



Framework for TB Prevention and Care in Texas Correctional Facilities

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Presentation Overview

- ▶ Importance of Tuberculosis (TB) prevention and care in correctional and detention facilities
 - ▶ United States and Texas correctional systems
 - ▶ Public health framework for TB prevention and care in Texas
 - ▶ Public health and corrections partnership for TB prevention and care
 - ▶ Roles and responsibilities of the public health sector
 - ▶ Roles and responsibilities for correctional and detention facilities
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Rationale for TB Control and Prevention in Correctional and Detention Facilities

- ▶ Transmission of *M. tuberculosis* continues to be documented within correctional facilities
 - ▶ Inmates with undiagnosed TB disease place other inmates and correctional staff at risk for TB
- ▶ When released they can infect members of the community
 - ▶ Latest statistics show that three in four former prisoners in 30 states were rearrested within 5 years of release¹
- ▶ Early diagnosis and immediate isolation of infectious patients can interrupt transmission of *M. tuberculosis*
- ▶ Prompt initiation of an adequate regimen of directly observed therapy (DOT) helps ensure adherence to treatment
- ▶ Inmates who have TB disease or infection can be treated before they are released into the community



TB in Correctional Facilities

- The risk of TB in jails and prisons is 4-5 times greater than for the general population
- TB is believed to be the leading cause of death for prisons worldwide
- Rates of TB treatment completion are lower among active TB cases diagnosed in correctional facilities than among non-incarcerated populations (73% vs. 86%)
 - only 50% of foreign born inmates complete treatment

