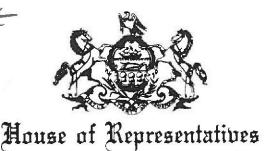
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HARRISBURG

COMMITTEES

HEALTH & WELFARE, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN PRESIDENT EMERITUS, NATIONAL BLACK CAUCUS OF STATE LEGISLATORS POLICY PA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CAUCUS OF STATE LEGISLATURES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL BLACK CAUCUS OF STATE LEGISLATORS

APPOINTMENTS

OPENING STATEMENT - CHARTER MEMBER PA LEGISLATIVE CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

PRISON HEALTH CARE

PHILA. CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

APRIL 23, 1993

GOOD MORNING LADIES AND GEN-TLEMEN. I WOULD LIKE TO CALL THIS HEARING TO ORDER.

I WOULD LIKE AT THIS TIME TO
INTRODUCE THE HEALTH AND WELFARE
COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF THAT
ARE PRESENT.

FOR TOO MANY, THE ISSUE OF HOW A PERSON RECEIVED HEALTH CARE

ONCE THEY ENTERED THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM HERE IN PENNSYLVA-NIA WAS A TOPIC OF GENERAL DISCUSSION. IN FACT, THERE SEEMS TO BE AN UNWRITTEN CONCEPT AMONG THE PUBLIC THAT ONCE A PERSON IS INCARCERATED, THEY DESERVE THE VERY WORST TREATMENT.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS HEARING IS
TO HEAR TESTIMONY AND HAVE DIALOGUE ABOUT THE STATE OF OUR

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM AS

IT RELATES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.

WE REALIZE THAT THERE ARE SOME PROBLEMS IN THAT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM. WE RECOGNIZE THAT SOME OF THE PROBLEMS HAVE TO DO WITH OVERCROWDING AND RECRUITING HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.

WE ALSO REALIZE THAT OTHER MAJOR PROBLEMS ARE THE FRAGMENTED

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR OUR COR-RECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE LACK OF CLINICAL LEADERSHIP. ONE OF MY MAJOR CONCERNS IS HOW DO WE ADDRESS THE NEED FOR SOME COORDINATION BETWEEN THE DEPART-MENT OF HEALTH AND THE DEPART-MENT OF CORRECTIONS REGARDING THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE TO THE RESIDENTS OF THESE INSTITU-TIONS?

IN 1991, THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE DID A SURVEY OF THREE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THIS GROUP WOULD SEEM TO HAVE PROVID-ED A GUIDING ARM FOR HOW TO IM-PROVE OUR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

ANOTHER MAJOR CONCERN IS HOW

DO WE INTEGRATE THE HEALTH CARE
NEEDS OF THOSE WHO ARE INCARCERATED WITH THE NEEDS OF THOSE WHO
ARE NOT INCARCERATED, BUT WHO
ARE HAVING SERIOUS PROBLEMS RECEIVING HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

WE MUST ALSO REALIZE THAT THE
ISSUE OF VIOLENCE TRANSLATES
INTO A HEALTH CARE ISSUE AND
AFTERWARDS CAN RESULT IN INSTITUTIONALIZATION. MOST PEOPLE

HAVE A HARD TIME MAKING THE CON-NECTION BETWEEN THE TWO. LET ME GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT I AM TALKING ABOUT. IF A PERSON HAS A BAD ENCOUNTER WITH A LAW EN-FORCEMENT OFFICER AND AN ALTER-CATION TAKES PLACE, WHO PAYS FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE PERSON WHO SHOWS UP IN A TRAUMA CENTER OF EMERGENCY ROOM? IN MOST CASES, THE HOSPITAL MAY

HAVE TO EAT THE COST OR PASS THE COST ON TO THOSE WHO HAVE THE ABILITY TO PAY. ANOTHER EXAMPLE WOULD BE IF A PERSON HAS AN ALTERCATION WHILE INCARCERATED.

HOW CAN WE ASSURE QUALITY CARE IS PROVIDED EXPEDITIOUSLY?

THE WHOLE ISSUE OF SCREENING,
DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF
THOSE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS SUCH AS
HIV, AIDS, OR TB IS ALSO MAJOR

AREAS OF CONCERN. SUCH CASES
MAY BE FIRST INDICATORS OF A
MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEM WITHIN THIS
SYSTEM.

IN CLOSING, THERE ARE SEVERAL ISSUES THAT ARE OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THIS COMMITTEE. SOME OF THEM I HAVE OUTLINED IN THIS STATE-MENT. BUT THERE ARE TWO THAT I PURPOSELY LEFT FOR LAST; THEY ARE AVAILABILITY AND TRAINING.

I AM VERY CONCERNED THAT THERE
MAY NOT BE ADEQUATE MEDICAL
STAFF TO SEE AND TREAT THOSE WHO
ARE SICK. AND I AM EQUALLY CONCERNED THAT THE TRAINING OF SOME
OF OUR MID-LEVEL PROFESSIONALS
NEEDS TO BE UPGRADED SO THEY CAN
PROVIDE BETTER TREATMENT.

WE WANT TO HEAR YOUR TESTIMONY
AND BEGIN TO RESOLVE OF THESE
VERY SERIOUS PROBLEMS.