

# Publication and Dissemination

## NYC Correctional Health Services

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Alison O. Jordan, Principal Investigator  
Jackie Cruzado-Quinones, Project Manager  
Janet Wiersema, Project Director  
Paul Teixeira, Program Evaluator

Multisite Meeting, Washington, DC

May 19-20, 2016

# Overview

## **Completed**

- APHA 2015 – Qualitative Interviews (n=14)

## **Scheduled**

- CPDD 2016 – Qualitative Interviews (n=23)

## **Submitted**

- APHA 2016
  - Training evaluations, pre-post
  - Transitional checklist findings
- Ryan White 2016
  - Transnational practices – Cultural Competency Trainings

# Completed

**Conference:** American Public Health Association  
Chicago, IL  
November 2016

## **Preliminary Findings from Formative Evaluation with Puerto Ricans housed on Rikers Island living with HIV**

**Authors:** Wiersema J, Teixeira P, Cruzado-Quinones J,  
Ross S, Paine-Thaler C, Jordan AO

# Findings

- High reincarceration rates
- All 14 reported substance use; 13 with diagnosis
- 10 diagnosed with mental health issues
- Half experienced homelessness or unstable housing
- All had physical comorbidity (e.g., Hepatitis C)
- HIV diagnosis
  - All diagnosed  $\geq 5$  years ago; most  $\geq 10$  years ago
  - Over half diagnosed in correctional setting

# Findings

- 1/3 started ART within 1 year of diagnosis
- Majority reported improved ART adherence
- Most reported using information from medical appointments to self-monitor health
- 12/14 understood their most recent lab results
- Some experienced stigma in healthcare
- Good social support

# Findings

- Healthcare in Spanish: Most OK with English
- Written healthcare materials = Spanish needed
- Healthcare services by Latino / Puerto Rican?
  - Most felt this was not important
  - Some preferred non-Latino/non-Puerto Rican
- Very motivated to be healthy
- Primary barrier to health = substance abuse

# Findings

- Primary needs after incarceration:
  - Substance abuse treatment,
  - Mental health care,
  - Community-based case management,
  - reinstatement of benefits
- Community factors facilitating adherence & care:
  - Substance use treatment
  - convenience of medical care
  - helpful medication information
  - adherence counseling



# Scheduled

**Conference:** College on Problems of Drug Dependence  
Palm Springs, CA  
June 2016

**Substance use and HIV care among Puerto Ricans  
living with HIV on Rikers Island**

**Authors:** Pugh T, Wiersema J, Teixeira P, Cruzado-  
Quinones J, Jordan AO

**Also** – article in development





# Findings

- 23 HIV patients of Puerto Rican origin interviewed
  - 12 men, 8 women, 2 transwomen
- Nearly all substance users which intersected all stages of the HIV Care Continuum
- High prevalence:
  - Reincarceration
  - Mental health issues
  - Physical comorbidity

# Findings

- Relapse as a recurring interrupter / delay
- Access to supportive services & healthcare in drug treatment settings
- Family is a significant motivator
- Experience of prejudice related to ethnicity was rarely reported.
- Few considered provider-related cultural factors like ethnicity or ability to speak Spanish as pivotal to care
- Transnational practices were moderate in number and reported by few of the participants

# Submitted

**Conference:** Ryan White Conference on HIV Care and Treatment

Washington, DC

August 2016

**Transnational Practices and Engagement in Care:  
Lessons from the SPNS Latino Access Initiative**

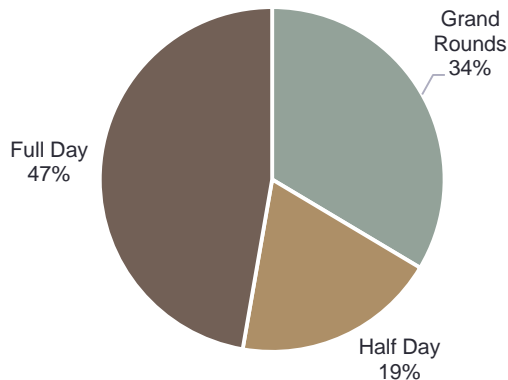
**Authors:** Hightow-Weidman L, Wiersema J, Vel Rodriguez P



