

Health Data Set: July - Sept 2013

Version 1.04

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Quarterly Health Data Set relates to health information derived from the electronic medical record system (Chiron) for the third quarter July – September 2013. The Health Data Set is published on a quarterly basis and provides a summary overall of the health of the detainees in Australian Immigration Detention Facilities.

Location in the dataset is determined by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection (DIBP) portal information, including all persons held in immigration detention whose location during the quarter was in an Australian Immigration Detention Facility. This dataset does not include detainees in Community Detention or Transferees at the Offshore Processing Centres (Nauru and Manus Island).

The rapid turnover of detainees through the detention network is again reflected in the number of movements and is defined by changing detainee locations throughout the quarter.

IHMS commenced clinical coding of all Standard Health Events (consultations) from February 2013. This process has significantly improved the quality and accuracy of diagnostic data and shows a truer picture of the incidence and prevalence of conditions in the detention population.

1.1 Apollo Pilot

IHMS' new clinical information and medical record system "Apollo" was implemented as a trial at Villawood Immigration Detention Centre (VIDC) during this quarter (9 September 2013). As the data in this report is derived from Chiron records, the current dataset excludes clinical information from VIDC post pilot implementation.

VIDC is traditionally a site with a relatively high number of detainees with more complex general and mental health issues. Therefore the interpretation of this report needs to bear in mind that the absence of data from this location may have skewed results to show a lower rate of health issues than would otherwise be the case. This issue will be resolved following the network-wide implementation of Apollo.

2 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
AIDF	Australian Immigration Detention Facility
APOD	Alternative Place of Detention
CD	Community Detention
DAL	Darwin Airport Lodge
DASS	Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale
GHQ	General Health Questionnaire
HDA	Health Discharge Assessment
HDS	Health Discharge Summary
HIA	Health Induction Assessment
HTQ	Harvard Trauma Questionnaire
IDC	Immigration Detention Centre
IRH	Immigration Residential Housing
ITA	Immigration Transit Accommodation
SAM	Single Adult Male
IAA	Illegal Air Arrivals
IMA	Illegal Maritime Arrivals
UAM	Un-Accompanied Minor

3 DETAINEE COHORT

The detainee cohort in this dataset includes all those persons who have an active record in Chiron and their location is an Australian Immigration Detention Facility (AIDF) on 1 July 2013. It also includes all those who entered an AIDF during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 September 2013. Each detainee in the cohort has an end date which is either 30 September 2013, for those remaining within an AIDF at the end of the period; or between 1 July 2013 and 30 September 2013, implying they have left detention facilities during the quarter.

3.1 Number of Active Detainee Records

Detention Facility	Active Detainee records as at 1 Jul 2013	Active Detainee records as at 30 Sep 2013
Adelaide ITA	50	7
Blaydin	0	97
Brisbane ITA	165	56
Christmas Island (all sites combined)	2,518	2,286
Curtin (APOD & IDC combined)	1,290	430
Darwin Airport Lodge (DAL 1 & 3 combined)	429	249
Inverbrackie APOD	480	216
Leonora APOD	248	39
Maribyrnong IDC	314	77
Melbourne ITA	525	241
Northern IDC	462	203
Perth IDC	153	24
Perth IRH	11	8
Pontville (APOD & IDC combined)	288	0
Port Augusta IRH	73	20
Scherger IDC	830	230
Sydney IRH	42	39
Villawood IDC	729	338
Wickham Point (APOD & IDC combined)	2,368	679
Yongah Hill IDC	1,123	529
Total	12,098	5,768

This table reflects the number of active detainee records in Chiron, based on the data feed (xml file) provided by DIBP. It is noted that this differs from the national census population data provided by DIBP monthly. The difference is elevated during times of rapid movements of detainees into, out of and within the immigration detention network.

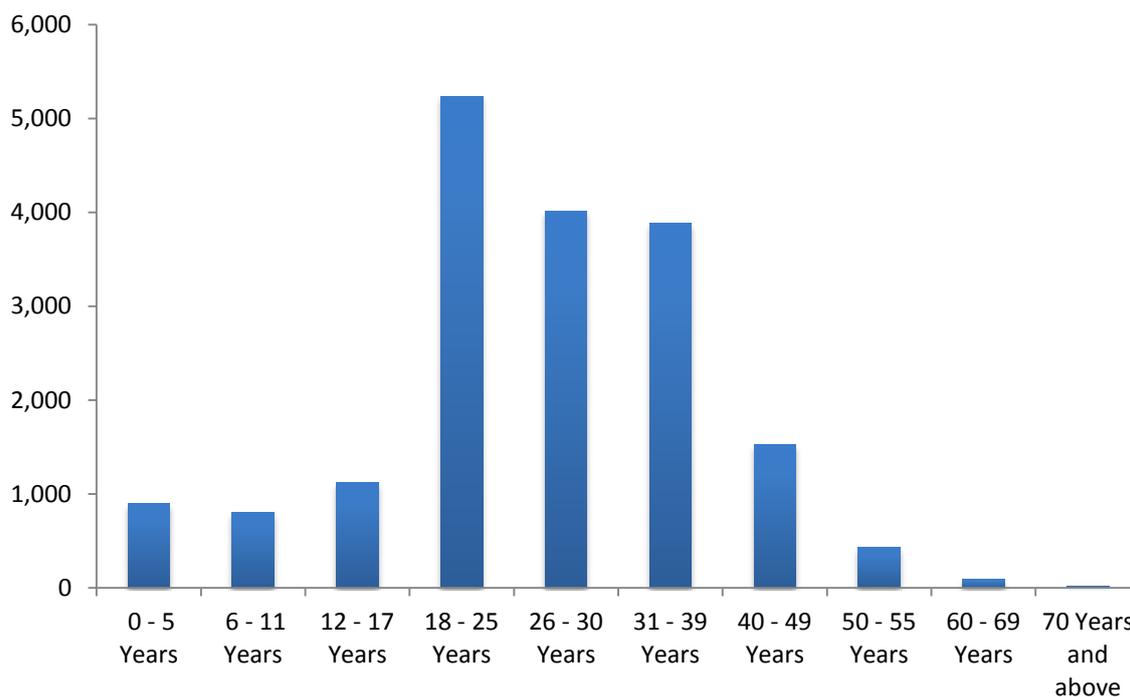
The data relating to the detainees in Villawood IDC is accurate from the detainee records perspective as the DIBP xml file detainee attributes update occurs as normal. The detainee records remain active in Chiron though no clinical data has been entered since the Apollo pilot commenced on 9th of September 2013.

The number of active detainee records in Chiron has declined significantly during the quarter, reflecting the high turnover of clients during this period and the increasing detainee populations at the Offshore Processing Centres.

3.2 Age Groupings

Age Group	Total	%
0 - 5 Years	901	5.0%
6 - 11 Years	806	4.5%
12 - 17 Years	1,123	6.2%
18 - 25 Years	5,236	29.1%
26 - 30 Years	4,007	22.2%
31 - 39 Years	3,884	21.6%
40 - 49 Years	1,527	8.5%
50 - 55 Years	431	2.4%
60 - 69 Years	94	0.5%
70 Years and above	13	0.1%
Total	18,022	100%

This table shows the age distribution of detainee records which were active at any point during the quarter. The median age for the total cohort was 27 years, significantly younger than the median age of the Australian population of 37.3 years. Children under 12 years of age constituted 9.5% of the total cohort, which is significantly less than equivalent 19% for the Australian population (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012).



