5 Medical & Physical

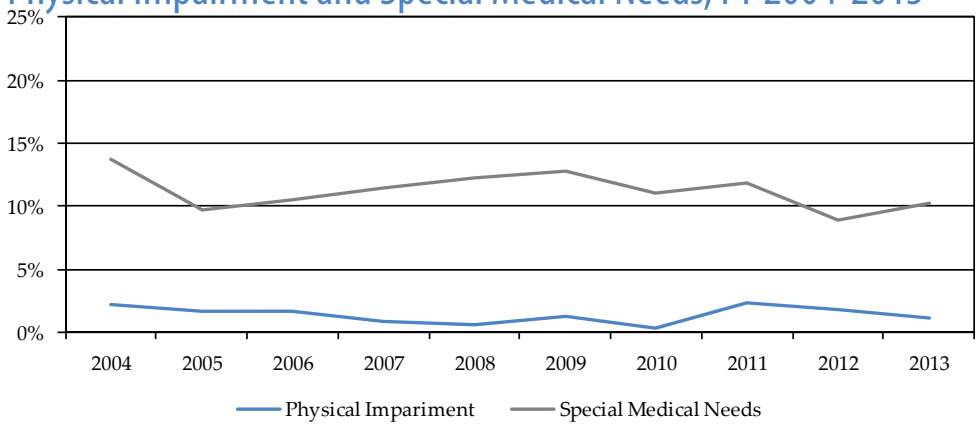
Juveniles admitted to DJJ undergo extensive medical and physical examinations. Information from these examinations and juvenile self-reported items are collected on the Medical History (Appendix E), Physical Examination (Appendix F), and Psychological Information (Appendix C) forms. The Medical History form collects information regarding current and historic medical issues at the time of admission, including known allergies, asthma, diabetes, seizures, and past medical hospitalizations. Information is also captured regarding gunshot and stab wounds. The physical examination includes information regarding the head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat (HEENT) examination, lab results, referrals, as well as each juvenile's height and weight, which are used to calculate a BMI score. All BMI information is based on the categorizations for youth designated by the CDC.

Identifying and assessing needs, as well as providing comprehensive services to address juvenile medical needs, plays an important role in rehabilitation and the process of reentry back into the community (Acoca, Stephens, & Van Vleet, 2014; American Academy of Pediatrics, 2011; McCord, Widom, & Crowell, 2001).

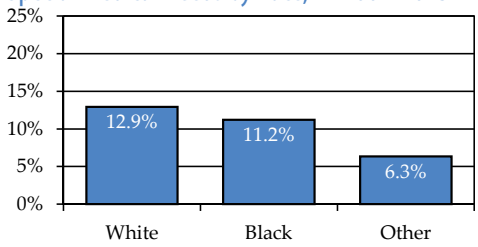
Special Medical Needs

- An average of 11% of juveniles had special medical needs since FY 2004.
- Less than 3% of juveniles had a physical impairment since FY 2004.
- A higher percentage of white juveniles had special medical needs compared to black juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- A higher percentage of females had special medical needs compared to males.

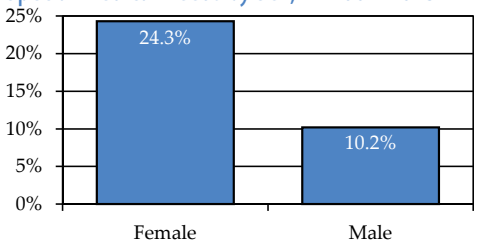
Physical Impairment and Special Medical Needs, FY 2004-2013



Special Medical Needs by Race, FY 2004-2013



Special Medical Needs by Sex, FY 2004-2013

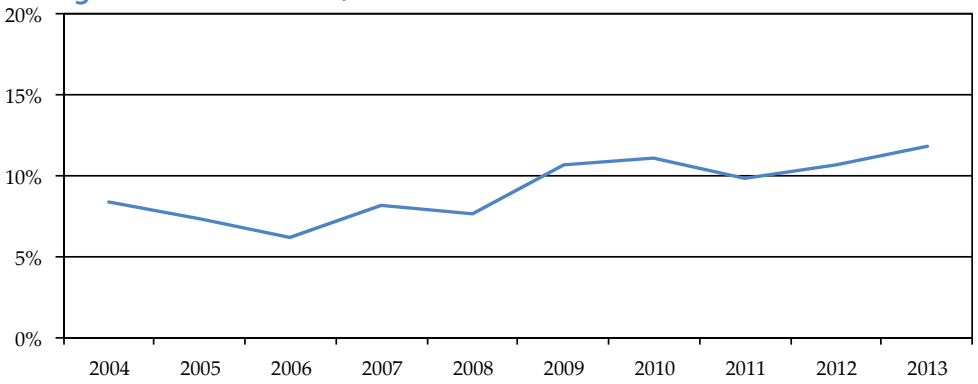


Special medical needs include, but are not limited to, chronic asthma, heart conditions, hemophilia, and sleep apnea. Data are collected on these conditions to ensure that juveniles receive special housing accommodations, if needed.