# Overview & Findings

- Culturally Appropriate Engagement and Service Delivery
- Developed iteratively
- Delivered to 450 providers (51% in community, 49% in jail)
- Training “Boosters”

**Training Format**



CENTER FOR Latino Adolescent and Family Health  
NYU SILVER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

### PUERTO RICAN CULTURE

- ☐ Latino Cultural Constructs
- ☐ Interpersonal Styles
  - Collectivism and Individualism
- ☐ Family Structure and Processes
  - Gender Roles
- ☐ Religion/ Religiosity
- ☐ Communication
  - Verbal
  - Non-Verbal



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### CORE LATINO CULTURAL CONSTRUCTS RELATED TO LATINO FAMILY LIFE

**Familismo:** Represents Latino attitudes, beliefs, values, and norms regarding the **interdependence, attachment, loyalty, and reciprocity** that characterize relationships among members of the nuclear family and among extended family members.

**Respeto:** Used to describe the importance of adherence to **authority**, be it based on age or social position, such as demonstrating **respect** and **responsibility** toward **elders**.

**Simpatia:** Used to describe the Latino cultural practice of familial emphasis on the maintenance of **harmony** and **avoidance of controversy** and **conflict**.

**Personalismo:** Refers to the great value Latinos place upon **personal character**. In relationships, **warmth, trust, and respect** form the foundation for **interpersonal connectedness, cooperation, and mutual reciprocity**.



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Source: Guiliano-Ramos, Vincent, et al. "Parenting practices among Dominican and Puerto Rican mothers." Social Work 52, 1 (2007): 17-30.

# Submitted

**Conference:** American Public Health Association  
Denver, CO  
October/November 2016

## **Promoting Health Equity among Criminal Justice-Involved HIV Patients of Puerto Rican Origin**

**Authors:** Guilamo-Ramos V, Kim CE, Cruzado-Quinones J, Wiersema J, Jordan AO

# Overview & Findings

- Culturally Appropriate Engagement and Service Delivery: A Transnational Approach to Enhance Linkage and Retention to HIV Primary Care
- Delivered to 450 providers
- Used Cultural Competence Assessment (pre-post)
- Improvements in mean pre-post test scores (5-point scale):
  - Culturally Appropriate Patient Assessment (Mean difference (MD): 1.29)
  - Cultural Knowledge (MD: 0.67)
  - Capacity to Address Patient Barriers (MD: 0.37)
  - Use of external resources (MD: 0.85)

# Submitted

**Conference:** American Public Health Association  
Denver, CO  
October/November 2016

## **Transitional Connections and Health Care Access among Puerto Rican HIV Patients in NYC Jails**

**Authors:** Wiersema J, Cruzado-Quinones J, Teixeira P,  
Qureshi N, Jordan AO.

# Overview & Findings



- 56 HIV patients
- 1/3 born in PR
- 1/3 born in NYC also lived in PR
- Many maintain ties to family/friends
- Most viewed NYC healthcare as superior
- Challenges of travel to PR
  - prescription refills,
  - medication adherence,
  - family negativity
- Providers should include consideration of transnational ties in patient care



# Thank You

Alison O. Jordan, Principal Investigator

[ajordan@nychhc.org](mailto:ajordan@nychhc.org) / 347-774-7170

Jackie Cruzado-Quinones, Project Manager

[jcruzado@nychhc.org](mailto:jcruzado@nychhc.org) / 917-715-6841

Janet Wiersema, Project Director

[jwiersema1@nychhc.org](mailto:jwiersema1@nychhc.org) / 347-774-8259

Paul Teixeira, Evaluator

[pat2007@med.cornell.edu](mailto:pat2007@med.cornell.edu) / 646-962-9439