



**JUSTICE CABINET
DEPARTMENT OF
JUVENILE JUSTICE
POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

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CHAPTER: Health and Safety Services

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SUBJECT: Health Services Definitions

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, COMMISSIONER

I. POLICY

The following definitions shall apply in the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Policy and Procedures Manual Chapters 400.1 through 430.

II. APPLICABILITY

This policy shall apply to all DJJ staff.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. "Assessment Protocols" means written orders that specify the steps to be taken in appraising a youth's physical and mental health status.
- B. "Bloodborne Pathogens" means pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood which may cause disease in humans, including Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Other pathogenic microorganisms may be identified or present during acute phases of other infectious diseases.
- C. "Caustic" means any material, either alkali or acid, that can burn, eat away or destroy tissue by chemical reaction and which could cause death if taken internally.
- D. "Central Chemical Control" means a system that limits the number of bulk storage sites to only designated areas. Chemicals are then issued from the bulk area in controlled amounts only in a one-day or one shift usage amount (weekends and holidays excluded). Access to the bulk areas is limited and inventories are kept only in the bulk areas. Issue amounts are minimal and shall be accompanied with a list indicating what has been issued.

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- E. “Chemical Agent” means an active substance, such as tear gas, used to deter activities that might cause personal injury or property damage.”
- F. “Chemically dependent” means the state of physiological or psychological dependence on alcohol or other drugs.
- G. “Chemical Restraint” means the use of pharmaceuticals to deter activities that might cause personal injury or property damage. This will also include the use of pepper spray or mace.
- H. “Chronic Care” means a medical service rendered to a youth over a long period of time, for such conditions as diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and epilepsy.
- I. “Class A Tools” means tools that can be used by youth either in effecting an escape or cause death or serious injury.
- J. “Class B Tools” means less restricted tools (non-hazardous) than “Class A” tools.
- K. “Clinical Supervisor” means the qualified health care professional appointed by the Medical Director to provide direct oversight of all nursing activities related to the delivery of health care to youths in DJJ facilities. Administrative supervision of the DJJ nursing staff remains with the respective superintendents and is not the responsibility of the Clinical Supervisor.
- L. “Combustible” means a substance with a flash point at or above 100° Fahrenheit.
- M. “Comprehensive family planning” includes education regarding sexuality, pregnancy prevention, and options for those who are pregnant.
- N. “Contaminated” means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.
- O. “Convalescent Care” means medical service rendered to a youth to assist in the recovery from illness or injury.
- R. “Incident” means unusual event or occurrence in which youth behaviors compromise the health, safety, or security of youth or staff including:
 1. Use of Isolation;
 2. AWOL or escape;
 3. Assault by youth on youth;

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4. Assault by youth on staff;
5. Major property destruction;
6. Possession of contraband;
7. Death of resident;
8. Major injury;
9. Suicide Attempt;
10. Use of restraint;
11. The taking of hostages;
12. Medication error; or,
13. Other.

- S. “Detoxification” means 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 demonstrated to be effective on the basis of medical research.
- T. “Dispensing” is defined by KRS 315.010(8).
- U. “Disposal” means the returning of unused portions of medications to a pharmacy.
- V. “Drop procedure” means an activity by which each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows.
- W. “Emergency Medical Treatment” means medical situations which require immediate care.
- X. “Employee Exposure Control Kit” means an informational packet on procedures to follow after an occupational exposure to a possible infectious disease.
- Y. “Flammable” means a substance with a flash point below 100° Fahrenheit.
- Z. “Flammables Storage Room” means a room of fire resistant construction designed to store flammable liquids.
- AA. “Flash Point” means the minimum temperature required for a substance to ignite.
- BB. “Fire Safety Officer” means the facility staff person who has received training in the application of fire, safety and sanitation requirements/standards from a qualified source such as representatives from the state or local fire authority, state and local college or university.

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- CC. “Fixed Restraint” means the restraining of an individual to a bed or any stationary object. This technique is commonly referred to as “four/five-point restraint”.
- DD. “Formulary” means a written list of prescription and non-prescription medications available to authorized prescribers. This shall not restrict prescriptions of medication generated by health care providers;
- EE. “Forensic Purposes” means issues relating to courts of law. Examples of forensic purposes are body cavity searches, drug screening, DNA testing, and psychological evaluations for use in adversarial proceedings.
- FF. “Health Authority” means a registered nurse with local responsibility for health care services pursuant to a written agreement, contract, or job description.
- GG. “Health Care Provider” is defined by KRS 304.17A-700.
- HH. “Health Care Coordinator” means, in DJJ programs without a full-time registered nurse, a health-trained staff identified to coordinate the provision of health care.
- II. “Health Trained Staff” means staff members who have completed CPR and First Aid certification and the Health Services Protocol training. These staff shall provide emergency care as needed and other health services within the guidelines of their training that need not be carried out by nurses and/or physicians, however, at the direction of a physician or nurse. Reference DJJPP Chapter 5.
- JJ. “High Risk Behavior” means behavior which creates the possibility of transmitting a serious infectious disease, including tattooing, sexual contact, needle use, fighting or assaultive behavior, self-mutilation and body piercing.
- KK. “Informed Consent” means the agreement by the youth or guardian to a medical examination or procedure after the youth receives the material facts regarding the nature, consequences, risks, and alternatives concerning the proposed treatment, examination, or procedure.
- LL. “Intra-System Transfer” means a youth entering a DJJ operated youth development center, group home, or detention center directly from another DJJ operated youth development center, group home or detention center.
- MM. “Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)” is defined by KRS 314.011(9).