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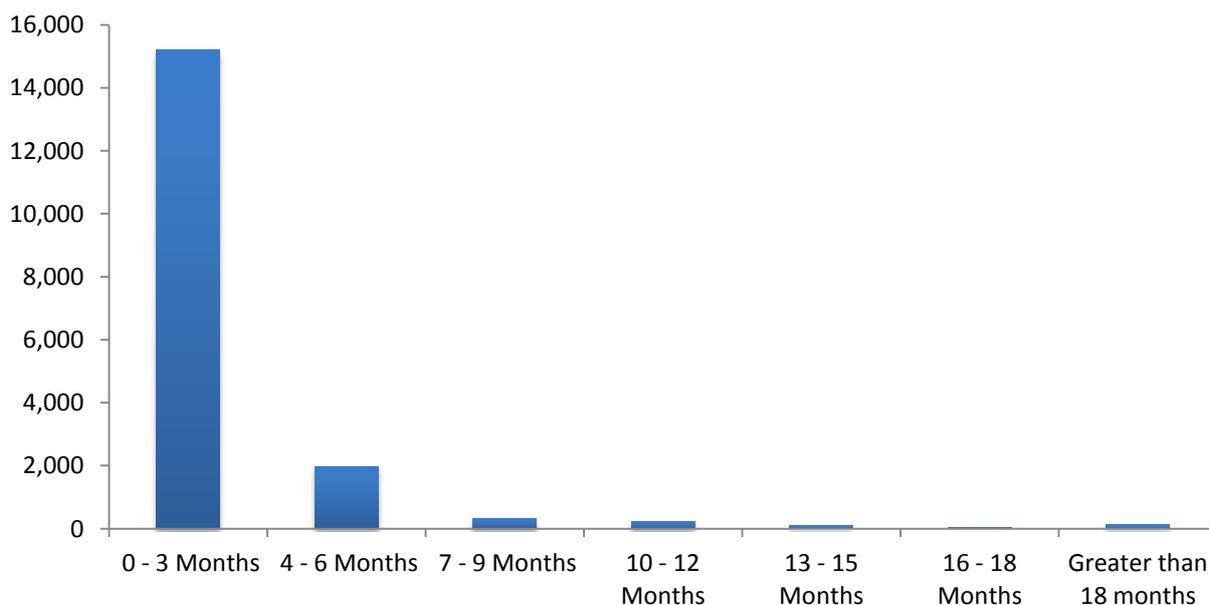
3.3 Length Of Stay (LOS)

LOS Group	Total	%
0 - 3 Months	15,217	84.4%
4 - 6 Months	1,979	11.0%
7 - 9 Months	333	1.8%
10 - 12 Months	224	1.2%
13 - 15 Months	104	0.6%
16 - 18 Months	35	0.2%
Greater than 18 months	130	0.7%
Total	18,022	100%

This data is based on the length of stay information provided by DIBP via the data feed. We note that this may not align with the information published in the Immigration Detention Statistics Summary on www.immi.gov.au, due to the timing issue described in 3.1 above, and that these figures do not include people in Community Detention.

The chart below graphically illustrates the reduced length of stay in detention facilities, reflective of the very rapid throughput of detainees in the quarter. 95% of detainees were in facilities for six months or less and 84% of detainees were in facilities for 3 months or less.

Despite the overall trend it should be emphasized that there remains a small but significant number of detainees who have remained in detention for a very long period of time. At present there are 130 detainees, (0.7% of the total active records), who have been in detention facilities for more than 18 months. These detainees have a high level of health needs, especially mental health needs which are expected to further increase over time.



3.4 Illegal Maritime Arrivals (IMA) vs. Non-IMA Detainees

Centre	IMA	Non-IMA	IMA %	Non-IMA %
Adelaide ITA	6	69	8.0%	92.0%
Blaydin	27	1	96.4%	3.6%
Brisbane ITA	79	136	36.7%	63.3%
Christmas Island (All Sites)	9,014	4	100.0%	0.0%
Curtin APOD	343	0	100.0%	0.0%
Curtin IDC	1,168	1	99.9%	0.1%
Darwin Airport Lodge	671	21	97.0%	3.0%
Inverbrackie APOD	327	31	91.3%	8.7%
Leonora APOD	170	0	100.0%	0.0%
Maribyrnong IDC	22	342	6.0%	94.0%
Melbourne ITA	275	21	92.9%	7.1%
Northern IDC	840	14	98.4%	1.6%
Perth IDC	24	158	13.2%	86.8%
Perth IRH	7	7	50.0%	50.0%
Pontville APOD	302	0	100.0%	0.0%
Pontville IDC	1	0	100.0%	0.0%
Port Augusta IRH	52	0	100.0%	0.0%
Scherger IDC	561	0	100.0%	0.0%
Sydney IRH	22	16	57.9%	42.1%
Villawood IDC	109	812	11.8%	88.2%
Wickham Point APOD	523	0	100.0%	0.0%
Wickham Point IDC	1,277	3	99.8%	0.2%
Yongah Hill IDC	563	3	99.5%	0.5%
Total	16,383	1,639	90.9%	9.1%

It is significant in relation to the IHMS workload that 10% of detainees do not come by boat, but by air or other means into the AIDFs.

4 PRIMARY HEALTH

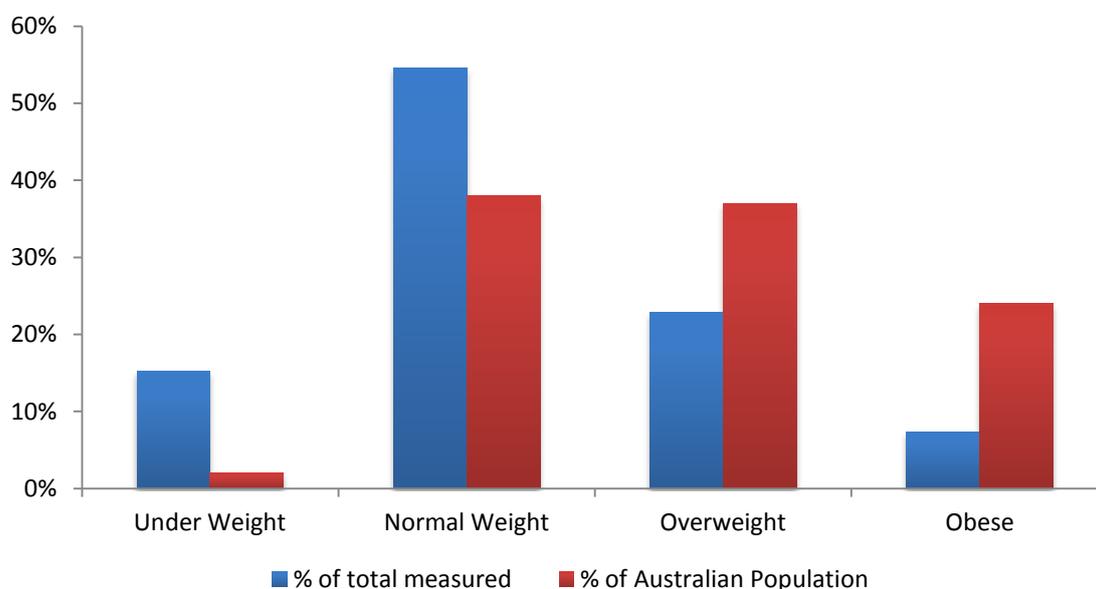
4.1 Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body Mass Index measurement, calculated from the height and weight of individuals entering into the immigration detention network, is a simple measure of the nutritional status of the detainees within detention. This is a measurement at a single point of time and does not reflect changes after their arrival.

As expected BMI figures on entry to immigration detention reflect BMI distribution in countries of origin and demonstrate a higher proportion of people in the underweight category and lower proportion of overweight and obese people than in the general Australian population.

The BMI measurement is the initial BMI taken at induction. To avoid data entry errors (e.g. height in meters and weight in kg or weight and height transposition errors) there is a floor on BMI's of 14 and a cap of 60. BMI's less than the floor or greater than the cap are excluded from this data set.

Weight Group	Definition	Total recorded in Cohort	% of total measured	% of Australian population ¹
Underweight	< 18.5	1,843	15%	2%
Normal Weight	18.5 – 25	6,605	55%	38%
Overweight	25- 30	2,759	23%	37%
Obese	>30	888	7%	24%
Total		12,095		



¹ Source: AIHW analysis of the 2007–08 National Health Survey (NHS).

