

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCHO	Aboriginal community controlled health organisation
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AMS	Aboriginal medical service
ANU	Australian National University
AUDIT	Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test
AUDIT-C	Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test—Consumption
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health study
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPHS	Correctional Primary Health Services
CVD	cardiovascular disease
DHF	Department of Health and Families
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DoJ	Department of Justice
FMHS	Forensic Mental Health Services
FTE	full-time equivalent
GP	general practitioner
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HoPE	Health of Prisoner Evaluation
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	injecting drug user
K10	Kessler Psychological Distress Scale
LOC	loss of consciousness
NAGATSIHID	National Advisory Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Information and Data

NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
NCHECR	National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research
NCIS	National Coroners Information System
NDICP	National Deaths in Custody Program
NDSHS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHS	National Health Survey
NNDSS	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
NPEBBV&RBS	National Prison Entrants' Bloodborne Virus and Risk Behaviour Survey
NPHDC	National Prisoner Health Data Collection
NSMHWB	National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing
NSP	needle and syringe exchange program
OPT	opioid pharmacotherapy treatment
RCIADIC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
PHIG	Prisoner Health Information Group
PRN	pro re nata (meaning 'as needed' or 'as the situation arises')
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TBI	traumatic brain injury
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

Australian jurisdictions

NSW	New South Wales
Vic	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
WA	Western Australia
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
NT	Northern Territory

Glossary

Aboriginal community controlled health organisation (ACCHO) A health organisation controlled by, and accountable to, Indigenous people in those areas in which they operate. ACCHOs aim to deliver holistic, comprehensive and culturally appropriate health care to the community that controls it.

Aboriginal health worker A health worker who provides clinical and primary health care for Indigenous individuals, families and community groups.

Aboriginal medical service (AMS) A health service funded principally to provide services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals that is not necessarily community controlled. AMSs that are not community controlled are government health services run by a state or territory government. Non-community controlled AMSs mainly exist in the Northern Territory and the northern part of Queensland.

Adult prison A place administered and operated by a justice department, where individuals are detained while under the supervision of the relevant justice department on a pre-sentence or sentenced detention episode.

Affective disorder Disorders that involve mood disturbance. Examples include bipolar affective disorder, depressive episode and dysthymia.

Anxiety disorder Disorders that involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. For example, panic disorder, social phobia, agoraphobia, generalised anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Arthritis An umbrella term for more than 100 medical conditions that affect the musculoskeletal system, specifically joints. The three most common forms of arthritis are osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and gout.

Asthma A chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways. This inflammation causes recurrent episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and coughing, particularly in the night or in the morning.

Bloodborne virus A virus that lives in the blood and is transmitted by blood-to-blood contact. Two common bloodborne viruses are hepatitis C and HIV.

Cancer A group of several hundred diseases in which abnormal cells are not destroyed by normal metabolic processes but instead proliferate and spread out of control (after being affected by a carcinogen or after developing from a random genetic mutation) and form a mass called a tumour or neoplasm. In this data collection, cancer includes leukaemia, lymphoma, kidney cancer, bladder cancer, digestive system cancer, stomach cancer, bowel cancer, breast cancer, genital cancer, head and neck cancers, liver cancer, lung cancer, nervous system cancers and skin cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer).

Cancer remission A period of time when the cancer is responding to treatment or is under control.

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) Any disease that affects the circulatory system, including the heart and blood vessels. Examples include coronary heart disease, heart failure, rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, stroke and peripheral vascular disease.

Clinic contact A face-to-face consultation for which an entry is made in the health service record, other than for routine, household-type treatment such as band-aids or paracetamol.

Communicable disease Diseases which are capable of being transmitted between individuals, including AIDS, HIV, bacterial infection, hepatitis, malaria, meningitis and meningococcal infections, STIs, viral infections and vaccine-preventable diseases such as chickenpox and influenza.

Diabetes A disease marked by high blood glucose levels resulting from defective insulin production, insulin action or both. The three main types of diabetes are Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes and gestational diabetes.

Digestive conditions These include abdominal pain, diarrhoea, gallstones, gastroenteritis, hernias, incontinence, indigestion, intestinal diseases, liver disease, malabsorption syndromes, oesophageal disease, pancreatic disease and peptic ulcer. Excludes digestive system cancers such as bowel, liver and stomach cancer.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff Full-time equivalent staff units are the on-job hours paid for (including overtime) and hours of paid leave of any type for a staff member (or contract employee where applicable) divided by the number of ordinary-time hours normally paid for a full-time staff member when on the job (or contract employee where applicable) under the relevant award or agreement for the staff member (or contract employee occupation where applicable). Hours of unpaid leave are to be excluded. Contract staff employed through an agency are included where the contract is for the supply of labour (e.g. nursing) rather than of products (e.g. photocopier maintenance). An FTE of 1.0 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker; while an FTE of 0.5 signals that the worker is only half-time.

Health-related discharge plan A plan that supports the continuity of health care between the prison health service and the community, based on the individual needs of the prisoner.

Illicit drug use This includes use of:

- any drug which is illegal to possess or use
- any legal drug used in an illegal manner, such as
 - a drug obtained on prescription but given or sold to another person to use
 - glue or petrol which is sold legally, but is used in a manner that is not intended, such as inhaling fumes
 - stolen pharmaceuticals sold on the black market (e.g. Pethidine)
- any drug used for ‘non medical purposes’—the term ‘non-medical purposes’ means drugs used
 - either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience
 - for performance enhancement (e.g. athletic)
 - for cosmetic purposes (e.g. body shaping).

