



E.N.Burnashev, N.V. Savvina, Zh.M. Burnasheva

### **Medical- Social Examination of Condemned Disabled People in Corrective Penal Colonies of the Federal Penitentiary Service Department of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia)**

**ABSTRACT.** Medical-social examination of condemned disabled in corrective penal colonies of Federal Penitentiary Service department of the republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (further, FPSD) has been studied, an analysis of condemned people's disabilities in the Central hospital of FPSD has been conducted and basic causes of disability among the condemned have been established, arrangements for disabled people rehabilitation in the medical colonies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) have been offered.

**Keywords:** Health care organization, medical departments of penal system, medical-social examination of the condemned disabled people, disease incidence, disability.

**INTRODUCTION** Negative tendencies in health state of the incarcerated people are caused by both their medical-social peculiarities, and severe living conditions in penitentiary establishments [1,3,5]. On October 1, 2011 there were 774942 people in the corrective penal colonies of the Russian Federation. 35852 of them were the people with an active form of tuberculosis, 62387 had psychological disorders, 58830 – drug addicts, 22779 – alcohol drinkers, 55423 - HIV-positive carriers [3].

The condemned disabled people in the conditions of social isolation have a special status demanding some special attention of the state and penal administration. According to January 1, 2011 there were 25 108 condemned disabled people in Russia that makes 2,9% of total number. I group - 692, II group - 11488, III group - 12 928 disabled people [2].

The number of people whose disability was established by social-medical examination service at the residence before condemnation, amounted for 19 331 (77,1%). In 2010 5659 people got the primary disability in the prison that makes 21,5% of total number of the condemned disabled people [1].

Studying the social and hygiene conditions, quality and timing of health care, incidence structure of the condemned in colonies is necessary for improving medical care and development of the health service system in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The aim of the research is medical-social examination of the condemned disabled people in corrective penal colonies of the federal penitentiary service department (FPSD) of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).



**MATERIALS AND METHODS.** The research has been done on the basis of the Central hospital FPSD of Yakutia, where the condemned people from 5 colonies, the pretrial detention centre and the colony-settlement were examined and treated.

The inspection and re-inspection of the condemned people in the Bureau of medical-social expertise is regulated by the order of the Ministry of public health and social development and the Ministry of justice of Russia №640/190 at 17.10.2005 «About the order of organization of medical help to the people in prison» and carried out monthly by the circuitor commission of the Bureau of medical-social expertise №3 from Yakutsk.

The primary documentation included statistic in-patient cards, ambulance cards, in-patient medical cards, an individual rehabilitation program of the disabled given by FSI forensic medical examination. Statistic, analytical methods of the research and copies of record-report data of the Central hospital of FPSD from 2011- to 2013 period have been used.

**Results and discussion.** Many condemned disabled people led asocial life style before imprisoning and did not pass timely re-examination of FME at the residence. Doctors of medical and sanitary departments of FPSD of Yakutia presented condemned disabled people on re-examination to social-medical expertising again within the first three months. Directed to social-medical expertising, the convicted passed necessary diagnostic examination in the FPSD Central hospital and in specialized medical establishments of Yakutsk.

The analysis of structure of disability among the condemned in penal colonies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has shown the following results. According to MSE from 2011 to 2013 period, among 311 condemned presented at MSE, 269 of them were recognized disabled, 42 were not recognized. 74 condemned were recognized disabled for the first time that numbered 27,5% of the total rate and 195 passed the second re-examination that comprised 72,4% of the total number.

The age distribution of the condemned disabled people has revealed that middle age was from 30 to 45 years old.



Table 1. Primary disability by groups from 2011-to 2013.

Groups Years	I group		II group		III group		Permanent group		Permanent group		Total
	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	
2011	-		4	18,0	18	82,0					22
2012	2	10,5	4	21,0	13	76,5					19
2013	2	6,0	6	18,0	19	57,5	1	6,0	5	12,5	33
Total	4	5,5	14	19,0	50	67,5	1	1,3	5	6,7	74

The table shows that in 2011, 22 condemned were recognized disabled for the first time, 82% of them have the third group of disability, 18% - the second group. In 2012, 19 people had primary disability, the third group - 76,5%, the second - 21%, the first-10,5%. In 2013 primary disability has been established among 33 condemned, the third group – 70%, including permanent – 12,5%, the second group - 24%, including permanent - 6%, the first group - 6%. The third group of disability - 67,5% has been prevailing for three years.

