

San Francisco Health Network

Jail Health Services: a system of care for incarcerated people

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Lisa A. Pratt Director of Jail Health Services, DPH

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Overview of Presentation

- I. Overall mission and health services provided at the county jails: collaboration with San Francisco Sheriff's Office (SFSO)
- **II.** Service models: physical health, behavioral health, and reentry planning
- **III. Staffing**: healthcare team responsible for providing care to people in custody
- IV. True North Measures: overview and focus on opioid OD prevention and opioid use disorder treatment



Mission of Jail Health Services (JHS)

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• Mission Statement:

To provide comprehensive, compassionate and respectful care for incarcerated people while mitigating the effects of structural racism and historical injustices as a fully integrated and collaborative member of SFDPH.

Incarceration as a Public Health issue:

- Resolution adopted by the SF Health Commission on March 24, 2019
- DPH demonstrates the critical role of public health to prevent criminal justice involvement and address its negative effects
- Social, economic, and environmental determinants of health predict criminal justice involvement
- Criminalization of race, homelessness, and poverty, substance use disorders and mental illness leads to incarceration



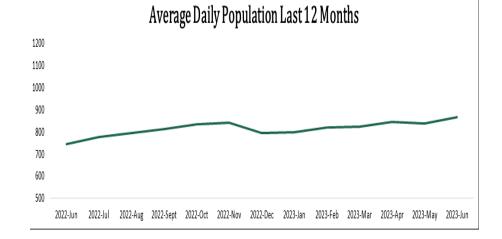
JHS Collaboration with SFSO

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Collaboration with SFSO

- All access to patients is controlled by SFSO
- Requires close collaboration and strategic alignment between JHS and SFSO

Though the SF County Jail is one operational entity, there are unique features of each jail location:



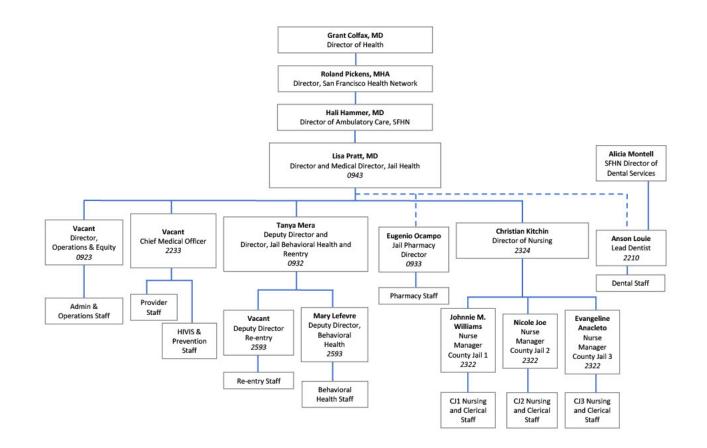
County Jail 3 County Jail 1 (CJ1) County Jail 2 (CJ2) (CJ3)All newly incarcerated, including People likely to stay Intake and release jail – ٠ new arrestees, people medically supported withdrawal, e.g., in jail for longer being discharged alcohol, opioids, methamphetamine; periods and Specialized isolation/quarantine for communicable psychiatric and diseases, e.g., COVID-19, MPX, influenza medical housing Highest level acuity for psychiatric and medical conditions with specialized infirmary

All cis- and trans- women

4



JHS Organizational Structure





Service Model: Physical Health

Intake and Screening	 Identify injuries or illness that would preclude safe housing with the general jail population 				
Urgent care	• Stabilize untreated conditions, especially those that have been exacerbated by homelessness, substance use, and mental illness. Dental and podiatric urgent care provided in the jails.				
Primary Care	• Assume primary care responsibilities for those who remain in jail and link to ongoing care on discharge				
Infection Control	• Intensive screening and isolation or quarantine for communicable diseases such as COVID-19, MPX, influenza, and tuberculosis				
Acuity Similar to Long-term Care Facilities	 All meds nurse administered individually, and staff provides IV antibiotics, complex wound care, other office-based procedures. Limited access to real time diagnostic capability (labs, imaging, etc.) 				
Higher Level of Care	el of Inpatient, emergency, and specialty care provided exclusively at ZSFG 				
Special Medical Programs	 Obstetric care for pregnant people on site HIV screening and education, specialty care, and linkage to ongoing care HCV screening and curative treatment for hepatitis C STI screening and treatment at intake Overdose prevention education and naloxone demonstration and distribution Substance Use Disorder screening, treatment and linkage 				