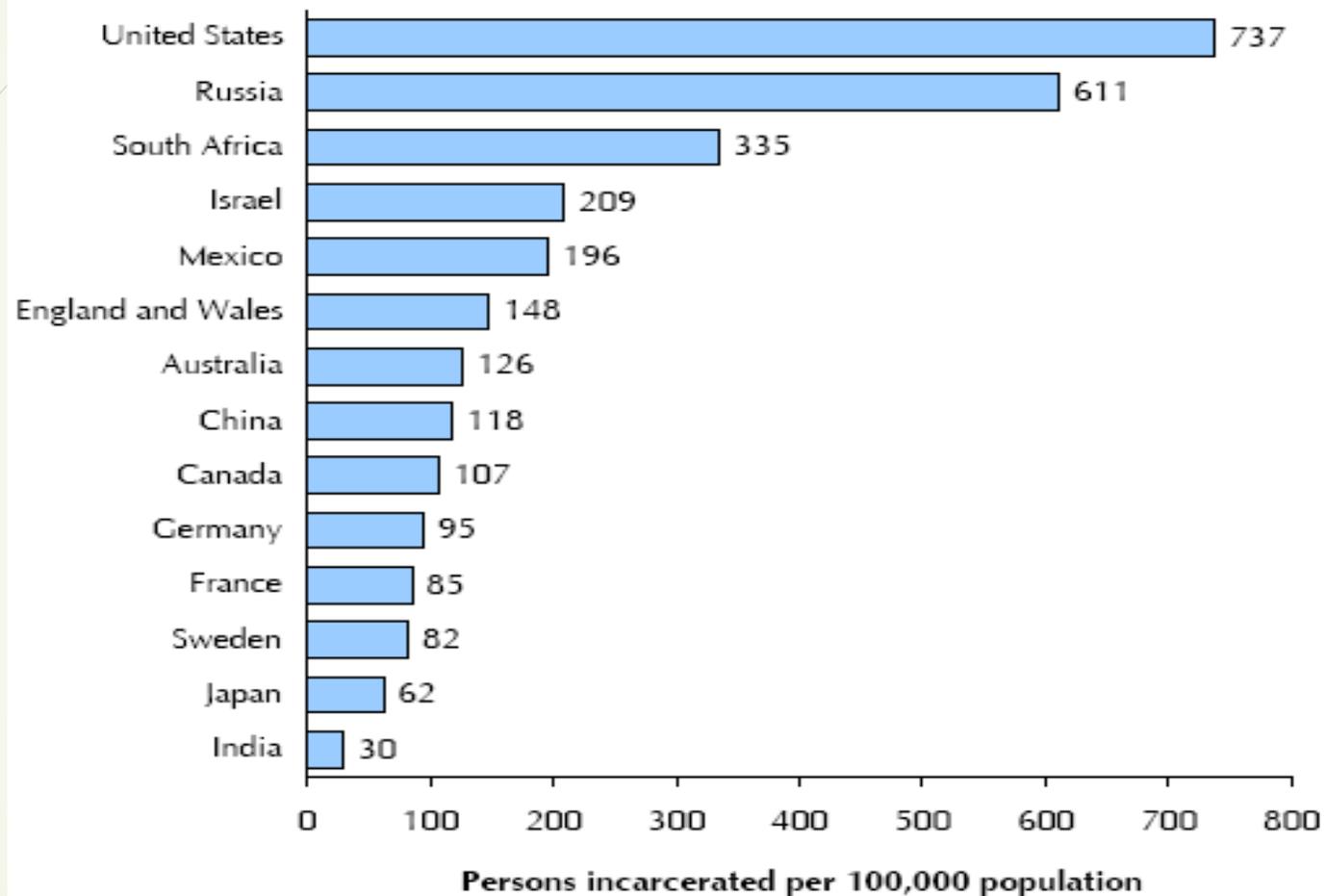


Factors Contributing to High Rate of TB in Correctional and Detention Facilities

- Disparate numbers of incarcerated persons are at high risk for TB
 - High rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other underlying comorbidities
 - Low socio economic status (e.g. homeless)
- Physical structure of facilities (e.g., close living quarters, overcrowding, inadequate ventilation)
- Movement of inmates into and out of overcrowded and inadequately ventilated facilities

United States Corrections Landscape

Figure 2. Rate of Incarceration in Selected Nations



Rate for the U.S. from *Prisoners in 2005* (Bureau of Justice Statistics); for all other nations, International Centre for Prison Studies, www.prisonstudies.org. Incarceration data were collected on varying dates and are the most current data available as of 2006.

Source: *The Sentencing Project*

Texas Corrections Landscape

- ▶ Texas leads U.S. in incarceration growth
 - ▶ One out of 20 adult Texans is under criminal justice control⁵
- ▶ Texas' incarceration rate is second only to Louisiana⁵
- ▶ There are more people in prison in Texas than in any other state⁵
 - ▶ Prison populations in 2012¹:
 - ▶ Federal prison system: 196,600 inmates
 - ▶ Texas : 157,900
 - ▶ California 134,200
 - ▶ Florida: 101,900
 - ▶ New York: 54,100

