



Competency/Skills Self-Appraisal: Correctional Facility

RN LPN

Name _____

Date _____

Please check the column that applies to your skill level:
 3= Very Competent > 1yr Exp. 2=Some Help needed <1 yr. Exp. 1=Need Direction <6 months Exp. 0=Never Done

SKILLS	3	2	1	0	SKILLS	3	2	1	0
▪ BCLS Expires: _____					▪ Maintain medical record				
▪ ACLS Expires: _____					▪ Manage provider orders				
▪ RNC Date: _____					▪ Schedule appointments				
▪ Other Certification (specify): _____					▪ Maintains unit logs/records				
▪ Computerized Charting System (specify) _____					▪ Multi-disciplinary planning				
▪ Medication Administration System (specify) _____					▪ OSHA guidelines				
1. AGE SPECIFIC PRACTICE CRITERIA:					▪ Inmate/patient education				
▪ Newborn/Neonate (birth to 30 days)					▪ Correctional health admissions				
▪ Infant (30 days to 1 year)					▪ Vital signs				
▪ Toddler (1 -3 years)					▪ Height				
▪ Preschooler (3-5 years)					▪ Weight				
▪ School Age Children (5-12 years)					▪ Assist with routine health services				
▪ Adolescent (12-18 years)					▪ Assist with first aid				
▪ Young Adults (18-39 years)					▪ Initiate emergency procedures				
▪ Middle Adults (39-64 years)					▪ Discharge physicals for inmates				
▪ Geriatric (64 +)					▪ Supervise unlicensed personnel				
2. EXPERIENCE WITH AGE GROUPS:					▪ Pulse oximetry				
▪ Able to adapt care to incorporate normal growth and development					▪ Urine dipstick				
▪ Able to adapt method and terminology of patient instructions to their age, comprehension and maturity level					▪ Blood glucose monitoring				
▪ Ensures safe environment reflecting specific needs of various age groups					▪ Assist with basic treatment procedures				
3. EXPERIENCE IN SETTINGS:					▪ Wound care				
▪ Juvenile					▪ Debridement				
▪ Adult					▪ Dressing changes				
▪ City					▪ Wound drains (JP/Hemovac)				
▪ County					▪ Positioning				
▪ State					▪ Use of transfer/lift devices				
▪ Federal					▪ Pre-operative care/preparation				
▪ Clinic/Infirmary					▪ Universal precautions				
▪ Acute Care					▪ CDC guidelines				
▪ Hospital inpatient forensic unit					▪ Isolation techniques				
4. GENERAL SKILLS:					▪ Wrist restraints				
▪ Documentation					▪ Full restraints				
▪ Maintain clinic flow					▪ Ambulatory cuffs				
▪ Order supplies/equipment					▪ Alarm systems				
▪ Restock infirmary					▪ Cultural diversity				
▪ Computer skills					▪ Ethnic awareness				
▪ Assemble medical record					▪ Confidentiality of Information/HIPAA				

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4. GENERAL SKILLS CONTINUED:					▪ Other (please specify): _____				
▪ Restraint Application/Procedures/Safety					6. PULMONARY SYSTEM:				
▪ Advance Directives					Care of Airway Management Devices/Suctioning				
▪ JCAHO – National Patient Safety Guidelines					▪ Establish airway				
▪ Drug Administration/Unit Dose System					▪ Endotracheal tube/suctioning				
▪ Lab work – ordering and values					▪ Nasal airway/suctioning				
▪ Specimen Collection					▪ Sputum specimen collection				
▪ Ordering/Preparing patient for Diagnostics					▪ Tracheostomy/suctioning				
▪ Bathing and Skin Care/Oral Care/Peri Care					▪ Assist with intubation				
▪ Routine Pre-Op & Post-Op Care					▪ O2 Therapy and Medication Delivery Systems - Ambu bag and mask				
▪ Anesthetic Types and Complications					▪ ET tube				
▪ Patient positioning, Ambulation and ROM					▪ External CPAP				
▪ General Patient Assessment, History and Physical					▪ Face masks				
▪ Post Mortem Care and Arrangements					▪ Inhalers				
▪ Elastic (TED) Hose/Stockings					▪ Nasal cannula				
▪ Auscultation/Interpretation Breath & Heart Sounds					▪ Portable O2 Tank				
▪ Doppler					▪ Trach collar				
▪ Pulses/Circulation Checks					▪ Oximetry				
▪ Blood Pressure – noninvasive					▪ Chest physiotherapy				
▪ Placing/Maintaining/ Patient on Telemetry					▪ Incentive spirometry				
▪ Running & Mounting Rhythm Strips					Care of patient with:				
▪ Basic arrhythmia interpretation					▪ ARDS				
▪ Basic 12 lead Interpretation					▪ Asthma				
▪ Lead Placement					▪ COPD				
▪ Pacemaker - Permanent					▪ Emphysema				
▪ Pacemaker – temporary					▪ Fresh Tracheostomy				
▪ IV Pump set up					▪ Pneumothorax				
▪ Drawing blood from central line					▪ Pneumonia				
▪ Drawing venous blood					▪ Pulmonary Edema				
▪ IV Starts					▪ Tuberculosis				
▪ Angiocath					7. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:				
▪ Butterfly					▪ Angina				
▪ Heparin Lock					▪ Arterial Disease				
▪ Peripheral Line dressings					▪ Cardiac Arrest/CPR				
▪ Central line/catheter dressing					▪ Cardiomyopathy				
▪ Broviac					▪ Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)				
▪ Groshong					▪ Defibrillation/Cardioversion				
▪ Hickman					▪ Hypertension				
▪ Portacath					▪ Myocarditis				
▪ Quinton					▪ Acute MI				
▪ CVP readings					▪ Thrombophlebitis				
▪ Drains (Hemovacs, Jackson-Pratt, Penrose, etc.)					8. NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM:				
▪ Dressing Changes					▪ Neurological assessment – cerebellar function/cranial nerves/level of consciousness/pathologic reflexes				
5. LEADERSHIP:					▪ Assist with lumbar puncture				
▪ Charge Nurse					▪ Use of hyper/hypothermia blanket				
▪ Team Leader					Care of patient with:				
▪ Primary Nurse					▪ Aneurysm precautions				

