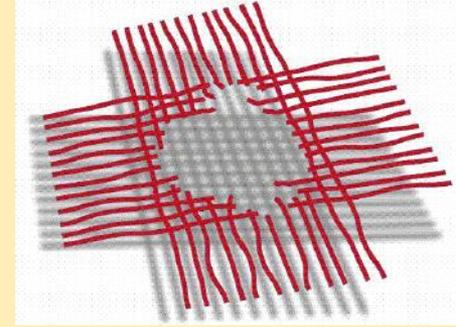


Lisbon
Addictions 2015

First European conference on addictive behaviours and dependencies



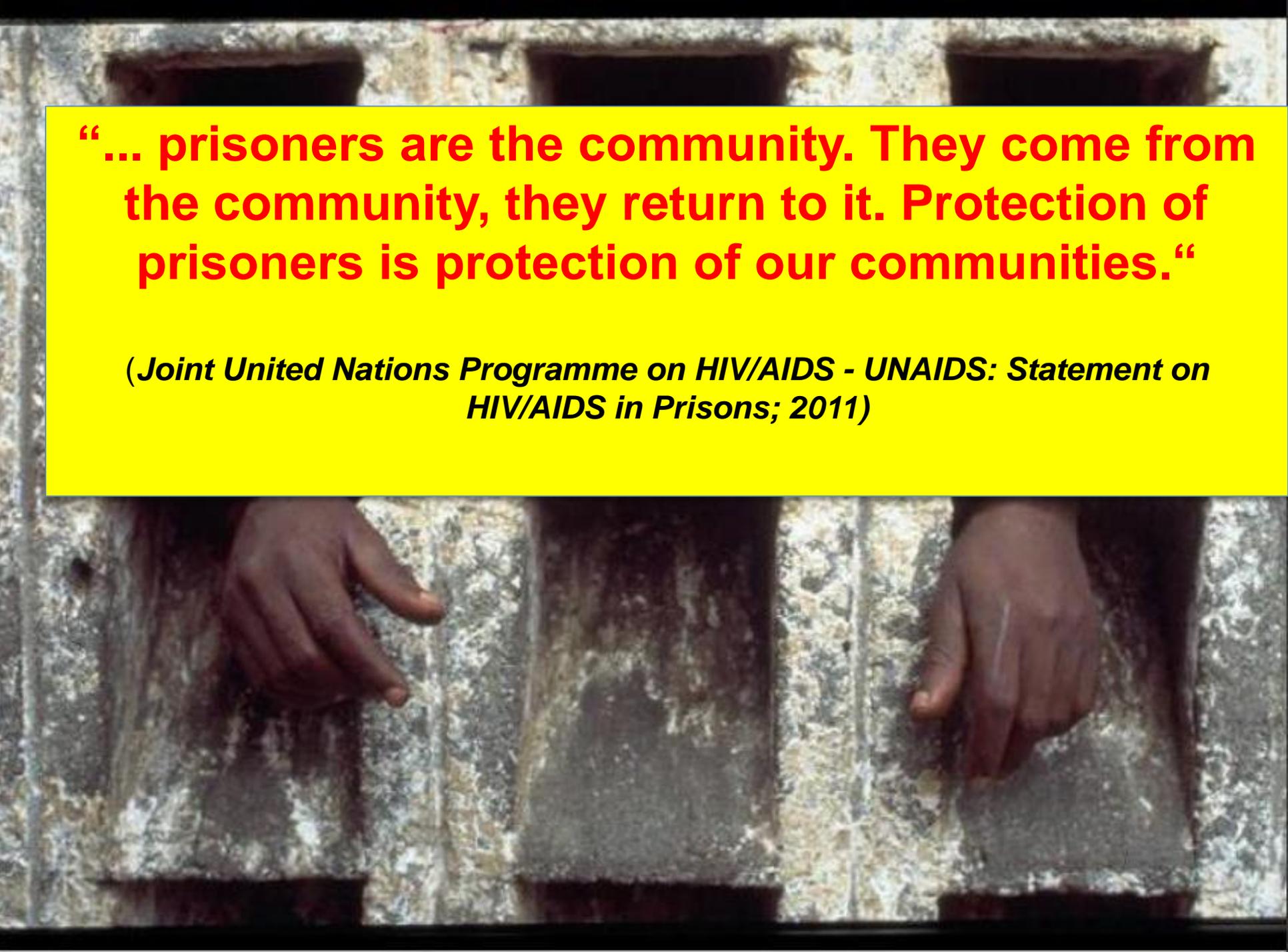
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per la Salute nelle Carceri Italiane

LISBON, september 23, 2015

“Prison and drug use: management, costs and criteria”
Session 4

**Establishing evidence based criteria
for the assessment of drug addiction
to facilitate access to
alternative measures to prison**

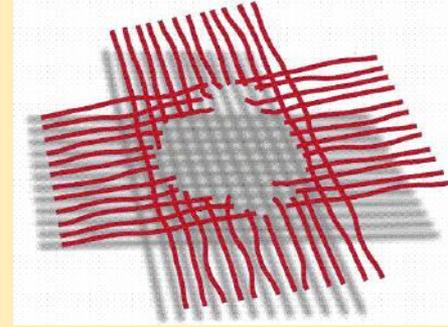
Dr. Sandro LIBIANCHI, MD, PhD



“... prisoners are the community. They come from the community, they return to it. Protection of prisoners is protection of our communities.”

(Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS: Statement on HIV/AIDS in Prisons; 2011)

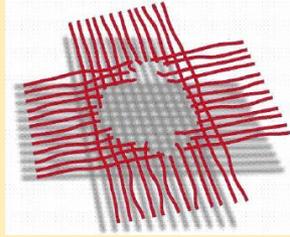
Imprisonment in the world



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- ❑ More than 9.8 million people are held in penal institutions throughout the world, mostly as pre-trial detainees (remand prisoners) or as sentenced prisoners. Almost half of these are in the United States (2.29m), Russia (0.89m) or China (1.57m sentenced prisoners). A further 850,000 are held in 'administrative detention' in China; if these are included the overall Chinese total is over 2.4 million and the world total over **10.65 million**.
- ❑ The United States has the highest prison population rate in the world, 756 per 100,000 of the national population, followed by Russia (629), Rwanda (604)...
- ❑ Prison population rates vary considerably among different regions of the world, and among different parts of the same continent.