4.2 Health Groupings

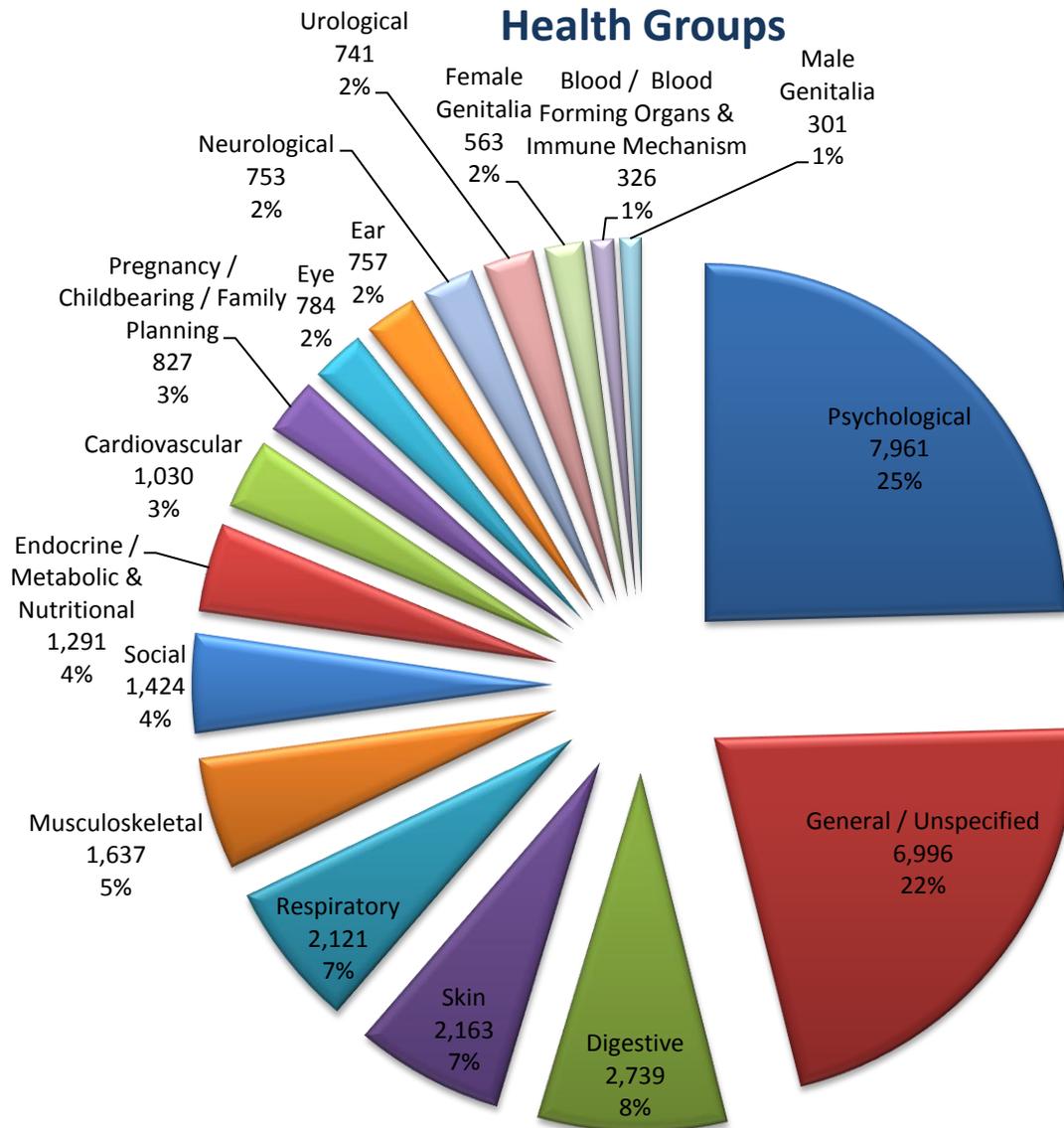
Health Grouping	Total	%
Psychological	7,961	24.6%
General / Unspecified	6,996	21.6%
Digestive	2,739	8.5%
Skin	2,163	6.7%
Respiratory	2,121	6.5%
Musculoskeletal	1,637	5.1%
Social	1,424	4.4%
Endocrine / Metabolic & Nutritional	1,291	4.0%
Cardiovascular	1,030	3.2%
Pregnancy / Childbearing / Family Planning	827	2.6%
Eye	784	2.4%
Ear	757	2.3%
Neurological	753	2.3%
Urological	741	2.3%
Female Genitalia	563	1.7%
Blood / Blood Forming Organs & Immune Mechanism	326	1.0%
Male Genitalia	301	0.9%

Health groupings in this table relate to consultations by medical officers only, where a diagnosis was made. It does not include consultations with nursing staff or referrals to hospitals when the detainee was not first seen by an IHMS doctor.

Within the grouping "General and Unspecified", 33% of the consultation codings related to health assessments. A further 7.1% related to previous history of disease; 2.5% to abnormal test results; and 2.3% to late effects trauma. The remainder was a wide range of examinations, unspecified complaints, advice, counselling and general practice matters.

The health grouping of "Social" is a standard ICPC-2 grouping which contains any problem relating to the interaction of the individual with their social environment. There are no diagnoses associated with the grouping and it includes such issues as discrimination, separation / divorce issues, grieving and loss, sexual or physical abuse (either as victim or perpetrator), migration or legal issues and illiteracy.

Health Groups



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4.2.1 Health Grouping Trends

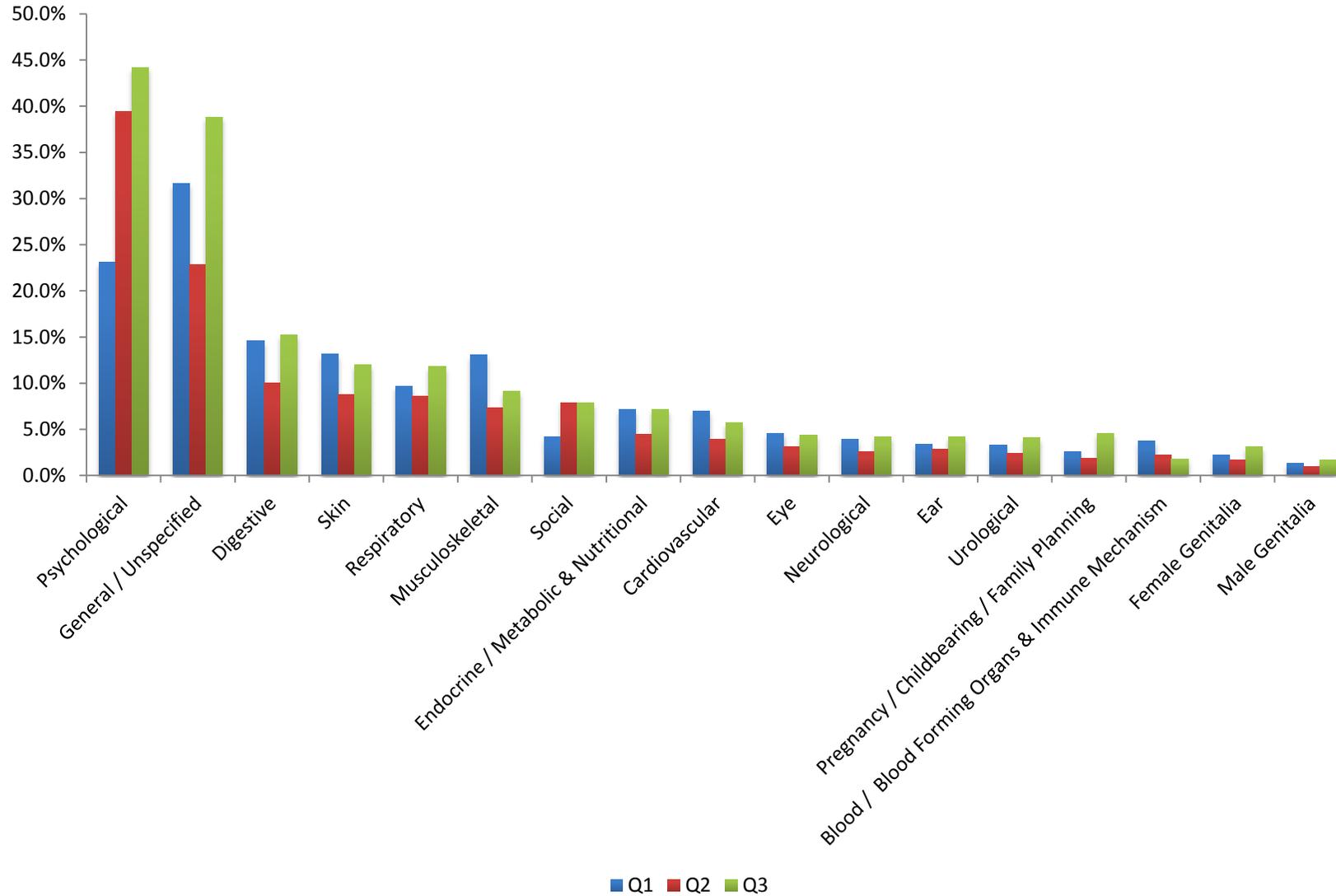
Diagnoses as a % of Detainees	Q1	Q2	Q3
Psychological	23.1%	39.5%	44.2%
General / Unspecified	31.6%	22.8%	38.8%
Digestive	14.6%	10.0%	15.2%
Skin	13.2%	8.8%	12.0%
Respiratory	9.6%	8.6%	11.8%
Musculoskeletal	13.1%	7.3%	9.1%
Social	4.2%	7.9%	7.9%
Endocrine / Metabolic & Nutritional	7.1%	4.4%	7.2%
Cardiovascular	7.0%	3.9%	5.7%
Eye	4.6%	3.2%	4.4%
Neurological	3.9%	2.5%	4.2%
Ear	3.4%	2.8%	4.2%
Urological	3.3%	2.4%	4.1%
Pregnancy / Childbearing / Family Planning	2.6%	1.8%	4.6%
Blood / Blood Forming Organs & Immune Mechanism	3.7%	2.2%	1.8%
Female Genitalia	2.2%	1.7%	3.1%
Male Genitalia	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%

Health groupings in this table relate to consultations by medical officers only, where a diagnosis was made. It does not include consultations with nursing staff or referrals to hospitals when the detainee was not first seen by an IHMS doctor.

