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STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN JAILS

January 1987

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NATIONAL COMMISSION OF CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE

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STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN JAILS

JANUARY 1987

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NCJRS
MAR 10 1987
ACQUISITIONS

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The revision of Standards for Health Services in Jails by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) was accomplished with the advice and cooperation of number of individuals and organizations. Foremost among these was the ad hoc task force consisting of the following individuals:

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In addition to the task force, individuals in health care specialty areas were asked to review the standards related to their professions: Robert Hilton, R.Ph. (named to the Commission's Board of Directors by the American Pharmaceutical Association) on the pharmaceutical standard; Barbara Hladki, M.S., R.D., and her colleagues from the American Dietetic Association on the standards governing food services; Joan Banach, R.R.A., and her colleagues from the American Medical Record Association, on the medical record standards. The dental standard was developed by the Council on Dental Health and Health Planning of the American Dental Association. Further, copies of the draft of the revised standards were sent to all members of NCCHC's Board of Directors and to their supporting organizations, as well as to numerous individuals working in correctional health care, including medical society representatives, Commission surveyors, and practitioners. The critiques received were invaluable in shaping the final standards.

Finally, special thanks are due to the Medical Trust, one of The Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Culpeper Foundation, for grants supporting the standards revision project. The time, effort, and contributions of all of these individuals and organizations are gratefully acknowledged.

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PREFACE

The standards contained in this document are a revision of the September 1981 Standards for Health Services in Jails of the American Medical Association. The revision was supported primarily through a grant from the Medical Trust, one of The Pew Charitable Trusts, with additional funding from the Culpeper Foundation and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. The National Commission is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt (501)(c)(3) corporation whose Board of Directors is composed of individuals named by the following professional associations:

American Academy* of Child Psychiatry
American Academy of Family Physicians
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Academy of Physician Assistants
American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law
American Association of Public Health Physicians
American Bar Association
American College of Emergency Physicians
American College of Physicians
American Correctional Health Services Association
American Dental Association
American Diabetes Association
American Dietetic Association
American Jail Association
American Medical Association
American Medical Record Association
American Nurses' Association
American Osteopathic Association
American Pharmaceutical Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American Public Health Association
American Society of Internal Medicine
Health Insurance Association of America
John Howard Association
National Association of Counties
National Medical Association
National Sheriffs' Association

The Commission's primary purpose is the improvement of health care delivery in the nation's jails, prisons, and juvenile confinement facilities by continuing the accreditation program initiated by the American Medical Association, supplying technical assistance, holding training programs and educational conferences, and developing and disseminating publications on correctional health care.

These standards reflect the viewpoint of the National Commission regarding adequate medical care and health services in jails. They are minimal. The basis of the standards is the belief that the health care provided in institutions should be equivalent to that available in the community and subject to the same regulations. Jails are expected to observe local, state, and federal laws on the delivery of health care in their jurisdictions.

The standards were written to guide institutions in providing adequate health care and ensuring continuity of care. They are most applicable to detention centers and correctional facilities. Other types of facilities, such as police lockups, are encouraged to use these standards if their population size and methods of operation make such use feasible. Although some of the standards may not apply to short-term holding centers, the principles of adequate care and continuity of care do apply. Thus, any size or type of facility housing pre-trial detainees and convicted misdemeanants may evaluate its health care program using these standards. The standards also are meant to apply equally to institutions housing women and men. Facilities with both men and women do not comply with the standards if the required services are available to one sex but not to the other.

Implementation of these standards assumes a multidisciplinary model of health care delivery. All levels of the medical, dental, and mental health professional staffs need to be involved in working toward compliance. Where the health services are not organized under a single authority, regular communication among medical, mental health, and dental staff members is even more crucial. The standards also place responsibility on the health care staff to consult with non-medical colleagues in the management of inmates with special health problems. Thus, the health services must function as part of the overall jail program, which requires close cooperation between health professionals and the facility's staff and administration.

Standards are acknowledged criteria for qualitative and/or quantitative measurement of health care delivery systems. The Commission's standards form the basis of its program to accredit health care systems in jails. Accreditation means professional and public recognition of good performance, and, through the implementation of standards, is the foundation for professionalization of and public support for correctional health care as a specialty. Implementation of these standards should result in increased efficiency of health care delivery, greater cost-effectiveness, and better overall health protection for inmates, staff members, and the community at large. Further, these standards should assist administrators in planning, developing, and budgeting for health services. Clinicians also should find them helpful in establishing priorities, determining services, identifying referral sources, allocating health resources, and training health care and correctional personnel.

There are 71 standards in this document, organized under six topics. Certain standards (N = 28) are identified as essential and others (N = 43) as important. For accreditation for two years, all applicable essential standards and 85% of the applicable important standards must be met.

Following each standard is a discussion section, which elaborates on the standard and, in some instances, identifies alternative approaches to compliance. Key terms are defined in the discussion section, if not in the standard itself, and also can be found in the glossary and the index.

SECTION A. ADMINISTRATION

J-01. Responsible Health Authority (essential)

The jail has a designated health authority who is on site at least once a week and is responsible for health care services pursuant to a written agreement, contract, or job description. The health authority may be a physician, a health administrator, or an agency. When this authority is other than a physician, final medical judgments rest with a single designated responsible physician licensed in the state.

Discussion. Health care is the sum of all actions, preventive and therapeutic, taken for the physical and mental well-being of a population. Among other aspects, health care includes medical, dental, mental health, and dietetic services, and environmental conditions.

The health authority's responsibilities include arranging for all levels of health care and ensuring the quality and accessibility of all health services provided to inmates. (It may be necessary for the jail to enter into written agreements with outside providers and facilities in order to meet all levels of care.) A health administrator is a person who by virtue of education (e.g., RN, MPH, MHA, or a related discipline) or experience is capable of assuming these responsibilities. Even where policies are established from a central office, there must be a designated health authority at the local level to ensure that policies are carried out.

A responsible physician is required in all instances; he or she makes the final medical judgments regarding the care provided to inmates at a specific facility. This includes reviewing the recommendations for treatment made by health care providers in the community. In most situations, the responsible physician will be the health authority. In many instances, the responsible physician also provides primary care.

J-02. Medical Autonomy (essential)

Although the health service staff is subject to the same security regulations as are other staff members, matters of medical, mental health, and dental judgment are the sole province of the responsible clinicians.

Discussion. The delivery of health care is a joint effort of administrators and health care providers and can be achieved only through mutual trust and cooperation. The health authority arranges for the availability and monitoring of health care services; the official responsible for the facility provides the administrative support for the accessibility of health services to inmates and the physical resources deemed necessary for the delivery of health care.

The term medical as used throughout these standards is intended to include psychiatric services, which are a part of the medical program.

J-03. Administrative Meetings and Reports (essential)

Health care (including psychiatric) services are discussed at least quarterly at documented administrative meetings among the local health authority, the official legally responsible for the jail, and other members of the health care and correctional staffs, as appropriate. Minutes of these meetings are kept or summaries are made; the minutes or summaries are distributed to attendees and copies are retained for

reference. In addition, there is a health service staff meeting at least monthly to review administrative procedural issues. Further, a statistical report of the types of health care rendered and their frequency is made at least once a year.

Discussion. Administrative meetings attended by medical and security personnel, held at least quarterly, are essential. Regular staff meetings that involve the health authority and the official legally responsible for the jail, and include discussions of health care services, meet compliance if minutes are kept. Meeting minutes must include an account of the effectiveness of the health care system, a description of any health environment factor that may need improvement, changes effected since the last report, and, if necessary, recommended corrective action.

It is also important for the health service staff members to meet among themselves. Monthly health service staff meetings give the supervisor(s) a regular opportunity to receive current information on all aspects of the institution's health care delivery. While the standard does not require minutes per se of these meetings, they should be documented in some fashion. Notations of when they were held and who attended and an outline of the topics discussed will suffice. Health care staff members are encouraged to attend other facility staff meetings, to promote a good working relationship within the staff.

The statistical report should state the number of inmates receiving health services by category of care, as well as other pertinent information (e.g., operative procedures, referrals to specialists, and ambulance services).

Meetings held and reports made more frequently than the standard requires also satisfy compliance.

J-04. Policies and Procedures (essential)

There is a manual of written policies and defined procedures specifically developed for the jail and approved by the health authority. It includes a statement regarding each standard listed in the table of contents of this document. Each policy, procedure, and program in the health care delivery system is reviewed at least annually and revised as necessary under the direction of the health authority. The manual bears the date of the most recent review or revision, and the signature of the reviewer(s). Policies revised after the annual review also are dated and signed.

Discussion. The importance of a manual that specifies the health care policies and procedures at a given facility cannot be over-stressed. Such a document serves as an important reference book for the existing health care staff and as an excellent training tool for orienting new health care staff members to the facility. A policy is a facility's official position on a particular issue. The procedure describes in detail how the policy is carried out. (See Appendix I for examples.)

The facility need not develop policies and procedures for standard J-61, Pregnant Inmates, and standard J-62, Prenatal Care, when women are not held there. There need not be a policy statement for standard J-17, Liaison Staff, when there is a full-time health care staff.

It is not required that each policy and procedure in the original manual be signed by the health authority. There may instead be a signed declaration at the beginning of the manual that the entire manual has been reviewed and approved. When changes to specific policies are made in the manual, they must be dated and signed by the health authority. (For ease of access, each policy should be cross-referenced with the appropriate NCCHC standard or standards.)

Annual review of policies, procedures, and programs is good management practice. This process allows the various changes made during the year to be formally incorporated into the agency's manual instead of accumulating in a series of scattered documents. More important, the process of annual review facilitates decision-making regarding previously discussed but unresolved matters.

J-05. Internal Quality Assurance (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures prescribe a system of quality assurance that includes regular chart review by the responsible physician of out-patient and (where applicable) in-patient medical records. Charts are reviewed at least monthly. In jails with an average daily population of 200 or more, identified problems are referred to a quality assurance committee, which meets at least quarterly. Documents are kept to verify that the chart reviews occur and (in large facilities) that the quality assurance committee meets.

Discussion. The responsible physician must be aware that patients are receiving appropriate care and that all written orders and procedures are properly carried out. The elements to be monitored in a chart review include the adequacy of treatment plans initiated by health care providers, the extent to which physicians' and dentists' orders have been carried out, the completeness and legibility of the medical record, the types of medication ordered and notations regarding their administration, and the implementation and countersigning of treatment protocols, when used.

The selection of charts can be random (e.g., every tenth chart), on the basis of the disease entity (e.g., all diabetics), or by a special criterion (e.g., all deaths). Certain events should be reviewed routinely: acute care hospital placements, medical emergencies, and conditions requiring outside medical services.

A quality assurance committee is a group of health care providers working at the facility who meet on a fixed schedule to conduct and/or to discuss the results of chart reviews. In addition to the responsible physician, such a committee usually includes representatives of other health services and departments such as nursing, pharmacy, medical records, dentistry, and psychiatry. The number of individuals serving on a quality assurance committee and the services and departments represented vary with the size of the staff and the types of health care provided on-site.

It should be noted that periodic reviews by outside groups such as grand juries and public health departments do not meet compliance. While reviews by legally entitled outside groups are encouraged as additional checks on the quality of care provided, they do not take the place of a systematic internal quality assurance program.

J-06. Peer Review (important)

Written policy defines the medical peer review program utilized by the facility.

Discussion. In 1976, the American Medical Association's House of Delegates resolved that "the American Medical Association endorse the principle that correctional facilities provide adequate medical care to their inmates which is subject to physician peer review in each community". The Commission supports this position and encourages facilities to develop relationships with their county medical societies. Formal peer review by physicians in the community helps to advance the effectiveness of the facility's health care delivery system.

Some county medical societies, upon request from a sheriff or an administrator, send in a team of specialists to review the jail's health care system and recommend changes. Others agree to include the jail's physician(s) in whatever peer review mechanism has been established for physicians practicing in the community.

J-07. Sharing of Information (important)

Written policy requires that the physician or his/her designee has access to information contained in the inmate's confinement record when the physician believes such information may be relevant to the inmate's health and course of treatment. Similarly, correctional staff members are apprised of certain medical conditions of inmates.

Discussion. Arrested and newly convicted persons frequently are in a state of high anxiety and forget details of their lives that may be important to their health. A review of an inmate's arrest and confinement record for previous drug and alcohol use and convictions, condition at the time of arrest, and possession of medication may be important to the physician in determining the health of the inmate. In addition, details of the crime itself may be important to mental health care professionals.

While correctional personnel should not have access to inmates' medical records, they should be told about inmates with chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes and epilepsy), mental instabilities (for instance, psychoses and suicidal ideation), and physical limitations, and about those on medication with potential side effects. Such information can help correctional officers to respond appropriately should a medical crisis occur.

J-08. Consultation on Special Needs Patients (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require consultation between the jail administrator and the responsible physician or their designees prior to the following actions being taken regarding patients who are diagnosed as having significant medical or psychiatric illnesses or developmental disabilities:

housing assignments;
program assignments;
disciplinary measures; and
admissions to and transfers from institutions.

Discussion. Maximum cooperation between custody personnel and health care providers is essential so that both groups are made aware of movements and decisions regarding special patients. Medical or psychiatric problems may complicate housing assignments, work assignments, or disciplinary management, which may have to be adjusted for the patient's safety. Also, inmates' medical and psychiatric problems should be reviewed prior to transfer. Aspects to consider in transferring these patients include suitability for travel based on medical evaluation, preparation of a summary or copy of pertinent medical record information (see standard J-66, Transfer of Medical Records, for guidelines), medication or other therapy required en route, and instructions to transporting personnel regarding medication or other special treatment.