Arrestees and drug use

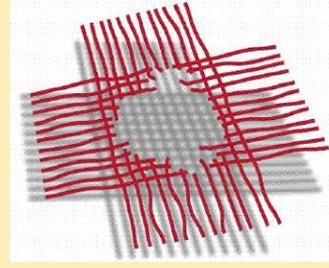


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COUNTRY	YEAR	ANY DRUG	Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine
Australia	1999 2001	65 - 78	47-65	13 - 65	0 - 12
Chile		48	31	0	27
U.K.		69	49	29	20
Netherlands		61	41	17	32
Scotland		71	52	31	3
South Africa		49	-	-	-
USA		64	43	5	29

A.Stevens, M. Trace, D. Bewley-Taylor , “REDUCING DRUG RELATED CRIME: AN OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL EVIDENCE” (2002).

Drug addicts and prisons USA

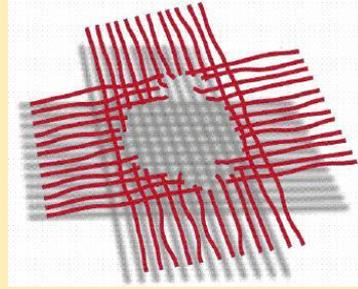


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- **70 %** of State and **57 %** of Federal prisoners used drugs regularly prior to incarceration
- **52 %** of incarcerated (jails) women and **44 %** of men met the criteria for alcohol or drug dependence
- **56 %** of the boys and **40 %** of the girls tested positive for drug use at the time of their arrest

- 1997, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- 1999, Mumola www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/satsfp97.pdf.
- 2005, Karberg & James, www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sdatji02
- 2003, National Institute of Justice, [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam/welcome.html) welcome.html

Arrestees and drug use in EU



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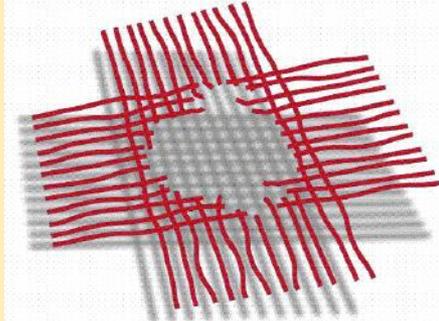
- 75% of newly admitted in prison have some sort of drug/alcohol related problem at the time of arrest.

(Fowler, 2002 – WHO, 2007)

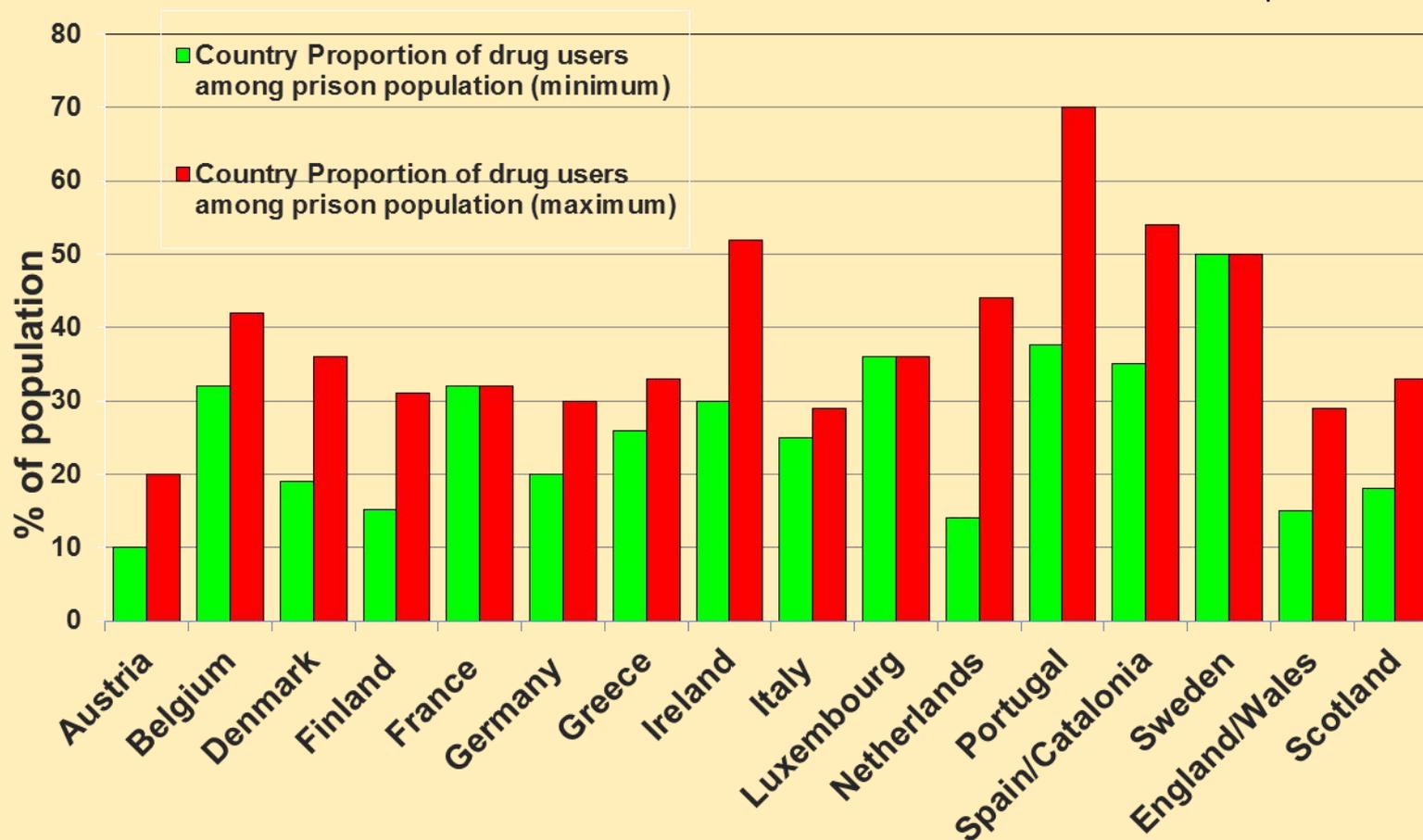
- in UK and Wales 85% smoked tobacco before they entered prison vs/normal average of 24%.