This data is presented showing the quarterly trend as a percentage of total detainees in the cohort.

The significant changes of note included are the increase from 23 to 44% between Q1 and Q3 for diagnoses of psychological issues. Other health groupings have remained proportionately stable although rarer conditions, for example Blood/Blood forming conditions, which have decreased overall by 32% over the same time interval, can show significant fluctuations due to the smaller sample sizes.

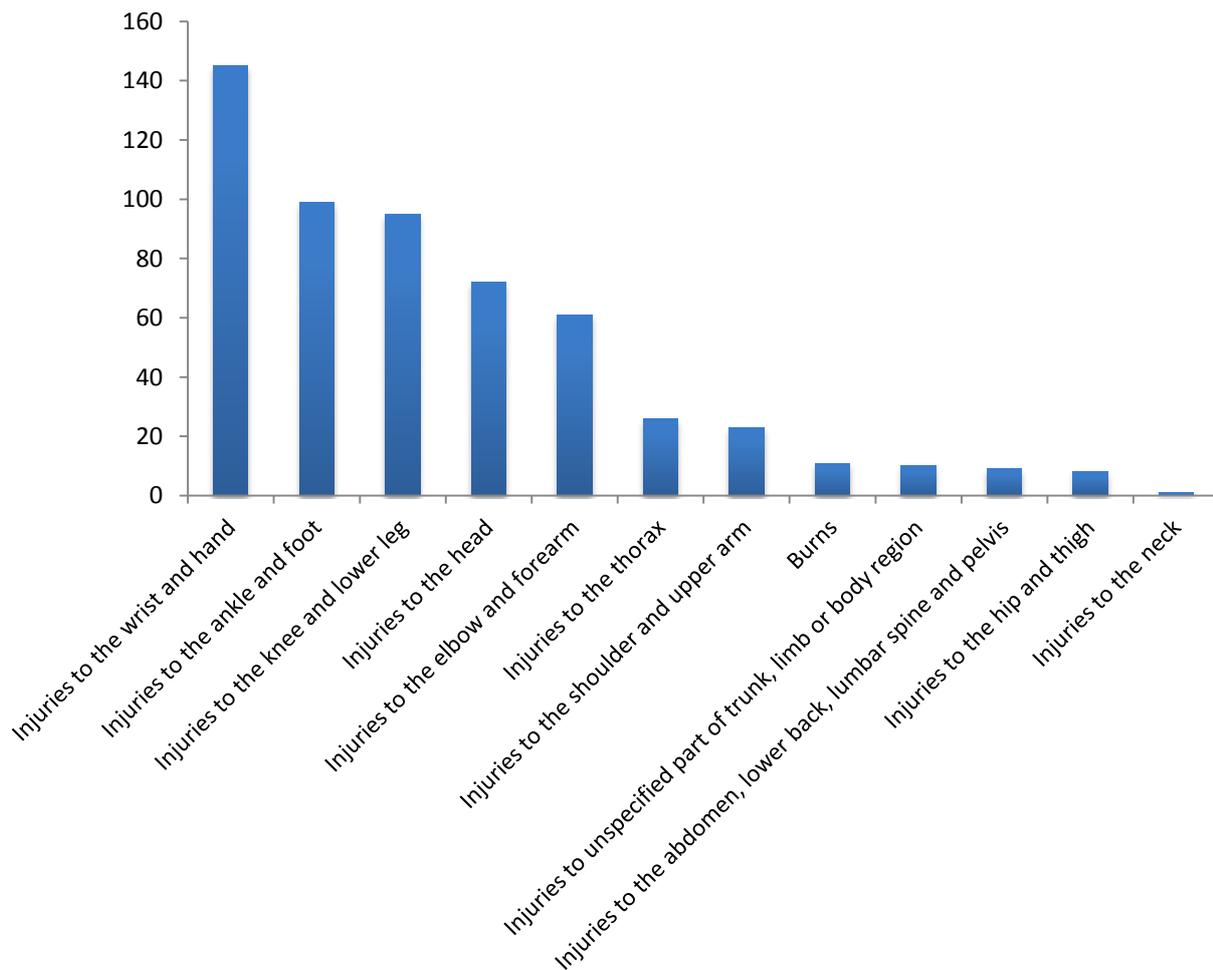
Diagnoses as % of Detainees



4.3 Injury Groupings

Grouping Term	Total	%
Injuries to the wrist and hand	145	25.9%
Injuries to the ankle and foot	99	17.7%
Injuries to the knee and lower leg	95	17.0%
Injuries to the head	72	12.9%
Injuries to the elbow and forearm	61	10.9%
Injuries to the thorax	26	4.6%
Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm	23	4.1%
Burns	11	2.0%
Injuries to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region	10	1.8%
Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis	9	1.6%
Injuries to the hip and thigh	8	1.4%
Injuries to the neck	1	0.2%

Injury groupings in this table relate to consultations by medical officers only, where a diagnosis was made. It does not include consultations with nursing staff or referrals to hospitals when the detainee was not first seen by an IHMS doctor. Therefore these figures may underestimate the total number of injuries occurring in detention facilities during the period.