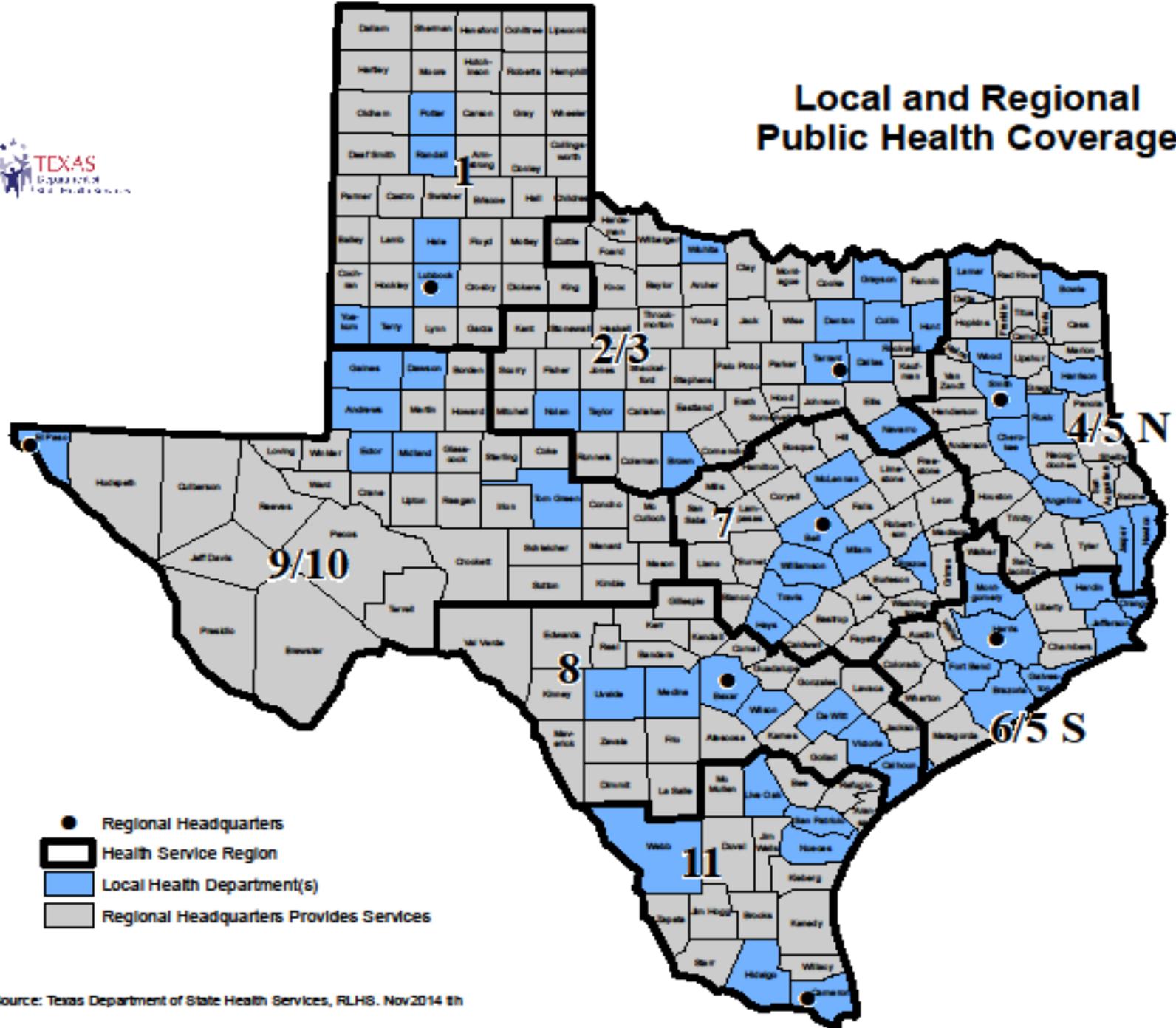


Challenges with Detained Immigrants

- Most come from countries with high prevalence of TB (e.g., Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam)
- Social, legal, and language barriers often make testing and treatment interventions inadequate
- Some are infected with *M. tuberculosis* organisms resistant to first-line anti-TB drugs because of interrupted treatment received in their countries of origin



Local and Regional Public Health Coverage



Texas Public Health Framework

Health Service Regions (8)

- HSR 1- Lubbock
- HSR 2/3- Arlington
- HSR 4/5 North- Tyler
- HSR 6/5 South-Houston
- HSR 7- Temple
- HSR 8- San Antonio
- HSR 9/10- El Paso
- HSR 11- Harlingen