Table 2. Reevaluation disability by groups from 2011-to 2013.

Groups Years	I group		II group		III group		Permanent group		Permanent group		Total
	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	
2011	1	1,5	13	19,5	37	55,0	6	9,0	10	15,0	67
2012	1	1,5	12	18,7	39	61,0	3	4,6	9	14,2	64
2013	-		9	14,2	26	40,6	11	17,0	18	28,2	64
Total	2	1,0	34	17,4	102	52,3	20	10,2	37	19,1	195

The table shows that the number of the second re-examined recognized disabled people has increased in 2,6 times in three years than with the primary disability. In 2011, 67 of the condemned disabled person were re-examined, 70% of them were the third group of disability (including –15 % permanent), 28,5% - the second group, including permanent - 9% and the first group – 1,5%. In 2012, 64 condemned passed the second re-examination: the third group - 75,2%, including – permanent 14,2%, the second - 23,3%, including permanent - 4,6%, the first-1,5%. In 2013, 64 condemned were recognized disabled for the second time: the third group – 68,8%, including permanent – 28,2%, the second group - 31,2%, including permanent - 17%.



For three year the higher prevalence rate of the condemned disabled people with III group of disability – 52,3%, including permanent - 19,1% has been noted.

The structure of primary disability is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Structure of primary disability by nosologies among the condemned in colonies of Yakutia from 2011- to 2013 period.

Nosological form by ICD 10	2011		2012		2013		(M±m)		MH RF 2013
	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	%
Some infectious and parasitic diseases:	-		1	5,2	1	3,0	1	4,0	No data
among hepatitis			1		1		1		
New growths including malignant	-		-		-		-		17,61
Mental and behavior dysfunctions	-		-		-		-		3,54
Nervous system diseases	6	27,2	8	42,1	12	36,0	8,6	34,9	3,05
Eye diseases	3	13,6	1	5,2	8	24,2	4	16,2	2,94
Diseases of blood circulation system	3	13,6	-		-		3	12,2	44,58
Diseases of respiratory system	-	-	1	5,2	2	6,0	1,5	6,1	2,61
Diseases of digestion	4	18,0	-		-		4	16,2	1,79
Muscle and connective tissue diseases	4	18,0	7	36,8	8	24,2	6,3	25,6	8,39
Other classes:					1	3,0	1,6	6,5	No data
HIV	1	4,5	1	5,2					
Bradyacuasias	2	9,0							
<b>Total: 74</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>24,6</b>		

Within three years in the structure of primary disability at the first place refer diseases of the nervous system (34,9%), at the second – muscular-skeletal system (25,6%), at the third place – diseases of digestive organs (16,2%) and eye diseases (16,2%).

The available structure of diseases by disability in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) differs from the structure of disability of the population of the Russian Federation where blood circulatory system diseases (44,58%), malignant tumors (17,61%) and diseases of muscular-skeletal system and connective tissue (8,39%) prevails.



In comparison with indices of the primary disability of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are as follows: 11,4 times more illnesses of the nervous system (34,9%), 9 times more diseases of digestive organs(16,2%), and eyes diseases(16,2%), 3 times more diseases of the muscular skeletal system and connective tissue (25,6%), 2,3 more times illnesses of respiratory organs (6,1%). As for diseases of the blood circulation system, indices (12,2%) of the primary disability in penal colonies of FPSD are 3,6 times lower than indices (44,58%) of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

Table 4. Structure of the second disability by nosologies among of the condemned in colonies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) from 2011 to 2013.