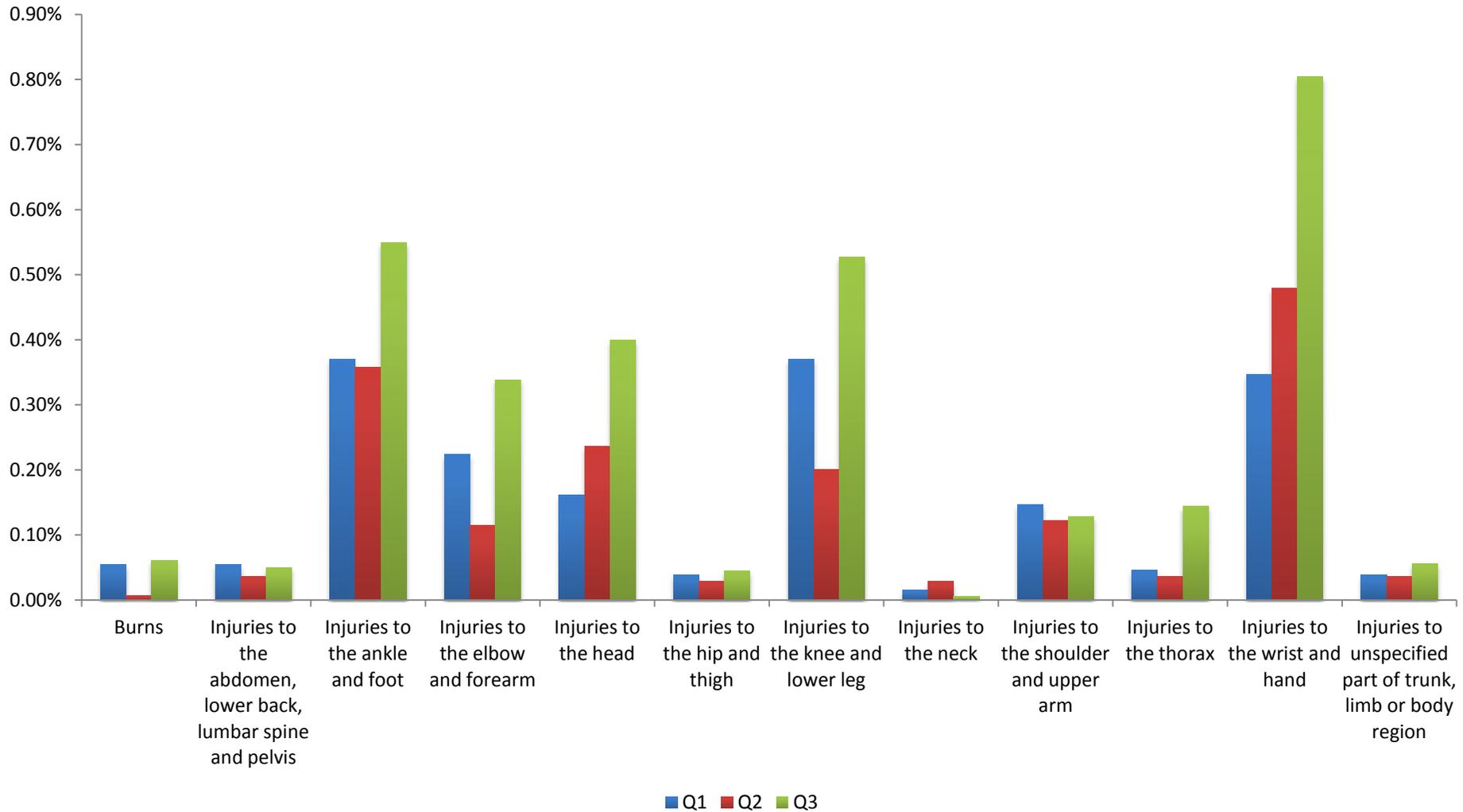


4.3.1 Injury Groupings Trends

Injuries as a % of Detainees	Q1	Q2	Q3
Burns	0.05%	0.01%	0.06%
Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%
Injuries to the ankle and foot	0.37%	0.36%	0.55%
Injuries to the elbow and forearm	0.22%	0.11%	0.34%
Injuries to the head	0.16%	0.24%	0.40%
Injuries to the hip and thigh	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
Injuries to the knee and lower leg	0.37%	0.20%	0.53%
Injuries to the neck	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%
Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm	0.15%	0.12%	0.13%
Injuries to the thorax	0.05%	0.04%	0.14%
Injuries to the wrist and hand	0.35%	0.48%	0.80%
Injuries to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%

The range of injuries has remained constant but given the low rate of injuries overall, trend data across the different quarters is of limited utility.

Injuries as a % of Detainees



5 MENTAL HEALTH

5.1 Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scores (DASS)

Depression Scores

Months in Detention	Normal		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extremely Severe	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
0 - 3 months	57%	924	8%	131	10%	164	3%	56	21%	335
4 - 6 months	57%	110	9%	17	8%	15	4%	7	23%	45
7 - 9 months	54%	15	11%	3	7%	2	7%	2	21%	6
10 - 12 months	32%	9	18%	5	14%	4	7%	2	29%	8
13 - 15 months	50%	6	0%	0	8%	1	8%	1	33%	4
16 - 18 months	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	33%	1	33%	1
More than 18 months	38%	8	14%	3	5%	1	0%	0	43%	9

Anxiety Scores

Months in Detention	Normal		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extremely Severe	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
0 - 3 months	60%	959	9%	142	6%	103	5%	77	20%	329
4 - 6 months	62%	120	10%	20	5%	9	5%	10	18%	35
7 - 9 months	57%	16	0%	0	11%	3	4%	1	29%	8
10 - 12 months	46%	13	25%	7	7%	2	0%	0	21%	6
13 - 15 months	42%	5	17%	2	0%	0	0%	0	42%	5
16 - 18 months	67%	2	0%	0	33%	1	0%	0	0%	0
More than 18 months	33%	7	19%	4	5%	1	14%	3	29%	6

Stress Scores

Months in Detention	Normal		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extremely Severe	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
0 - 3 months	62%	994	6%	104	11%	171	6%	100	15%	241
4 - 6 months	65%	126	6%	11	9%	17	9%	18	11%	22
7 - 9 months	64%	18	7%	2	4%	1	4%	1	21%	6
10 - 12 months	61%	17	7%	2	4%	1	7%	2	21%	6
13 - 15 months	50%	6	8%	1	0%	0	0%	0	42%	5
16 - 18 months	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
More than 18 months	33%	7	10%	2	14%	3	14%	3	29%	6

*Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding

Mental Health Scores

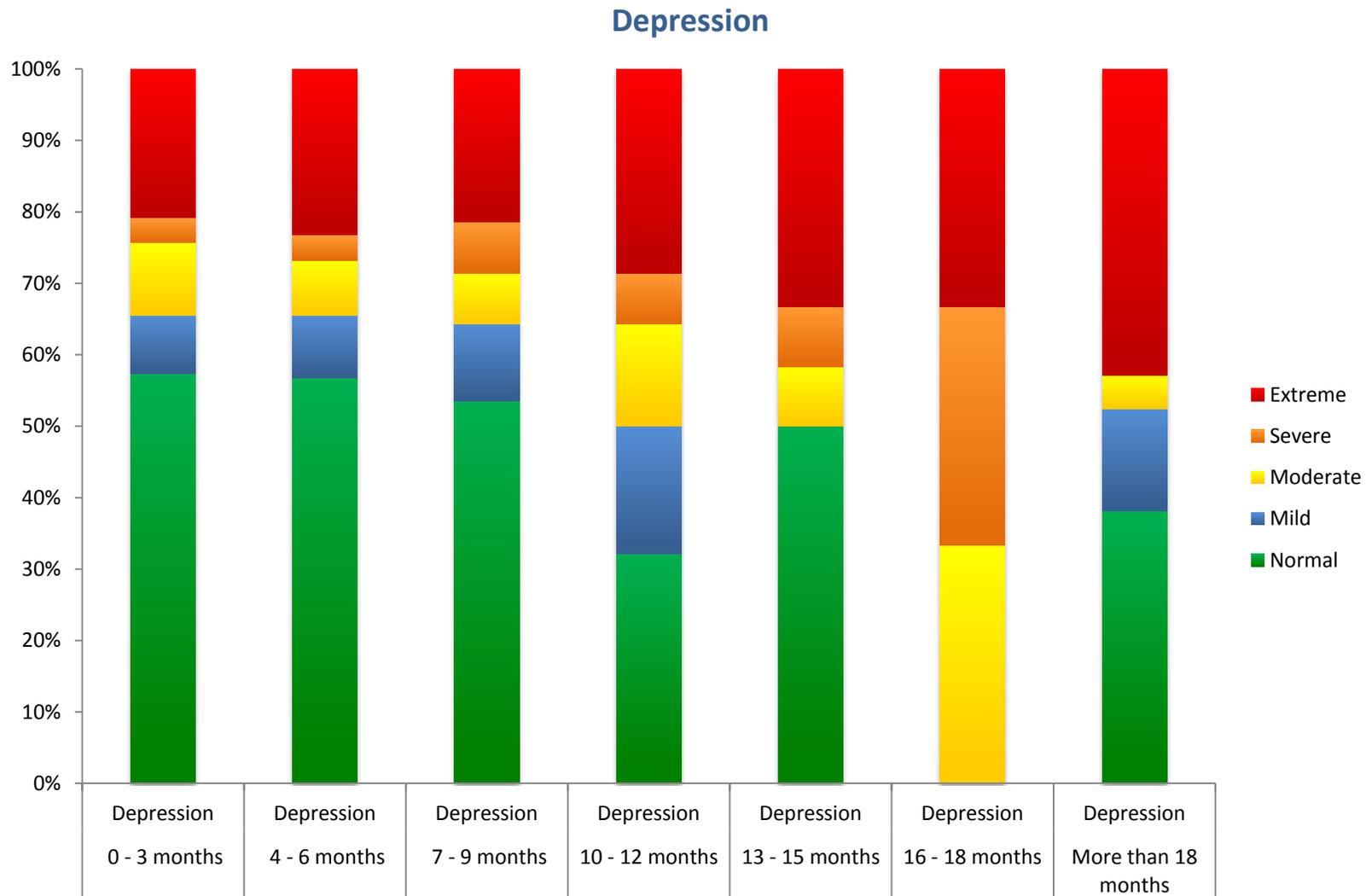
The DASS scores are derived from scheduled mental health screening points and from any additional screens that are performed for clinical indications. Scores in the 3 month in detention group reflect initial scores from the universal mental health assessment at 10-30 days and subsequent scores are from each scheduled screening point.

The results for this quarter are again consistent with internationally published research and show the familiar pattern established from previous data recorded from the immigration detention mental health screening program. The pattern shows the negative mental health effects of immigration detention with a clear deterioration of mental health indices over time in detention.