Indigenous For administrative collections, an Indigenous person is a person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as such.

Juvenile detention centre A place administered and operated by a department responsible for juvenile justice, where young people under the age of 18 years are detained while under the supervision of the department on a pre-sentence or sentenced detention episode.

Malignancy Includes all type of cancers but excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Mental health A state of wellbeing in which the person realises their own abilities, can cope with normal stresses of life, can work productively and can make a contribution to their community. Mental health is the capacity of individuals and groups to interact with one another and the environment, in ways that promote subjective wellbeing, optimal development and the use of cognitive, affective and relational abilities.

Mental illness This refers to the range of cognitive, emotional and behavioural disorders that interfere with the lives and productivity of people. Mental illnesses are diagnosable and include depression, anxiety, substance use disorders, psychoses and dementia.

Methadone program A program for opiate addicts, usually conducted in an outpatient setting. These programs use a long-acting synthetic opiate medication, usually methadone or levo-alpha acetyl methadol, administered orally for a sustained period at a dosage sufficient to prevent opiate withdrawal, block the effects of illicit opiate use and decrease opiate craving.

Musculoskeletal Long-term conditions to a skeletal muscle, tendon, ligament, joint or a blood vessel that services skeletal muscles and any related tissues. Includes back injuries, back pain, bone disease, bursitis, joint diseases, muscular disease, spinal diseases, tendonitis. Excludes arthritis, injury or cancer.

Musculoskeletal injury Recent/short-term injuries to a skeletal muscle, tendon, ligament, joint or a blood vessel that services skeletal muscles and any related tissues.

Opiate pharmacotherapy treatment (OPT) A form of health care for heroin and other opiate-dependent people using prescribed opioid agonists, which have some similar or identical properties to heroin and morphine on the brain and which alleviate withdrawal symptoms and block the craving for illicit opiates. OPT includes methadone, buprenorphine and burprenorphine with naloxone.

Pregnancy The carrying of one or more offspring which has been confirmed by medical test with or without the assistance of a medical professional. Pregnancy includes babies carried to full term, abortions and miscarriages.

Prisoner Adult prisoners (aged at least 18 years) held in custody whose confinement is the responsibility of a correctional services agency. Includes sentenced prisoners and prisoners held in custody awaiting trial or sentencing (remandees). Juvenile offenders, persons in psychiatric custody, police cell detainees, those in periodic detention, asylum seekers or Australians held in overseas prisons are not included.

Prison mental health service A prison health service that provides screening of prisoners at intake, conducts psychiatric assessments, provides therapy or counselling by mental health professionals and distributes psychotropic medication.

Psychosis A mental disorder in which the person has strange ideas or experiences which are unaffected by rational argument and are out of keeping with the views of any culture or group that the person belongs to.

Psychological conditions These include depression, anxiety, psychosis, substance abuse, attention deficit/hyperactivity, adjustment, dissociation, impulse disorder, personality disorder and sleeping disorder.

Reception The formal process whereby sentenced persons are received into prison.

Remand When a person is placed in custody while awaiting the outcome of a court hearing.

Repeat medication Refers to prescribed medication which is regularly taken by the prisoner and includes depot and oral medications. Does not include routine household-type medications such as paracetamol which are taken on an as-needed (PRN) basis.

Respiratory conditions Conditions of the respiratory system, including airways, lungs and the respiratory muscles. Examples include: respiratory disease—chronic respiratory disease, lung disease and respiratory tract infections—bronchitis, diphtheria, influenza, colds, croup, pneumonia, sinusitis, legionnaires' disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), tuberculosis and whooping cough. Asthma and cancer is excluded.

Risk factor Any factor which represents a greater risk of a health disorder or other unwanted condition or event. Some risk factors are regarded as causes of disease, other are not necessarily so.

Skin conditions These include burns, scalds, dermatitis, fungal skin diseases, infectious skin disease, pressure sores, psoriasis, rosacea, ulcers and warts, but exclude cancer.

Smoker status The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview. It refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other tobacco products. The smoking categories include:

- daily smoker—an adult who reported at the time of the interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day
- weekly smoker—an adult who reported at the time of the interview that they smoked occasionally, not everyday, but at least once a week
- irregular—an adult who reported at the time of the interview that they smoked occasionally, but less than once a week
- ex-smoker—an adult who reported they did not currently smoke
- never smoked—an adult who reported they had never smoked a full cigarette.

Social worker A social worker provides counselling and support to prisoners. Social workers have a bachelor degree in social work.

Standard drinks A standard drink contains 12.5ml of alcohol. The serving size will determine the number of standard drinks per serve, as shown by these approximations:

- 285ml full-strength beer (4.9% alcohol)—1 standard drink
- 425ml light beer (2.9% alcohol)—1 standard drink
- 375ml stubby or can (4.9% alcohol)—1.4 standard drinks
- 425ml full-strength beer (4.9% alcohol)—1.6 standard drinks
- 30ml spirits (40% alcohol)—1 standard drink
- 150ml wine (12% alcohol)—1.5 standard drinks

Transgender A person's sex may change during their lifetime as a result of procedures known alternatively as sex change, gender reassignment, transsexual surgery, transgender reassignment or sexual reassignment. Throughout this process, which may be over a considerable period of time, sex could be recorded as either male or female. Prisoners who identified as engaging in any of these procedures or currently undergoing gender reassignment were recorded as transgender.

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