J-09. Notification of Next of Kin (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require a system for the notification of the inmate's next of kin or legal guardian in case of serious illness (including major psychiatric disorders), injury, or death.

Discussion. The jail should have a set procedure for notifying an inmate's next of kin. The written policy should specify when such notification must occur (e.g., "any illness or injury resulting in hospitalization and in all cases of death") and who has the responsibility for such notification (such as the jail administrator, a chaplain, or the chief medical officer). Information regarding whom to notify should be sought from inmates.

J-10. Notification of Local Authorities (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that in the event of the death of an inmate, the medical examiner or coroner is notified immediately. If the death was unattended or under suspicious circumstances, a postmortem examination is requested.

Discussion. If the cause of death is unknown or the inmate was not under current medical care, a postmortem examination is in order. If the death was (or is suspected to be) due to suicide, it is suggested that a postmortem psychological profile be completed as well as an autopsy.

J-11. Forensic Information (important)

Written policy and procedures prohibit the jail's health care personnel from participating in the collection of certain information for forensic purposes.

Discussion. The role of the health care staff is to serve the health needs of inmate-patients. The position of its members as neutral, caring health care professionals is compromised when they are asked to collect information about inmates that may be used against the latter.

Performing psychological evaluations of inmates for use in adversarial proceedings and conducting body cavity searches for contraband are examples of inappropriate uses of a facility's health care staff. Such acts undermine the credibility of these professionals with their patients, and compromise them by asking them to participate in acts that are usually done without inmates' consent. Where state laws and regulations require that such acts be performed

by health care professionals, the services of outside providers should be obtained.

Regarding body cavity searches conducted for reasons of security, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association declared in July 1980 that they should be done in privacy by outside health care providers (as noted above) or by correctional personnel of the same sex as the inmate who have been trained by a physician or other health care provider to probe body cavities (without the use of instruments) so as to cause neither injury to tissue nor infection.

In the case of sexual assault (see standard J-59), health care professionals may gather evidence for forensic purposes with the consent of the inmate-victim. Similarly, court-ordered laboratory tests or radiology procedures may be performed by the jail's health personnel with the consent of the inmate.

J-12. Disaster Plan (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require that the health aspects of the jail's disaster plan be approved by the responsible health authority and the jail administrator. The health service unit's disaster plan is practiced at least annually, so that the staff is familiar with disaster preparation.

Discussion. Policy and procedures for health care services in the event of a man-made or natural disaster, or an internal (e.g., a riot) or external (e.g., mass arrests) disaster, must be coordinated with the security plan, incorporated into the institution's overall emergency plan, and made known to all personnel. Review of the health aspects of the disaster plan must be part of the initial orientation for all applicable personnel and part of on-going training.

Health aspects of the disaster plan should include but not be limited to the following: the triaging process; outlining where care will be provided; procedures and telephone numbers for calling health care personnel, ambulance, and hospital; evacuation of patients from the facility; specific roles of health care personnel; and a back-up plan. In case injuries need to be treated on-site, separate disaster supplies should be planned, stored, and regularly checked.

The need to practice the disaster plan cannot be overemphasized. Staff members must be familiar with disaster preparation. All personnel need to practice their roles so that they will respond appropriately in the event of an actual disaster. Furthermore, practicing the disaster plan helps to identify weaknesses in it that might otherwise remain uncorrected.

It is recommended that the facility's overall disaster plan be drilled annually. At a minimum, the standard requires that the health care portion of the disaster plan be practiced annually. Security representatives should participate with the health care staff in planning these drills to ensure that they run smoothly.

J-13. Environmental Inspections (important)

Written policy and procedures require that monthly sanitation inspections of the jail are conducted, and that written reports are submitted to the jail administrator and the health authority.

Discussion. A safe and sanitary environment promotes good health. The scope of the monthly inspection will vary with the size of the jail and its operations. In general, the areas to be inspected should include food preparation and storage, dining, inmate housing (including solitary confinement and segregation), toilets, baths, laundry, health service, and industrial operations. The inspections may be conducted by representatives of the health service staff, the correctional staff, an outside agency (such as the local health department), or any combination thereof. Regardless of who conducts the inspections, the health authority should review the safety and sanitation program to ensure that health environmental issues are adequately addressed.

It may be useful to develop a written checklist for these inspections; the completed checklist can serve as the written report also. For items to be inspected in the kitchen, see standard J-14. The check of the laundry should include a review of general cleaning and disinfection practices, and the handling of contaminated linen. Baths or showers should be examined for sanitation and to see that there are both hot and cold running water. Toilets should be in working order. Housing and health service areas should be clean. Finally, workplaces should be inspected for safety and sanitation.

J-14. Kitchen (important)

The kitchen, dining, and food storage areas are kept clean and sanitary for the preparation and serving of meals.

Discussion. A sanitary kitchen is essential to good health. The area should be free of rodents and insects; floors, walls, and ceilings, and ducts, pipes, and equipment should be free of particles (e.g., dirt, dust, and dried food). Traps and drains should be free of standing water and debris. Dishwashing equipment, freezers, and refrigerators should be equipped with working temperature gauges showing temperatures in accordance with public health requirements. Cooking and baking equipment, utensils, and food trays should be properly washed, rinsed, and sanitized. Smoking should be prohibited wherever food is stored, prepared, served, or held in open containers.

Food (raw and prepared) should be stored off the floor in closed containers, labeled with their contents and dated. If meals are transported to housing areas, the food should be protected from contamination, and the equipment used in the transportation should keep the food at the proper temperature. A sample tray of each meal served should be kept in the refrigerator for 24 hours (or longer as required by local regulations).

Jail administrators are encouraged to ask their local health departments to make regular inspections.

SECTION B. PERSONNEL

J-15. Licensure (essential)

State licensure, certification, or registration requirements and restrictions apply to health care personnel who provide services to inmates. Verification of current credentials is on file at the jail.

Discussion. When applicable laws are ignored, the quality of health care is compromised. Verification may consist of copies of current credentials or letters from the state licensing or certifying bodies regarding the status of credentials for currently employed personnel.

J-16. Job Descriptions (important)

Written job descriptions define the specific duties and responsibilities of personnel who serve in the jail's health care system. These are approved by the health authority, reviewed at least annually, and updated as needed.

Discussion. The job descriptions required by this standard are more than civil service job classifications. They are specific to the facility and to the position held. For example, for a nurse working the evening shift who is assigned to the infirmary, there should be a job description for "Infirmary Nurse, Evening Shift" that specifies the responsibilities associated with that position.

J-17. Liaison Staff (important)

In jails without any full-time qualified health personnel, written policy and defined procedures require that a designated health-trained staff member on each shift coordinate the health delivery services in the facility under the joint supervision of the responsible physician and the jail administrator.

Discussion. Invaluable services can be rendered by a health-trained correctional officer or another staff member (e.g., a social worker) who may, full- or part-time, review receiving screening forms for follow-up attention, facilitate sick call by having inmates and records available for the health provider, and help to carry out physicians' orders regarding such matters as diet, housing, and work assignments.

Qualified health personnel are physicians, dentists, nurses, and other professional and technical workers who by state law engage in activities that support, complement, or supplement the functions of physicians and/or dentists and who are licensed, registered, or certified as appropriate to their qualifications to practice; further, they practice only within their license, certification, or registration.

The health-trained staff may include correctional officers and other personnel without health care licenses who are trained in limited aspects of health care as determined by the responsible physician.

J-18. Staffing Levels (important)

An adequate number of health care staff members of varying types is available commensurate with the level of health services provided at the jail.

Discussion. The numbers and types of health care professionals required at a facility depend upon the size of the facility, the types (medical, dental, psychiatric) and scope (out-patient, specialty care, in-patient) of services delivered, and the needs of the inmate population. Staffing must be sufficient to ensure that medication is passed out as prescribed and that inmates have timely access to a physician. Also, special consideration should be given to the number of inmates in segregated housing, since the more restricted inmates' movement is, the more demands there are on staff time.

While it is difficult to establish staffing patterns that apply equally to all facilities, it is important to ensure that there is sufficient physician time. It is recommended that there be one full-time-equivalent physician in jails with an average daily population of 500 or greater. The tasks of the physician include conducting physical examinations; seeing patients in clinics; reviewing policies, procedures, and protocols; monitoring charts; holding staff meetings and in-service training programs; reviewing the results of laboratory and other diagnostic tests; co-signing charts; and developing individual treatment plans.

J-19. Training for Health Care Providers (essential)

A written plan approved by the health authority arranges for the participation of all health service personnel in initial orientation and on-going in-service training appropriate to their positions. It outlines the frequency and number of hours of in-service training for each category of the staff. A minimum of 12 hours of training is required annually for full-time health care providers. Documentation of all training is maintained.

Discussion. Providing health services in a correctional facility is a unique task that requires special orientation for new personnel. These needs should be formally addressed by the health authority based on the requirements of the institution. All levels of the health care staff also require regular, continuing staff development and training. Proper initial orientation and continuing training may help prevent burn-out of providers and re-emphasize the goals of the health care system.

In-service training may include instruction given on-site by a member of the health care staff or a guest lecturer, attendance at in-service programs offered by community hospitals or agencies, or participation in a program such as the Commission's annual conference where formal continuing education credits are offered. Documentation of training should include a list of the courses attended, the dates, and the number of hours for each health care provider.

J-20. Training for Correctional Officers (essential)

Written policy and a training program established or approved by the responsible health authority in cooperation with the jail administrator guide the health-related training of all correctional officers who work with inmates. Training covers at least the following areas:

- a. the administration of first aid;
- b. recognizing the need for emergency care in life-threatening situations (for example, heart attack and potential suicide);
- c. recognizing acute manifestations of certain chronic illnesses (e.g., seizures, intoxication and withdrawal, and adverse reaction to medication);
- d. recognizing other chronic conditions (such as mental illness and developmental disability); and
- e. procedures for appropriate disposition and referral.

Discussion. It is imperative that correctional personnel be made aware of potential emergencies, what they should do when they face life-threatening situations, and their responsibility for the early detection of illness and injury. The correctional officers are the eyes and ears of the medical staff; they must be able to recognize a symptom and to describe what they have seen.

It is recognized that at a given time, a facility may not have 100% of its correctional staff trained in these areas, although that is the goal. What is required for compliance is evidence that a substantial portion of the staff (75% or more) has been trained and that the facility has an on-going training program.

Implementation of this standard requires the full cooperation and support of the facility's top administrative staff.

J-21. CPR Training (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require initial training and an on-going re-training program in cardiopulmonary resuscitation for all health care providers and correctional officers who work with inmates. Verification of this training is on file.

Discussion. This standard applies to direct health care providers and to correctional officers who work with inmates. Administrative and clerical personnel are exempt, as are physicians in those states that no longer require them to be CPR-certified. However, it is expected that physicians who are not CPR-certified be familiar with advanced life support techniques.

The standard does not require certification per se in CPR. However, CPR training must be provided by an approved body, such as the American Red Cross, a hospital, a fire or police department, a clinic, or a training academy, or from an individual possessing a current instructor's certificate from an approved body.

It is recognized that at a given time, a facility may not have 100% of its correctional staff trained in CPR, although that is the goal. What is required for compliance is evidence that a substantial portion of the staff (75% or more) has been CPR-trained and that the facility has an on-going training program.

Verification of CPR training should include an outline of the course content and the length of the course as well as the dates the training was offered and a list of participants.

J-22. Medication Administration Training (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures guide the training of personnel who administer medication, and require training from or approval by the responsible physician and the jail administrator or their designees regarding matters of security, accountability for administering medications in a timely manner according to physicians' orders, and recording the administration of medications in a manner and on a form approved by the health authority.

Discussion. Training from the responsible physician encompasses the medical aspects of the administration of medications, including common side effects of specific drugs (see Appendix II for sample training materials). Training from the facility administrator encompasses security matters inherent in the administration of medications in a confinement facility. The concept of administering medications according to orders includes performance in a timely manner. Administration of medications is defined under standard J-30, Pharmaceuticals, and in the glossary.

J-23. Food Service Workers (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that (a) all inmates and other persons working in food service are free from diarrhea and skin infections and other illnesses transmissible by food or utensils, and (b) workers are monitored each day for health and cleanliness by the director of food services or his/her designee.

Discussion. Laws and regulations governing food service workers often differ by state. An administrator of the jail should check to see what is required in that jurisdiction with respect to pre-service examinations. If they are not required in that state or locality, it is not necessary to conduct pre-service physical examinations for food service workers. It is more important that workers be checked daily to ensure that they are healthy (e.g., free from diarrhea and open sores) and that they follow hygienic practices. For example, workers should be told to wash their hands upon reporting to duty, after touching contaminated surfaces, before preparing food, and after using the toilet. Also, the use of hairnets or caps and plastic gloves should be considered for those working in food preparation or serving areas.

If the jail's food services are provided by an outside agency or individual, the jail should have written verification that the outside provider complies with the local and state regulations regarding food service workers.

J-24. Inmate Workers (essential)

Written policy prohibits inmates from being used as health care workers.

Discussion. Understaffed correctional institutions are inevitably tempted to use inmates in health care delivery to perform services for which civilian personnel are not available. Their use frequently violates state laws, invites litigation, brings discredit to the correctional health care field, and gives them unwarranted power over their peers.