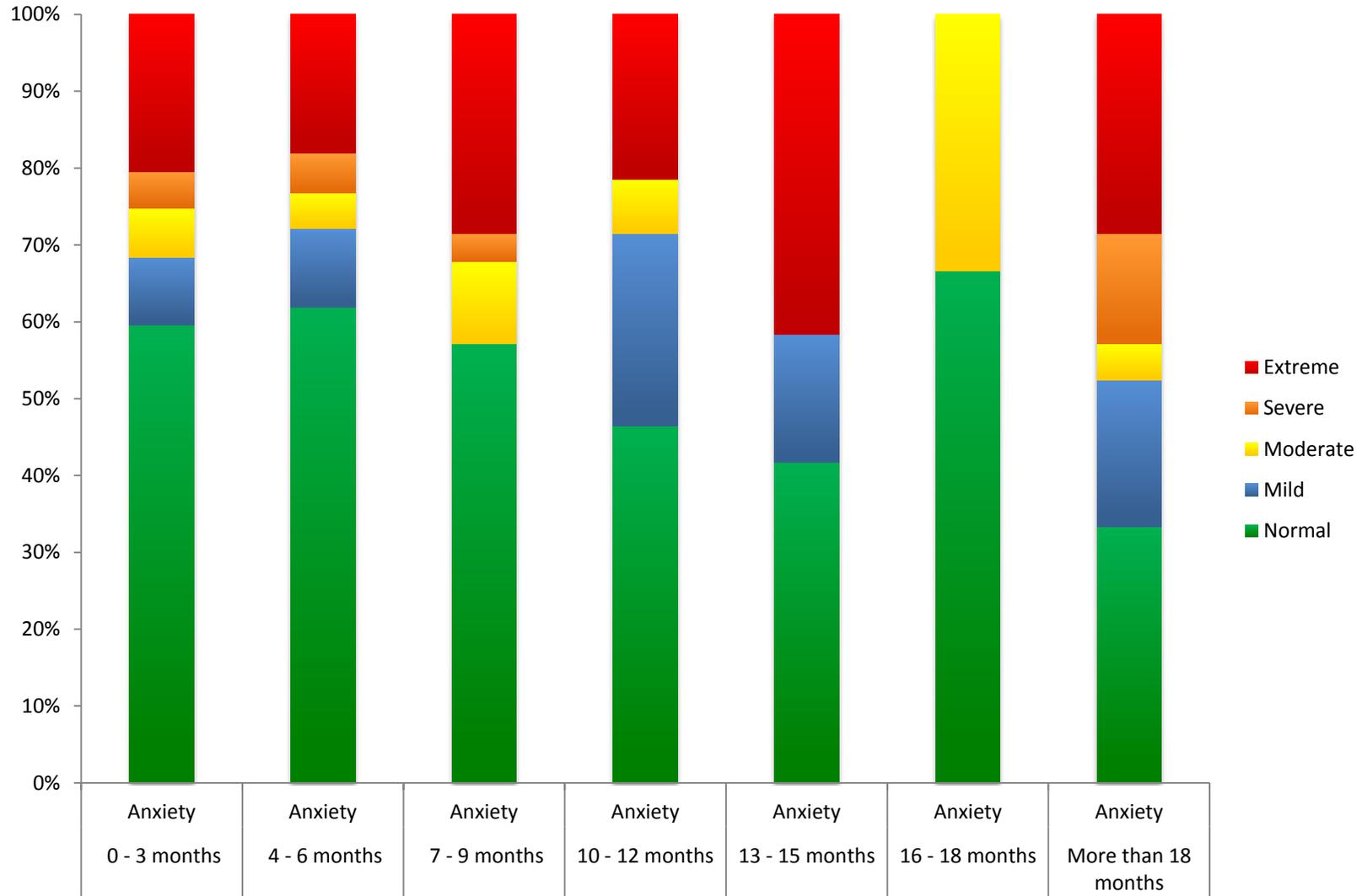
Results reported in this sample are again skewed by the high number of screens with zero scores which result when a detainee declines to participate in the screen and therefore the actual figures are likely to show higher proportions of detainees in the more severe ranges. This technical reporting issue will be addressed in the new IHMS health information system; however it also reflects the unsuitability of the DASS as a routine screening instrument. Discussion regarding replacement with a more suitable instrument has been underway for some time with the Department and with the Immigration Health Advisory Group (IHAG) with resolution of this issue expected soon.

IHMS continues to work with detainees and stakeholders to identify those who are at most at risk of deterioration in mental health, to provide care and support to minimise the negative mental health impacts of detention, and to make clinical recommendations for immigration detention placements which are least harmful to mental health.

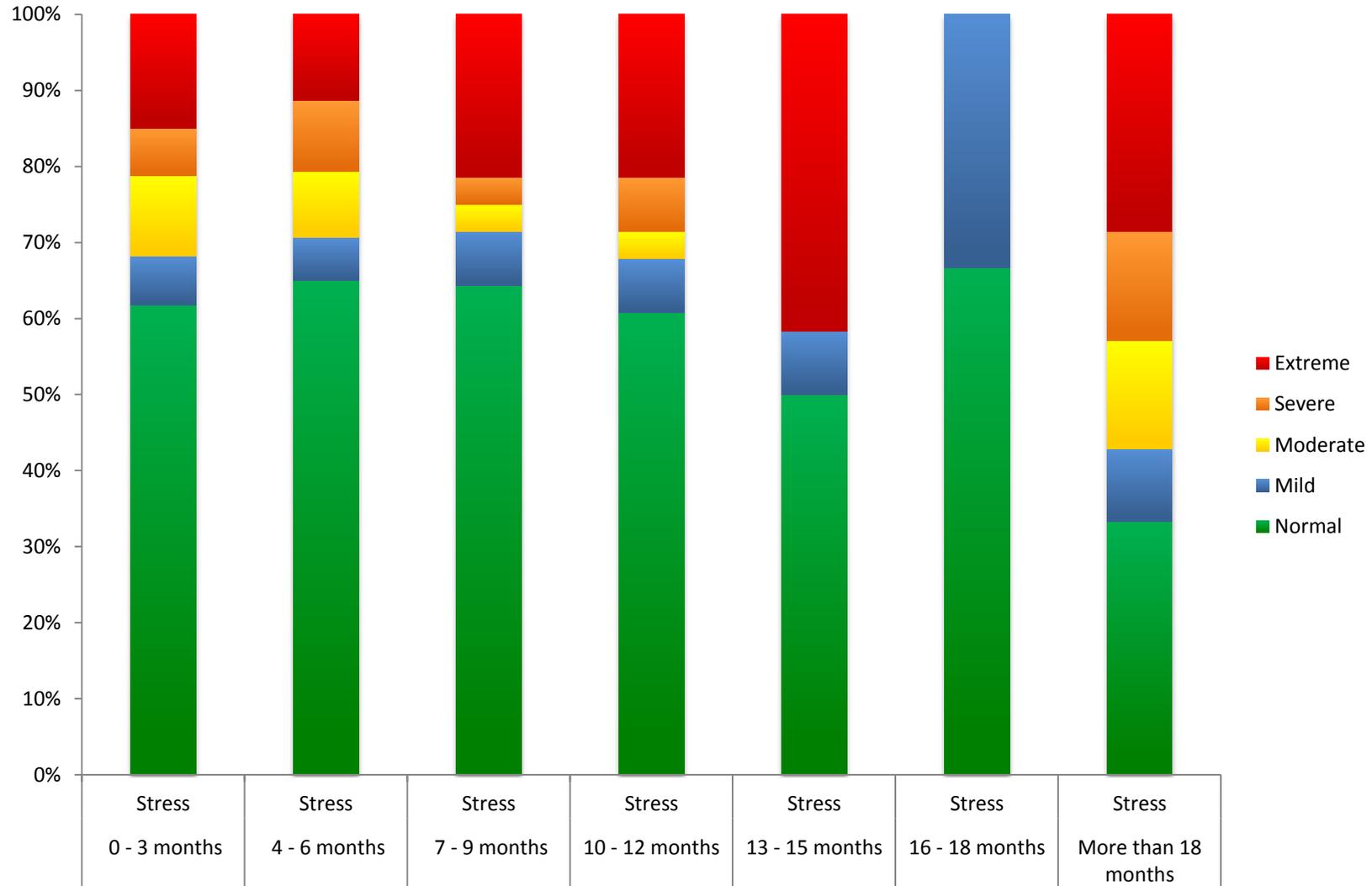
5.1.1 DASS Distributions



Anxiety



Stress



5.2 Torture & Trauma

5.2.1 Disclosed Torture & Trauma

Centre where disclosed	Number of detainees who made new disclosures during the quarter	Number of detainees who have ever disclosed
Blaydin	1	2
Brisbane ITA	21	36
Christmas Island	1,398	3,529
Curtin APOD	4	12
Curtin IDC	119	245
Darwin Airport Lodge	87	207
Inverbrackie APOD	7	35
Leonora APOD	13	17
Manus Island	12	123
Maribyrnong IDC	2	19
Melbourne ITA	51	79
Nauru Centre	0	115
Northern IDC	125	589
Perth IDC	2	9
Pontville APOD	44	103
Pontville IDC	0	6
Port Augusta IRH	5	6
Scherger IDC	56	107
Villawood IDC	4	25
Wickham Point APOD	121	154
Wickham Point IDC	53	175
Yongah Hill IDC	54	127
Total	2,179	5,720

