



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
25 May 2020**



Supported by the Justice
Programme of the European Union

	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead		
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	
Slovenia	2	1	28	14			
Poland	2*	6	59	52			*pre-trial detainees that came to prison with COVID-19 infection
Slovakia	0	0	4	8			
Belgium	14	61*	50**				*25 of the 61 are recovered and back at work; **on average 50 per day in quarantine
Czech Republic	1*	11**	3	8			*in pre-trial detention prison hospital; ** 10 of them recovered
Israel	1	1*	24	45			*6 staff members recovered
Spain	40*	6**	285	267	2	4	*80 total, 15 already recovered; ** 272 total, 205 already recovered
Catalonia	1*	60**					*60 already recovered; **32 already recovered, total of 92
Sweden	52*	**	20-30	0			*out of them 17 recovered from COVID-19 ** on sick leave for positive Covid-19, symptoms, and other illnesses (7% prison&probation)
Italy	132*	192**			1	2	* 2 of them are hospitalized; **184 of them penitentiary police / 8 administrative staff; 11 hospitalised
Austria*	0	7**	43	250			*tested negative staff 91 and inmates 42 **6 recovered
Norway	9*	10		69			*6 from prison, 3 from probation – 1 of the three is recovered
Netherlands	20*				1		*14 in prisons, of which 10 are recovered, 1 deceased and 1 released from prison; 6 in forensic care of which 5 are recovered
Hungary	0	1*	0	1*			*1 infected staff member that is in quarantine
Finland	0	0*	6	1			*5 already recovered
Lithuania	0	0	0	0			
Georgia	0	0	0	0			
Latvia	0	0	0	0			
Luxembourg	1	0	2*	0			*prisoners quarantined upon their arrival are not calculated. Every new detainee stays in isolation for 7 days before being transferred to regular sections.
Malta*	0	0	0	0			
Bulgaria	1*	0	0	0			*pre-trial detainee that went directly from court to civil hospital
Romania	0	9					
Estonia	0	2*	some	some			*1 of the two is recovered and back t work
Denmark	0*	0					*1 prisoner is recovered
Moldova	1	7	9	28	0	0	
Croatia	0	2*	138**	27	0	0	*one staff member was quarantined immediately after returning from travelling abroad and has been on sick-leave since then (never entered a prison), **all newly admitted prisoners are isolated for reasons of precaution
France	35	51	127	312	1	1	
Portugal	0	7					
Ireland	0*	45**	27***				*6 awaiting testing **another 30 awaiting testing ***288 cleared from isolation

Have you used already or did you introduce now remote health consultation?

Poland	In Polish prisons during the time of epidemia were introduced remote health consultations
Latvia	The Latvian Prison Administration has not introduced the remote health consultations. Doctors and other medical personnel are available on site at each prison.
Estonia	In every Estonian prison telemedicine video conferencing was available already before C-19 situation and will be used in the future. Also, every prison has a Medical Department and health consultations are usually delivered in-person, but in case there is a need for a medical specialist who is located in another prison, or outside hospital – the consultation can take place via video conferencing.
Lithuania	In Lithuania medical professionals provide remote health consultations, general practitioners/family physicians provide both remote and physical consultations. A general practitioner is free to decide whether he/she needs physical examination of a patient or not. For example, provided a patient ill with a chronic disease addresses a general practitioner to continue medical treatment and indicates no health changes, a general practitioner may continue the medical treatment without a patient's medical examination. This way the physical contacts are limited. Remote health consultations: at the appointed time, the general practitioner or the general practitioner together with the patient contacts the counsellor/medical professional. The general practitioner explains the situation, provides his/her observations and answers the medical professional's questions. Provided the situation is clear to the medical professional he/she provides his/her recommendations to the general practitioner for the medical treatment and medical tests to be taken. Later-on he/she provides a written conclusion of the remote medical consultation. In case a medical professional needs to examine a patient or wants to make a medical test him/herself, he/she asks for that patient to be directed to him/her. Challenges: remote medical consultations are possible via telephone only. Medical doctors are not sufficiently provided with technologies therefore they are not able to use teleconsultations.

Northern Ireland	Web cams have been implemented in all three Northern Ireland prison establishment healthcare suites and all GP consultations are being done using this remote method. There has been a small number of remote consultations with hospitals and this is something that we want to explore further with our healthcare partners.
Finland	In Finland, health services for prisoners are still mainly done on site. In some cases, remote services can be used but not as a general practise. However, the remote health consultation has been recently introduced for the prison, probation and administrative staff concerning their health care services provided by the outside provider.
Czech Republic	Remote health consultation: its introduction was discussed within the Prison Service of the Czech Republic during the most severe months of the pandemic (March/April; Skype as the video tool). In the end, the remote health consultations were not applied in practice although we have the technical means for its realization (e.g. Skype video visits became common during the lockdown). Fortunately, Covid19 has not spread within the prison environment and we could supply medical services to the incarcerated population on a common scale without any substantial restrictions.
Romania	There were no remote health consultations applied as the medical staff was directly involved in monitoring/permanent consultation of inmates, during this pandemic time. Medical staff is employed by the prison system.