Inmates may not be used to schedule appointments, to handle medical records, medication, or surgical instruments, or to provide any patient care. Inmates may be used to clean the health service area only if they are supervised at all times, and supervised closely and directly in areas that hold medical records, medications, syringes, needles, sharp implements, or supplies. Inmates also may be used in a laboratory that makes prosthetic devices such as dentures or orthotics provided that the laboratory is located outside the main clinic area and that a coding system is used to protect the identity of the inmate-patients receiving the prostheses.

SECTION C. SUPPORT SERVICES

J-25. First-aid Kits (important)

First-aid kits are available in designated areas of the facility. The health authority approves the contents, number, location, and procedures for monthly inspection and replenishment of the kits.

Discussion. First-aid kits should include roller gauze, sponges, triangle bandages, adhesive tapes, and Band-aids, but not emergency drugs. Kits can be either purchased or improvised from assembled materials. All kits, whether purchased or assembled, meet compliance if the following points are observed in their selection:

- a. The kits have the proper quantities and types of material for the place where they are to be used, and are easily identifiable as first-aid kits.
- b. The contents are arranged so that the desired package can be found quickly without unpacking the entire contents of the box.
- c. Material is wrapped so that unused portions do not become dirty through handling.

The monthly inspections must be documented.

J-26. Equipment, Supplies, and Publications (important)

Equipment, supplies, materials, and current publications (as determined by the health authority) are adequate for the delivery of health care. Inventories exist and are checked at least weekly for those items subject to abuse (e.g., syringes, needles, and sharp instruments).

Discussion. The types of equipment, supplies, and materials for examination and treatment depend upon the level of health care provided in the facility and the capabilities and desires of health care providers. Basic items generally include these:

handwashing facility;
 examining table;
 goose-neck light;
 scale;
 thermometers;
 blood pressure cuff;
 stethoscope;
 ophthalmoscope;
 otoscope;
 transportation equipment (e.g., wheelchair and stretcher);
 current medical reference textbooks and drug information books (such as the Physician's Desk Reference or AMA Drug Evaluations, a medical dictionary, general medical and surgical texts, and emergency medical care reference works); and
 in institutions housing women, an obstetrical-gynecological text and equipment for pelvic examinations.

It is good administrative practice to maintain inventory lists of all equipment, supplies, and publications purchased for health services. At a minimum, the standard requires that inventories be kept and checked weekly for items that pose a security risk.

J-27. Clinic Space (important)

There is sufficient space for the maintenance of an adequate health care delivery system in the jail, as follows.

- a. Examination and treatment rooms for medical, dental, and mental health care are large enough to accommodate the necessary equipment (see standard J-26, Equipment, Supplies, and Publications) and fixtures, and to permit privacy for the inmate-patients.
- b. There is sufficient space for pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and mobile emergency equipment, and for storage of medical records. There is office space with administrative files, writing desks, and shelves for publications.
- c. Private interviewing space, desk(s), chairs, and lockable file space are available for the provision of psychiatric services.
- d. If laboratory, radiological, in-patient, or specialty services are provided on site, the area(s) devoted to any of these services is appropriately constructed and sufficiently large to hold equipment and records and for the provision of the services themselves.
- e. There is a waiting area with seats, drinking water, and access to toilets for inmate-patients during sick call.

Discussion. While the amount of space and the configuration of the room(s) needed for the care and treatment of inmate-patients vary with the size of the facility and the kinds of services provided on site, the guidelines for space noted in the standard are considered basic.

J-28. Laboratory and Diagnostic Services (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require a list of the types of laboratory and diagnostic services used by the jail's health care professionals, and where they are available (that is, whether at the jail or at a referral site). Some on-site diagnostic testing with immediate results is available: at a minimum, multiple-test dipstick urinalysis, finger-stick blood glucose test (glucose range 0-800), peak flow testing (hand-held or other), and stool blood-testing material. Where separate laboratory or diagnostic services are provided on site, a written procedural manual for each service is developed and kept current.

Discussion. Specific resources for the studies and services required to support the level of care provided to inmates, whether in the facility or outside (as in private laboratories, hospital departments of radiology, and public health agencies), are important aspects of a comprehensive health care system and need to be identified and specific procedures outlined for their use.

J-29. Hospital Care (important)

The jail has arrangements for providing in-patient hospital care for medical and psychiatric illnesses in facilities that meet the legal requirements for a licensed general or psychiatric hospital in the state.

Discussion. The jail should have an agreement in writing with each hospital it uses for in-patient medical and psychiatric services. The agreement may be in the form of a letter acknowledged by both parties, stating the willingness of the hospital to accept patients from the jail and the conditions imposed on both parties (for example, that the inmate-patient is to be transferred with a summary of his/her medical record and discharged with a summary of the treatment received; the procedures that transporting personnel are to follow at the hospital; and the terms of payment).

J-30. Pharmaceuticals (essential)

Pharmaceutical services are sufficient to meet the needs of the jail and are in accordance with all legal requirements.

- a. The jail complies with all applicable state and federal regulations regarding prescribing, dispensing, administering, and procuring pharmaceuticals.
- b. All drugs are stored under proper conditions of sanitation, temperature, light, moisture, ventilation, segregation, and security. Antiseptics, other drugs for external use, and disinfectants are stored separately from internal and injectable medications. Drugs requiring special storage for stability—for example, drugs that need refrigeration—are so stored.
- c. An adequate and proper supply of antidotes and other emergency drugs, and related information, are readily available to the staff to meet the needs of the facility.
- d. Written policies and procedures are followed that govern the pharmaceutical services and that include but are not necessarily limited to the following:
 - i. Development and subsequent updating of a facility formulary or drug list for pharmaceuticals stocked by the jail. The formulary also includes the availability of non-legend medications.
 - ii. Procurement, dispensing, distribution, accounting, administration, and disposal of pharmaceuticals.
 - iii. Maintenance of records as necessary to ensure adequate control of and accountability for all drugs.
 - iv. Maximum security storage of and accountability by use for DEA-controlled substances, needles, syringes, and other abusable items.
 - v. Automatic drug stop orders or required periodic review of all orders for DEA-controlled substances, psychotropic drugs, or any other drug that should be restricted because it lends itself to abuse or for any other reason dictating that patient compliance be monitored.

- vi. A method for notifying the responsible practitioner of the impending expiration of a drug order, so that the practitioner can determine whether the drug administration is to be continued or altered.
- vii. Administration of drugs only upon the order of a physician, dentist, or other authorized individual with designated privileges.
- viii. The prescribing of psychotropic or behavior-modifying medications only when clinically indicated (as one facet of a program of therapy) and not for disciplinary reasons.
- ix. All medications under the control of appropriate staff members. Inmates do not prepare, dispense, or administer medication.
- x. Drug storage and medication areas devoid of drugs that are outdated, discontinued, or recalled.

Discussion. A formulary is a written list of prescription and non-prescription medicines stocked in the facility. This does not restrict prescriptions of medication generated by outside, community health care providers; however, these are still subject to review and approval by the responsible physician.

Procurement is the system for ordering medications for the facility.

Dispensing is the placing of one or more doses of a prescribed medication into containers that are correctly labeled to indicate the name of the patient, the contents of the container, and all other vital information.

Medication distribution is the system for delivering, storing, and accounting for drugs from the source of supply to the nursing station or point where they are administered to the patient.

Medication accounting is the act of recording, summarizing, analyzing, verifying, and reporting medication usage.

Medication administration is the act in which a single dose of an identified drug is given to a patient.

Disposal is (a) the destruction of medication on its expiration date or when retention is no longer necessary or suitable or (b), upon the discharge of the user from the facility, its destruction or provision to the former inmate (in line with the continuity-of-care principle). When a jail uses the sealed, pre-packaged unit dose system, the unused portion often can be returned to the pharmacy.

DEA-controlled substances are the drugs that come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Controlled Substances Act. They are divided into five schedules (I through V). The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the leading federal law-enforcement agency charged with the responsibility for combating drug abuse. Requirements of the Controlled Substances Act and a list of controlled drugs can be obtained from any office of the DEA.

SECTION D. CARE AND TREATMENT

Part One. Regular Services

J-31. Receiving Screening (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require receiving screening to be performed by health-trained or qualified health care personnel on all inmates (including transferees) immediately upon their arrival at the jail. Arrestees who are unconscious, semi-conscious, bleeding, or otherwise urgently in need of medical attention are referred immediately for emergency care. If they are referred to a community hospital, their admission or return to the jail is predicated upon written medical clearance. The receiving screening findings are recorded on a printed form approved by the health authority. At a minimum, the screening process includes the following.

a. Inquiry into current illnesses, health problems, and conditions:

mental, dental, and communicable diseases;
 medications taken and special health (including dietary) requirements;
 for women, current gynecological problems and pregnancy;
 use of alcohol and other drugs, including types, methods, date or time of last use, and
 a history of problems that may have occurred after ceasing use (e.g.,
 convulsions);
 other health problems designated by the responsible physician.

b. Observation of the following:

behavior, which includes state of consciousness, mental status (including suicidal ideation), appearance, conduct, tremors, and sweating;
 bodily deformities and ease of movement; and
 condition of skin, including trauma markings, bruises, lesions, jaundice, rashes, infestations, and needle marks or other indications of drug abuse.

c. Notation of the disposition of the patient, such as immediate referral to an appropriate health care service, placement in the general inmate population and later referral to an appropriate health care service, or placement in the general inmate population.

Discussion. Receiving screening is a system of structured inquiry and observation designed to prevent newly arrived inmates who pose a threat to their own or others' health or safety from being admitted to the jail's general population and to get them rapid medical care. It must occur immediately upon the inmate's admission to the facility and must be performed on all new arrivals. The only exceptions permitted are inmates who are transferred from other institutions and are accompanied by their initial health screening forms and a copy or summary of their medical record from the transferring institution. In this case, a new initial screening need not be conducted, but the medical information must still be reviewed and verified to ensure continuity of care.

Some studies show that suicide is the number-one cause of death in detention facilities. Another serious problem is withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs. Hence, it is extremely important for screeners to explore fully the inmate's suicide and withdrawal potential. Reviewing with an inmate any history of suicidal behavior, and visually observing the inmate's behavior (delusions, hallucinations, communication difficulties, speech and posture, impaired level of consciousness, disorganization, memory defects, depression or evidence of self-

mutilation), are recommended. This approach, coupled with the training of the staff in all aspects of mental health and chemical dependency, should enable facilities to intervene early to treat withdrawal and to prevent most suicides.

Particular attention also should be paid to careful descriptions of signs of trauma. All staff members should be reminded of their responsibility for reporting suspected abuse of inmates to the appropriate authorities. Inmates arriving with signs of recent trauma should be referred to the medical staff immediately for observation and treatment.

Recognizing that many small facilities do not have round-the-clock coverage by medical personnel, the standard allows receiving screening to be conducted by health-trained correctional staff members. However, where health professionals are available, it is preferable that they conduct the initial screening. At a minimum, the decision to admit an inmate should be left to medical personnel when they are present.

J-32. Access to Treatment (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require that information about access to health care services be communicated orally and in writing to inmates upon their arrival at the jail.

Discussion. The facility should follow the policy of orally explaining to all inmates the procedures for gaining access to health care. This notification should take place at the time of receiving screening or upon arrival at a new facility. Special procedures should be developed to ensure that inmates who have difficulty communicating (e.g., those who are developmentally disabled, illiterate, mentally ill, or deaf) have access to health services. Where the facility frequently has non-English-speaking inmates, procedures should be written in their language(s), as well as in English, in the form of a handbook, a handout, or signs in the inmates' housing areas.

J-33. Health Assessment (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require the following.

a. A full health assessment is completed for each inmate within 14 days after the inmate arrives at the jail, and includes these items:

i. a review of the receiving screening results; the collection of additional data to complete the medical, dental, and psychiatric histories;

ii. laboratory and/or diagnostic tests to detect communicable disease, including venereal diseases and tuberculosis, and other tests as determined by the responsible physician upon consultation with and approval by the local public health authority;

iii. recording of height, weight, pulse, blood pressure, and temperature;

iv. a physical examination, with comments about mental and dental status;

- v. other tests and examinations as appropriate;
 - vi. a review of the results of the physical examination and tests, and identification of problems by a physician; and
 - vii. initiation of therapy and immunizations when appropriate.
- b. The collection and recording of health assessment data are handled as follows. The forms are approved by the health authority. Health history and vital signs are collected by health-trained correctional officers or qualified health personnel (see the glossary for definitions). The "hands-on" assessment is performed only by an appropriately trained RN or by a PA, an NP, or a physician.
- c. In the case of a readmitted inmate who has received a documented health assessment within the previous three months, the prior results are reviewed and tests, examinations, etc. updated as needed. Physical examinations are repeated annually for inmates staying that length of time. A protocol defining the extent of the annual physical examination is developed by the responsible physician.

Discussion. The health assessment is the process whereby the health status of an individual is evaluated. The extent of the health assessment, including physical examinations, is defined by the responsible physician, but should include at least the steps above. Pelvic examinations and Pap smears should be considered.