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- NN. “Material Safety Data Sheet” (MSDS) means a document required by government regulation for all hazardous chemical substances produced or sold in the United States.
- OO. “Medical Director” means a licensed physician who plans and oversees all aspects of medical policy, procedure and services provided for youth in the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- PP. “Medical Treatment Plan” means a series of written statements that specify 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 youth’s needs, and it includes a statement of goals as well as the methods to reach these goals. When clinically indicated, the treatment plan provides youth with access to a range of supportive and rehabilitative services as the physician deems appropriate.
- QQ. “Mental Health Evaluation” means procedures designed for the identification of mental health issues conducted by a licensed mental health professional.
- RR. “Mental Health Referral” means the process by which any staff member alerts the designated Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP) that a mental health need has been identified or suspected in a youth.
- SS. “Mental Health Screening” means the administration of a mental health screening tool approved by the Chief of Mental Health Services for the identification of potential mental health issues.
- TT. “Nurse Shift Program Supervisor (NSPS)” means the registered nurse responsible for supervising the delivery of health care, the carrying out of medical orders and nursing directives, and for arranging for all levels of health services for youth in youth development facilities. The NSPS supervises the work of a all nursing staff and provides clinical supervision of the care provided by youth workers and health trained staff.
- UU. “Occupational Exposure” means a specific eye, mouth, or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or wound which comes in contact with blood or other potentially infectious material that may occur in the performance of an employee’s duties.
- VV. “One-to-One Supervision” means when an individual staff member is assigned to directly supervise no more than one (1) youth. The staff shall stay within very close proximity to ensure constant supervision and immediate intervention if needed for safety reasons.

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- WW. “Orientation Training” means mandatory department and departmental practices familiarization training for newly hired staff.
- XX. “Ortheses” means specialized mechanical devices used to support or supplement weakened or abnormal joints or limbs, such as braces, foot inserts, or hand splints.
- YY. “Personal Protective Equipment” (PPE) means specialized clothing or equipment which does not permit blood or other potential infectious material to pass through or reach the employee’s clothes or body and may include, protective gloves, masks, protective shields, eye protection, mouthpiece or gown.
- ZZ. “Primary Health Care Provider” means licensed individual who evaluates the youth’s total health needs and provides medical care.
- AAA. “Prostheses” means artificial devices to replace body parts or compensate for defective body functions. They include such items as artificial limbs, eyeglasses, and full and partial dental plates.
- BBB. “Psychologist” is defined by KRS 319.010.
- CCC. “Psychotropic Medications” means any medication that is used to treat disorders of mood, thinking, or behavior.
- DDD. “Qualified Health Personnel” means physicians, physicians assistants, dentists, nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, and other professionals and technical workers who by state law engage in activities that support, compliment, or supplement the functions of physicians or dentists who are licensed, registered or certified as appropriate to their qualifications to practice; further, they practice within the parameters of their license, certification, or registration.
- EEE. “Qualified Independent Inspector” means the qualified contracted specialist who provides inspections of various fire and safety systems.
- FFF. “Qualified Mental Health Professional” is defined by KRS 202A.011.
- GGG. “Registered Nurse” is defined by KRS 314.011(5)
- HHH. “Safe area” means a designated space used to protect individuals during an emergency or hostile situation.

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- III. “Secondary Container” means a portable container into which chemicals are transferred for use.
- JJJ. “Serious Infectious Disease” means Tuberculosis, HIV or AIDS, Hepatitis(A,B,C), Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus(MRSA), or other communicable disease that may pose a significant health risk.
- KKK. “Sharps” means any object that can penetrate the skin including culinary equipment, scissors, medical/dental instruments, arts and craft implements and other instruments with a sharp edge or point capable of inflicting serious injury or death.
- LLL. “Skilled Nursing Or Infirmiry Care” means in-patient bed care by or under the supervision of a Registered Nurse for an illness or diagnosis that requires limited therapy, assistance, observation and management and does not require admission to a licensed hospital.
- MMM. “Special Medical Program” means a program that serves a broad range of health conditions and problems, including seizure disorder, diabetes, potential suicide, pregnancy, chemical dependency, and psychosis.
- NNN. “Specialized HIV/AIDS Counseling” means counseling provided by a qualified person who has received training in the subject matter.
- OOO. “Standing Orders” means written orders that specify the same course of treatment for each youth suspected of having a given condition.
- PPP. “Storage Cabinet” means a properly constructed and securely locked cabinet specifically designed to hold flammable materials. .
- QQQ. “TB Disease” means recent infection or reactivated growth of tubercle bacilli from a dormant lesion, which produce tissue necrosis accompanied by fibrosis in any body location it attacks.
- RRR. “TB Infection” means a condition in which living tubercle bacilli are present in the body, but the disease is not clinically active.
- SSS. “Therapeutic Restraints” means fleece-lined leather, canvas or soft leather cuff or anklets, foam helmet, suicide prevention smock or blanket or restraint chair. All equipment purchased shall have prior approval of either the Medical or Mental Health Director.

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- TTT. “Toxic Material” means a substance that may cause illness or death when ingested or absorbed even in relatively small quantities.
- UUU. “Tuberculosis Skin Test” means an intradermal injection in the surface of the forearm of a purified protein derivative (PPD).
- VVV. “Universal Precautions” means an approach to infection control in which all body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious..
- WWW. “Urgent Care Kit” means a portable supply of emergency equipment suitable for a medical disaster (varies depending upon geographic area and facility-based activities).