(Plugge, 2006)

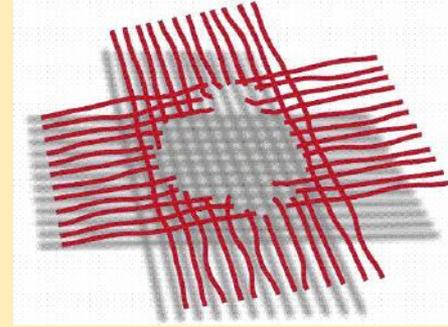
Imprisonment in UE and drug use - I



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PRESENCES and CAPACITY of Italian Prisons *(september, 15 - 2015)*

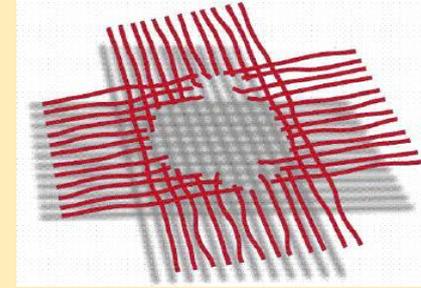


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- Correctional facilities (n.) for adults:...198**
- Youth detention facilities (5 types):.....97**
- Total capacity.....49.624**
- People present in prison.....52.389**

(Source: Ministry of Justice)

Main Types of inmates in Italy

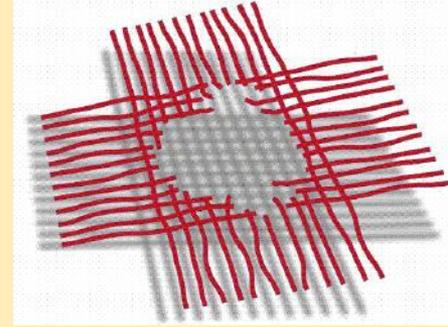


Source: *Annual Report to Parliament on the drug addiction in Italy - 2015*

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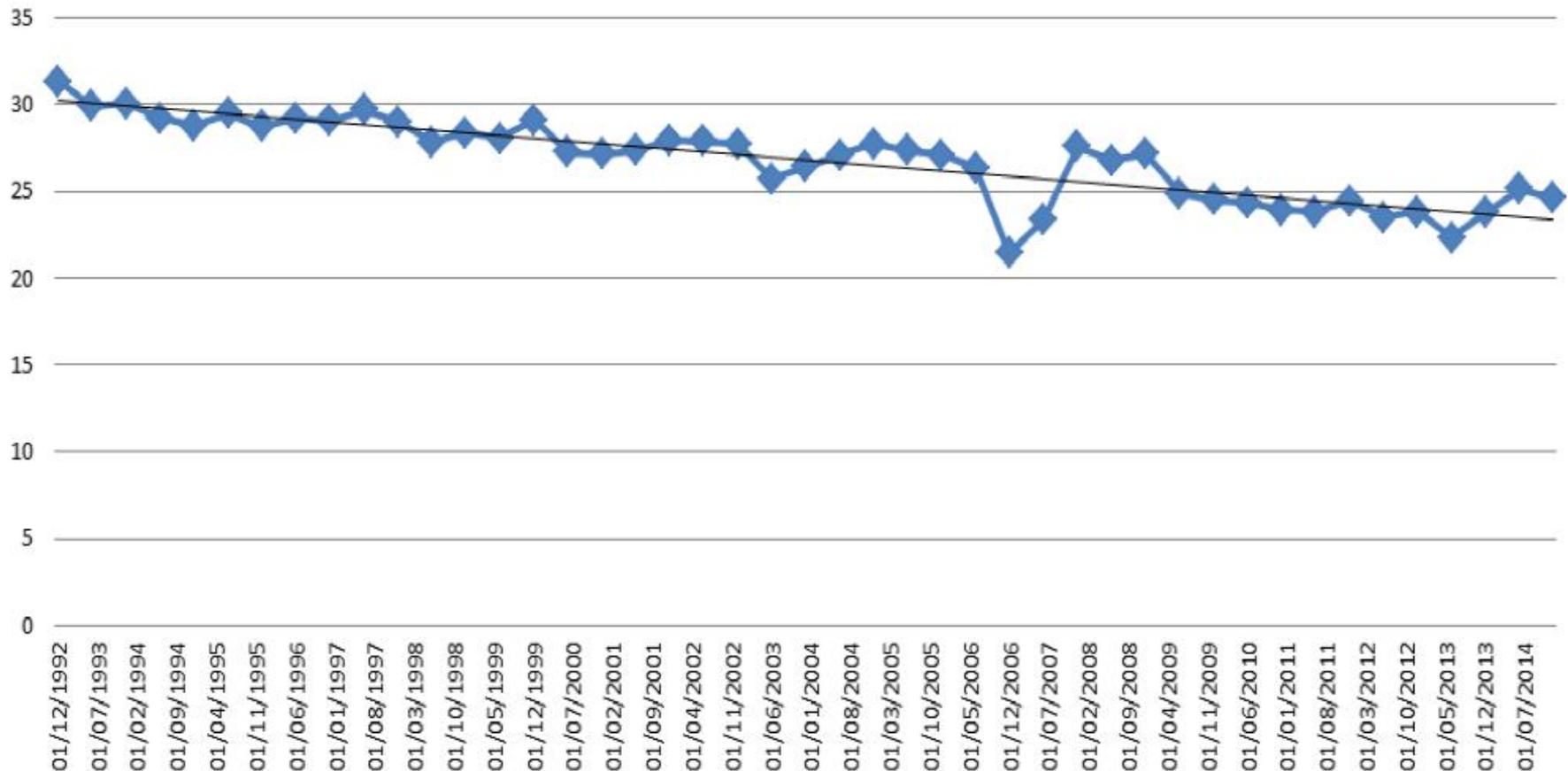
■ <u>Alcohol-drug users</u>	<u>24,64%</u>
■ Foreign born	24,66%
■ Women	4,27%
■ Forensic psychiatry	0,83%
■ Juvenile	423 (n.)