When appropriate, additional investigation should be carried out regarding the abuse of alcohol and/or drugs, including the type(s) of substance abused, mode(s) of use, amounts used, frequency of use and date or time of last use; current or previous treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, and, if any, when and where; whether the inmate is taking any medication for an alcohol or drug abuse problem; current or past illnesses and health problems related to substance abuse, such as hepatitis, seizures, traumatic injuries, infections, and liver diseases; whether the inmate has a history of psychiatric hospitalization and/or is taking medication for a psychiatric disorder, and if so what drug(s) and for what disorder; and the presence of medical and psychiatric factors that contribute to intermittent explosive disorder (see glossary for definition).

If a facility requests that laboratory tests for a communicable disease be waived, evidence of the incidence of that disease in the institution and the justification for not conducting such tests on all inmates are required. All facilities, especially large urban jails, are encouraged to begin testing for tuberculosis as soon as possible and not to wait for the 14th day. The incidence of this disease in incarcerated populations has been increasing.

A physical examination is a review of the major organ systems for the detection of disease. It may be more extensive depending on the risk factors inherent in the population (to be outlined by the responsible physician). Also, the protocol defining the annual re-examination should take into account inmates' age and risk factors when determining the tests to be performed.

Assessment of mental problems identified at receiving or after admission should be provided by the mental health service staff within 14 days (see standard J-34, Mental Health Evaluation). The mental health service staff can include

psychiatrists, physicians with psychiatric experience, clinical psychologists, psychiatric nurses, and clinically trained social workers, practicing within their respective areas of expertise.

For more specific guidelines on the role of nurses in the health assessment, see the most recent edition of the American Nurses' Association's Standards of Nursing Practice in Correctional Facilities.

J-34. Mental Health Evaluation (important)

Written policies and defined procedures require post-admission evaluation of all inmates by a mental health worker within 14 days of admission. Inmates found to be suffering from serious mental illness or developmental disability are immediately referred for care. Those who require acute care mental health services beyond those available at the jail or whose adaptation to the correctional environment is significantly impaired are transferred to an appropriate facility as soon as the need for such treatment is determined by a mental health professional. A written list of referral sources exists.

Discussion. Mentally disordered and developmentally disabled inmates must be identified and their treatment needs addressed soon after admission to alleviate their distress and prevent further deterioration and exploitation. The urgency of the problem determines the response. Acutely suicidal and psychotic inmates are emergencies and should immediately be placed in a treatment setting within the jail if one is available, or transferred to an appropriate facility if not. Less seriously disturbed inmates should be housed in a specially designated area with frequent observation by qualified health professionals (when available) or by health-trained correctional personnel.

The post-admission mental health evaluation should include, at a minimum:

(a) a structured interview by a mental health worker in which inquiries into the items listed below are made.

history of psychiatric hospitalization and outpatient treatment;
 current psychotropic medication;
 suicidal ideation and history of suicidal behavior;
 drug and alcohol usage;
 history of sex offenses;
 history of behavior suggestive of intermittent explosive disorder;
 special education placement;
 history of cerebral trauma or seizures; and
 emotional response to incarceration.

(b) testing of intelligence to screen for mental retardation. It is recommended that inmates identified as possibly retarded on group tests of intelligence or brief intelligence screening instruments be further evaluated by a comprehensive, individually administered instrument such as the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (W AIS-R).

J-35. Daily Handling of Non-emergency Medical Requests (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures ensure that all inmates have the opportunity daily to request medical assistance and that their requests are documented. Inmates' requests are received and acted upon by qualified health personnel and, where indicated, followed by appropriate triage and treatment. When qualified health care personnel are not available, health-trained correctional personnel ensure timely access to an appropriate level of health care provider.

Discussion. Each facility should have a mechanism in place that enables all inmates (including those in segregation) to request health services daily. In some facilities, the staff makes daily rounds of each housing area and notes requests for health services in a log. In others, written request slips are supplied to each housing area; the completed slips are dropped in a locked box or picked up by the medical staff during rounds. In either case, inmates' requests are reviewed daily and appropriate disposition is made and noted (e.g., "scheduled for next sick call", "dental appointment made", "referred to psychologist").

In small jails where medical personnel are not available seven days a week, a health-trained correctional officer should review the requests and contact a medical staff member regarding questions on disposition.

J-36. Sick Call (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require that sick call be conducted by a physician and/or other qualified health personnel in a clinical setting and be available to each inmate on the following schedule:

- a. in jails with fewer than 50 inmates, a minimum of once a week;
- b. in jails with from 50 to 200 inmates, a minimum of three times a week;
- c. in jails with over 200 inmates, a minimum of five times a week.

Discussion. The size of the facility is determined by annual average daily population, rather than by rated capacity. Sick call is not just triage. Some people refer to "sick call" as a "clinic visit." Clinic care or sick call is care for an ambulatory inmate with health care requests that are evaluated and treated in a clinical setting. It is the system through which each inmate reports for and receives appropriate medical services for non-emergency illness or injury.

Sick call provides inmates with an opportunity to have their requests evaluated by health professionals and responded to within a reasonable time. While it is difficult to give precise time limits, as a rule, non-emergency requests should be triaged within 24 hours and the inmate seen by a qualified health professional at sick call within the next 24 hours (72 hours on weekends); and, when necessary, a referral made for the inmate to see a physician within a week of the original complaint. In general, if an inmate reports to sick call more than two times with the same complaint and has not seen a physician, s/he should receive an appointment to do so.

J-37. Treatment Philosophy (important)

Health care encounters are private, with a chaperone present when indicated, and are carried out in a manner designed to encourage the patient's subsequent use of health services.

Discussion. Health care should be provided with consideration of the patient's dignity and feelings. For example, verbal consent is obtained from the patient before a rectal or pelvic examination is made.

J-38. Grievance Mechanism (important)

Written policy and procedures define the grievance mechanism used by the jail to address inmates' complaints about health services.

Discussion. Each facility should have a mechanism in place to allow inmates to express their complaints regarding health services. Some facilities include health complaints in their formal grievance process. In others, inmates are told to write to the responsible physician or health authority. Regardless of the means selected, inmates should be told soon after they are admitted what the procedures are. Also, if someone other than a member of the medical staff responds to inmates' grievances, medical staff input should be solicited prior to responding to an inmate's complaint.

Grievance mechanisms are an important component of a facility's quality assurance program. While not all complaints from inmates are well founded, those that are can help administrators to identify problems with specific providers or procedures.

J-39. Medical Orders (essential)

Treatment by qualified health personnel other than physicians and dentists is performed pursuant to medical orders written and signed by personnel authorized by law to give such orders.

Discussion. Professional practice acts differ in various states as to the issuance of direct orders for treatment; therefore, laws in each state need to be studied for implementation of this standard.

J-40. Standing Orders and Treatment Protocols (important)

Standing orders are not used by the jail. If treatment protocols are employed, they are developed by the responsible physician; each one is dated, signed, and reviewed at least annually. Each protocol is appropriate to the level of skill and preparation of the practitioner who will carry it out and complies with the relevant state practice act(s). When a protocol is used, it is countersigned in the medical record by the responsible physician within 72 hours.

Discussion. Standing orders are written orders that specify the same course of treatment for each patient suspected of having a given condition. Treatment protocols are written orders that specify the steps to be taken in appraising a patient's physical status. Treatment is initiated only upon the written or verbal

orders of a licensed physician. Treatment protocols should not include any directions regarding dosages of prescription medication. An example of a standing order versus an acceptable treatment protocol is given in Appendix III.

Instructions for first-aid procedures written by the responsible physician are acceptable for the identification and care of such minor ailments as would ordinarily be treated by an individual with self-care and over-the-counter medication, e.g., mild colds and athlete's foot; minor cuts, abrasions, and burns; common headaches; and simple constipation and diarrhea. Administration of over-the-counter medication by health care personnel should be documented in the patient's record. However, it need not be co-signed by a physician unless this is required by the jail's own policy.

J-41. Infection Control Program (important)

Written policies and procedures for the prevention and control of infection are adopted for the jail, as approved by the responsible health authority. The infection control program includes, but is not limited to, concurrent surveillance of patients and staff, prevention techniques, and treatment and reporting of infections in accordance with local or state laws.

Discussion. An infection control committee that meets on a regular basis to review and discuss infection control policies and procedures, surveillance, cleaning and disinfection techniques, and other matters related to infection control (e.g., banning the shared use of razors) is an appropriate means of meeting this standard in a large facility. Such a committee should include a representative of the jail administration, the responsible physician or a designated medical representative, the director of nursing or a designated nursing representative, and other professional personnel involved in sanitation and infection control. Minutes or records of committee activities should be maintained. In a small facility, the physician may handle the infection control program on his/her own or delegate it to another staff member.

J-42. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that health education and training in self-care skills be given to inmates in the jail, and that inoculations for immunization be available as determined by the responsible physician, as advance measures against disease.

Discussion. The following list contains some subjects for health education.

- personal hygiene
- physical fitness
- nutrition
- dental hygiene
- effects of smoking
- tuberculosis
- chronic diseases and disabilities
- substance abuse
- self-examination for breast and testicular cancer

comprehensive family planning (including, as appropriate, both services and referrals)
 sexually transmitted diseases
 AIDS and AIDS-related complex
 prevention of sexual and other physical violence
 counseling in preparation for release

Self-care is defined as care for a condition that can be treated by the inmate and may include over-the-counter-type medication.

J-43. Continuity of Care (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require continuity of care from admission to the jail to discharge from it, including referral to community resources when indicated.

Discussion. As in the community, health care providers should obtain information about previous care when undertaking the care of a new patient. Likewise, when the care of the patient is transferred to providers in the community, information is shared with the new providers in accordance with consent requirements.

Inmates identified in the correctional facility as having long-term or potentially serious conditions should be referred to follow-up clinics or community resources if this is medically indicated. Examples of such conditions are hypertension, diabetes, epilepsy, communicable diseases, psychiatric disorders, urinary tract infection, chronic otitis, serious trauma, and post-operative status. Files for these patients should be marked in some fashion (e.g., color-coded or stamped) to indicate any special medical needs.

J-44. Emergency Services (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures require that the jail provide 24-hour emergency medical and dental care, outlined in a written plan that includes arrangements for the following:

emergency evacuation of the inmate from within the facility when required;
 use of an emergency medical vehicle;
 use of one or more designated hospital emergency departments or other appropriate facilities;
 emergency on-call physician and dentist services when the emergency health care facility is not located nearby; and
 security procedures for the immediate transfer of inmates when it is necessary.

Discussion. Emergency medical and dental care is care for an acute illness or an unexpected health need that cannot be deferred until the next scheduled sick call or clinic. All members of the staff (both health care and correctional) should be familiar with the procedures for obtaining emergency medical care. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people to be notified and/or services (such as ambulance and hospital) to be used should be readily accessible to all personnel.

J-45. Dental Care (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that dental care be provided to each inmate under the direction and supervision of a dentist licensed in the state. Dental screening is performed, and instruction in oral hygiene and dental health education are given, within 14 days of admission. A dental examination is made within three months of admission. Dental treatment, not limited to extractions, is provided according to a system of treatment priorities when in the dentist's judgment the inmate's health would otherwise be adversely affected. Each inmate has access to the preventive benefits of fluorides in a form determined by the dentist to be appropriate for the needs of the individual. Consultation through referral to dental specialists is available.

In the case of a re-admitted inmate who has received a dental examination within the past ninety days, a new exam is not required except as determined by the supervising dentist.

Discussion. As part of the initial health assessment, dental screening should be performed by dentists or health care personnel properly trained and designated by the dentist. It should include visual observation of the teeth and gums, noting any obvious or gross abnormalities requiring immediate referral to a dentist. Oral hygiene instruction and dental health education should be given by dentists, dental hygienists, or dentally trained health personnel, and should consist of measures to assist the patient in caring for his/her own oral health, such as instruction in the proper brushing and flossing of teeth.

Dental examinations and treatment should be performed only by licensed dentists. The dental examination should include the taking or review of the patient's dental history, charting of teeth, and examination of the hard and soft tissue of the oral cavity with a mouth mirror, explorer, and adequate illumination. X-rays for diagnostic purposes should be taken if necessary. The results of the examination should be recorded on a uniform dental record system, such as the Attending Dentist's Statement, approved by the American Dental Association.

A professional dental prophylaxis should be performed when prescribed by the dentist. Fluoride toothpaste or oral fluoride rinses should be available for all inmates.

J-46. Ectoparasite Control (important)

Written policy approved by the responsible physician defines ectoparasite control procedures used in the jail. A means is available for the disinfection of bedding and clothing.

Discussion. Ectoparasites such as pediculosis and scabies are skin infestations. They are communicable and may lead to secondary infections. Screening for ectoparasites should occur at admission. Treatment should be carried out on an individual basis, after it is determined that no contra-indicating condition (such as pregnancy) is present.

J-47. Diet (important)

An adequate diet incorporating the four basic food groups, based on the current Recommended Dietary Allowances, is supplied to all inmates. Written policies and procedures require provision of therapeutic (special) medical and dental diets, which are prepared from specially developed menus or in accordance with an approved diet manual, and served to inmates according to the orders of the treating physician and/or dentist, and/or as directed by the responsible physician. Regular and therapeutic diets are evaluated for nutritional adequacy by a registered dietitian at least every six months or whenever a substantial change in the menus is made. Copies of regular and therapeutic diet menus are retained by the jail for the dietitian's review, along with documentation of deviations from the menu as served.

Discussion. Adequate diets are based on the recommended national allowances or guidelines. Equivalent nutritional guidelines containing the four basic food groups satisfy the standard. The four basic food groups are milk and milk products; other proteins (meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and vegetable sources, notably legumes); breads and cereals; and vegetables and fruits. Written consultation with a registered dietitian is acceptable if direct access is not possible. The "adequate diet" referred to in this standard should be given to inmates in administrative and punitive segregation as well as to all others.

