



Tuberculosis Management of Detained Noncitizens

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DISCLOSURES

CDR Carlson and CDR Figlenski do not have any financial disclosures.

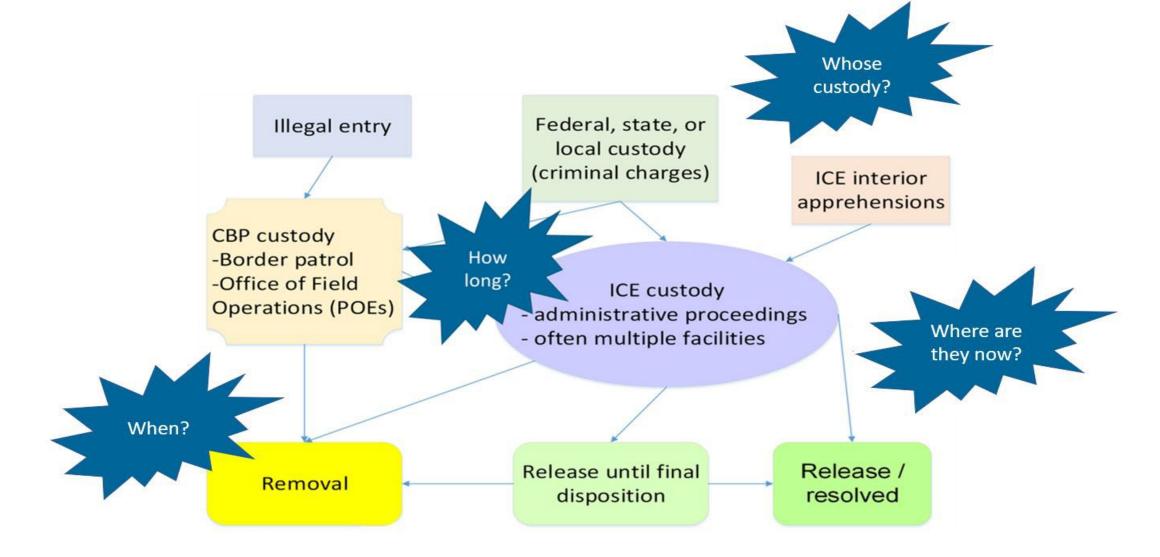


This presentation will address:

- Complexity and uncertainty of ICE custody.
- Tuberculosis (TB) prevalence and clinical characteristics.
- TB disease management programs.
- Key partnerships for post release continuity of care.



Custody is COMPLICATED





Detainee Medical Care – Complexity Continues

ICE Health Service Staffed medical services

19 detention and staging facilities ~118,400 detainees FY 22

Custody-contracted medical services

163 non IHSC staffed facilities ~120,500 detainees FY 22

- These health systems rely on community resources for specialty referrals and hospitalizations.
- Each facility has a limited number of respiratory isolation cells.
- Community hospitals and local health departments are critical partners in evaluating and managing detainees.
- The average length of stay was 37 days in fiscal year 2022.



We Take TB Seriously: Immigration detention is high-risk!!

- Congregate housing.
- Transient population.
- Vulnerable population under significant stress.
- Many noncitizens come from countries with a high prevalence of TB.



TB Stats in IHSC

- TB infection is more common among noncitizens.
- IHSC 2017-2019 surveillance data:
 - Confirmed TB: 90/100,000.
 - Microbiologically confirmed: 49/100,000.
- This is consistent with data from 2015-2017 and 2004-2005.



Clinical Characteristics of Patients with TB in ICE Custody

May 1, 2017-Dec. 31, 2022, N= 291, Class 3 patients

71% asymptomatic (n=208)

3% HIV Positive (n=8)

62% TST or IGRA Positive (n=180)

4% Diabetic (n=13) 26% Pre-diabetic (n=77)

Source: IHSC - Unpublished data, but similar, smaller data set published in Boardman et al. Clin Inf Dis; 2021:73(1), 115-120.



