



## **INTOXICATED INMATE**

### **POLICY.**

It is the policy of the Deschutes County Adult Jail (DCAJ) to provide support and proper medical attention for newly admitted, intoxicated inmates charged with a criminal offense.

### **PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure inmates in Deschutes County Adult Jail are provided with appropriate attention during the process of detoxification for aiding in the safety and security of the inmate(s) in question.

### ***SECTION A: GENERAL GUIDELINES***

- A-1. Handling Procedures for Drug and Alcohol Intoxicated Inmates.** Once medically accepted for lodging, intoxicated inmates or those under the influence of controlled substances may be placed in a holding cell in Booking for observation purposes, while staff determines whether the person meets criteria for housing or release.
- a. During the initial four (4) hours of observation, DCAJ medical staff will wake the inmate every hour to evaluate the subject and confirm that all is well. This task will be performed by a Health Trained Officer (HTO) in the absence of medical staff. If the inmate will not awaken, EMT's will be called immediately and emergency medical care will be initiated. DCAJ medical staff, Sergeant, or HTO if no medical staff is on duty, will attend and coordinate.
  - b. After the inmate becomes sober, DCAJ medical staff, or HTO if no medical staff is on duty, will observe the inmate's physical and mental condition, inquire whether the inmate was drinking or taking drugs prior to their arrest, inquire whether the inmate is taking any prescription medication, and will ask the inmate whether he/she has ever made any attempt at suicide, is having suicidal feelings, or is feeling depressed.
  - c. If DCAJ medical staff or HTO determines that the formerly intoxicated inmate appears to have a severe and persistent mental health illness, a Mental Health Appraisal will be performed by a qualified mental health professional within twelve hours, and monitoring procedures will apply.
  - d. If DCAJ medical staff or HTO determines that the formerly intoxicated inmate does not exhibit medical or mental health issues needing immediate or monitored attention, then, then the inmate may be lodged in a general population housing area.

- A-2. Detox-Screening.** At intake, DCAJ medical staff or HTO will screen the inmate to determine whether he/she is suffering from “alcohol withdrawal,” and if so, follow the below guidelines:
- a. **Mild and Moderate Alcohol Withdrawal** consists of sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, sweating, or nervousness. These symptoms can be relieved by rest, good nutrition, and reassurance. Such inmates will be seen by the Facility Nurse. Refer to Treatment Protocol.
  - b. **Severe/Acute Alcohol Withdrawal** consists of seizures, hallucinations, paranoia, delirium tremens and increased vital signs. Call 911. Such inmates will immediately be transported to the emergency room by EMTs. (Refer to Treatment Protocol P-610, Drug/Alcohol Withdrawal)
  - c. **Substance Abuse.** When an inmate is suspected of having used barbiturates, benzodiazapines, cocaine, or opiates (morphine, heroin, opium, etc., or synthetic drugs with morphine like properties) and is exhibiting drug withdrawal symptoms, the inmate will be seen by the Facility Nurse. If the Facility Nurse is unavailable, then the Health Trained Officer must refer to the Treatment Protocol. If it is suspected the inmate ingested a large amount of drugs, call 911.
  - d. **Management of Chemically Dependent Inmates.** After detoxification, those inmates who by history, behavior or statement appear to have a chemical dependence may be evaluated by the Facility Provider. Referral to community resources may be made upon release, when appropriate.
- A-3. Release Criteria.** Prior to release, inmates who are charged with “Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants,” or who are visibly intoxicated will be evaluated by DCAJ medical staff, or HTO if no medical staff is on duty. Inmates determined to be intoxicated will not be released on their own recognizance prior to detoxification, or until a responsible party recognizance release is granted, per DCAJ policy CD-5-6, *Release*. Similarly, intoxicated inmates will not be released on bail prior to detoxification, or until a responsible party signs and provides safe transport from DCAJ. The following guidelines are intended to aid DCAJ medical staff and the HTO in making an informed decision regarding a release decision:
- a. The inmate otherwise meets release criteria and is below .08% BAC (blood alcohol content).
  - b. If the BAC is unknown, use following table to judge intoxication level;
    - 0.01-0.05-behavior appears normal, may feel mild euphoria.
    - 0.08-0.10-legally drunk, talkative, reaction time prolonged, coordination impaired.
    - 0.18-0.30-field of vision reduced, speech slurred, stumbling gait, uncoordinated, disorientation and dizziness apparent.
    - 0.35-.0.50- becomes increasingly sedated and unresponsive, reflexes depressed, circulation becomes impaired, inmate may become incontinent. Significant risk of death with alcohol-naïve inmates. Death usually results from depressed respiration and/or aspiration of vomitus. Do not accept the

inmate into the facility without medical approval and clearance from a physician.

- c. The inmate is able to walk unassisted.
- d. The inmate is able to take fluids orally, and is not exhibiting protracted vomiting.
- e. The inmate is able to understand the paperwork he is signing.
- f. The inmate is cooperative throughout the booking and release process.
- g. The inmate is able to follow basic instructions.
- h. The inmate is not a danger to himself or others, as determined by prior suicide attempts, history or ideation.
- i. The inmate is medically stable.

The release deputy may make a release decision if DCAJ medical staff or HTO determines the above criteria are met.