

Job Description

OH - Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)

PA - Practical Nurse (PN)

Position Requirements:

You must possess a valid LPN license from a Practical Nurse Program from the State of Ohio and/or valid PN license issued from the State of Pennsylvania.

You must possess a current CPR or ACLS certification only if certain facilities require it. You must possess a minimum of six months documented experience as an LPN and/or PN.

Position Description:

By signing below, you acknowledge and understand that as a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) and/or Practical Nurse (PN), you will be assisting with the admitting, transferring and discharging of residents as directed by your supervisor.

You understand that you will perform direct patient care under the supervision of a Registered Nurse according to the facility's policies and procedures. You will observe and document your resident's condition and report accurately to the RN.

You understand that you will implement physician's orders safely and accurately under the guidance of an RN and administer medications and therapies within the scope of Safe Nursing Practices.

You must provide and receive status reports at the change of shifts and adapt quickly and efficiently to the changing demands of the shifts.

As an LPN and/or PN, you will provide support and compassion to residents and their families, including counseling, teaching and emotional support.

LPNs and/or PNs must be dressed appropriately, wear a photo ID badge at all times and maintain a clean and safe environment for the residents.

You acknowledge and understand that if there is an incident of any kind, that you are to immediately report it to your direct supervisor, complete an incident report and then report it to American Medical Personnel.

Sign name above	Date
_	Sign name above



LPN Skills Checklist

Please complete the following based upon your experience.

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Description		Proficient	Observed	No Exp
Therapeutic	Enemas, rectal suppositories, fecal			
Nursing Care	impaction, colostomy irrigation			
	Assessment & management of open			
	wounds			
	Blood glucose testing devices			
	Gastrostomy tube			
	Catheter care, catheterization			
	Continuous bladder irrigation			
	External feedings			
	Insertion, care, of a gastrostomy tube			
	Insertion of suprapubic catheter			
	Nasogastric tube placement			
	Oil retention enema			
	Oral, nasopharyngeal, tracheostomy			
	suction and care			
	Ostomy care			
	Seizure precautions			
	Suture removal			
	Wet or dry sterile dressing and wound			
	irrigation			
Eyes and	Instillation and irrigation of eye, ear			
Ears	drops			
Medications	SQ, IM injections, Z-Track			
	Administration of medications via			
	nasogastric or gastrointestinal tube			
	Administration of potassium via IV infusion			
	Intermittent intravenous medication and IV therapy			
Oxygen	Arterial blood gas samples			
	Oxygen safety, therapy			
	Postural drainage			
Line Therapy	Administration of medication though			
	Groshong, Hickman, Broviac, or epidural			
	catheter			
	Blood administration			
	IV and central line dressing change			
	Irrigation of a Heparin lock			
	IV Gamma globulin administration			



LPN Skill Checklist continued

Description		Proficient	Observed	No Exp
	Irrigation and obtaining blood specimens			
	from a catheter			
	Picc lines, Port-a-cath system			
	Total parenteral nutrition, lipids			
Diagnostic	Collection or culture of clean catch, foley,			
Tests	or urostomy urine specimen			
	Gastric analysis			
	Intermittent self-catheterization			
	Testing for occult blood in feces			
	Venipuncture for blood specimens			
Orthopedic	Care of patient with total hip or knee			
Care	replacement			
	Care of patient following total knee			
	replacement			
	Care of patient in traction			
	Stump wrapping			
	Use of arm or leg splint			
Miscellaneous	Bedside commode			
	Bladder or bowel training			
	Care of patient with heart conditions			
	Care of diabetic patient			
	Care of hemodialysis patient			
	Care of patient with acute myocardial			
	infarction			
	Care of patient with plaster cast			
	Care of patient with visual impairment			
	Care of patient with Hypertension			
	Collection of a urine, sputum, or stool			
	specimen			
	Patient safety			
	Prevention and care of pressure or			
	decubitus ulcers			
	Solutions for dilutions, reconstitutions,			
	and irrigations			
	Teaching of self-injection of insulin			

Print name above	Sign name above	Date



In-service Blood Borne Pathogens

1. True False

Of all the blood borne pathogens, HBV is the major infectious hazard to healthcare workers.

2. True False

Blood borne pathogens may enter your body through accidental injury by a contaminated sharp object, through non-intact skin or via mucous membranes of your mouth, nose, or eyes.

3. True False

Your employer has a written exposure control plan mandated by OSHA that describes specific measure you and your facility take to minimize your risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens.

4. True False

Standard precautions provide you with a standard system of safeguards against blood borne infections.

5. True False

To be on the safe side, always wear personal protective equipment that covers your face, hands, and entire body.

6. True False

As long as your disposable, single-use gloves are not punctured, you can wash them on your hands with soap and running water for use with the next patient.

- 7. True False You should never eat, drink, apply cosmetics or lip balm, or handle contact lenses where exposures may occur.
- 8. True False

Discard contaminated sharps only in designated puncture-resistant containers.

