Advancing Oral Health Service for Incarcerated Individuals
Objectives

1. Participants will develop an understanding of the oral health needs of incarcerated individuals
2. Participants will be able to identify 3 barriers to consistent, quality oral healthcare for incarcerated individuals
3. Participants will be able to state 3 interventions that can be used to improve oral health care for incarcerated
Correctional Healthcare

- Pre-1970s healthcare offered to the incarcerated was minimal
- Lack of trained healthcare professionals and medical Departments were scarce
- Health Care was generally considered a privilege and not a right
In 1976, the case of Estelle vs. Gamble established a constitutional right to medical care for the incarcerated.
EIGHTH AMENDMENT

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
RIGHTS

- A right to access to care
- The right to a professional medical judgement
- A right to the care that is ordered
Healthcare providers may disclose information to correctional facilities and other law enforcement officials having lawful custody of the inmate if the information is necessary for the provision of health care to the individual; for the health and safety of the inmate or other inmates.
Barriers

1. Inadequate Material Resources

2.) Addiction

3.) Mental Health Issues
Inadequate Material Resources
Inadequate Material Resources

Prenatal care Lead exposure Lack of routine dental hygiene High sugar food & beverage Bottle mouth
Fluoridation Transportation Cultural Expectations
Addiction
YOU’LL NEVER WORRY ABOUT LIPSTICK ON YOUR TEETH AGAIN.
HEROIN
Mental Illness

Psychotropic Medications
Depakote Seroquel Haldol

DRY MOUTH
Incarceration
SAFETY & SECURITY
MEDICALLY NECESSARY

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Interventions
Clinician Adherence to Ethical Code And Established Standards of Care

1. Patient autonomy and self-determination
2. Beneficence
3. Nonmaleficence
4. Justice
5. Veracity
6. Fidelity
Patient Education
1. Respect for persons (autonomy and self-determination)
2. Beneficence (doing good)
3. Nonmaleficence (avoiding harm)
4. Justice (fairness, equitability, truthfulness)
5. Veracity (telling the truth)
6. Fidelity (remaining faithful to one’s commitment)
Interprofessional education and collaborative practice.
95% of all inmates will return to the community.
This is the most important takeaway that everyone has to remember.
Thanks!

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