The “number of detainees who have ever disclosed” is a cumulative figure which includes any detainee within the cohort who has ever disclosed Torture and Trauma (T&T), regardless of when that disclosure was made and reflects the *prevalence* torture and trauma disclosures within the cohort. The “number of detainees who made new disclosures during the quarter” only includes those detainees who made new disclosures of T&T during the quarter and reflects the *incidence* of T&T disclosures during the quarter.

There was a fall in the total number of new disclosures of T&T during this quarter, most likely reflective of fewer new arrivals entering the immigration detention system although they still remained at an elevated level compared to historical trends. There were 2,179 detainees who disclosed torture and trauma in this quarter, compared to 3,399 in Quarter 2 and 773 in Quarter 1.

As per previous reports, a high proportion of new disclosures occur early in the course of detention for IMA detainees on Christmas Island.

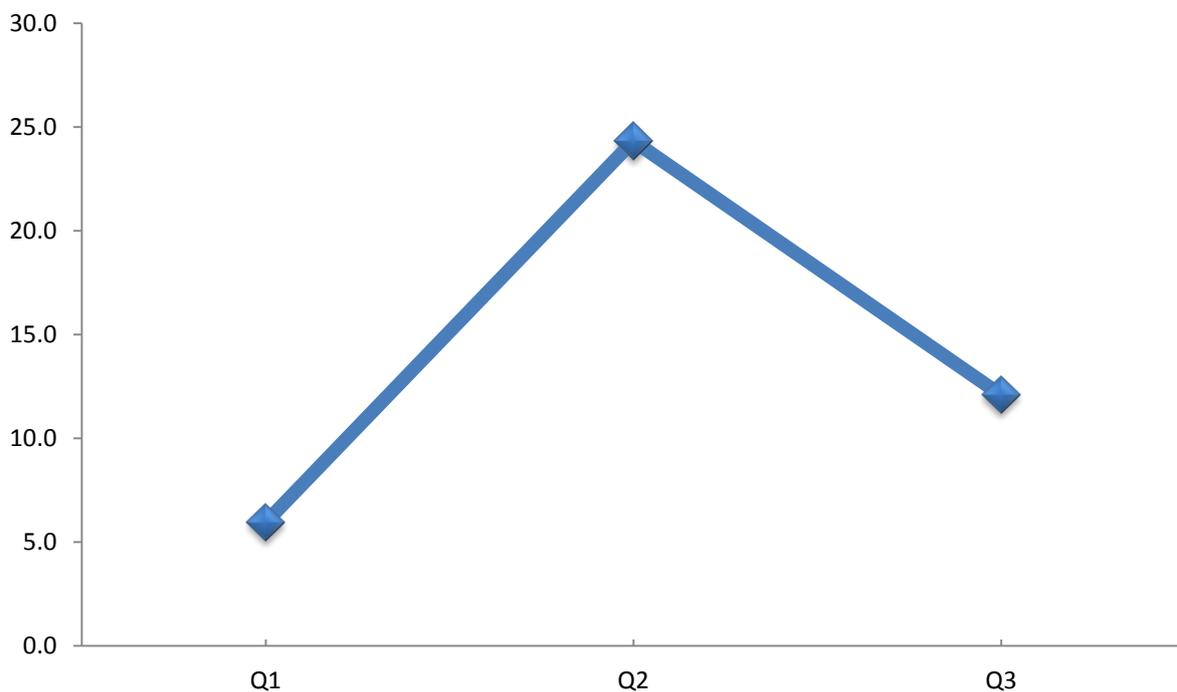
This continues to present challenges to the specialised torture and trauma counselling services on Christmas Island and in other facilities.

5.2.2 Torture & Trauma Trends

T&T disclosures are presented in the following table and chart in the form of the number of T&T disclosures per 100 detainees. Trends in disclosure of T&T show a marked level of fluctuation between the quarters.

	Q1	Q2	Q3
Torture & Trauma disclosures per 100 detainees	6.0	24.3	12.1

Torture & Trauma Disclosures per 100 Detainees



5.3 Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)

PTSD Threshold	Total	%
Meets PTSD Criteria	37	22%
Under PTSD Threshold	131	78%
Grand Total	168	

Following disclosure of torture and trauma detainees are offered to complete the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ). The version that is used is the HTQ-16, a shorter version that is simpler and faster to administer than the full questionnaire and focuses specifically on traumatic symptoms that are derived from the criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV).

Under the DIBP Policy for Identification and Support of Survivors of Torture and Trauma, the HTQ must be administered by a Clinical Psychologist. This specification creates a significant barrier to the completion of this instrument because most T&T disclosures occur in the context of routine screening and therefore completion requires a second appointment which is often declined or not attended. Additionally Clinical Psychologist availability is limited with Clinical Psychologists not included in staffing profiles on several sites.

IHMS's position is that the HTQ is a self-reported scale that does not require administration by a clinical psychologist and can be readily understood and administered by any mental health clinician. Were this to be reflected in policy then the rate of completion would be greatly increased. IHMS has presented this position to the Department and hopes for resolution of this issue soon.

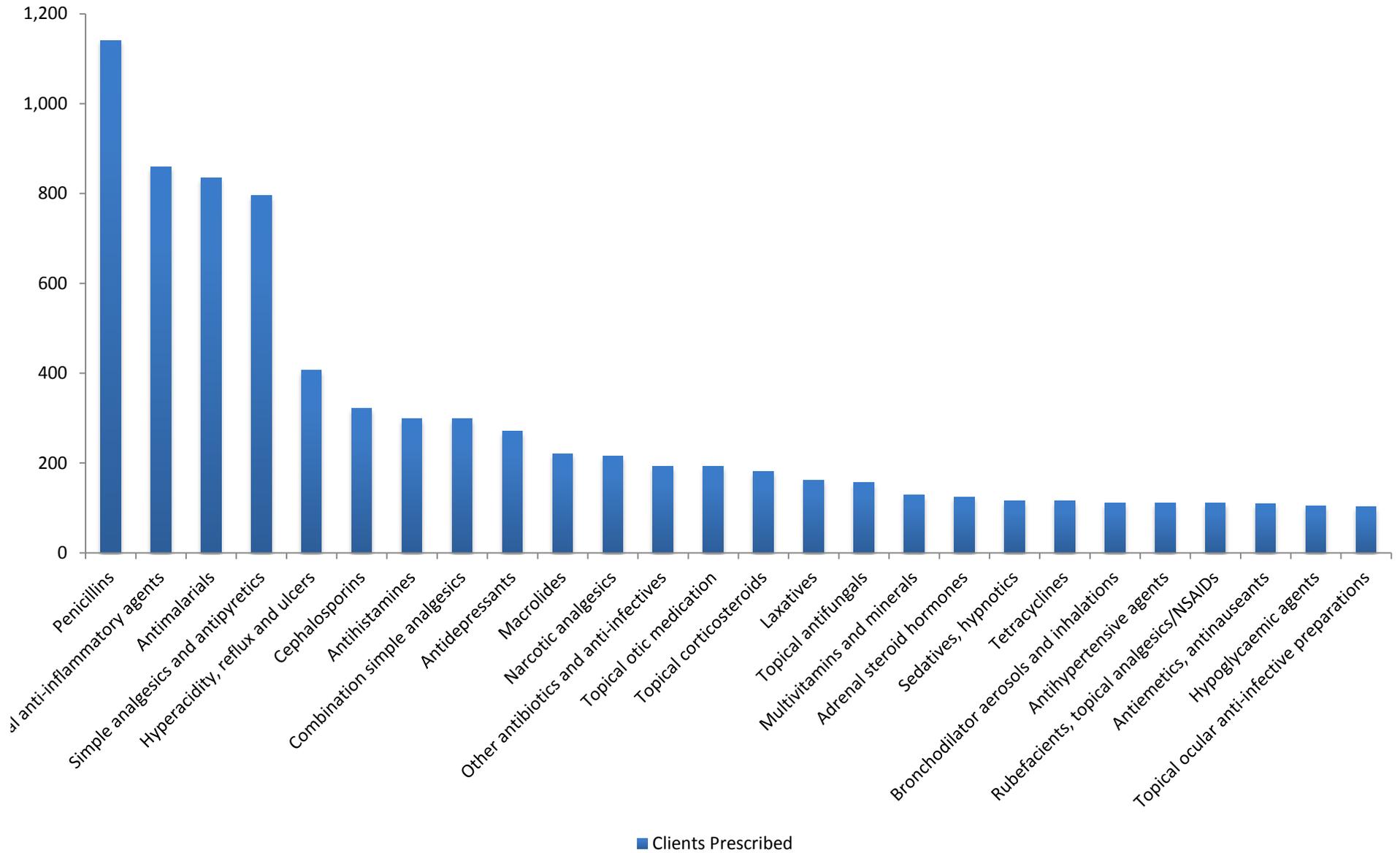
Of the HTQs completed in the quarter the results are similar to that of the previous quarter with approximately a quarter of those reporting torture and trauma meeting the clinical criteria for diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