Drug 'users' inmates – Italy 1992 – 2014 (%)



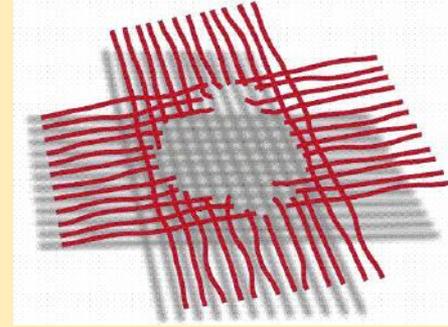
Co.N.O.S.C.I. (O.N.L.U.S.)
Coordinamento Nazionale degli Operatori
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Source: *Annual Report to Parliament on the drug addiction in Italy - 2015*

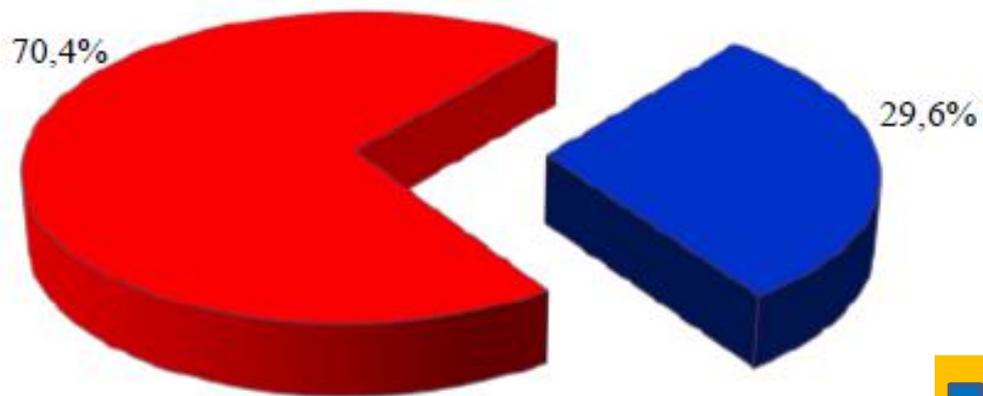


Drug 'users' inmates – Italy 31-12-2014 (%)

Source: *Annual Report to Parliament on the drug addiction in Italy - 2015*



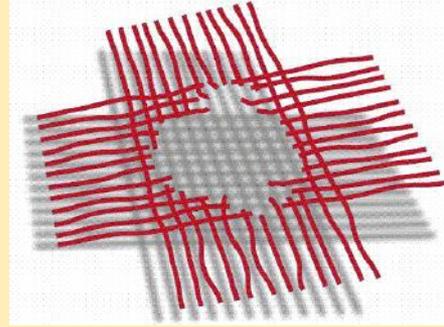
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- with diagnosis
- without diagnosis

Young Drug 'users' involved in criminal justice – Italy (14-18 y.old)

31-12-2014 (%)



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Social services

21,3%

78,7%

Therapeutic
Community

21,2%

78,8%

Room of arrest

8,5%

91,5%

Juvenile prisons

32,9%

67,1%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

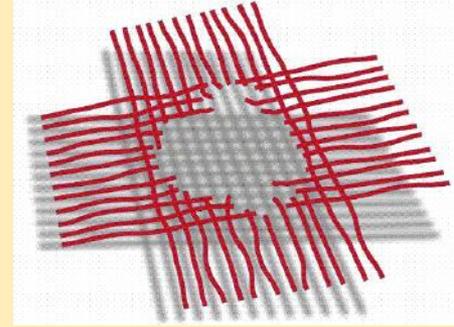
■ with diagnosis

■ without diagnosis

Rehabilitation Justice

Main Alternative measures to prison

Italy

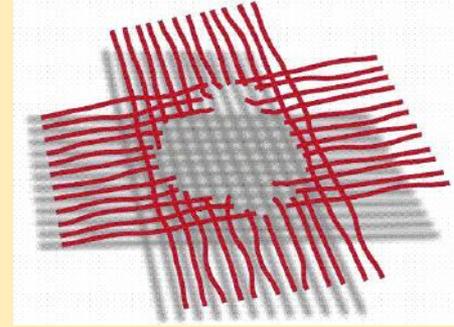


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- House arrests (arrestees in pre-trial phase)
- House detention (sentenced inmates)
- Penal mediation (young offenders)
- Community work (not compulsory)
- Administrative sanctions (under Police control)
- Monetary sanctions
- Probation
 - “Semilibertà”
 - Admission to the outdoor work
 - **Authorized treatment settings reserved to drug addicts (NGO-managed drug services) even in pre-trial-phase**

Documents required by law to be admitted to the therapeutic community centers in Italy

art. 94 c. 1 – DPR 309/90 (Drug Act)



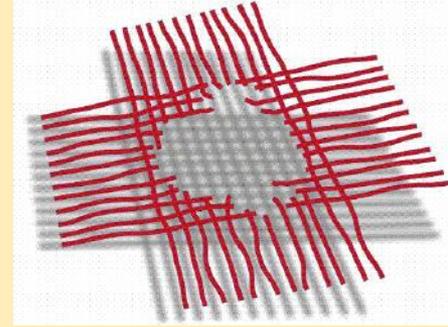
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- Certification of medical-legal "drug addiction"**
(and not only 'use' or 'abuse' or other terms)
(severe penalties for untruthfull certification)

- Detailed treatment plan**

- Suitability of the treatment plan certified by NHS**

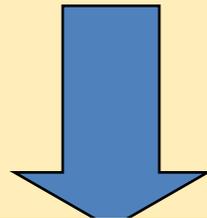
Usual diagnostic iter



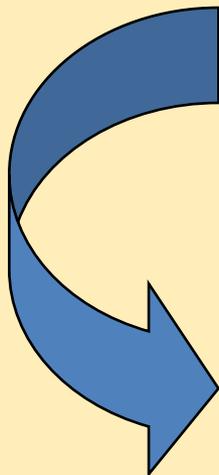
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ARREST:

History – medical visit – assess. of documentation

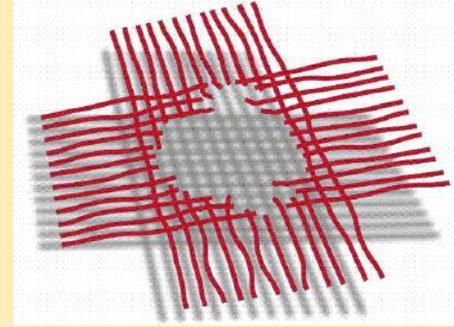


**Clinical
diagnosis**



CERTIFICATION (latin: 'certus facere')

