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Management of sleep complaints in correctional settings

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Sleep problems among detainees are common. Appropriate evaluation and treatment remain challenging in correctional settings. However, this is not primarily a problem of resources; rather, it is, to a great extent, an issue of adequate training. Correctional health professionals need appropriate education regarding insomnia evaluation and management. Guidelines should be based on the principle of equivalence of care and should take into account all evidence from research in the community and in correctional settings. Educational material from outside prisons exists and should be made available to detainees and health professionals (Falloon et al., 2011; Sateia & Nowell, 2004). Priority should be given to changes in prison conditions and to nonpharmacological treatment. There is no evidence-based justification to replace BZD prescriptions with antipsychotics or antidepressants. In correctional settings, prescriptions of antipsychotics and antidepressants for sleep problems can increase risk due to polypharmacy and higher suicide risks. Correctional physicians should monitor and document the evaluation and treatment practice concerning insomnia complaints to improve safe, evidence-based treatment.

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