Certain chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes and obesity), as well as temporary ones (e.g., pregnancy and post-oral-surgery status), require individual attention. Consideration should be given also to dietary restrictions for psychiatric patients on items that may aggravate their symptoms. For example, patients suffering from anxiety disorders or insomnia may benefit from the elimination of caffeine.

Orders for therapeutic diets should include the type of diet, the duration for which it is to be provided, and special instructions, if any. The facility should have procedures for ensuring that the members of the kitchen staff who prepare therapeutic diets have been trained and that the right patient receives the right diet.

J-48. Exercise (important)

Written policy and defined procedures outline a program of exercise and require that each inmate be allowed a minimum of one hour a day, three times a week of exercise involving large-muscle activity.

Discussion. Examples of large-muscle activity are walking, jogging in place, basketball, and isometrics. While it is recognized that many facilities do not have a special facility for exercise, there should be a separate room or area (inside or outside) designated for this purpose. Regarding the use of outside yards, gymnasias, and multi-purpose rooms, making available opportunities for exercise (such as basketball, handball, running, and calisthenics) satisfies the standard even if inmates do not take advantage of them. While such activities may be more productive under the supervision of a recreational staff person, this is not required.

This standard is intended to apply to inmates in all custody classes. However, individuals who are transient for no longer than a week may be exempted.

J-49. Smoking (important)

The jail has a written policy on smoking prevention and abatement that requires a smoke-free environment for individuals whose immediate health would be compromised by exposure to smoke (for example, asthmatics, those with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cardiac patients) and designated non-smoking areas within the health care facilities for both staff members and inmates.

Discussion. Recognizing the evidence that smoking is dangerous to health, all possible efforts should be made toward smoking prevention and abatement.

J-50. Personal Hygiene (important)

Written policy and defined procedures outline a program of personal hygiene. In every area where inmates are normally detained for at least 48 hours, there is a tub or a shower with hot and cold running water, and bathing is permitted daily. The following items are available to inmates:

- soap;
- comb;
- toothbrush;
- fluoridated toothpaste;
- toilet paper;
- sanitary napkins and tampons when required.

Laundry services are offered at least weekly. Haircuts and implements for shaving are made available to inmates subject to security regulations and mental health considerations.

SECTION D. CARE AND TREATMENT

Part Two. Special Services

J-51. Health Evaluation of Inmates in Segregation (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that all inmates who are segregated from the general population (whether for punitive, administrative, or protective reasons) be evaluated by qualified health personnel a minimum of three times a week. A record of these segregation rounds is made on a log or a cell card and any health encounters are noted in each inmate's medical record.

Discussion. The intent of this standard is to ensure that inmates who are confined to their quarters have direct access to health care personnel. Each segregated inmate should be asked if s/he has any medical requests. If so, arrangements for triage, examination, and treatment in an appropriate clinical setting should be made.

It is not necessary to document in each inmate's medical record that segregation rounds occurred. However, documentation of some sort (e.g., a log) should exist. In addition, any health request and the action taken must be recorded in the patient's medical record, as with any health care encounter.

J-52. Intoxication and Withdrawal (essential)

The responsible physician has approved written policy, procedures, and specific protocols for inmates under the influence of alcohol or other drugs or undergoing withdrawal. Inmates experiencing severe, life-threatening intoxication (overdose) or withdrawal are immediately transferred to a licensed acute care facility. Established guidelines for the treatment and observation of individuals manifesting mild or moderate symptoms of intoxication or withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs are developed and followed. Individuals at risk for progression to more severe levels of intoxication or withdrawal are kept under constant observation by qualified health professionals or health-trained correctional officers. Detoxification is done only under medical supervision in accordance with local, state, and federal laws.

Discussion. Significant percentages of inmates admitted to correctional institutions have a history of alcohol and/or other drug abuse. Newly incarcerated individuals may enter intoxicated or develop symptoms of alcohol or drug withdrawal. Alcohol withdrawal is the abstinence syndrome with the highest mortality rate, although opiate and tranquilizer withdrawal are, on occasion, life-threatening. Barbiturate withdrawal, while rare in confinement settings, is also often life-threatening. Severe withdrawal syndromes should never be managed in the non-hospital setting.

With the exception of methadone detoxification, the treatment of most non-life-threatening withdrawal consists of the amelioration of symptoms and can be managed in the convalescent or out-patient setting. Abstinence syndromes in certain groups (including psychotics, geriatrics, epileptics, pregnant women, and juveniles) require special attention.

Detoxification refers to the process by which an individual is gradually withdrawn from a drug by the administration of decreasing doses of the drug upon which the person is physiologically dependent, one that is cross-tolerant (antagonistic) to it, or one that has been demonstrated to be effective on the basis of medical research. Detoxification in alcohol-dependent individuals does not involve

administering decreasing doses of alcohol; it involves administering decreasing doses of drugs that are cross-tolerant to it, e.g., benzodiazepines.

J-53. Chemically Dependent Inmates (important)

Written policy and defined procedures regarding the clinical management of chemically dependent inmates require diagnosis of chemical dependency by a physician or (if authorized by law) a properly qualified designee; an individual treatment plan to be developed and implemented; and referral to specified community resources upon release, when appropriate.

Discussion. Existing community resources should be utilized if possible. The term chemical dependency refers to the state of physiological and/or psychological dependence on alcohol, opium derivatives and synthetic drugs with morphine-like properties (opioids), stimulants (for instance, amphetamines and cocaine), and depressants.

J-54. Communicable Disease and Isolation (important)

There are written policies and procedures regarding the care of inmates with communicable disease, including provision for isolation if medically indicated.

Discussion. Isolation procedures for inmates with a communicable disease must meet the following requirements:

- a. The inmate is accommodated in a separate room with separate toilet, hand-washing facility, soap dispenser, and single-service towels.
- b. If used to house individuals with air-borne diseases (such as tuberculosis), the room is properly vented.
- c. Procedural techniques include, but are not limited to, handwashing upon entering and leaving, proper handling and disposal of infectious materials, proper isolation methods, instructions to the inmate and to visitors, proper handling of food utensils and dishes, proper handling of patient care equipment, and cleaning and disinfection of isolation accommodations.

J-55. Skilled Nursing and Infirmary Care (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures guide skilled nursing or infirmary care. They contain a definition of the scope of skilled nursing care provided at the jail. A physician is on call 24 hours a day; the infirmary is supervised by a registered nurse who is there daily. Sufficient and appropriate health care personnel are on duty 24 hours per day. All inmate-patients are within sight or hearing of a health care staff person. There is a manual of nursing care procedures. A complete in-patient medical record is kept for each inmate. Admission to and discharge from the infirmary are on the order only of a physician, or another health professional where permitted by state law.

Discussion. An infirmary is an area within the confinement facility accommodating two or more inmates for a period of 24 hours or more, expressly set up and operated for the purpose of providing skilled nursing care for persons who are not in need of hospitalization. Skilled nursing or infirmary care is defined as in-

patient bed care by or under the supervision of a registered nurse for an illness or diagnosis that requires limited observation and/or management and does not require admission to a licensed hospital.

The determination of sufficient and appropriate health care personnel is based on the number of patients, the severity of their illnesses, and the level of care required for each. Being within sight or hearing of a health care staff person means that the inmate-patient can readily gain the person's attention. Call lights and buzzer systems are useful ways of ensuring this.

Advancement of the quality of care in this type of medical area begins with the assignment of responsibility to one physician. Depending upon the size of the infirmary, this physician may be employed part- or full-time.

Nursing care policies and procedures should be consistent with professionally recognized standards of nursing practice (for example, the most recent Standards of Nursing Practice in Correctional Facilities of the American Nurses' Association) and in accordance with the nursing practice act of the state. Policies and procedures should be developed on the basis of current scientific knowledge and take into account new equipment and current practices.

The in-patient record should include admitting notes and a discharge summary as well as complete documentation of the care and treatment given. If the in-patient record is retained separately from the out-patient record, a copy of the discharge summary from the in-patient facility should be placed in the inmate's out-patient chart.

J-56. Care of the Physically Disabled, Mentally Ill, or Developmentally Disabled Inmate (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require referral for appropriate evaluation and follow-up care of inmates with moderate or severe physical disability, mental illness, or developmental disability whose adaptation to the correctional environment may be significantly impaired. A written treatment plan is created for each of these inmates. The health authority puts together a written list of specific referral resources.

Discussion. All sources of assistance for physically disabled, mentally ill, and developmentally disabled inmates should be identified in advance of need. The Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (U.S. Public Law 95-602, as amended), defines a developmental disability as follows:

a severe, chronic disability of a person which (a) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental or physical impairments, (b) is manifested before the person attains age 22, (c) is likely to continue indefinitely, (d) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: self-care; receptive and expressive language; learning; mobility; self-direction; capacity for independent living; economic self-sufficiency, and (e) reflects the person's need for a combination of special interdisciplinary or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and individually planned and coordinated.

J-57. Special Needs Treatment Planning (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures guide the care of inmates with special needs requiring close medical supervision, including chronic care and convalescent care. In addition, a written, individual treatment plan, developed by a physician or another practitioner, exists for each of these patients. The plan may include instructions about diet, exercise, medication, the type and frequency of laboratory and diagnostic testing, and the frequency of follow-up for medical evaluation and adjustment of treatment modality.

Discussion. The special needs program serves a broad range of health conditions and problems. Epilepsy, physical handicaps, AIDS, bleeding tendencies, diabetes, potential suicide, pregnancy, chemical dependency, and psychosis are some of the special medical conditions that dictate close supervision. In such cases, the jail must design a program directed to each individual's needs.

Chronic care is service rendered to a patient over a long period of time; courses of treatment for diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and epilepsy are examples. Convalescent care is service rendered to a patient to assist in the recovery from illness or injury.

A treatment plan is a series of written statements specifying the particular course of therapy and the roles of medical and non-medical personnel in carrying it out. It is individualized and based on an assessment of the patient's needs, and it includes a statement of short- and long-term goals as well as the methods by which these goals will be pursued. When clinically indicated, the treatment plan gives inmates access to the range of supportive and rehabilitative services (such as physical therapy, individual or group counseling, and self-help groups) that the treating practitioner deems appropriate.

Individuals with special needs should be followed closely. Regularly scheduled chronic clinics are a good way to ensure continuity of care. Special medical problems should be identified on the outside of the patient's chart. A master problem list that includes chronic medication and known drug allergies also may be helpful.

J-58. Suicide Prevention (essential)

The jail has a written plan for identifying and responding to suicidal individuals.

Discussion. While inmates may become suicidal at any point during their stay, high-risk periods include the time immediately upon admission to a facility; after adjudication, when the inmate is returned to a facility from court; following the receipt of bad news regarding self or family (such as serious illness or the loss of a loved one); and after suffering some type of humiliation or rejection. Individuals who are in the early stages of recovery from severe depression may be at risk as well. The facility's plan for suicide prevention should include the following elements.

a. Identification. The receiving screening form should contain observation and interview items related to the inmate's potential suicide risk (see the sample screening forms in Appendix IV).

- b. Training. All staff members who work with inmates should be trained to recognize verbal and behavioral cues that indicate potential suicide.
- c. Assessment. This should be conducted by a qualified mental health professional, who designates the inmate's level of suicide risk.
- d. Monitoring. The plan should specify the facility's procedures for monitoring an inmate who has been identified as potentially suicidal. Regular, documented supervision should be maintained.
- e. Housing. A suicidal inmate should not be placed in isolation unless constant supervision can be maintained. If a sufficiently large staff is not available that constant supervision can be provided when needed, the inmate should not be isolated. Rather, s/he should be housed with another resident or in a dormitory and checked every 10-15 minutes. The room should be as nearly suicide-proof as possible (that is, without protrusions of any kind that would enable the inmate to hang him/herself).
- f. Referral. The plan should specify the procedures for referring potentially suicidal inmates and attempted suicides to mental health care providers or facilities.
- g. Communication. Procedures for communication between health care and correctional personnel regarding the status of the inmate should exist, to provide clear and current information.
- h. Intervention. The plan should address how to handle a suicide in progress, including how to cut down a hanging victim and other first-aid measures.
- i. Notification. Procedures for notifying jail administrators, outside authorities, and family members of potential, attempted, or completed suicides should be in place.
- j. Reporting. Procedures for documenting the identification and monitoring of potential or attempted suicides should be detailed, as should procedures for reporting a completed suicide.
- k. Review. The plan should specify the procedures for medical and administrative review if a suicide does occur.

J-59. Sexual Assault (important)

The jail has a written plan for responding immediately to allegations of sexual assault of inmates.

Discussion. Sexual assault is probably the most serious non-lethal offense to occur in a correctional setting. Most jurisdictions define a sexual assault as a sexual act that includes penetration that is coercive or assaultive in nature and where there is the use or the threat of force.

In some jurisdictions, victims of sexual assault are referred to a community facility for treatment and the gathering of evidence. In others, these procedures are performed in-house. In the latter case, the following guidelines should be observed.

- a. A history is taken and a physician makes an examination to document the extent of physical injury and to determine if referral to another medical facility is indicated. With the victim's consent, the examination includes the collection of evidence, using a kit approved by the local legal authority.
- b. Prophylactic treatment of venereal disease is offered to all victims.
- c. Following the physical examination, there is an evaluation by mental health personnel for crisis intervention counseling and long-term follow-up.
- d. A report is made to the correctional authorities to effect a separation of the victim from his or her assailant in the housing assignment.