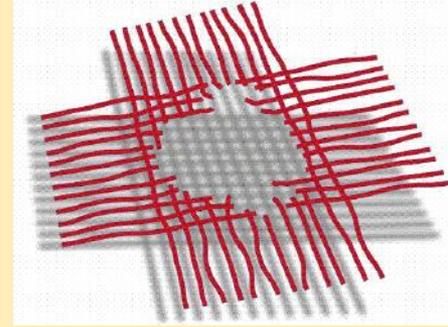
1994 - 2013



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The «DSM IV»

Certifications types



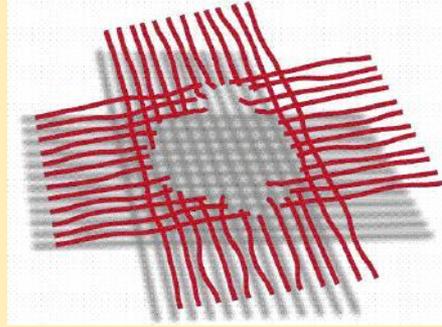
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The medico-legal diagnosis presents three different outcomes:

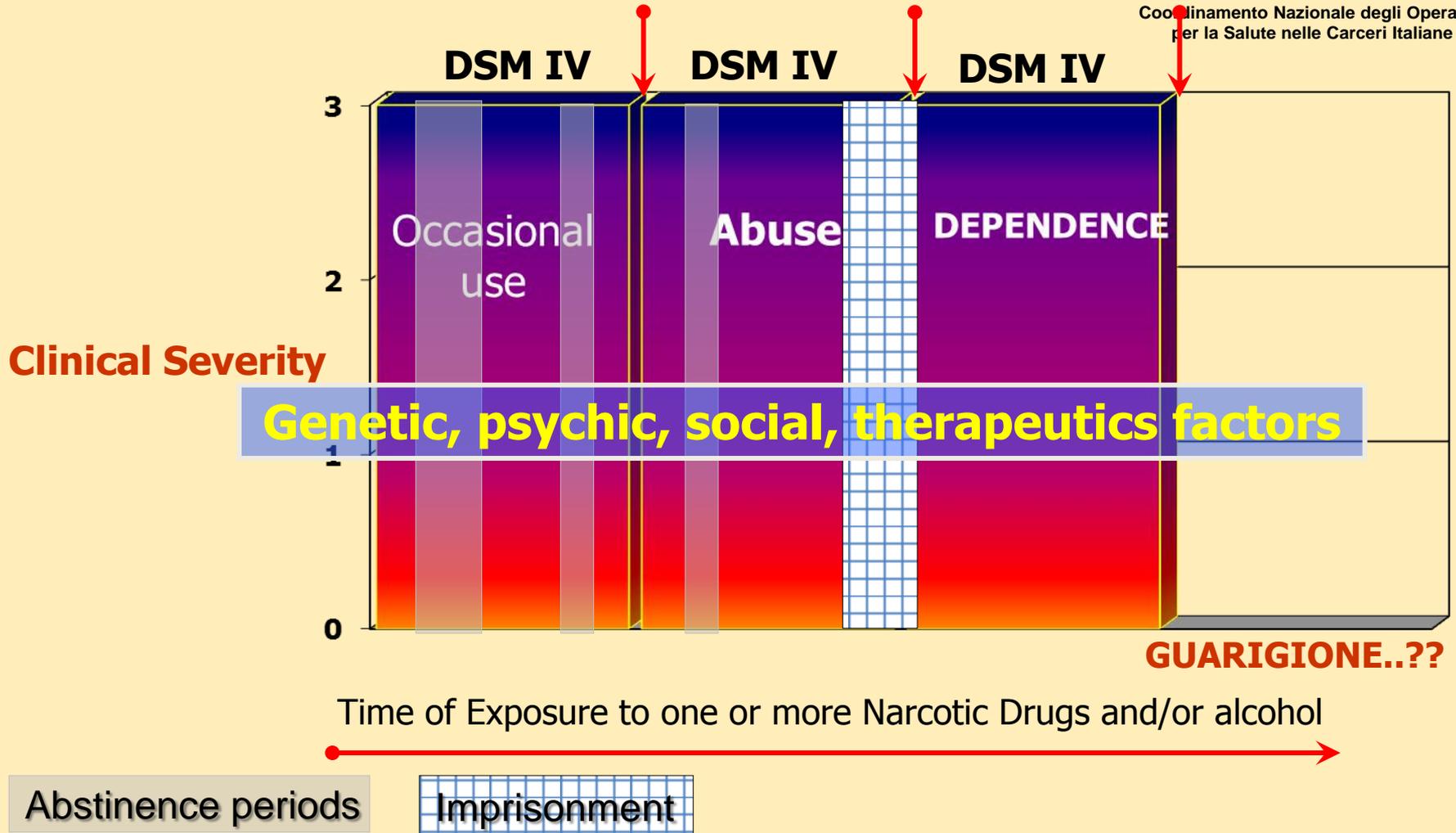
- the subject is "suffering from heroin/...addiction" (*DSM-IV code*)
- the subject is "suffering from heroin/...abuse" (*DSM-IV code*)
- "Not met the criteria to certify 'Abuse' or 'Addiction' to alcohol or psychotropic substances."

N.B. DSM-IV allows too the conversion in ICD-9, used by the national information system.

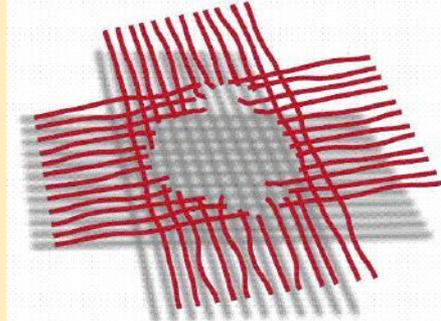
Synoptic chart of evolutionary assumption drug "Life-Long" in 'consumers' of drugs - II