Texas Health Facilities

- Texas Center for Infectious Disease- San Antonio

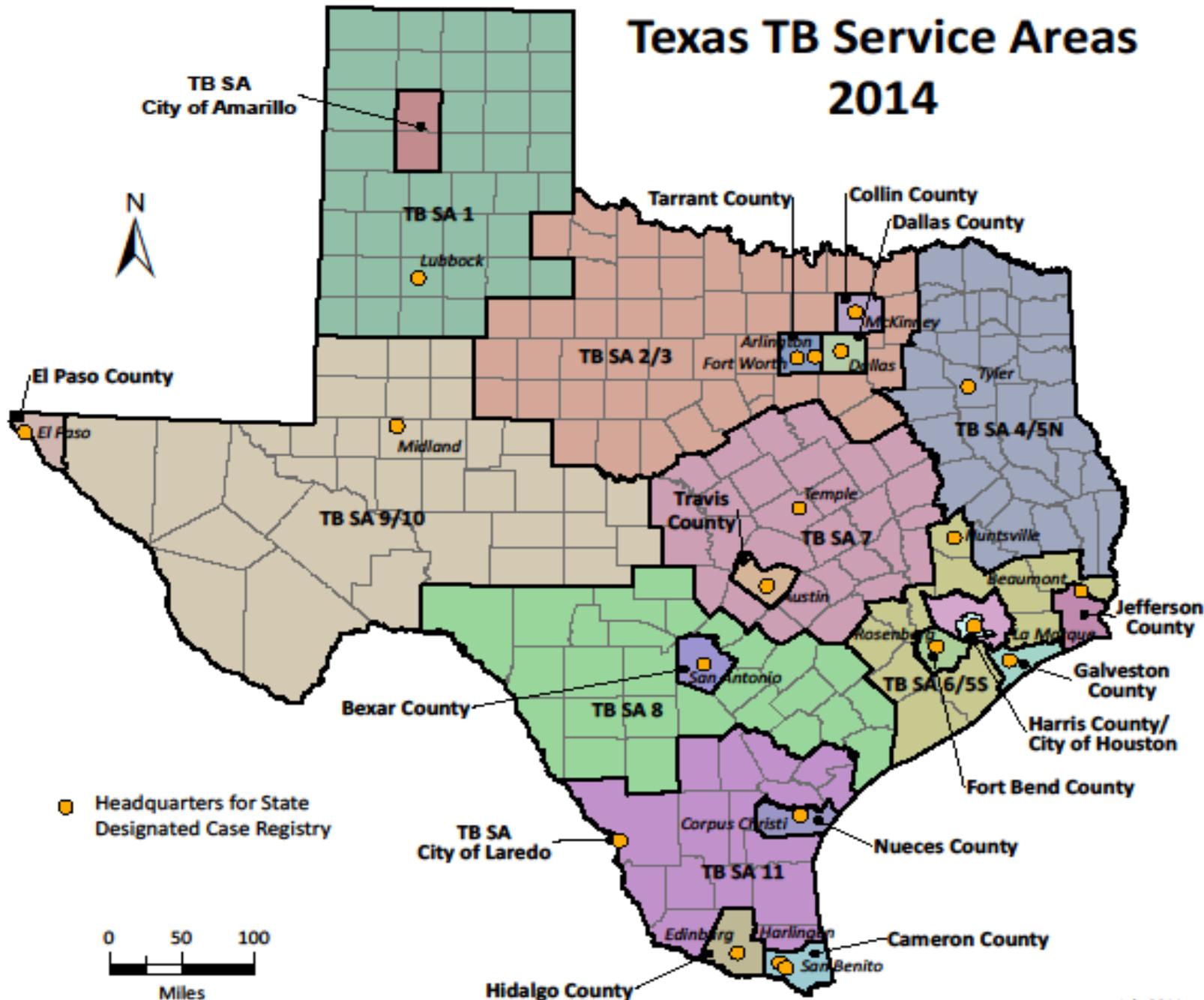
Texas Public Health Organizations

- Local Health Departments
- Public Health Districts
- Local Health Units

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, RLHS. Nov2014 th



Texas TB Service Areas 2014



Regional and Local Health Department Information:

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/default.t.htm>

DSHS Tuberculosis and Refugee Health Services Branch:

*TB Information, Forms, Standards,
Statistics, Presentations and More*

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/disease/tb/>



Roles and Responsibilities of the Public Health Sector

- Develop TB control policies and procedures in collaboration with community stakeholders and experts in medical and nonmedical management
- Ensuring that a complete and timely investigation is done for all contagious TB cases
- Ensuring that patients with suspected or confirmed TB and their contacts have ready access to diagnostic and treatment services that meet national standards
- Provide education and training
- Collect and analyze surveillance data to improve patient care and promptly distribute epidemiologic data
- Monitor and evaluate TB prevention and care activities



Roles and Responsibilities of Correctional Facilities

- Coordinate with the local public health agency to develop and maintain an accurate epidemiologic profile of the risk for TB infection and disease in the facility (TB Risk Assessment)
- Develop written policies based on local epidemiology of TB
- Establish effective programs to screen for TB disease
- Respond promptly when TB cases occur in the facility
- Collaborate with the health department in the contact investigation
- Provide treatment programs for inmates with TB infection and disease



Roles and Responsibilities of Correctional Facilities (Cont.)

- Establish ongoing working relations with public health agencies, hospitals, and other community partners for policy development, consultation and referrals
- Develop firm linkages for referral of persons under treatment for TB disease and infection upon release or transfer
- Develop TB infection control programs to protect residents, employees and visitors from exposure to TB disease
- Provide ongoing competency-based education programs for staff and inmates regarding TB



“Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much.”

Helen Keller

American author and political activist.

Resources

Clinical Consultation

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State TB Program Requirements, Policies and Procedures

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Chapter 89 Facility Reporting

Correctional TB Screening Plan

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TB Information, Forms, Standards, Statistics, Presentation and More:

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/disease/tb/>

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5. Justice Policy Institute (2010). Texas Tough?: An Analysis of Incarceration and Crime Trends in the Lone Star State www.cjcj.org/news/5881