6 MEDICATION & VACCINATION

6.1 Medication Usage

This table reflects the number of detainees prescribed medications in the quarter, divided by medication subclass, where there were over 100 detainees prescribed within each medication subclass.

Drug Class	Detainees Prescribed
Penicillins	1,141
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	859
Antimalarials	834
Simple analgesics and antipyretics	796
Hyperacidity, reflux and ulcers	406
Cephalosporins	321
Antihistamines	299
Combination simple analgesics	298
Antidepressants	271
Macrolides	221
Narcotic analgesics	215
Other antibiotics and anti-infectives	193
Topical otic medication	192
Topical corticosteroids	181
Laxatives	162
Topical antifungals	156
Multivitamins and minerals	129
Adrenal steroid hormones	124
Sedatives, hypnotics	115
Tetracyclines	115
Bronchodilator aerosols and inhalations	111
Antihypertensive agents	110
Rubefaciants, topical analgesics/NSAIDs	110
Antiemetics, antinauseants	109
Hypoglycaemic agents	105
Topical ocular anti-infective preparations	102

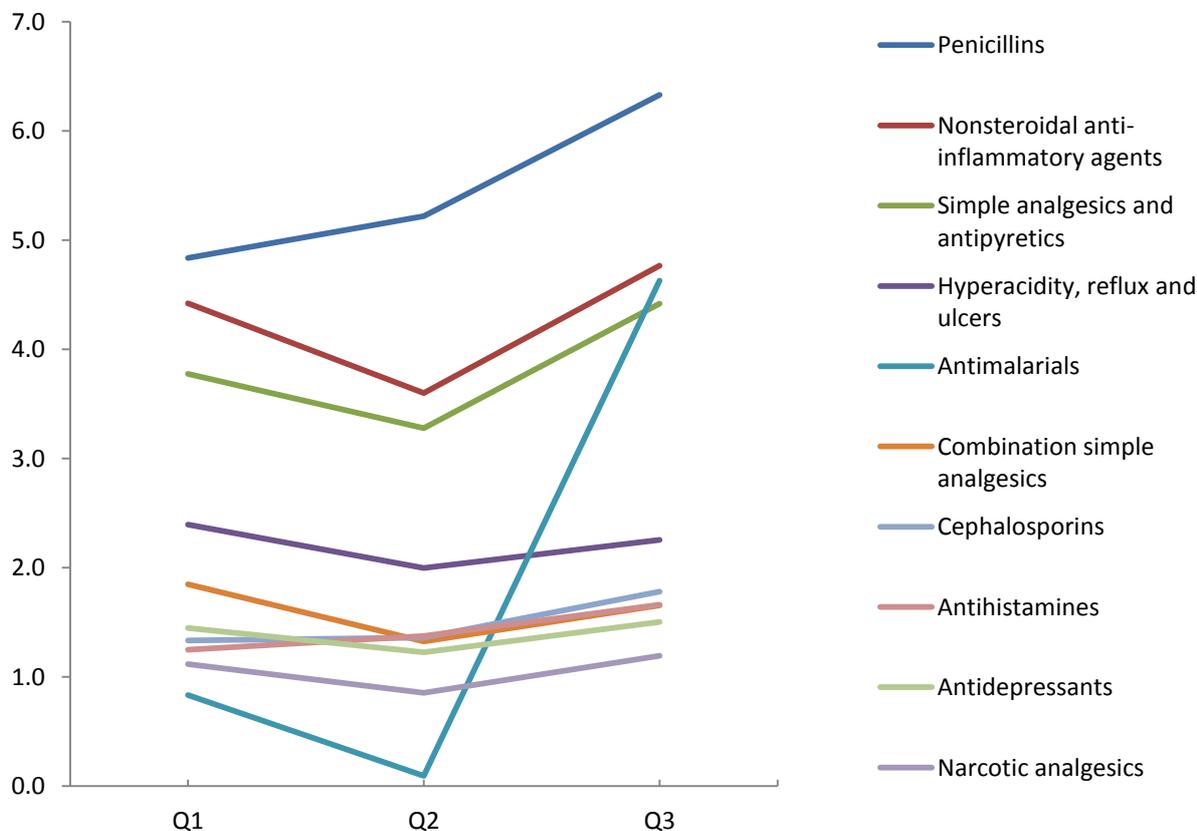


6.1.1 Medication Trends

Medication prescription rates have remained stable over the past three quarters with proportionate prescribing rates of medication classes broadly similar (the prescription rates for some medication classes such as penicillins and antimalarials have increased). The following table and chart illustrate the number of detainees out of every 100, prescribed with each subclass of medication. The medications on this list are the top 10 medications year to date (by number of detainees prescribed).

Detainees prescribed out of every 100	Q1	Q2	Q3
Penicillins	4.8	5.2	6.3
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	4.4	3.6	4.8
Simple analgesics and antipyretics	3.8	3.3	4.4
Hyperacidity, reflux and ulcers	2.4	2.0	2.3
Antimalarials	0.8	0.1	4.6
Combination simple analgesics	1.8	1.3	1.7
Cephalosporins	1.3	1.4	1.8
Antihistamines	1.2	1.4	1.7
Antidepressants	1.4	1.2	1.5
Narcotic analgesics	1.1	0.9	1.2

Number of Detainees Prescribed out of every 100 Detainees



6.2 Vaccinations

IHMS immunises detainees to Australian community standards. There is a very high rate of uptake of vaccinations when offered. Children less than seven years of age vaccinated have their records entered onto the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).

The majority of children complete their vaccination schedules while in Community Detention and this is thus not reflected in the Chiron record.

Some vaccines on this list are multivalent.

Name of Vaccine	0 - 7 Years	8 - 17 Years	18 Years +	Grand Total
ADT	3	43	209	255
BCG	64	78	15	157
Diphtheria	0	0	1	1
dT	0	22	237	259
DTPa	775	987	3,659	5,421
Hepatitis A	2	3	626	631
Hepatitis B	756	858	3,795	5,409
Hib	667	87	10	764
HPV	0	48	3	51
Influenza	24	160	778	962
IPV	736	999	3,917	5,652
Japanese Encephalitis	0	2	1,298	1,300
Measles	0	0	2	2
MenCCV	503	688	1,089	2,280
MMR	629	938	3,826	5,393
OPV	1	1	1	3
PCV	175	4	8	187
PPV	5	12	35	52
Rotavirus	17	0	0	17
Tetanus	0	0	1	1
Typhoid IM	2	4	537	543
Varicella	31	88	214	333
VZV	469	706	3,076	4,251
Total	4,859	5,728	23,337	33,924

6.2.1 Vaccination Trends

The trend of vaccinations is presented in the following table and chart in the form of the number of vaccinations administered per 100 detainees.

	Q1	Q2	Q3
Number of Vaccinations Administered per 100 detainees	101	80	188

Number of Vaccinations Administered per 100 Detainees

