HIV outbreak 2016 – role of prison

Lithuania

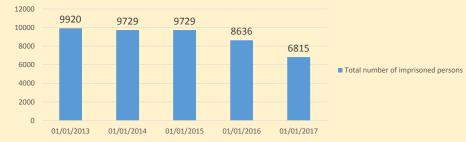


European Monitoring Centre For Drugs and Drug Addiction leva Vaitkevičiūtė Monitoring and analysis unit



Imprisonment system in Lithuania

- There are 11 penal insititutions in Lithuania;
- In 2016 6815 prisoners (602 arrested, 6213 sentenced);

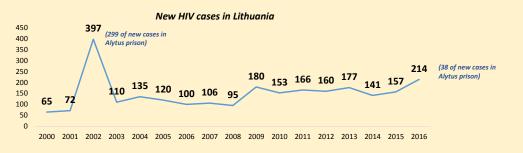


 Most of them are placed in *Pravieniškės Correction House – Open Prison Colony* (2049 prisoners) and *Alytus correction House* (1197 prisoners);

Source: Prison Department of Lithuania

Officially registered HIV cases in Lithuania

• In 2016 – **214** newly diagnosed HIV cases.

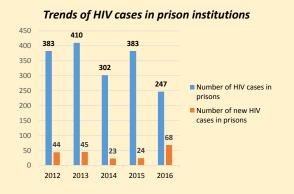


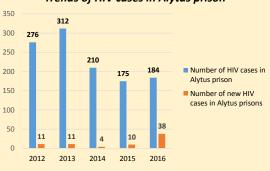
 For January 1st – since HIV registration start in Lithuania – 2749 HIV cases in total (2182 – males, 567 – females).

Source: Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania

Officially registered HIV cases in Imprisonment institutions

• In 2016 – 68 newly diagnosed HIV cases in prisons.





Trends of HIV cases in Alytus prison

Source: Prison Department of Lithuania

Officially registered HIV cases in Imprisonment institutions

• HIV situation among persons in imprisonment institutions, Lithuania, 2016

Imprisonment institutions	Total number of prisoners (in the end of the year)	Newly registered HIV cases	Number of HIV infected prisoners (in the end of the year)	Proportion of HIV infected prisoners among total number of prisoners (%)
Alytus Correction House	1197	38	184	15.4
Kybartai Correction House	361	0	0	-
Marijampolė Correction House	876	0	1	0.11
Panevėžys Correction House	257	0	15	0.58
Vilnius Correction House	519	0	0	-
Pravieniškės Correction House – Open Prison Colony	2049	0	0	-
Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison – Correction House	95	0	0	-
Kaunas Remand Prison	209	1	3	1.43
Lukiškės Remand prison – Closed Prison	696	17	19	2.73
Šiauliai Remand Prison	357	12	15	4.2
Central Prison Hospital	123	0	10	8.1
In total	6815	68	247	3.6

Prison-related health care

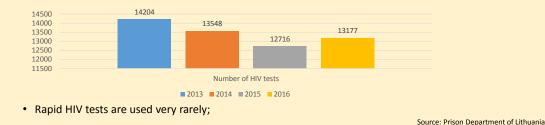
- Medical services for the detained and convicted persons are provided:
 - by 10 health care services in each imprisonment place
 - by the Hospital of Prisons

Prison-related health care: HIV testing

- HIV antibody detection assay is performed to the prisoners;
- HIV testing are carried out to the prisoners as following (according to the national legislation):

- When first time arriving to the imprisonment institution or when moving from one imprisonment institution or territorial police custody to another imprisonment place (when more than 4 weeks have past after the last testing);

- 4 weeks after the first testing;
- Once a year (if test was not performed for other reasons);
- According to the epidemiological and clinical recommendations.



Prison-related health care: HIV treatment

- In 2016: 84 persons have received treatment, 60 for 12 months continuously;
- Treatment is appointed and controlled by the *infectologist* working in the central prison hospital;
- According to his treatment recommendations, the antiretroviral treatment is *controlled by the family doctors* working in the health care services established in the imprisonment settings.



Prison role and responses: HIV prevention measures in Alytus prison

- In order to respond to the increased HIV situation in Alytus correction house, *joint action plan* was developed among Prison Department and Alytus prison;
- **3** groups of preventative measures to avoid the spread of HIV infection in Alytus correction house were initiated:
- 1. Preventative measures for psychoactive substances *supply reduction*;
- Preventative measures for psychoactive substances *demand reduction*;
- 3. Harm reduction measures.

Prison role and responses: HIV prevention measures in Alytus prison (1)

• Supply reduction:

- The changes in legislation entitling the right to the director of imprisonment institutions to isolate the prisoner who refuses to get a body cavity inspection;
- 2) More *effective distribution* of the custodians;
- 3) Evaluation of the possibilities to purchase a *body scanner and stationary metal detector;*
- 4) Persons entering and leaving prison are checked by the *service dogs* that are trained to search for the psychoactive substances;
- To regularly organize controlled perquisitions of psychoactive substances;
- 6) Tests for detection of psychoactive substances were purchased;

Prison role and responses: prevention measures in Alytus prison (2)

- Demand reduction:
- 1) Regular screenings of the prisoners regarding psychoactive substance use;
- 2) Implementing rehabilitation program for addicted persons :
- the space was prepared for rehabilitation center of addicted persons,
- the head of the detachment was set to work with addicted prisoners,
- the criteria for prisoners who could stay in the rehabilitation program is being developed,
- additional psychologist service will be provided;

3) **Trainings for the prison workers** on how to evaluate the persons that are intoxicated with psychoactive substances and how to use 'technical measures';

Prison role and responses: prevention measures in Alytus prison (3)

- Harm reduction:
- The *legislation regarding prophylactic health screening* for infectious diseases of imprisoned persons was revised – suggestion that prisoners should not refuse to perform a test;
- 2) Separate *HIV transmission reduction plan* was prepared and approved for Alytus prison;
- 3) Patients that were identified as having acute HIV infection should be consulted by the medical specialist to decide regarding the prescription of specific treatment;
- 4) Survey among Alytus prison workers, specialists and imprisoned persons regarding their position of harm reduction programs (needle and syringe exchange) was conducted.

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Thank you for your attention

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