9. True False

The biohazards signs on bags and containers designates contents contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material

10.True False

If you have an accidental exposure, immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water or flush exposed mucous membranes with water, then report the incident to your supervisor

Print name above Sign name above Date

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In-service Elder Abuse and Neglect

1. True False

If you position an elder incorrectly or force them to eat, you are physically abusing that person.

2. True False

It is never acceptable to restrain an elder chemically or physically for purposes of discipline or convenience.

3. True False

When an elder is treated like a child or an infant, they are being psychologically abused.

4. True False

Withholding adequate fluids or physical therapy or false teeth from a senior is considered physical neglect.

5. True False

When elders use their call bells inappropriately, you are not neglecting them if you take your time answering their calls.

6. True False

You are neglecting an elder if you leave them on the toilet for an extended period of time, even if you got busy and just forgot.

7. True False

Dehydration, decubitus ulcers, and poor personal hygiene may be signs of physical neglect.

8. True False

When you witness abuse, your primary concern is to report the abuser to prevent the abuse from happening again.

9. True False

When abuse or neglect is suspected, the elder should be assessed without the suspected abuser present.

10.True False

Failure to report observed or suspected abuse can result in a claim of negligence in some states.

Print name above Sign name above Date



In-service HIPPA

1.	rue False	
	he HIPPA Privacy Rule protects a patient's fundamental right to privacy and confidentiality	١.

2. True False

Protected Health Information (PHI) is anything that connects a patient to his or her health information.

3. True False

PHI is disclosed when it is shared, examined, applied, or analyzed.

4. True False

Authorization must be obtained for any use/disclosure of PHI for marketing purposes.

5. True False

After signing an authorization, the patient can decide to revoke it.

6. True False

You must obtain patient agreement to use/disclose PHI for public health activities related to disease prevention.

7. True False

In general, disclosure of PHI must be limited to the least amount needed to get the job done right.

8. True False

The Notice of Privacy Practices gives patients the right to request a history of routine disclosures.

9. True False

The Privacy Rule gives patients the right to take action if their privacy is violated.

10.True False

To protect patient confidentiality, learn about your facility's patient privacy rights and encourage others to do the same.

Print name above	Sign name above	Date



In-service Infection Control

1.	True False Both people and objects can be sources of infection.
2.	True False Newborns, elderly people, persons with weak immune systems and persons with chronic disease are especially susceptible to infection.
3.	True False Infection can enter your body through inhalation, your eyes, nose and mouth, a break in your skin or contaminated shared object.
4.	True False The longer someone is hospitalized, the less is his or her chance of acquiring an infection.
5.	True False Standard Precautions require that you treat all patients as though they may be infectious.
6.	True False Hand-washing is the single most important precaution for preventing the spread of infection.
7.	True False You should avoid unprotected mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
8.	True False If you avoid touching the outside of your gloves during their removal, you don't need to wash your hands.
9.	True False There is no specified order for PPE removal as long as you remove it before leaving the work area.
10	True False. You should never eat, drink, apply cosmetics or lip balm, or handle contact lenses where exposure to infection may occur.

Sign name above

Print name above

Date



In-service Patient Rights

1. True False

Patients have a fundamental right to considerate healthcare that safeguards their dignity and respect their values.

2. True False

The Patient's Bill of Rights is legislated through state law and monitored by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

3. True False

Patients forfeit their right to be treated with respect and courtesy when they become demanding and impolite.

4. True False

Under HIPPA you are obligated to protect the privacy and confidentiality of all patient information.

5. True False

All persons providing any type of services to a patient must reveal their identity and professional status to the patient.

6. True False

When a patient refuses care, he or she is no longer entitled to other care or services provided by your facility.

7. True False

Your facility is required to have a system in place to advise patients of their right to an advance directive.

8. True False

Patients must be given access to healthcare regardless of national origin, race, age, religion, sex, creed, or sources of payment.

9. True False

Your facility must inform patients of their rights and responsibilities in receiving healthcare.

10.True False

Patients have the right to obtain an itemized explanation of the bills related to their healthcare.

Print name above Sign name above Date



In-service Personal Protective Equipment

1.	True False PPE can protect against infectious hazards like HIV, hepatitis B and infectious tuberculosis.
2.	True False You must use PPE that is designed to protect you against the specific hazards you face on the job.
3.	True False You don't have to wear gloves if you are allergic to latex.
4.	True False You should wash your hands before putting on gloves.
5.	True False It is not necessary to wash hands after removing gloves.
6.	True False A standard surgical mask provides adequate protection against infectious tuberculosis.
7.	True False You should wear goggles when working with hazardous chemicals.
8.	True False Lead-lined PPE shields the body from external beam radiation.
9.	True False You should wash your hands after working with radioactive materials.
10	.True False A good rule of thumb is to wear as much PPE as possible, whether you need it or not.

Sign name above

Print name above

Date