J-60. Use of Restraints (important)

Written policy and defined procedures guide the use of physical restraints for medical reasons. They specify the type(s) of restraint that may be used and when, where, how, and for how long. Use is authorized in each case by a physician. The health care staff does not participate in disciplinary restraint of inmates, except for monitoring their health.

Discussion. This standard applies to those situations where the restraints are part of health care treatment. Generally an order for medical restraints should not exceed twenty-four hours. There should be fifteen-minute checks by health-trained personnel or qualified health professionals.

The same kinds of physical restraints that would be appropriate for individuals treated in the community may likewise be used for medically restraining incarcerated individuals: for example, leather or canvas hand and leg restraints, and straitjackets. Metal or hard plastic devices (such as handcuffs and leg shackles) should not be used for prolonged restraint. Persons should not be restrained in an unnatural position (for instance, hog-tied).

When procedures are developed for disciplinary restraint, input from the medical area should be sought. Medical monitoring of the health of inmates held under disciplinary restraint should be carried out periodically by qualified or health-trained personnel. When staff members note what they consider to be improper use of restraints, jeopardizing the health of an inmate, they should communicate their concerns as soon as possible to the facility administrator or his/her designee.

J-61. Pregnant Inmates (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that comprehensive counseling and assistance are given to pregnant inmates in keeping with their express desires in planning for their unborn children, whether they desire abortion, adoption service, or to keep the child.

Discussion. It is advisable that a formal legal opinion on the law relating to abortion be obtained, and based upon that opinion, written policy and defined procedures should be developed for each jurisdiction.

Counseling and social services should be available from either the jail's staff or community agencies.

J-62. Prenatal Care (essential)

Inmates remaining in the jail after pregnancy has been diagnosed receive regular prenatal care, including medical examinations, advice on appropriate levels of activity and safety precautions, nutrition guidance, and counseling.

Discussion. Pregnant inmates remaining in the facility should, ideally, be followed by the practitioner who will assist at the birth and, if delivery will be at a community hospital, should be registered at the hospital where the birth will take place. Documentation of the patient's prenatal history should accompany her to the hospital.

A number of communities have excellent agencies that can assist with prenatal care (e.g., county health departments, specialty clinics, and local hospitals). In view of the high-risk nature of many inmates' pregnancies, it is strongly urged that such specialty care be sought.

J-63. Prostheses (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that medical and dental prostheses be supplied when the health of the inmate would otherwise be adversely affected, as determined by the responsible physician or dentist.

Discussion. Prostheses are artificial devices to replace missing body parts or to compensate for defective bodily functions, such as artificial limbs, eyeglasses, and full and partial dental plates.

SECTION E. MEDICAL RECORDS

J-64. Medical Record Format and Contents (essential)

At a minimum, the medical record file contains these documents:

problem list;
 receiving screening and health assessment forms;
 all findings, diagnoses, treatments, and dispositions;
 prescribed medications and their administration;
 reports of laboratory, x-ray, and diagnostic studies;
 progress notes;
 consent and refusal forms;
 release of information forms;
 discharge summary of hospitalizations;
 reports of dental, psychiatric, and other consultations;
 special treatment plan, if any;
 place, date, and time of each medical encounter;
 signature and title of each documenter.

The method of recording entries in the record and the format of the record are approved by the health authority.

Discussion. The problem-oriented medical record structure is suggested. However, whatever medical record structure is used, every effort should be made to establish standardization and uniformity of medical record forms and content. All findings should be recorded, including notations concerning psychiatric, dental, and other consultative services.

A complete medical record file is not necessarily established on every inmate. However, any health intervention after the initial health screening requires the initiation of a record. If an inmate is admitted more than once, the prior medical record should be re-activated.

When patients are seen at community health care facilities, their records are generally kept there. However, a standard form for recording the visit should accompany the inmate, so that the treating practitioner can enter the diagnosis, the treatment provided, and recommendations for follow-up care. A copy of this form should be placed in the inmate's medical record at the jail.

J-65. Confidentiality of Medical Records (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures that establish the principle of confidentiality require that medical records stored in the jail are maintained under secure conditions, separate from confinement records, and that access to medical records is controlled by the health authority.

Discussion. The principle of confidentiality protects the patient from disclosure of certain confidences entrusted to a practitioner during a course of treatment. The confidential relationship of doctor and patient extends to inmate-patients and their clinicians. Thus, it is necessary to maintain medical record files under security, and completely separate from inmates' confinement records.

The health authority should maintain a current file on the rules and regulations covering the confidentiality of medical records and the types of information that may and may not be shared. For example, information gathered and recorded about alcohol and drug abuse and psychiatric conditions may have special restrictions on disclosure under state or federal regulations.

J-66. Transfer of Medical Records (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that when an inmate is transferred to another correctional facility, summaries or copies of the inmate's medical record are routinely sent to the facility to which the inmate is transferred either before or at the same time as the inmate. Written authorization by the inmate is required for the transfer outside the correctional system of medical records and information, unless otherwise provided by law or administrative regulation.

Discussion. An inmate's medical record or summary should accompany or precede the inmate in order to ensure continuity of care and to prevent the duplication of tests and examinations at the receiving institution. For inmates with critical or chronic health problems, the medical record should be flagged in some fashion (e.g., with color coding) to expedite an immediate referral to a medical care provider.

The transferring institution should provide a discharge summary (see sample in Appendix V) that includes at least the medical history, the date of the last physical examination, the immunization record, a summary of medical problems, the inmate's current health status, current level of activity, and current therapy (including medications), and anticipated future health care needs.

J-67. Retention of Medical Records (important)

Written policy and defined procedures require that inactive medical record files are retained according to legal requirements of the jurisdiction and are re-activated if an inmate returns to the system.

Discussion. The storage of inactive medical records needs to conform to the legal requirements for record retention. The inactive files should be marked in such a way that inmates can be identified as long-term-care patients if they re-enter the system.

SECTION F. MEDICAL-LEGAL ISSUES

J-68. Informed Consent (important)

All examinations, treatments and procedures governed by informed consent practices applicable in the jurisdiction are observed for inmate care. The informed consent of next of kin, guardian, or legal custodian applies when required by law.

Discussion. Informed consent is the written agreement by a patient to a treatment, examination, or procedure after the patient receives the material facts about the nature, consequences, and risks of the proposed treatment, examination, or procedure, and the alternatives to it.

Medical treatment of an inmate without his/her consent (or the consent of next of kin, guardian or legal custodian) can result in legal action. The law regarding consent to medical treatment by inmates, and their right to refuse treatment, varies from state to state. The law of the jurisdiction within which the facility is located should be reviewed by legal counsel, and, based upon counsel's written opinion, a policy regarding informed consent should be developed.

It is not necessary in all cases to obtain informed consent. The exceptions to the requirement for informed consent should be reviewed in the light of each state's laws, and policies and procedures should be drafted outlining when informed consent is not required. Examples of exceptions are life-threatening conditions that require immediate medical intervention for the safety of the patient, emergency care of patients who do not have the capacity to understand the information given, and certain public health matters. In some cases, a court order for treatment may be sought, just as it might be in the general community.

When a clinician proceeds without obtaining informed consent, s/he must exercise her/his best medical judgment. The health care provider should enter in the medical record all aspects of the patient's condition and the reasons for medical intervention. Such documentation facilitates review and may provide a defense against charges of battery.

J-69. Right to Refuse Treatment (important)

Written policies and defined procedures allow an inmate to refuse, in writing, medical treatment and care.

Discussion. An inmate may, at the time of being offered medical evaluation, treatment, or care, refuse it. The refusal should be in writing and describe the nature of the condition for which evaluation, treatment, or care is offered and the nature of the service to be provided. The requirement for written refusal is generally satisfied by the signature of the inmate on the refusal document, with a witness who acknowledges that the inmate read the refusal form or had it read to him/her in a language understood by the inmate.

Facilities should not maintain a policy that allows inmates to give a blanket refusal to treatment on admission. By refusing treatment at a particular time, the inmate does not necessarily waive his/her right to subsequent health care. Health professionals should counsel inmates against refusals of treatment and should continue to counsel inmates who have refused a particular treatment, when they believe it to be in the patient's best interest.

J-70. Forced Psychotropic Medication (essential)

Written policy and defined procedures guide the use of forced psychotropic medication. This policy and these procedures, while governed by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction, include requirements for authorization by a physician and specification of the duration of the regimen, and when, where, and how the procedures may be used.

Discussion. Though the right to refuse treatment is inherent in the notion of informed consent, exceptions may arise in psychiatric emergencies. State laws vary on this matter, but as a rule, forced psychotropic medication should be employed only under the following conditions.

- a. The inmate poses a clear and immediate threat to self or others.
- b. All less restrictive or intrusive measures have been employed or have been judged by the treating physician or psychiatrist to be inadequate.
- c. The physician or psychiatrist clearly documents in the medical record the inmate's condition, the threat posed, and the reason for the proposed forcing of medication, including other treatments attempted.
- d. When possible, a documented consultation with another psychiatrist or physician is obtained prior to the forcing of medication.
- e. Where possible, orders for forced medication are reviewed through independent psychiatric evaluation and safeguard the inmate's right to due process.

J-71. Medical Research (important)

Biomedical, chemical, or behavioral research using inmates as subjects either is not performed, or, if performed, meets ethical, medical, and legal guidelines for human research.

Discussion. This standard recognizes past abuses in research on involuntarily confined individuals and protects the autonomy of inmate-patients. It is not intended to discourage the collection of aggregate data and the reporting of information relevant to unraveling the epidemiology of certain conditions. For example, head injury, psychotic symptoms, a history of extreme violence, psychotic relatives, and being a witness or victim of child abuse have been significantly correlated with future homicidal behavior. Correctional facilities can be information-collection bases for the confirmation and refinement of such reports.

If research is to be conducted, there should be adequate assurance of the safety and anonymity of the subjects, the research should meet standards of design and control, the inmates must have given their consent, and the project should be reviewed by a human subjects review committee.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. Development of a Manual of Policies and Procedures

B. Sample Policy Directive and Accompanying Procedure

A. Development of a Manual of Policies and Procedures¹

All organizations have policies and procedures. Such policies and procedures may not be in writing; they may not even be called by those names. They may be referred to simply as "routines" or "the way we always do things." Whatever form they take, policies and procedures are important guides to decision-making and efficient management. Standardized and consistently interpreted policies and procedures provide the staff with a clear sense of the organization's directions and provide management with a means of control. When decisions are not in accord with written policies, the decisions can be examined and brought into line with policy. If current practices turn out to be inappropriate, or different practices make more administrative sense, policies can be changed in accordance with the management's objectives. To be most effective, policies and procedures should be formally established and in written form.

Definition of Terms

A policy is a general statement of the goals of the organization in a specific topic area, and is a guideline for specifying and regulating operations designed to accomplish organizational objectives. It answers the question of why a certain action is favored.

A procedure is a specification of how a policy is to be carried out. It usually describes who will do what, when and how.

Content Issues

In the final analysis, the most important issue involved in the development of policies and procedures is the content thereof. There are certain criteria that prescribe the nature of the content of policies and procedures. For example, written procedures should clearly specify the actions required of employees. The specific questions to be answered by a procedure statement are, Who does what? when? and how? and sometimes, for how long?

There are other questions that can be asked to test how well a policy or procedure is written. For example:

1. Does the procedure address policy objectives?
2. Is the procedure realistic?
3. Is the procedure adequate?
4. Are all relevant contractual arrangements and requirements covered?
5. Are other policies and procedures compatible with this one?

¹This section was adapted from a publication entitled The Development of Policy and Procedure Manuals for Correctional Health Care Programs (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1979). The original publication is one of 19 Correctional Health Care Program (CHCP) resource manuals and is available for purchase from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

6. Are procedural steps in the best order?
7. Is the sequence of procedural steps unnecessarily rigid?
8. Can any procedural step(s) be eliminated?
9. Does the procedure avoid bottlenecks?
10. Are the procedural steps designed to operate at the lowest level of authority?
11. What is the effect of proposed changes on other policies and procedures?
12. Will the procedure work on all shifts?

Two other questions should be asked once the manual is complete:

13. What arrangements are needed to keep manuals current?
14. Who should receive a copy of the manual, and how should these people be trained in its use?

Form

Clarity of the content of the policy or procedure is far more important than either its form or its format. Nevertheless, serious thought should be given to form and format, since they can contribute to clarity. The content of policies and procedures is usually typed onto official forms. Consideration should be given to providing space on the forms for the following items:

- a. The title of policy or procedure
- b. The date it goes into effect
- c. The date of revision
- d. The page number out of how many pages (e.g., Page 1 of 4)
- e. The application: for example, when there are institutional differences in policies or procedures, this space shows the institution(s) to which this particular policy or procedure applies.
- f. The number of the policy or procedure.
- g. The number of the policy or procedure it supersedes (if any).
- h. The signature(s) of approval and title(s) of the signer(s).
- i. The department, division or issuing agency and office of origin.
- j. A reference to professional standards and state laws or administrative rules.

Some of these items may appear in the body of the policy or procedure as part of the text, while others may be incorporated into the form itself. These are stylistic differences that have little consequence as long as the items are included somewhere in the written statement.

