

Linkages to Care: From Jail to the Community

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Presenters' Disclosure

Paul A. Teixeira & Alison O. Jordan

The follow

ing personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose.

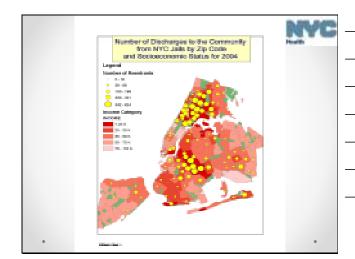
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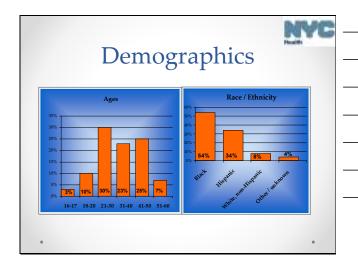
Rikers Island is New York City's main jail complex; Other jails include the Manhattan and Bronx detention centers; About 100,000 annual admissions and average daily census of ~13,000.

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Background

- Correctional Health Services (CHS) oversees provision of care in the jails with over 78,000 visits monthly
 - 6,500 comprehensive intake exams
 50,000 medical and dental visits
 1,500 specialty clinic visits
 20,000 mental health visits
- All jail facilities utilize an electronic health record
- Transitional Health Care Coordination (THCC) provides discharge planning services to all living with HIV and the chronically ill at risk

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Linkages to Care

- Intake and assessment
 - o Discharge planners provide a plan
 - o Treatment adherence / health education
 - o Care coordination (in and out of jail)
- Appropriate referrals made
 - o Residential programs
 - o Outpatient programs
 - o Nursing homes
- Link to community partners, including Rikers Island Transitional Consortium Partners

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RITC Partners

- Rikers Island Transitional Consortium is comprised of THCC and our community-based partners: Exponents, Palladia, The Fortune Society, Women's Prison Association (WPA)
- · Partners provide housing & case management
- The Fortune Society provides transportation as well

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Follow-up

- · All clients followed for 90 days post-release
 - $\circ~$ Goal is to connect them in first 7 days to primary care $\,$
 - o First 30 days critical
- Rely on community-based partners to follow clients referred to those partners
- THCC Home Visit Team follows up on clients who declined partner referral or who remain unconnected after 30 days post-release

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Home Visit Team

- · Community-based staff
 - o Access to systems
 - o In the field and in the courts
- Use all sources and means to locate and contact clients
 - o Telephone
 - o Certified letters
 - o Home visits
- · Once located, services are re-offered to the client
 - o Case management
 - o Transportation & accompaniment to appointments

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HVT Outcomes



12 Month Period	Referrals	UTLa	Found	Rate
July, 2010	30	3	27	90%
August	106	13	93	88%
September	48	6	42	88%
October	59	6	53	90%
November	44	3	41	93%
December	40	5	35	88%
January	61	7	54	89%
February	54	6	48	89%
March	36	10	26	72%
April	94	33	61	65%
May	26	8	18	69%
June, 2011	60	8	52	87%
Totals:	658	108	550	84%

a) UTL =Unable To Locate; clients who could not be located in or out of the communit

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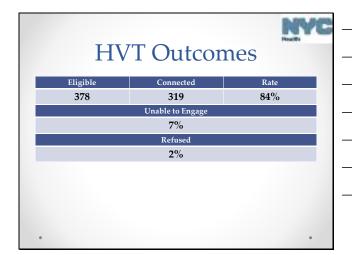
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HVT Outcomes

Referrals	Found	Rate		
658	550	84%		
Reincarcerated				
28%				

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Multisite study: Multisite study: Enhancing Linkages to Care

- HRSA-funded SPNS grant
- Multi-site evaluation led by Emory Univ. & Abt Assoc.
- Identifying facilitators and barriers to community linkages

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Preliminary results

	Mean values, n=99		
	Baseline	6-month f/u	p-value
CD4 cells	364 (267)	430 (275)	0.003
Viral load	69,034	11,600	0.011
On ART 7 days prior	0.59 (0.49)	0.97 (0.17)	0.001
ART adherence	79.3 (29.8)	92.2 (10.7)	0.001
Current Health (SF-12)	3.14 (1.09)	2.77 (0.81)	0.001
Homeless prior month	0.30 (0.46)	0.09 (0.28)	0.001
ED visits past 6 months	0.86 (1.55)	0.25 (0.69)	0.001

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Why do this?

- Opportunity to find people who would have been lost
- · Cost-savings implications
- Recognition that incarceration is a public health opportunity & correctional health IS public health

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Next Steps

- Look at people connected by the HVT vs. others
- Use natural control group to do retrospective comparisons
- Look at recidivism for those who were followed-up in the SPNS study vs. those lost to follow-up

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Questions?

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