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8. NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM CONTINUED:					▪ T-tube				
▪ Closed head injury					▪ Placement of nasogastric tube				
▪ Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)					▪ NG Medication Administration				
▪ Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease					▪ Colostomy care/Pouch systems				
▪ DT's					Care of patient with:				
▪ Encephalitis					▪ Bowel obstruction				
▪ Meningitis					▪ GI Bleeding				
▪ Multiple Sclerosis					▪ Hepatitis				
▪ Neuromuscular disease					▪ Inflammatory bowel disease				
▪ Paralysis					▪ Liver failure				
▪ Post Head Injury (Concussion)					▪ Pancreatitis				
▪ Seizure Disorders					▪ Gallbladder Disease				
▪ Seizure precautions					▪ Wounds – abdominal				
▪ Spinal Cord Injury					11. RENAL/GENITOURINARY SYSTEM				
9. ORTHOPEDICS:					▪ Renal/Genitourinary assessment				
▪ Assessment of orthopedic patient – Circulation checks					▪ AV fistula/shunt				
▪ Gait					▪ Fluid and electrolyte balance				
▪ Range of motion					▪ Interpretation of BUN and creatinine				
▪ Skin					▪ Insertion and care of straight and Foley catheter – male and female				
▪ Support devices – cane					▪ Catheter care – 3 way Foley				
▪ Cervical Collar					▪ Specimen collection – routine				
▪ Gait belt					▪ Specimen collection – 24 hour				
▪ Prosthetic					▪ Nephrostomy tube care				
▪ Sling					Care of patient with:				
▪ Transfer boards					▪ Renal failure				
▪ Walker					▪ Urinary tract infection				
▪ Wheelchair					▪ Kidney stones				
Care of patient with:					▪ Straining urine				
▪ Amputation					12. ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC SYSTEMS:				
▪ Cast					▪ Metabolic assessment				
▪ Osteoporosis					▪ S/S diabetic coma				
▪ Splints					▪ S/S insulin reaction				
▪ Fracture complications – fat embolus					▪ Interpretation of blood glucose results				
▪ Open/closed reductions					▪ Use of electronic blood glucose monitoring device				
▪ Pinned fractures					▪ Use of visual blood glucose strips				
▪ Rheumatic/arthritis disease					▪ Performing finger stick				
10. GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM:					▪ Indwelling insulin pump				
▪ Assessment of GI patient - abdominal/bowel sounds					▪ Recognizing diabetic complications/emergencies				
▪ Fluid balance					Care of patient with:				
▪ Nutritional requirements					▪ Diabetes mellitus				
▪ Interpretation of blood chemistry					▪ Addison's Disease				
▪ Administration of tube feeding					▪ Diabetes insipidus				
▪ Feeding pump					▪ Grave's Disease				
▪ Gravity feeding					▪ Hypothyroidism				
▪ Flexible feeding tube – (Corpak,Dobhoff)					13. ONCOLOGY:				
▪ Management of Gastrostomy tube					▪ Assessment of oncology patient including nutritional status				
▪ Jejunostomy tube					▪ Pain control				