Service Model: Behavioral Health

Intake and Screening	All people screened on intake for history of mental illness, psychiatric medication use, substance use, and suicidality		
Mental Health	Care in the jails: psychiatry, individual and group treatment, screening and assessment, and crisis intervention		
Substance Use Disorder	Care in the jails: individualized treatment plans include medications for addiction treatment (MAT), abstinence models (12-step, AA, NA), BHS support		
Full spectrum of care is available and includes:	 General population with behavioral health support Specialized psychiatric housing (PSLU) Psychiatric observation housing (most acute in jail) ZSFG 7L – inpatient jail psychiatric unit 		



Service Model: Reentry Planning

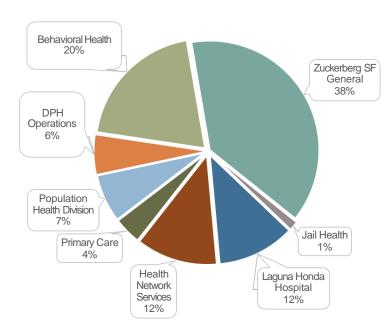
Discharge Planning:

- Strategies vary depending on length of stay
- Require close collaboration with criminal justice and community partners
 - Sheriff, Probation, Pre-Trial Diversion, Public Defender, DA, Behavioral Health Services, and others
- Focus is on **continuity of care and setting individuals up for successful reintegration** into the community.
- Full spectrum of services are available to support individuals at release
 - Range from providing discharge medications and a cab ride to initiation of a conservatorship and placement in a locked psychiatric facility.
- Vast majority of complex discharge plans are done through treatment courts where Reentry staffs two
 - Mental Health Diversion and Behavioral Health Court
- Linkage to treatment (MH, SUD, physical) is a collaborative effort with multiple stakeholders
 - Jail Health initiates referrals and provides warm hand-offs

CalAIM implementation will create opportunities for reimbursement for discharge planning and enhance services and supports for people exiting carceral settings.



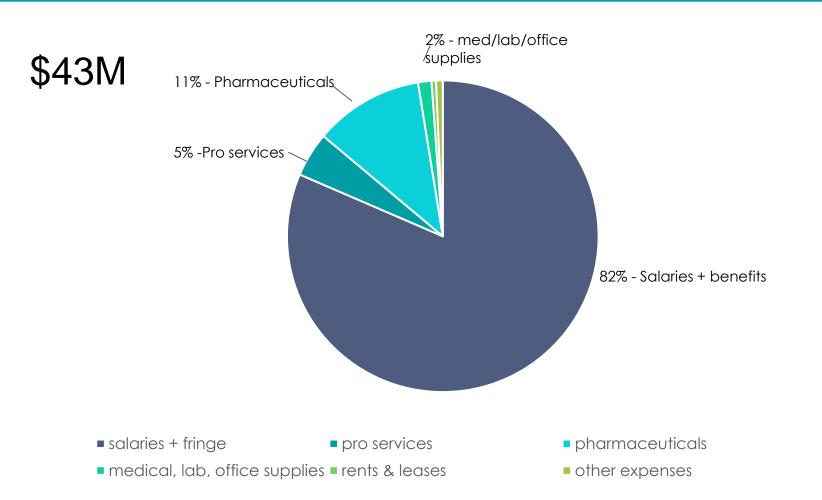
DPH Budget FY23-24



DPH Division	FY23-24 Budget	FTE
Zuckerberg SF General	1,204,370,000	2,971
Behavioral Health	763,090,000	902
<mark>Jail Health</mark>	<mark>43,100,000</mark>	<mark>157</mark>
Laguna Honda Hospital	352,400,000	1,395
Health Network Services	373,370,000	694
Primary Care	140,870,000	571
Population Health Division	173,100,000	569
DPH Operations	185,830,000	585
Total	\$3,236,110,000	7,844