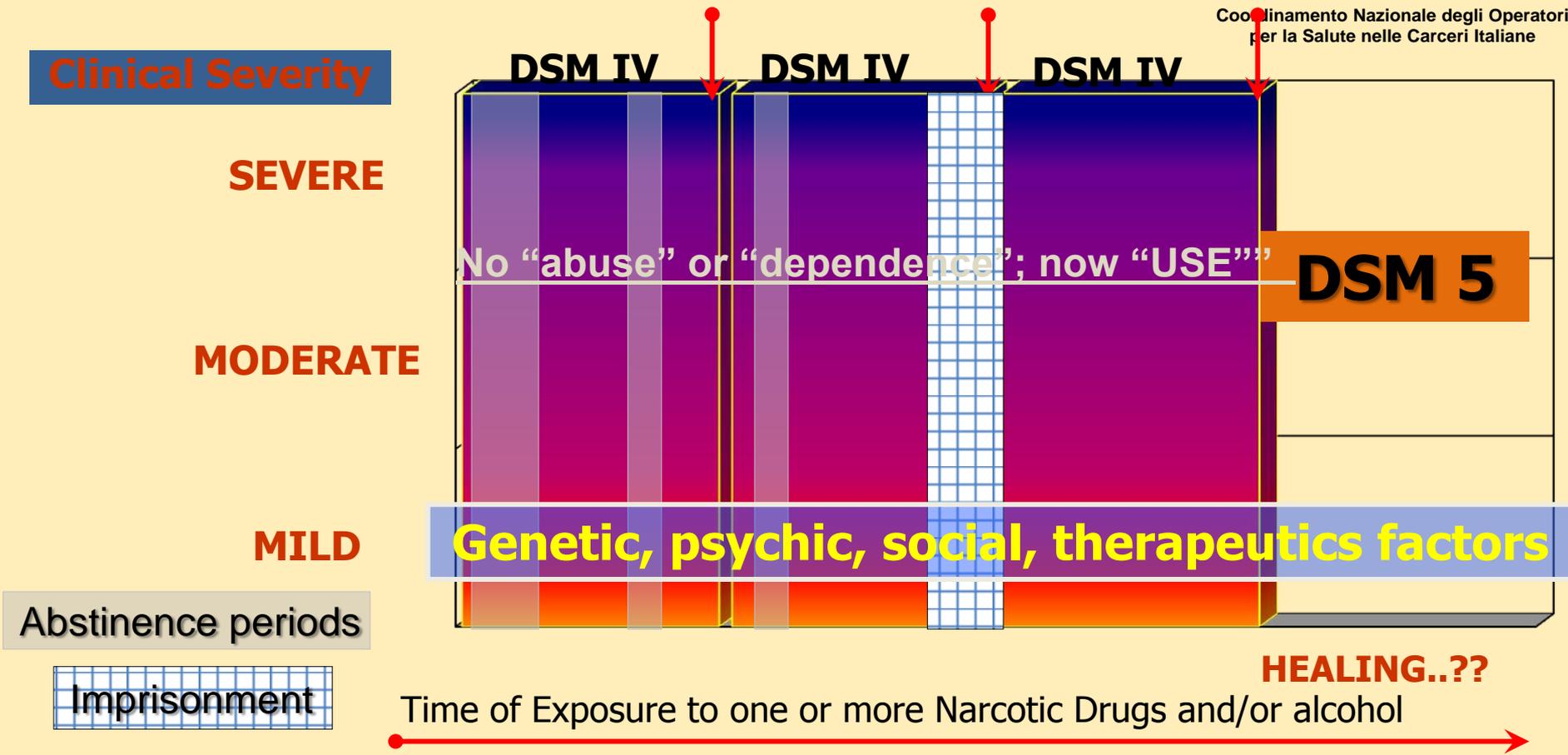
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Synoptic chart of evolutionary assumption drug "Life-Long" in 'consumers' of drugs - III

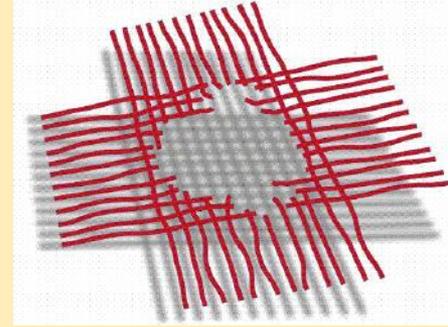


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Two groups of disorders: (a) Substance use disorders,
 (b) Substance-induced disorders

Alternative measures: a critical articulated joint



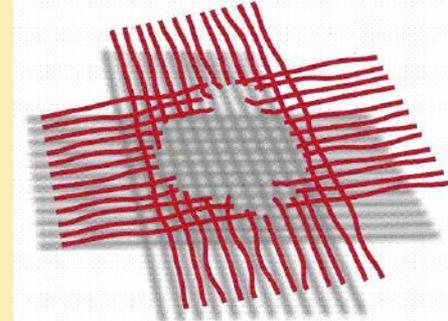
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- The use of drugs increase the risk of incarceration and $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of drugs consumers have been in prison at least once in their life
(Ravndal, 2010)
- The exit from the prison is associated with higher risk of earlier relapse and fatal overdose
(Smyth, 2010)
- **Alternative therapeutic status represents the cornerstone for the prevention of reoffending.**
- **It is not always clear whether the alternative measures are applied to drug users, or to recreational user (intentional) to encourage them to take counselling (*eligibility criteria*).**

The semantics of drugs use

(International literature: 1991 – 2015)

- Opiate addicts
 - IDUs
 - Opiate users
 - Heroin addict
- Heroin users in treatment
 - Severe drug abusers
 - Drug users at services
- Misusers of opiates or benzodiazepins
 - Serious drug users
 - Frequent/current users
- Users of opiates or cocaine
 - Heavy drug abusers
 - High-risk drug consumers
- Opiates addicts (mostly IDUs)
 - Recreational users
 - Drug users offenders
- Sentenced drug-law offenders



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Il Gineprajo: The JUNIPER BUSH