Best Practice for TB Screening

Per CDC guidance:

Screen for symptoms, AND one of the following tests:

1. Test for TB infection

Either TST or IGRA

OR

2. Test for TB disease

Chest X-ray

Best Practice

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5509a1.htm



IHSC TB Coordination and Care

- Direct patient care (boots on the ground)
- IHSC Infectious Disease Team
 - Physician, two advanced practice providers, and two public health analysts.
- IHSC Infection Prevention Officers (IPO's)
 - Institutional.
 - Regional Supervisors.



Vital Community Partners – Memo with Tool Kit

Memorandum Provides:

- Data and rationale for conservative management and empiric treatment.
- Point of contact for case consultation.
- Endorsed by:
 - CDC TB Centers of Excellence.
 - National Tuberculosis
 Controllers Association.
- Adapted from: Bureau of Prisons.

Enforcement and Removal Operations ICE Health Service Corps U.S. Department of Homeland Security 500 12th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20536



July 1, 2021

Memorandum To: Community Healthcare Partners

From: Edith Lederman, MD, MPH, FACP, FIDSA

Lead, Infectious Disease Program, ICE Health Service Corps

Subject: Identification and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

As the Infectious Disease Consultant for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC), I am writing to inform you about the burden of pulmonary tuberculosis disease (PTB) that exists among individuals held in ICE custody and our approach to PTB management. ICE relies on you as our community healthcare partners to ensure an optimal continuum of medical care for our patients.

Since all individuals held in ICE custody are foreign born, PTB incidence is much higher than the general U.S. population. Surveillance conducted from January 2014-February 2015 determined the PTB incidence case rate to be 92.8/100,000 among persons detained in IHSC facilities. ¹ This is in stark contrast to U.S. case rate of approximately 2.7/100,000 persons. ²

What can you do?

When you are in the facility

After you leave the facility



Take your medicine as ordered. Do not miss any scheduled medical or lab appointments. Go to sick call if you feel ill. Get a copy of your medical records; if possible, place it in your personal property.

Continue your medicine as ordered.



Contact CureTB to find out where you can continue your care. Phone numbers are provided in the brochure.



Use the Web
Portal
https://myhealth.
ice.gov and
password given
to me on intake
to get my full
medical record.

Do you have any questions?





Co-management of Complex Cases with Centers of Excellence

- >90% of our probable or confirmed patients experience positive outcomes.
- We collaborate with the Centers of Excellence for:
 - MDR/XDR patients.
 - Serious adverse drug reactions.
 - Significant comorbid disease.
- IHSC is the primary manager on most collaborative calls or warm line consults.
- Cases rarely require direct management by Centers of Excellence.



Release Planning and Coordination of Care

- The ultimate destination of a noncitizen is usually unknown upfront.
- To facilitate transitions of care, IHSC staff:
 - Refer all TB cases to CureTB.
 - Provide updates to BOTH CureTB and local health departments (LHD).
 - Communicate information on transfers, releases and removals to BOTH CureTB and the LHD.
 - Provide medical records, labs, and imaging to relevant community partners.
- Delays in communication result in:
 - Treatment interruption.
 - Failure to isolate.
 - Failure to link to the next care system.

Teamwork makes the dream work!















Points of Contact

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Facility Contacts

Facility	Name	Email	Phone
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Folkston ICE Processing Center	CDR Tamala Middleton	tamala.middleton@ice.dhs.gov	(202) 308-9254
Buffalo (Batavia) Service Processing Center	LCDR Sheill-Mae Sinoben	sheill-mae.l.sinoben@ice.dhs.gov	(202) 740-3339
Houston Contract Detention Facility	LCDR Andrew Ratliff Jr.	andrew.b.ratliffjr@ice.dhs.gov	(281) 906-1780
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IHSC: One Team, One Mission... Leading the Way in Immigration Health Care.