Summary

Policies and procedures need to be developed for each of the areas listed in the table of contents of the Commission's standards.

B. Sample Policy Directive and Accompanying Procedure

The sample that follows sets forth the policy statement and procedures for keeping the health services manual current at the Hardrock County Jail. It includes the basic elements of form noted in the prior section of this appendix. The sample policy statement is intended to address that portion of the Commission's standard J-04 that requires annual review and revision as necessary of all policy statements. It is suggested that during the development of policy statements, the Commission's standards be consulted to ensure that all requirements of each standard are addressed.

SAMPLE

HARDROCK COUNTY JAIL
 MANUAL OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
 for Health Services

No. I-6
 Page 1 of 2
 Issued: 11/86
 Revised:

SUBJECT: POLICY, PROCEDURE, PROGRAM UPDATING

PURPOSE: To provide an organized process for updating and amending the Hardrock County Jail's Health Services Policies and Procedures Manual.

POLICY:

- I. The Health Services Division of the Hardrock County Jail will review its policies and procedures manual at least annually and will revise it as needed to keep it current.
- II. Proposed changes to existing policies and/or procedures are reviewed by the Health Services Policies and Procedures Committee.

PROCEDURES:

- I. All suggestions for new policies, or revision of current policies must be submitted to the appropriate Health Services department head.
- II. The department head or his/her designee submits a draft of the proposed policy/policy revision to the coordinator of the Policies and Procedures Committee (see Policy #I-7).
- III. Mechanisms for Review
 - A. Copies of the policy to be reviewed will be distributed to members of the Policies and Procedures Committee prior to the next scheduled meeting of the Committee.
 - B. Should the policy require immediate action, the committee coordinator will convene at least a quorum of the committee at the earliest available date.
- IV. Authority for approval of all Health Services policies and procedures rests with the Medical Director.
- V. Distribution
 - A. New/revised policies and procedures will be sent along with a cover memo specifying instructions for the insertion of a new policy or replacement of a revised policy (see sample, Attachment A).

HARDROCK COUNTY JAIL
MANUAL OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
for Health Services

No. 1-6
Page 2 of 2
Issued: 11/86
Revised:

- B. Distribution of new/revised policies and procedures will include, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Appropriate Health Services Administration
 2. Appropriate Jail Administration
- C. A detailed distribution list is maintained in the office of the Medical Director.

Approved:

Jail Administrator

Medical Director

POLICY I-6
ATTACHMENT A

SAMPLE

HARDROCK COUNTY JAIL

MEMORANDUM

To: Recipients of the Health Services
Policies and Procedures Manual

Date _____

From: Policy and Procedure
Committee Coordinator

Subject: New and/or
Revised Policies

Attached is a copy of Health Services Division policy number
_____. Please place it in your Health Services Policies and Procedures
Manual as follows:

_____ Insert the policy behind policy number _____.

or

_____ Replace policy number _____ with this policy.

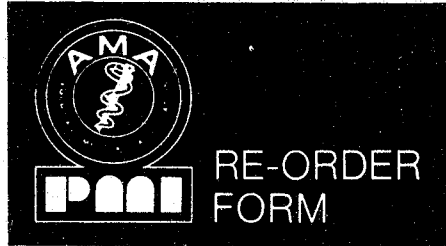
It is very important that your Policies and Procedures Manual remain
current. Please insert this policy in your manual as soon as possible.

Thank you for your assistance.

APPENDIX II

MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

Standard J-22 requires that personnel who administer medication receive training from the facility administrator (or a designee) in the security issues inherent in the management of medication in a confinement setting. Further, the standard requires training from the responsible physician (or a designee) in medical aspects of medical administration, including common side effects of specific drugs. One potential source of training materials is the set of "Patient Medication Instruction Sheets" (PMIs) originally developed by the American Medical Association and currently distributed by the United States Pharmacopeia. While the PMIs are used most often by physicians to provide information to their patients about medication that has been prescribed, some detention and correctional facilities have found them useful as training aids. Each PMI describes the uses of a particular medicine, notes contraindications for its use, and lists precautions to be observed while taking the medicine, and common side effects that should be watched for. A list of available PMIs and ordering information are provided on the next page.



U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc.
 Order Processing Dept. 470
 P.O. Box 5367, Twinbrook Station
 Rockville, MD 20851

AMA/PMI pads are available from USPC at a charge of \$2.00 per pad. The minimum order is 15 pads (50 PMI's per pad). Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Enclosed is my check payable to USPC
 Charge to my: MasterCard VISA
 Acct.# _____
 Exp. Date _____
 Or call toll-free 1-800-227-USPC to charge to your MasterCard or VISA

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

Occupation (check one):
 1 Physician 3 Dentist
 2 Pharmacist 4 Other _____

Please send me PMI's in the following quantities:

Number of pads—PMI number and title

- _____ 049 Acetaminophen
- _____ 027 Allopurinol
- _____ 050 Amiloride and with Thiazide
- _____ 043 Antihistamines
- _____ 047 Aspirin
- _____ 018 Belladonna Alkaloids and Barbiturates
- _____ 012 Benzodiazepines
- _____ 004 Beta-Blockers
- _____ 077 Bromocriptine
- _____ 044 Bronchodilator Aerosols
- _____ 039 Calcium Channel Blockers
- _____ 065 Carbamazepine
- _____ 009 Cephalosporins—Oral
- _____ 032 Chloramphenicol—Oral
- _____ 031 Clindamycin/Lincomycin—Oral
- _____ 078 Clomiphene
- _____ 054 Clonidine
- _____ 048 Codeine
- _____ 073 Colchicine
- _____ 016 Corticosteroids—Oral
- _____ 006 Coumarin—Type Anticoagulants
- _____ 005 Digitalis Medicines
- _____ 056 Diphenoxylate with Atropine
- _____ 034 Ergot Derivatives
- _____ 010 Erythromycin
- _____ 079 Estrogens—Oral
- _____ 071 Ethambutol
- _____ 026 Ethosuximide

- _____ 063 Glaucoma Eye Medicine—Epinephrine-type
- _____ 062 Glaucoma Eye Medicine—Long-Acting
- _____ 061 Glaucoma Eye Medicine—Miotic
- _____ 024 Guanethidine
- _____ 017 H-2 Blockers
- _____ 022 Haloperidol
- _____ 023 Hydralazine
- _____ 035 Indomethacin
- _____ 015 Insulin
- _____ 038 Iron Supplements
- _____ 070 Isoniazid
- _____ 057 Isotretinoin
- _____ 033 Levodopa/Carbidopa and Levodopa
- _____ 021 Lithium
- _____ 001 Loop Diuretics
- _____ 076 MAO Inhibitor Antidepressants
- _____ 059 Methotrexate (for psoriasis)
- _____ 014 Methylidopa
- _____ 055 Methysergide
- _____ 030 Metronidazole
- _____ 040 Nifedipine
- _____ 069 Nitrofurantoin
- _____ 013 Nitroglycerin Sublingual Tablets
- _____ 011 Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
- _____ 007 Oral Antidiabetes Medicines
- _____ 003 Penicillins—Oral
- _____ 045 Pentazocine—Oral
- _____ 041 Phenothiazines
- _____ 036 Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone
- _____ 019 Phenytoin
- _____ 058 Potassium Supplements
- _____ 052 Prazosin
- _____ 074 Probenecid
- _____ 046 Propoxyphene and With Aspirin or Acetaminophen
- _____ 037 Quinidine/Procainamide
- _____ 066 Rauwolfia Alkaloids
- _____ 072 Rifampin
- _____ 053 Spironolactone and with Thiazide
- _____ 060 Steroid and Antibiotic Eye Drops
- _____ 080 Sucralfate
- _____ 068 Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim
- _____ 081 Sulfasalazine
- _____ 075 Sulfapyrazone
- _____ 020 Sulfonamides
- _____ 008 Tetracyclines
- _____ 002 Thiazide Diuretics
- _____ 029 Thyroid Replacement
- _____ 064 Timolol—Ophthalmic
- _____ 051 Triamterene and with Thiazide
- _____ 042 Tricyclic Antidepressants
- _____ 067 Trimethoprim
- _____ 025 Valproic Acid
- _____ 028 Xanthine Derivatives—Oral

_____ Total number of pads (15 pad minimum, 50 PMI's per pad)
 \$ 2.00 Per pad
 \$ _____ Subtotal
 \$ _____ Residents of MD must add 5% sale tax to subtotal
 \$ _____ Total payment

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Effective October 1, 1986, the American Medical Association has granted authority to the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC) to distribute AMA Patient Medication Instruction (PMI) Sheets.

USPC revises and publishes *The United States Pharmacopeia* and *The National Formulary (USP—NF)*, the legally recognized compendia of standards for drugs and the *USP DI*® from which portions of the text of PMI's are extracted. USPC is a private, non-profit organization that is not supported by government funds.

On the reverse side you will find a re-order form for your convenience in ordering the PMI's of your choice.

Please Note: The address at the top of the form to which all future orders are to be sent is now:

USPC Order Processing
P.O. Box 5367
Twinbrook Station
Rockville, MD 20851

Also Note: The cost of PMI's per pad of 50 is now \$2.00 and the minimum order is 15 pads. Shipping charges are included. **Please make checks payable to USPC.** The increase in price of PMI's was necessary to make the distribution process economically feasible so that the program could be continued as a valuable service to physicians and other health care professionals.

We hope that you will continue to distribute PMI's to your patients in support of our combined efforts to promote consumer drug education.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE

You may call our toll-free number **1-800-227-USPC**
(8:30 AM - 5:00 PM, Eastern time, Mon.-Fri.)
to order your PMI's to be charged to your VISA or
MasterCard. Your comments and suggestions are invited.

See order form on reverse side.

In addition, you may want to consider USP DI,^R a publication presenting drug use information guidelines for both the health care provider and the patient and including information on nearly every drug available in the United States. Developed by the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, USP DI Volume I (Drug Information for the Health Care Provider) is directed at the information needs of the care giver while Volume II (Advice for the Patient^R) is written in easy-to-understand English for the patient. This database serves as the source of the PMI leaflets previously described. Volume II can be used as a patient reference or pages can be photocopied when used as part of a patient education program. USP also produces drug education leaflets similar in content to the PMIs. These leaflets are available in English or Spanish. For samples of the information USP provides or for ordering information, call (800) 227-8772 or write to USPC, 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, MD 20852.

APPENDIX III

EXAMPLE: STANDING ORDER VERSUS TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Moderate Alcohol Withdrawal

A. Standing Order

Administer Chlordiazpoxide (Librium) 50 mg IM stat and q 8 hours. Thiamine 50 mg IM stat and po q A.M.

B. Treatment Protocol

1. Symptoms/Presentation

- History of alcohol abuse
- History of recent (12 - 72 hours) abstinence
- Tremulousness
- Diaphoresis
- Restlessness
- No hallucinations, no disorientation, no convulsions

2. Take vital signs

3. Evaluate for history or signs of trauma.

4. Contact physician to discuss disposition/medication.

5. House in area of constant observation.

6. If disorientation, confusion, convulsions, etc. occur, arrange for immediate hospital emergency department transfer.

Note: More detailed therapeutic guidelines are acceptable in sites where nurse practitioners/physician assistants are employed and state regulations allow for enhanced responsibility.

APPENDIX IV

Sample Receiving Screening Forms

The purpose of the initial health screening is to identify on admission those individuals who need immediate medical attention so that they can be referred for care. It is intended to avert potential medical and psychiatric crises that may develop if the staff is not aware of inmates' medical history and current health status.

The extent of the receiving screening is somewhat dependent on the time period for conducting the health assessment. If the detailed examination is not done until the seventh day after admission, the initial health screening should be comprehensive. On the other hand, if a full health assessment is performed within a day or two of admission, the initial screening can be more brief.

Two sample screening forms are provided in this section — a long and a short version. In adapting these forms for use at your institution, please consult standard J-31 to ensure that all necessary elements are included. Please note that if the short form is used, the subsequent health assessment must contain more detailed mental, psychiatric, dental, and alcohol and drug abuse histories than it would if the long form were used.

SHORT FORM

SAMPLE RECEIVING SCREENING FORM for use when a full health assessment is done within 48 hours of an inmate's admission.

Note: Each "yes" answer requires a response. Guidelines for disposition should be developed that tell the examiner what to do or whom to call for each of the items on the form.

Date _____ Time _____

NAME OF INSTITUTION

Inmate's name _____ Sex _____

Date of birth _____ Inmate's number _____

Examiner's name _____

Examiner's Visual Opinion

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does inmate have obvious pain or injury?	_____	_____
2. Is there obvious sign of infection?	_____	_____
3. Does inmate appear to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	_____	_____
4. Are there visible signs of alcohol and/or drug withdrawal?	_____	_____
5. Does inmate appear to be despondent?	_____	_____
6. Does inmate appear to be irrational or "crazy"?	_____	_____
7. Is inmate carrying medication?	_____	_____

Examiner-Inmate Questionnaire

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Refused</u>
8. Are you taking any medication?	_____	_____	_____
9. (If female) Are you pregnant?	_____	_____	_____
10. Is this the first time you have ever been incarcerated?	_____	_____	_____
11. Have you ever tried to kill yourself or done serious harm to yourself?	_____	_____	_____
12. Do you have any serious medical or mental problems that you haven't told me about? Are you receiving any treatment?	_____	_____	_____

(Specify below)

Disposition or referral (circle appropriate response)

general population emergency care sick call medical isolation
other (specify) _____

(A copy of this form should be included in the inmate's medical record.)