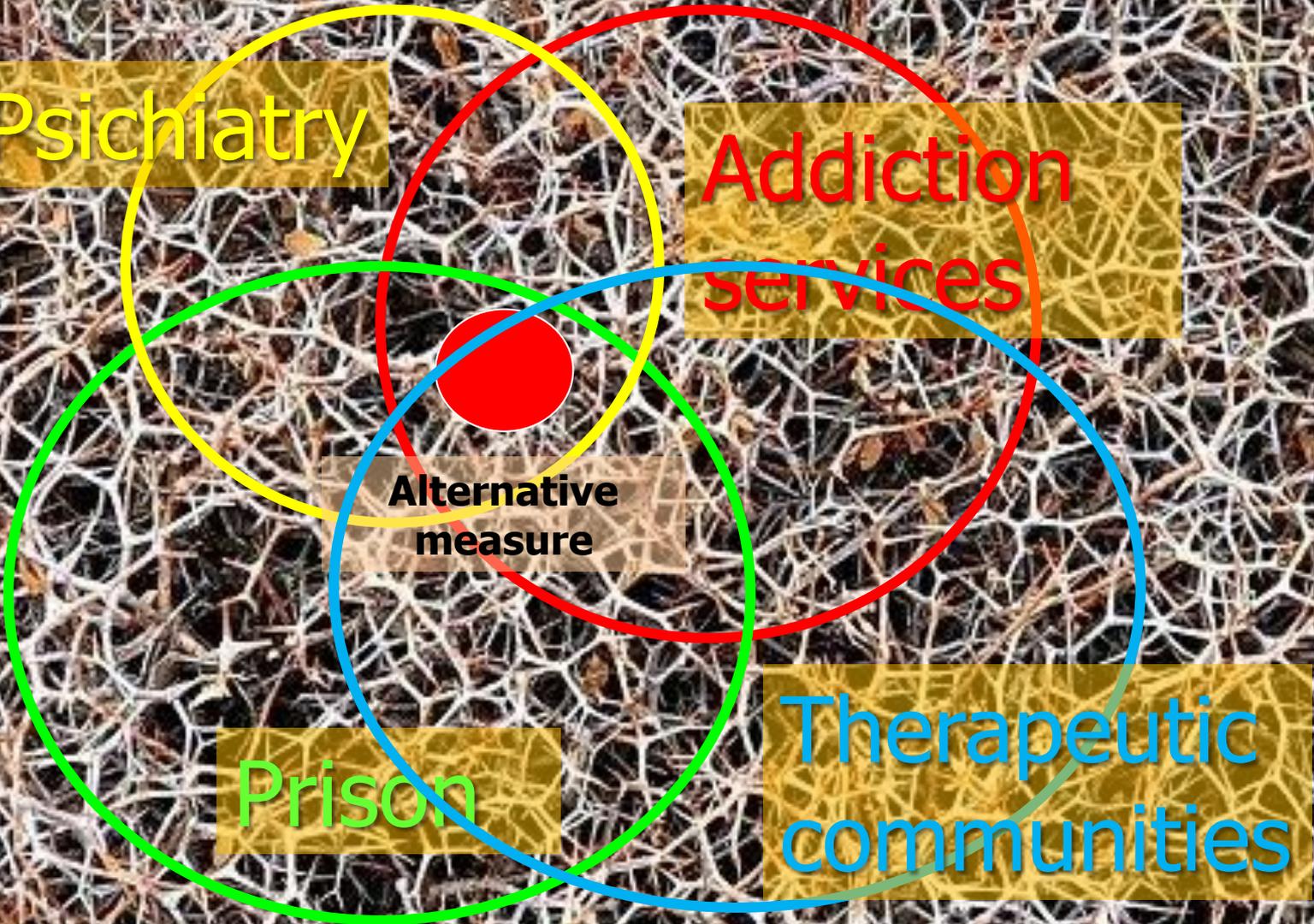
Psichiatria

Addiction
services

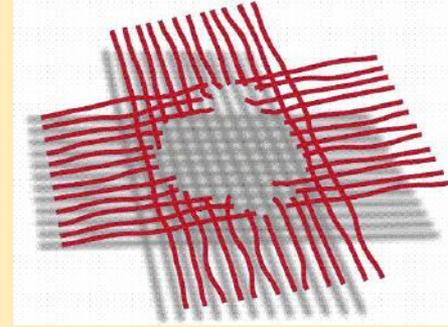
Alternative
measure

Prison

Therapeutic
communities



Need for a new taxonomy - I



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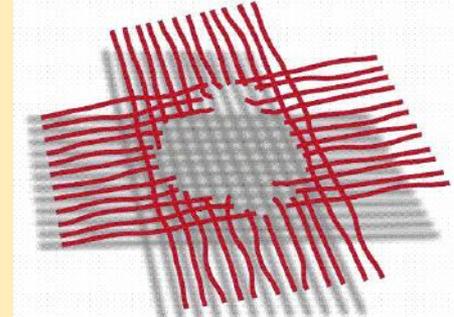
WHO Lexicon of alcohol and drug terms

In 1994 the World Health Organization developed a lexicon which aims to provide a set of definitions of terms concerning alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, which is useful to clinicians, administrators, researchers, and other interested parties in this field. Main diagnostic categories in the field are defined, as are key concepts in scientific and popular use. Social as well as health aspects of drug use and problems related to use are covered. The lexicon does not provide comprehensive coverage of every term; areas that have been excluded are, for example, production and marketing terms and slang terms.

antidepressant abuse *See* abuse of non-dependence-producing substances.

Need for a new taxonomy – II

WHY?

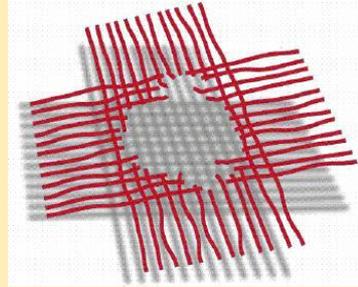


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- “EU evaluation studies on treatment as an alternative to prison are rare and partly inconclusive, but in other studies retention in treatment is a main/key indicator of therapeutic success”;
- No simultaneous acquisition (or none at all) of scientific progress by operators, governments and courts;
- Strong limitation in data quality on comparability between group of inmates and/or drug ‘users’; absence of referral standards
- Biases related to self-selection and self-reporting prevent the appropriate clustering with a full and sure use of data; some studies are based on ‘perception’ of someone to someone else;
- Lacking of identification of the predictive factors of relapse risk (addictive, judicial, penitentiary) to be able to promote good practices and therapeutic appropriateness.