Nosological form by ICD	2011		2012		2013		M ± m	
10	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%	Absolute number	%
Some infectious and parasitic diseases: among hepatitis	1	1,5	1	1,5	1	1,5	1	1,5
	1		1				1	
New growths including malignant					1	1,5	1	1,5
Mental and behavior dysfunctions	2	3,0			4	6,0	3	4,6
Nervous system diseases	29	43,5	20	30,0	24	36,0	24	36,9
Eye diseases	5	7,5	5	7,8	4	6,0	4,6	7,0
Diseases of blood circulation system	8	9	6	9,3	5	7,5	6,3	9,6
Diseases of respiration	2	3,0	1	1,5	1	1,5	1,3	2,0
Diseases of digestion	1	1,5	5	7,5	6	9,3	4,0	6,1
Muscular-skeletal and connective tissue diseases	15	22,5	22	34,3	15	22,5	17,3	26,6
Other classes:					2	3,0	2	3,0
HIV			1	1,5			1	1,5
Bradyacuasia	2	3,0	2	3,0	1	1,5	1,6	2,4
Endocrine system	1	1,5	1	1,5				
<b>Total: 195</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>65</b>	

The structure of the repeated disability in nosological forms for this period has revealed that at the first place there were diseases of the nervous system (36,9%), illnesses of muscular



skeletal system at the second (26,6%) and blood circulatory systems at the third (9,6%), the rest of them included eye diseases (7,0%), diseases of digestive organs (6,1%), psychological disorders (4,6%).

Most condemned disabled people with diseases of the nervous system in the anamnesis had craniocerebral injuries before the colony. The contractures and amputated extremities after injuries and frostbite were the main cause for disability diagnosing among the condemned disabled people with diseases of muscular skeletal system.

The medical departments of penal colonies organized some individual rehabilitation programs: dynamic supervision, medication and recovery treatment of the neurologist, orthopedist, cardiologist, gastroenterologist, therapist, psychological rehabilitation. The wheelchairs, orthopedic footwear, cane were bought for disabled people with diseases of musculoskeletal system. According to the indications, the extremity prosthetics was carried out in the Republican rehabilitation center of veterans and disabled people in Yakutsk.

**Conclusion.** According to the analysis of the examination of the condemned disabled people in penal colonies of FPCD of the republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has revealed that most of the condemned disabled people are from 30 to 45 years old of asocial lifestyle. The anamnesis of risk factors of the incidence and disablement has revealed craniocerebral injuries, injuries and frostbites of extremities, irregular and unbalanced food, alcoholism, smoking and drug addiction.

Within three years in the structure of primary disability, the diseases of nervous system were the most common (34,9%), then the muscular-skeletal system (25,6%), diseases of digestive organs (16,2%) and eye diseases (16,2%). Primary disability in corrective penal colonies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in some nosological forms is several times higher, than in the Russian Federation: diseases of the nervous system in 1,4 times, diseases of digestive organs in 9 times, eye diseases in 5,5 times, diseases of muscular-skeletal system and connective tissue in 3 times, diseases of respiratory organs in 2,3 times.

The diseases of nervous system were most common in the structure of repeated disability for this period, then the circulatory and muscular-skeletal systems, eyes diseases, digestive tract diseases, mental disorders.

For improvement of the rehabilitation of disabled people in medical departments of corrective penal colonies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) it is necessary to improve material base, to conduct SME at condemned disabled people in time, to have some beds for rehabilitation of disabled people with neurologic pathology on the basis of the central hospital, to give full medical, social psychological and professional rehabilitations according to individual



programs resulting in restoration and compensation of the broken functions, ability to self-service and social status of the condemned disabled people.

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### Authors:

1. Burnashev Evgeny Nikolaevich – the graduate student of the department of public health and health care, common hygiene and bioethics of Medical institute of the North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov, zhannabur @inbox.ru, 8-924-661-46-15.





2. Savvina Nadezhda Valerievna – Doctor of Medical Science, the department of public health and health care, common hygiene and bioethics of Medical institute of the North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov, [nadvsavvina@mail.ru](mailto:nadvsavvina@mail.ru), 8-914-221-43-73.
3. Burnasheva Zhanna Maratovna – the candidate of Medical Science, pediatrician, head of kindergarten №30 in Yakutsk.