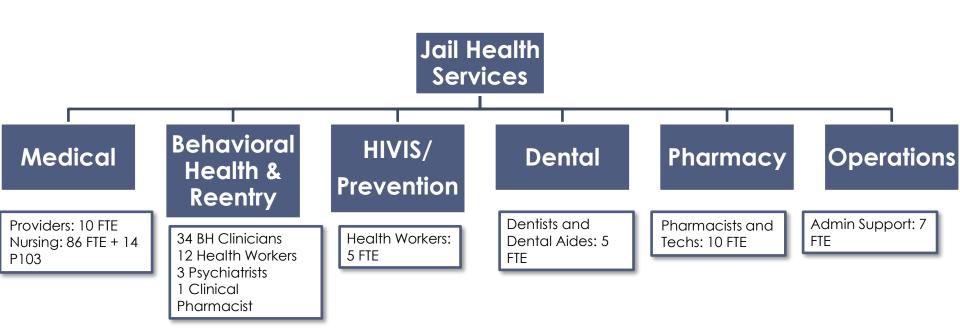


JHS Budget FY23-24









130 FTE provide 24/7/365 care to a census of 850 people



Current Vacancies

Positions in Recruitment

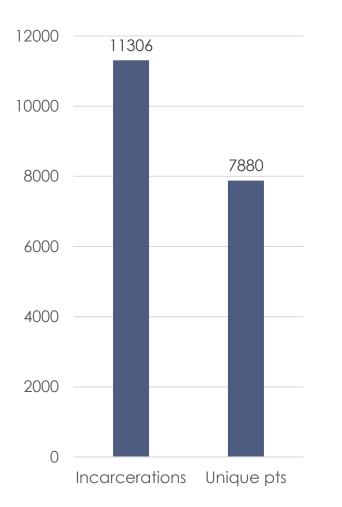
- 10 PCS 2320 RNs
- 2 PC 2312 LVNs
- 4 PCS 2587 Health Worker IIIs
- 2 PCS 2932 Sr Behavioral Health Clinicians
- 2 PCS 2930 Behavioral Health Clinicians
- 2 PCS 2586 Health Worker II
- 1 PCS 2589 Health Program Manager
- 2 PCS 1840 Jr Management Assistant
- 1 PCS 2332 Sr Physician Specialist
- 1 PCS 0923 Dir of Operations & Equity

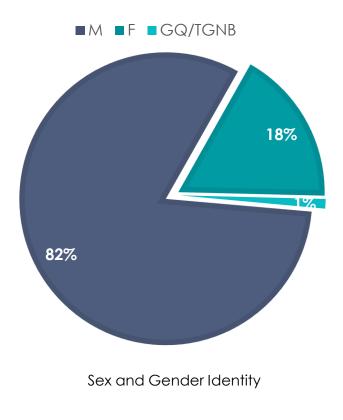
Positions in Onboarding

- 1 PCS 2320 RNs
- 1.8 PCS 2312 LVNs
- 2.8 PCS 2328 NPs



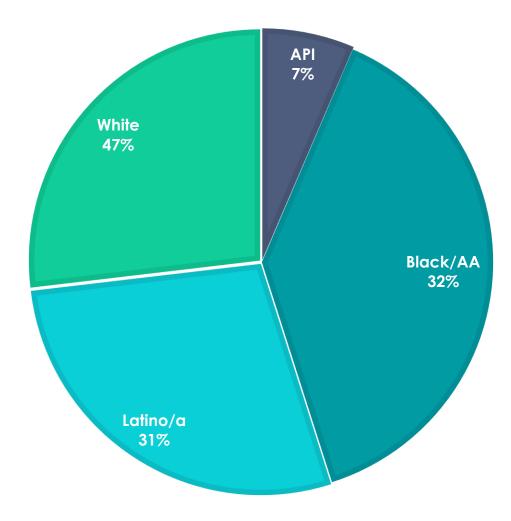
Jail Admissions FY22-23







Race/Ethnicity Booking FY 22-23





Race/Ethnicity Point in Time 6.20.23

■ API ■ Black/AA ■ Latinx ■ White API 7% White 27% Black/AA 39% Latinx 27%



Jail Health True North: FY22-23

	QUALITY	SAFETY	CARE EXPERIENCE	WORKFORCE	FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP	EQUITY
	ACSection					
	Increase number of people with OUD who leave jail and continue meds for opioid use disorder	rate of barcode medication administration	Timely access to appts (decrease waitlist)	Increase the percentage of JHS staff who recommend SFHN as a place to work	Increase revenue capture through CalAIM	Finalize and roll out Equity A3
SHL	Reduce wait for JHS patients being admitted to a BHS/MH treatment beds				Decrease mandated overtime	



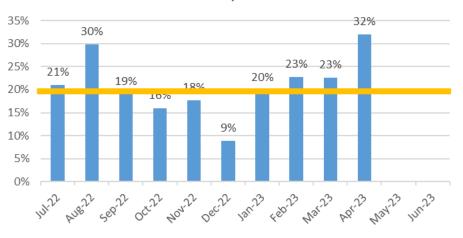
Opioid Treatment Follow Up

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Steps to Success:

- 1. Screen all patients at booking for SUD
- 2. Monitor all who report Opioid Use for withdrawal
- 3. Begin medication to treat withdrawal
- 4. Education sessions with HIVIS Prevention Team – including OD prevention
- 5. Consult with medical provider to discuss on-going treatment
- Consult with patient navigator to create plan for connection at OBIC

%Pts on MOUD Who Attended a Community Follow Up Appt within 30 days of Release



MOUD: Medication for Opioid Use Disorder





> Staffing – urgent need to fill vacancies

Density of population – 25% fewer beds since closure of CJ4 with increasing population

DTS/IT/Epic optimization – technical issues

> Rapid turnover – 74% of patients are incarcerated for 7 days or fewer

Adapting to emerging public health concerns – ongoing collaboration with SFSO to keep population safe from illness and injury



THANK YOU