(NIDA, 2006,2008; EMCDDA, 2012,2014)

Data monitoring on drugs and prison in Europe: a need for common standards

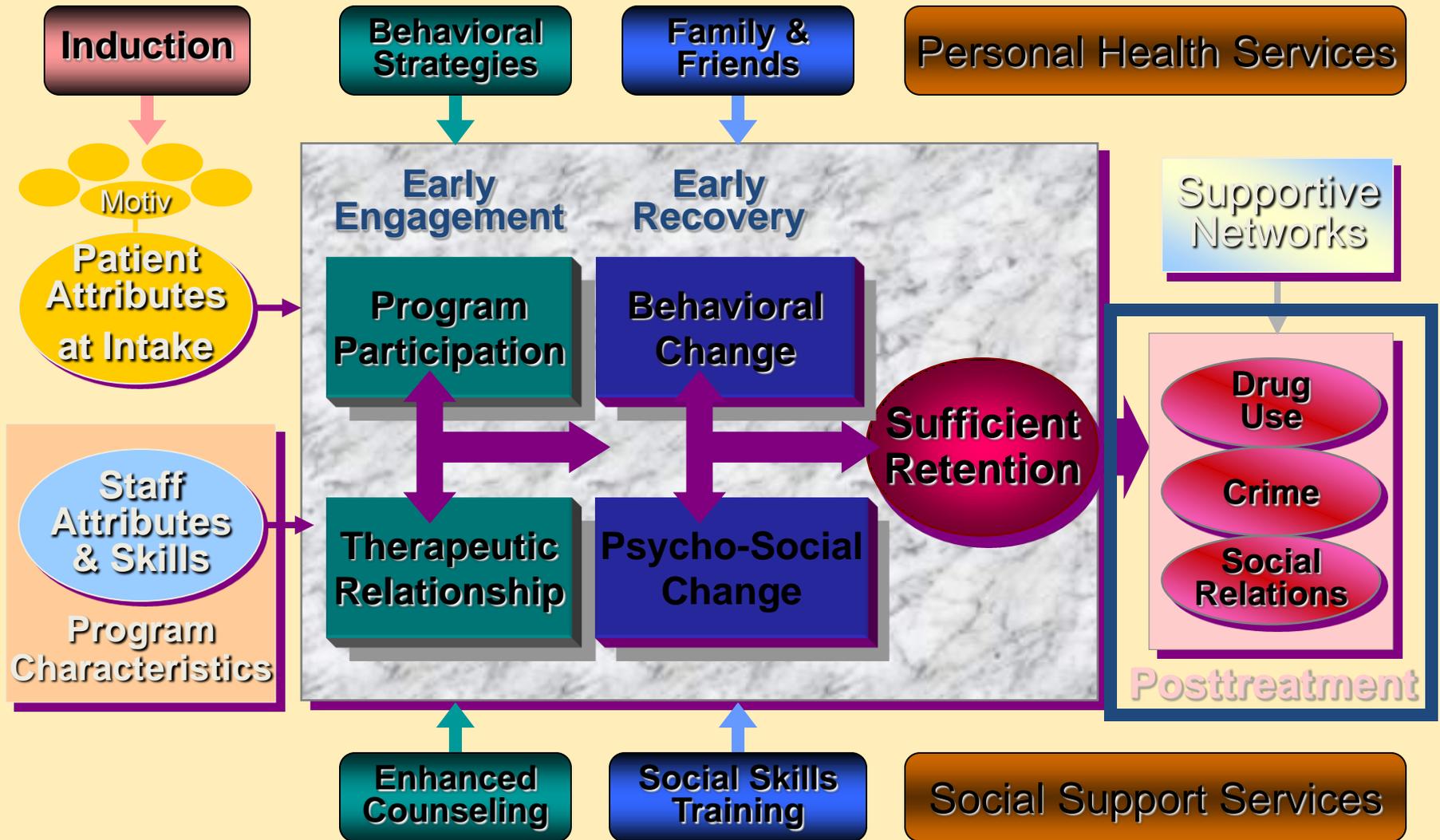


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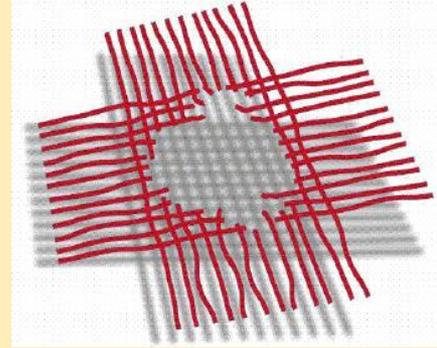
This review has demonstrated that prison health service delivery are widely different between countries, and that in many cases the evaluation and monitoring of drug-related alternative measures and outcome are not frequent and do not follow the same **standards**. Under the last EU drugs action plan, which is coming to an end in 2012, Member States are called to endorse **indicators** to monitor drug use, drug-related health problems and drug services in prison on the basis of a **methodological framework**. As a complement to the healthcare-related recommendations of the European Prison Rules, an EU monitoring framework of drug-related prison health would address national drug-related prison health policies; **data collection** and **monitoring** infrastructures as well as quality standards and **guidelines** for drug-related services and interventions in prisons. A corresponding set of indicators on service needs (drug use, risk behaviours, health consequences) and service provision would facilitate the collection of objective, reliable and **comparable data** on drug-related prison health in Europe.

(EMCDDA, 2012)

Evidence-Based Treatment Model



People with special needs



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- Women
- Foreign-born
- Young
- 'no-collaborative'
- Dual diagnosis
- Poly-consumption
- People in treatment
- News drugs
- In remission
- HIV
-

Criteria for the assessment of drug addiction to facilitate access to alternative measures to prison

- **Endorse group work and financial support to:**
 - **Create a shared glossary**
 - **Build up Guidelines for standardization of diagnostic procedures**
 - **Carry out evaluation studies on treatment as an alternative to prison in EU according to new guidelines**
 - **Organize professional training.**
 - **Share experiences and progress to improve the knowledge by the professionals**
 - **Disseminate results**
 - **Promote good practices and therapeutic appropriateness.**

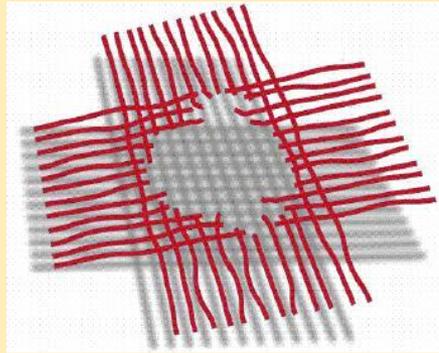
Operational Perspectives

The Project

Creating guidelines:

Actual partners:

- ✓ Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Ministero della Salute)
- ✓ University of Rome – I (“La Sapienza”)
- ✓ University of Rome – II (Tor Vergata)
- ✓ Università Cattolica di Roma
- ✓ U.N.I.C.R.I.
- ✓ Co.N.O.S.C.I. onlus



Co.N.O.S.C.I. (O.N.L.U.S.)

**Coordinamento Nazionale degli Operatori per la
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conosci2000@hotmail.com



**Membro della Consulta delle Società Scientifiche
del campo delle Dipendenze Patologiche**