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13. ONCOLOGY CONTINUED:					▪ Suicidal ideation/attempt				
▪ Interpretation of lab results – blood chemistry and blood counts					▪ Delusional disorders				
▪ Reverse Isolation procedures					▪ Anxiety disorders				
▪ Fluid and electrolyte imbalance/dehydration					▪ Panic attacks				
Care of patient with:					▪ Phobias				
▪ Leukemia					▪ Obsessive/compulsive disorders				
▪ Radiation implant					▪ Dissociative identity disorder				
▪ Oncological Crisis					▪ Sexual disorders				
14. INFECTIOUS DISEASES:					▪ Sexual abuse/assault				
▪ Interpretation of lab results – blood count					▪ Survivor of abuse/violence				
▪ Fever management					▪ Post traumatic stress disorder				
▪ Isolation procedures					▪ Somatoform disorders (pain)				
Care of patient with:					▪ Developmental disabilities				
▪ AIDS					▪ ADHD				
▪ Hepatitis					Personality Disorders				
▪ MRSA					▪ Cluster A – paranoid/schizoid				
15. EYE,EAR,NOSE, THROAT:					▪ Cluster B – antisocial/borderline				
▪ Nose Bleeds					▪ Cluster C – anxious/fearful				
▪ Ear Infections					Cognitive Disorders				
▪ Ear Tubes					▪ Delirium				
▪ Cataracts					▪ Dementia				
▪ Glaucoma					▪ Alzheimer's				
16. PAIN MANAGEMENT:					▪ Amnesic disorders				
▪ Assessment of pain level/tolerance					Eating disorders				
▪ Care of patient with anesthesia/analgesia					▪ Anorexia				
▪ IV Conscious sedation					▪ Bulimia				
▪ Narcotic analgesia					▪ Obesity				
17. WOUND MANAGEMENT:					Substance related disorders				
▪ Assessment of skin for impending breakdown					▪ Alcohol				
▪ Stasis ulcers					▪ Drug				
▪ Surgical wound healing					19. INTERVENTION/THERAPIES:				
▪ Sterile dressing changes					▪ Crisis intervention				
▪ Wound care/irrigation					▪ Therapeutic communication				
▪ Pressures sores					▪ Therapeutic milieu				
▪ Staged decubitus ulcers					▪ Education or vocational training				
▪ Surgical wounds with drains					▪ Drug and alcohol education				
▪ Traumatic wounds					▪ Electroconvulsive therapy				
18. PSYCH DISORDERS:					20. MEDICATION SIDE EFFECTS:				
▪ Initial assessment					▪ Blurred vision				
▪ Suicide risk assessment					▪ Constipation				
▪ Schizophrenia					▪ Drowsiness				
▪ Paranoid psychotic disorder					▪ Dry mouth				
▪ Catatonic psychotic disorder					▪ Gastrointestinal effects				
▪ Hallucinations					▪ Hypo/hyperglycemia				
▪ Bipolar disorder					▪ Hypotension/orthostatic				
▪ Depression					▪ insomnia				

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20. MEDICATION SIDE EFFECTS CONTINUED:					▪ Thyroid medications				
▪ Tachycardia					▪ Valium (Diazepam)				
▪ Urinary retention					▪ Ventolin (Albuterol)				
▪ Weight gain									
▪ Parkinsonism syndrome									
▪ Acute dystonic reactions									
▪ Tardive Dyskinesia									
▪ Neuroleptic malignant syndrome									
21. MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION:									
▪ Aminophylline									
▪ Anticonvulsants									
▪ Antipsychotic									
▪ Antianxiety agents									
▪ Antimanic agents									
▪ Antidepressants/mood elevators									
▪ Anticholinergics/Anti Parkinson									
▪ Atropine									
▪ Alipent (Metaproterenol sulfate)									
▪ Carbamazepine (tegretol)									
▪ Carbidopa-Levodopa (Sinemet)									
▪ Cardizem (diltiazem hydrochloride)									
▪ Chemotherapy									
▪ Clonazepam (Klonopin)									
▪ Corticosteroids									
▪ Coumadin									
▪ Decadron (Dexamethasone)									
▪ Digoxin									
▪ Dilantin (Phenytoin)									
▪ Dopamine									
▪ Epinephrine									
▪ Heparin									
▪ Hydrocortisone									
▪ Hypnotics									
▪ Insulin									
▪ Lasix									
▪ Lidocaine									
▪ Lorazepam (Ativan)									
▪ Methylprednisolone (Solu Medrol)									
▪ Nitroglycerine (Tridil)									
▪ Oral and IVP antihypertensives									
▪ Oral hypoglycemics									
▪ Phenobarbital									
▪ Prednisone									
▪ Procardia									
▪ Steroids									
▪ Rapid tranquilization									