdrawal, Suspected Drug Overdose, Trauma
Pyrethrin Preparation (RID)	Integument
Simethicone 125mg	Digestive
Stock Antacid	Digestive
Stock Hemorrhoid Preparation	Digestive
Stock Topical Corticosteroid Preparation	Integument
Stock Topical Antifungal Preparation	Integument
Sublingual Nitroglycerin 0.4mg	Chest pain
Tetanus Toxoid 0.5ml	Burns
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Understanding the FLACC Pain Score

Criteria	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2
Face	No particular expression or smile	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, uninterested	Frequent to constant quivering chin, clenched jaw
Legs	Normal position or relaxed	Uneasy, restless, tense	Kicking, or legs drawn up
Activity	Lying quietly, normal position, moves easily	Squirming, shifting back and forth, tense	Arched, rigid or jerking
Cry	No cry (awake or asleep)	Moans or whimpers; occasional complaint	Crying steadily, screams or sobs, frequent complaints
Consolability	Content, relaxed	Reassured by occasional touching, hugging or being talked to, distractible	Difficult to console or comfort

Instructions:

Patients who are awake:

- Observe for at least 2-5 minutes
- Observe legs and body uncovered
- Reposition patient or observe activity; assess body for tenseness and tone
- Initiate consoling interventions if needed

Patients who are asleep:

- Observe for at least 5 minutes or longer
- Observe body and legs uncovered
- If possible, reposition the patient
- Touch the body and assess for tenseness and tone

Each category is scored on the 0-2 scale which results in a total score of 0-10

- 0 = Relaxed and comfortable
- 1-3 = Mild discomfort
- 4-6 = Moderate pain
- 7-10 = Severe discomfort/pain