



**COVID-19 Feedback
Collection
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	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead	
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff
Slovenia	1	1	28	14		
Poland	1	0	0	0		
Slovakia	1	0	Several	several		
Belgium	4	21				
Czech Republic	0	6	0	3		
Israel	0	5	0	0		
Spain	10	122	245	870	1	1
Catalonia	9	19	34			
Sweden	1	0	0	0		
Italy	19	116				
Austria	1	6	213	31		
Hungary	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Finland	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Lithuania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Georgia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Latvia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Luxembourg	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Malta	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Bulgaria	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Romania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Estonia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		

NEW QUESTIONS

Do officers and civil servants use masks and gloves during service?

Spain In Spain there is general lack of material, but last week, inmates started to make masks and masks were also distributed among prison staff.

Lithuania Prison staff in direct contact with prison population must wear protective face masks and gloves. Others are recommended

Israel Prison guards and officers within the prisons use masks & gloves. We have no civil servants

Luxembourg Prison staff in direct contact with detainees must wear masks and gloves.

Estonia Prisons officers must wear a face mask and gloves when: in direct contact with a prisoner; searching a cell; performing admission procedures; searching and escorting prisoners (inside and outside the prison); working in the admission facilities (unless, communication is performed through glass); in prison kitchen at all times.

Belgium FFP1 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, fouilles, ... FFP2 masks and gloves are worn to have contact with prisoners in medical isolation.

Norway No, they do not unless they are in contact with inmates that are suspected infected or proven infected by test.

Bulgaria Personal equipment (masks and gloves) and disinfectants are provided for security and other prison staff. For medical staff working in prisons additional equipment is provided like special safety glasses and protective clothing.

Austria All staff members and inmates are to be equipped with the surgical masks available in the prisons according to the respective circumstances and possibilities and with explicit consideration to maintain a sufficiently large stock. As soon as possible, these masks are to be replaced by mouth-nose protection masks produced by the prisons. All staff members on duty should wear an appropriate mask as far as possible. One mask per day should be used, and two masks per day for particularly long and intensive (in terms of contacts) service. Inmates must always wear surgical masks or mouth-nose masks for a period of four weeks after being transferred from the access department when leaving their detention room. One mask per day is calculated. The sewn protective masks from our own production are to be reused after removal of the filter insert. The masks have to be changed daily and they can be boiled out. Each staff member has to be equipped with a set of five sewn protective masks. If the masks cleaning cannot be carried out in the Prison or externally, they are to be prepared privately for reuse. Stricter protective measures, e.g. in the isolated access departments, in the infirmaries and at the new admission, remain unaffected. - All Prisons are requested to restart or expand the production of sewn protective masks in their own facilities in accordance with the applicable standards and in consultation with the Budget- and Economic Department in the General Directorate and the prison doctors. - In addition, the Directorate-General has also notified the need for protective masks of various classes, gloves, protective suits, etc. for the prisons in the framework of the State crisis and disaster management (critical infrastructure). Other sources of supply were also requested for procurement.

Slovakia	Face masks: The prison staff is obliged to use face masks during fulfilling the service tasks, especially when they are in contact with other persons. Each member of the prison staff received an appropriate number of reusable face masks provided by the Prison service. Their disinfection is carried out individually by prison staff. Gloves: It is up to the prison staff whether they decide to use them. Single-use gloves are available in all prisons. It is obligatory to wear the gloves during certain service activities (e.g. when serving food, measuring body temperature, changing laundry, when contacting inmate suspected of having COVID-19 etc.; medical prison staff should wear them always when performing their duties).
Poland	Inmates produce weekly about 150,000 protective masks, 2,500 protective suits, 9,000 protective aprons, and disinfectant. In the nearest future we want to increase the production of masks to 800,000 per month and the production of liquid for disinfection to 80,000 litres per month.

Are COVID-19 tests performed in prison, i.e. is the sample taken by the prison health service?

Spain	Tests made are till now few and centralised by the Health Public Authority.
Lithuania	Tests are performed only in cases of medical indications, but not by the prison health service
Israel	Covid-19 tests were taken only for staff that were in touch or near confirmed cases.
Luxembourg	Tests are only being performed when the concerned person shows symptoms as defined by the Ministry of Health. In Luxembourg, we have a convention with the Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg. Their medical staff decides about the necessity to make a test and if there are indicators, they perform a test.
Estonia	Prison medical department performs the tests and sends the samples to the National Laboratory for analysis.
Belgium	No, the private doctor of the staff can ask for tests. The tests for prisoners are taken by the own medical service of the prison.
Norway	Tests are done by the prison health service (employed by the local municipality – in Norway we have the " import model" of services to the prisons)
Bulgaria	In case of doubt about COVID-19 for an inmate/detainee assistance is sought from the Regional Health Inspectorate (RHI) and the Emergency Medical Service Centre (EMSC) to ensure collection, storage and transportation of material for virological examination. In exceptional cases, medical specialists in prisons also take material for a virological examination.
Slovakia	Do not have a uniform procedure for COVID-19 testing. Medical prison staff does not take samples for these tests. Some prisons carry out escorts of inmates to the relevant hospitals (infectious clinic) in order to get them tested. Some prisons use for testing a Mobile testing unit (means a mobile ambulance/ other vehicle adapted for taking samples; with trained staff; taking samples in different venues of the country), that can come to the prison and take samples directly from the inmate.

How to handle infected inmates

	Are they isolated within the prison? If so, who is taking care of them? Are they being treated in a civil hospital? How did you handle all the other inmates (and staff) who had been in contact with the infected inmates?
Spain	Inmates are isolated in facilities of the prison, that have been previously prepared for that aim. Infected inmates are most of them in hospital. Two of them with low symptoms are in their prison. Also, staff and other inmates that were in contact with one positive must do the quarantine established by Health Authorities.

Other measures

Catalonia	A helpline has been put in place through which prison social workers are providing support to families and friends of inmates.
Czech Republic	We have not noticed any incidents related to COVID-19 measures so far. On the contrary, the situation in prisons seems rather stable.
Austria	With 01.04.2020 the regular transport of inmates with large-capacity buses has been stopped. Any Transfers must be reported in advanced to the Directorate General. Urgent, non-postponable transport will take place in small buses under application Hygiene and safety measures. Additional order to our heads of institutions for implementation as soon as possible: A group system already implemented. Staff from a common household may not be divided into different groups. The risk of infection is thus further minimised. In view of the increased hygiene measures, the prison management is requested to provide the inmates with morbygiene articles in simple design (primarily soaps).