LONG FORM

SAMPLE RECEIVING SCREENING FORM for use when a full health assessment is not performed within the first 48 hours.

Date _____ Time _____

NAME OF INSTITUTION

Inmate's name _____ Sex _____

Date of birth _____ Inmate's number _____

Examiner's name _____

Examiner's Observations

(Where applicable, circle specific condition)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Unconscious?	_____	_____
2. Visible signs of trauma or illness requiring immediate emergency or doctor's care? Describe: _____	_____	_____
3. Obvious fever, swollen lymph nodes; jaundice or other evidence of infection that might spread through the facility? Describe: _____	_____	_____
4. Poor skin condition, vermin, rashes, or needle marks?	_____	_____
5. Under the influence of alcohol, barbiturates, heroin, or other drug(s)?	_____	_____
6. Visible signs of alcohol or drug withdrawal (extreme perspiration, pinpoint pupils, shakes, nausea, cramping, vomiting)?	_____	_____
7. Behavior suggesting risk of suicide or assault?	_____	_____
8. Carrying medication or reports being on medication? List: _____	_____	_____
9. Deformities? List: _____	_____	_____

Examiner-Inmate Questionnaire

10. Admits to the following (indicate by number and letter below):

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 (over one year ago) | H (hospitalized) |
| 2 (within past year) | M (medications, current) |
| 3 (present now) | |

_____	allergies	_____	high blood pressure
_____	arthritis	_____	physician-prescribed diet
_____	asthma	_____	psychiatric disorder
_____	delerium tremens (DTs)	_____	suicide attempt
_____	dental condition	_____	tuberculosis
_____	diabetes	_____	ulcers
_____	epilepsy	_____	urinary tract problems
_____	fainting	_____	veneral disease (VD)
_____	heart condition	_____	other (specify)
_____	hepatitis	_____	_____

11. Use alcohol?
 a. How often? _____ b. How much? _____
 c. When were you drunk last? _____
 d. When did you drink last? _____

12. Use any "street" drugs?
 a. What type(s)? _____
 b. How often? _____ c. How much? _____
 d. When did you get high last? _____
 e. When did you take drugs last? _____

13. (For women)
 a. Are you pregnant? _____ Number of months _____
 b. Have you delivered recently? _____ Date _____
 c. Are you on birth control pills? _____
 d. Any gynecological problems? (Specify) _____

14. Immunization history (specify dates and diseases)

Remarks (e.g., unusual behavior, special diet, type of VD, etc.)

Disposition or referral (circle appropriate response)
 general population emergency care sick call medical isolation
 other (specify) _____

APPENDIX V

SAMPLE

HARDROCK COUNTY JAIL
TRANSFER/DISCHARGE HEALTH SUMMARY

Patient Name _____ ID # _____ Date of Birth _____

Date of Last Physical Exam _____ Date of Last TB Test and Result _____

KNOWN ALLERGIES (foods, medicines, insects, etc.)

SIGNIFICANT HEALTH PROBLEMS NOTED PRIOR TO ADMISSION (Include treatment given and where care was given if available)

SIGNIFICANT HEALTH PROBLEMS DIAGNOSED DURING RESIDENCE (Include dates and treatment)

HEALTH PROBLEMS REQUIRING FURTHER CARE (Include treatments started)

MEDICATIONS BEING TAKEN AT TIME OF DISCHARGE

RESTRICTIONS (if any) PLEASE SPECIFY:

Activities _____
Diet _____
Housing _____

COMMENTS:

Attach Additional Sheet if Necessary

Signature and Title _____ Date _____

GLOSSARY

ACCOUNTING for medications is the system of recording, summarizing, analyzing, verifying, and reporting medication usage.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION is the act in which a single dose of an identified drug is given to a patient.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS are held at least quarterly between the health authority and the official legally responsible for the facility, or their designees. At these meetings, problems are identified and solutions sought.

ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION: See DETOXIFICATION.

The ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT should indicate the number of inmates receiving health services by category as well as other pertinent information (e.g., operative procedures, referrals to specialists, ambulance services).

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY refers to the state of physiological and/or psychological dependence on alcohol, opium derivatives, synthetic drugs with morphine-like properties (opioids), stimulants, and depressants.

CHRONIC CARE is medical service rendered to a patient over a long period of time (e.g., treatment of diabetes, asthma, and epilepsy).

CLINIC CARE is medical service rendered to an ambulatory patient with health care complaints that are evaluated and treated at sick call or by special appointment.

CONVALESCENT CARE is medical service rendered to a patient to assist in recovery from illness or injury.

A DEA-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE is a drug regulated by the Drug Enforcement Administration under the authority of the Federal Controlled Substances Act.

The DENTAL EXAMINATION should include the taking or review of the patient's dental history; charting of teeth; examination of the hard and soft tissue of the oral cavity with a mouth mirror, explorer and adequate illumination; and x-rays if needed for diagnosis.

DENTAL SCREENING, a part of the initial health appraisal, includes visual observation of the teeth and gums.

DETOXIFICATION refers to the process by which an individual is gradually withdrawn from a drug by the administration of decreasing doses of the drug upon which the person is physiologically dependent, one that is cross-tolerant to it, or a drug that has been demonstrated to be effective on the basis of medical research.

DISASTER PLAN, HEALTH ASPECTS OF: Health aspects of the disaster plan, among other items, include the triaging process, outlining where care can be provided, and laying out a back-up plan.

DISPENSING OF MEDICATION is the issuance of one or more doses of a prescribed medication into containers that are correctly labeled with the name of the patient, the contents of the container and all other vital information needed to facilitate correct drug administration.

DISPOSAL OF MEDICATION refers to the destruction of the patient's medication upon his/her discharge from the facility, the return of sealed, unused, pre-packaged medication to the pharmacy, or the provision of the discharged patient with the medication, in line with the principle of continuity of care.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICATION is the system of delivery and storage of and accounting for drugs from the source of supply to the nursing station or the point at which they are administered to the patient.

DOCUMENTED health complaints: Examples of the documentation of health complaints are (1) the recording on the complaint slip of the action taken regarding triaging and the filing of such slips in the patient's medical record, and (2) the use of a log to record the complaint and its disposition.

DRUG DETOXIFICATION: See DETOXIFICATION.

ECTOPARASITES are animals (such as insects) that infest human skin.

EMERGENCY CARE (MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND MENTAL) is care for an acute illness or unexpected health care need that cannot be deferred until the next scheduled sick call or clinic.

A FORMULARY is a written list of prescribed and non-prescribed medication stocked within the facility.

The FOUR BASIC FOOD GROUPS are milk and milk products; meat, fish, and other protein foods (e.g., eggs, dried beans and peas, cheese); breads and cereals; and vegetables and fruits.

A HEALTH ADMINISTRATOR is a person who by education (RN, MPH, MHA, or a related discipline) or experience is capable of assuming responsibility for arranging for all levels of health care and ensuring quality and accessibility of all services provided to inmates.

The HEALTH ASSESSMENT is the process whereby the health status of an individual is evaluated. The extent of the health appraisal, including medical examination, is defined by the responsible physician, but includes at least the items noted in standard J-33.

The HEALTH AUTHORITY is the individual to whom has been delegated the responsibility for the facility's health care services, including arrangements for all levels of health care and the ensuring of quality and accessibility of all health services provided to inmates.

HEALTH CARE is the sum of all actions taken, preventive and therapeutic, to provide for the physical and mental well-being of a population. Health care, among other aspects, includes medical, psychiatric, and dental services, personal hygiene, dietary and food services, and environmental conditions.

HEALTH-TRAINED STAFF may include correctional officers and other personnel without health care licenses who are trained in limited aspects of health care, as determined by the responsible physician.

HOSPITAL CARE is inpatient care for an illness or diagnosis that requires observation and/or management in a licensed hospital.

An INFIRMARY is an area established within the confinement facility in which organized bed care facilities and services are maintained and operated to accommodate two or more patients, and which is operated for the express or implied purpose of providing skilled nursing care for persons who are not in need of hospitalization.

INFIRMARY CARE is defined as inpatient bed care by or under the supervision of a registered nurse for an illness or diagnosis that requires limited observation and/or management but does not require admission to a licensed hospital.

INFORMED CONSENT is the agreement by the patient to a treatment, examination, or procedure after the patient receives the material facts regarding the nature of, consequences of, risks of, and alternatives to the proposed treatment, examination, or procedure. The right to refuse treatment is inherent in this concept.

INITIAL HEALTH SCREENING: See RECEIVING SCREENING.

INTERMITTENT EXPLOSIVE DISORDER: According to the DSM-III, diagnostic criteria are as follows:

- a. Several discrete episodes of loss of control of aggressive impulses resulting in serious assault or destruction of property.
- b. Behavior that is grossly out of proportion to any precipitating psychosocial stressor.
- c. Absence of signs of generalized impulsivity or aggressiveness between episodes.
- d. Not due to Schizophrenia, Antisocial Personality Disorder, or Conduct Disorder.

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE: See MONITORING OF SERVICES.

Examples of LARGE-MUSCLE ACTIVITY are walking, jogging in place, basketball, ping-pong, and isometrics.

The term MEDICAL includes "psychiatric."

MEDICAL PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE: See PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE.

MEDICAL RESTRAINTS: See RESTRAINTS.

MEDICATION ACCOUNTING: See ACCOUNTING.

MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION, DISPENSING, DISPOSAL, DISTRIBUTION: See ADMINISTRATION, DISPENSING, DISPOSAL, and DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICATION.

MONITORING OF SERVICES is the process for ensuring that high-quality health care services are being rendered in the facility by all providers. The monitoring is accomplished by on-site observation and review (e.g., study of inmates' complaints about care; review of health records, pharmaceutical processes, standing orders, and performance of care). This process is also referred to as INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE.

OPIOIDS are derivatives of opium, e.g., morphine and codeine, and synthetic drugs with morphine-like properties.

While **ORAL HYGIENE** by standard definition includes clinical procedures taken to protect the health of the mouth and chewing apparatus, minimum compliance is met by instruction in the proper brushing of teeth.

A **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION** is a review of the major organ systems for the detection of disease. It may be more extensive depending on the risk factors inherent in the population (to be outlined by the responsible physician).

Medical PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE refers to health promotion and disease prevention. This includes the provision of individual or group health education and medical services, such as inoculations and immunizations provided to take advance measures against disease, and instruction in self-care for chronic conditions.

PROCUREMENT of medication is the system for ordering it for the pharmacy.

PROSTHESES are artificial devices to replace missing body parts or compensate for defective bodily functions. Examples are items such as artificial limbs, eyeglasses, and full or partial dental plates.

PSYCHIATRIC PERSONNEL or psychiatric services staff are psychiatrists, physicians with psychiatric experience, clinical psychologists, psychiatric nurses and clinically trained social workers.

QUALIFIED HEALTH PERSONNEL are physicians, dentists, and other professional and technical workers who by state law engage in activities that support, complement, or supplement the functions of physicians and/or dentists, and who are licensed, registered, or certified as is appropriate to their qualifications to practice; further, they practice only within their licenses, certification, or registration.

A QUALITY ASSURANCE COMMITTEE is a group of health providers working at the facility (the responsible physician and representatives of other departments) who meet on a fixed schedule to conduct chart reviews and/or to discuss the results of such reviews.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMS ensure the quality and consistency of the health services provided in the facility, usually through periodic review of patients' charts.

RECEIVING SCREENING is a system of structured inquiry and observation designed to prevent newly arrived inmates who pose a health or safety threat to themselves or others from being admitted to the facility's general population, and to get newly admitted inmates to medical care rapidly. This process is also referred to as INITIAL HEALTH SCREENING.

The RESPONSIBLE PHYSICIAN is the individual physician who is responsible for the final decisions regarding matters of medical judgment at the facility.

Medical RESTRAINTS are physical and chemical devices used to limit patient activity as a part of health care treatment. The kinds of restraints that are medically appropriate for the general population within the jurisdiction may likewise be used for medically restraining incarcerated individuals (e.g., leather or canvas hand and leg restraints, chemical restraints, strait-jackets).

SELF-CARE is defined as care for a condition that can be treated by the patient; it may include over-the-counter-type medications.

SEXUAL ASSAULT is a sexual act that includes penetration, that is coercive or assaultive in nature and where there is the use or the threat of force.

SICK CALL is the system through which each inmate reports for and receives appropriate medical services for non-emergency illness and injury. Some people refer to sick call as a CLINIC VISIT.

SKILLED NURSING CARE: See INFIRMARY CARE.

The SPECIAL MEDICAL PROGRAM refers to care developed for patients with certain medical conditions that dictate a need for close medical supervision (e.g., seizure disorders, diabetes, potential suicide, pregnancy, chemical dependency, and psychosis).

STANDING MEDICAL ORDERS are written medical orders that specify the same course of treatment for each patient suspected of having a given condition.

SUPERVISION is defined as the overseeing of an accomplishment of a function or activity.

A TREATMENT PLAN is a series of written statements that specify the particular course of therapy and the roles of medical and non-medical personnel in carrying out the current course of therapy. It is individualized

and based on assessment of the individual patient's needs, and includes a statement of the short- and long-term goals and the methods by which the goals will be pursued.

A TREATMENT PROTOCOL is a written order by a physician that specifies the steps to be taken in appraising a patient's physical status. It does not include any directions regarding dosages of prescription medication.

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