

## **Geriatrics and Palliative Care in the Correctional Health Setting**

Taking Care of Older and Seriously III Patients on Rikers Island

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#### NYC HEALTH+ Who counts as "older"?

- In the community: 65 and older
- In correctional settings: US Bureau of Justice Statistics uses 55 and older
- Phenomenon of <u>"Accelerated Aging":</u>
  - Theory that incarcerated patients may seem 10-15 years older than their chronological age
  - Takes into account high prevalence of risk factors for poor health in this population: e.g. Substance use, TBI, low socioeconomic status
  - Recognizes early onset in this population of disability and serious sequelae of chronic disease
- 1. Ron H. Aday, Aging Prisoners: Crisis in American Corrections, Praeger, Westport, CT, 2003.
- 2. Brie A. Williams, James S. Goodwin, Jacques Baillargeon, Cyrus Ahalt and Louise C. Walter, "Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care", Journal of the American Geriatric Society, Vol. 60, No. 6, 2012.



## Older Patients in the NYC Jails: In the Literature

- From 2001-2009, admissions of people in the 55-64 year old age group at Rikers increased by 88% and admissions of individuals >65 years increased by 34%
- An analysis of mortality trends over the same period found that the death rate/100,000 inmates amongst patients 55-64 years old was double the death rate for patients 45-54 years old

Brittain J, Axelrod G, Venters H. Deaths in new York City Jails, 2001-2009. Am J Public Health,. 2013: 103:638-640.

 In an analysis of the Rikers Island "Hot Spotters", the most frequently incarcerated individuals in 2013, 14.5% of the frequently-incarcerated cohort was over 50

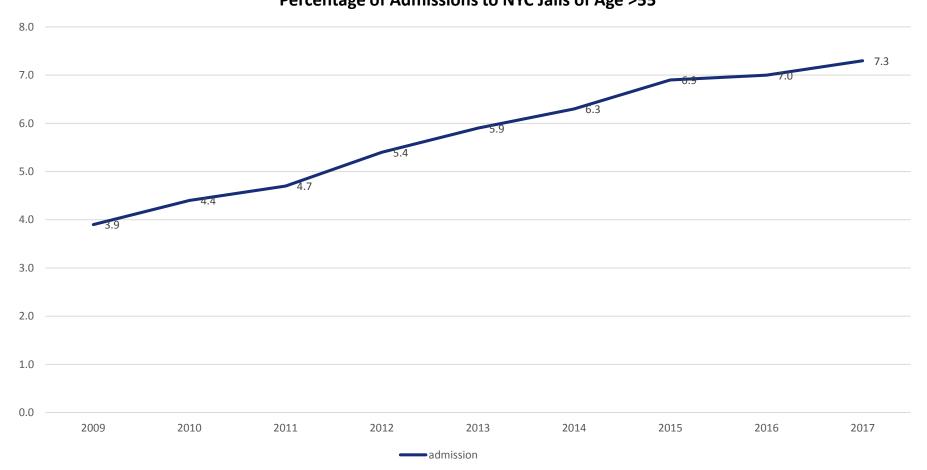
MacDonald R, Kaba F, Rosner Z, et al. The Rikers Island Hot Spotters:

Defining the Needs of the Most Frequently Incarcerated. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2015;105(11):2262-2268.



### Older Patients in the New York **City Jails: Unpublished Data from 2009-2017**

Percentage of Admissions to NYC Jails of Age >55



	All Patients	Under 55	55-64	65 +
Total population	158, 693 (100%)	147, 611 (93%)	9,950 (6.2%)	1,231 (0.8%)
Female	9.1%	9.3%	7.0%	6.0%
Non-Hispanic White	14.3%	14.2%	14.7%	22.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	55.2%	54.9%	61.8%	48.9%
Hispanic	25.5%	25.9%	19.4%	23.2%
Other/Unknown	5.0%	5.0%	4.2%	5.8%

	All Patients	Under 55	55-64	65 +
Length of Stay (mean)	66.9	67.3	59.9	75.3
Self-reported homelessness	10.8%	10.5%	14.5%	13.2%
Medicaid	83.8%	83.7%	85.8%	73.8%
M- status (Mental Health diagnosis)	44.7%	44.6%	47.4%	37.4%
Serious Mental Illness (SMI)	6.7%	6.4%	10.5%	11.7%

	All Patients	Under 55	55-64	65 +
Number of Diagnoses (mean)	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.35
Number of hospitalizations per admission (mean)	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.15
Number of medications (mean)	4.16	3.99	6.34	6.91
Total # of medical, specialty and mental health encounters (mean)	11.18	10.9	13.67	25.54
HIV/AIDS	3.3%	3.0%	8.8%	5.7%
Hep C	4.6%	3.9%	14.4%	15.0%

	All Patients	Under 55	55-64	65 +
Hypertension	10.1%	8.1%	35.7%	46.1%
Diabetes, type II	4.6%	3.7%	16.4%	18.8%
Cancer	0.8%	0.6%	3.1%	5.8%
Coronary Artery Disease	0.5%	0.3%	2.6%	5.8%
Congestive heart failure	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	3.0%
COPD	0.6%	0.4%	3.0%	6.2%
Self-report, any opiate use	41.6%	14.1%	21.8%	12.3%
Self-report, cocaine use	21.4%	20.5%	35%	19.3%



## Challenges in Caring for the Older Population: Geriatric Syndromes

#### **Geriatric syndromes:**

Multifactorial clinical conditions that do not fit into discrete disease categories

#### In older adults, these conditions are:

- Prevalent
- Impact quality of life and function
- Often involve multiple organ systems
- Have heterogeneous presentations
- More common in frail elderly



### **Geriatric Syndromes: Jail-related Risk Factors**

#### **Geriatric syndromes:**

- Urinary incontinence Embarrassment; victimization
- Weight loss, frailty Diet; poor dentition; isolation
- Pain Prevalence of chronic pain in pop; limited PT
- Sensory impairment Easily lose hearing aids, glasses
- Cognitive impairment \_\_\_\_\_ Isolation; victimization; legal issues
- Delirium isolation; new environment; lack of sleep
- Constipation Diet; limited exercise; med effects
- Polypharmacy Discontinuity of care; anticholinergics
- Falls Limited assist devices, shackles, built environment



# Challenges in Caring for the Older Population: Treating Serious Illness in Jails and Prisons

Fundamental disconnect between incarceration and providing community-standard-of-care palliative care:

- Barriers between patients and families
- Lack of control exacerbated by custody
- Lack of privacy
- Limitations on use of pain and anxiety medications
- Negative feelings associated with incarceration shame, depression, regret, anger, trauma – complicated by illness, and vice versa



### **CHS Geriatrics and Complex Care Services in 2017**

 To our knowledge, Dr. Bedard is the first dedicated jail-based geriatrician and palliative care physician

#### Services provided:

- Geriatric assessments
- Palliative care/complex care assessments
- Ongoing management of geriatric syndromes, complex decision-making, symptoms as needed
- Advanced care planning
- Intra-facility care coordination and coordination with hospital services
- Coordination with court liaisons
- Discharge planning



### **CHS Geriatrics and Complex Care Services in 2017**

- 120 unique patients
- Patients identified by referral and EMR report based on age, illness
- Coordination with legal services on behalf of 35 patients to expedite appropriate discharge plans for patients with serious illness
- 26 patients eventually returned to the community
- 6 patients deceased since return
- 15 patients placed at Coler nursing home since transition to H+H