Data presented on this page are collected on the Initial Custody Designation form.

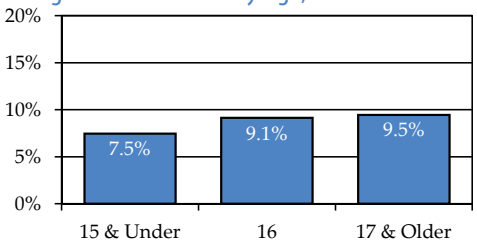
Allergies

Allergies to Medication, FY 2004-2013

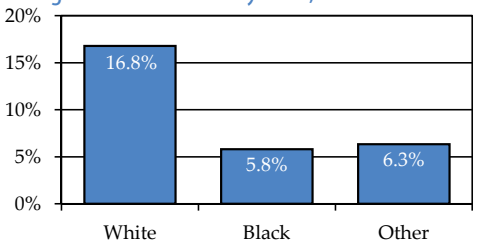


- The percentage of juveniles with allergies to medications increased from 8% in FY 2004 to 12% in FY 2013.
- A higher percentage of older juveniles had allergies to medications compared to younger juveniles.
- A higher percentage of white juveniles had allergies to medications than juveniles of any other race.
- A higher percentage of females had allergies to medications compared to males.

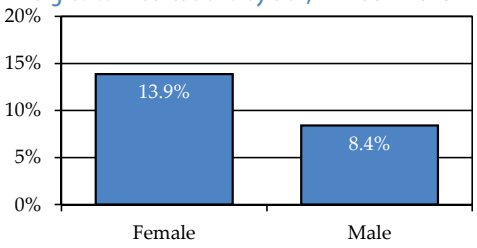
Allergies to Medication by Age, FY 2004-2013



Allergies to Medication by Race, FY 2004-2013



Allergies to Medications by Sex, FY 2004-2013

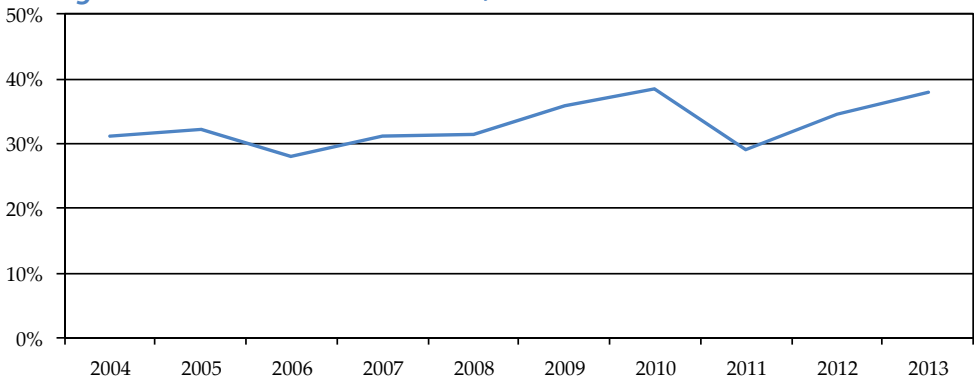


Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

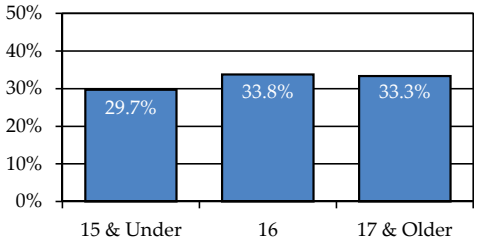
Allergies, cont.

- An average of 33% of juveniles reported allergies to the environment or food since FY 2004.
- A higher percentage of older juveniles had allergies to the environment or food compared to younger juveniles.
- A higher percentage of black juveniles had allergies to the environment or food compared to juveniles of any other race.
- A higher percentage of females had allergies to the environment or food compared to males.

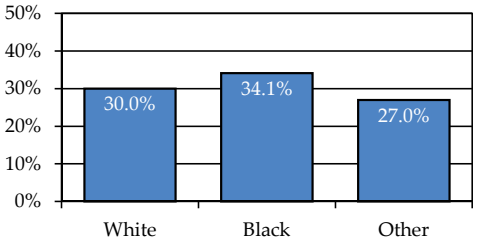
Allergies to Environment or Food, FY 2004-2013



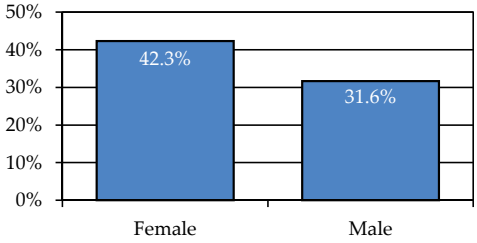
Allergies to Environment or Food by Age, FY 2004-2013



Allergies to Environment or Food by Race, FY 2004-2013



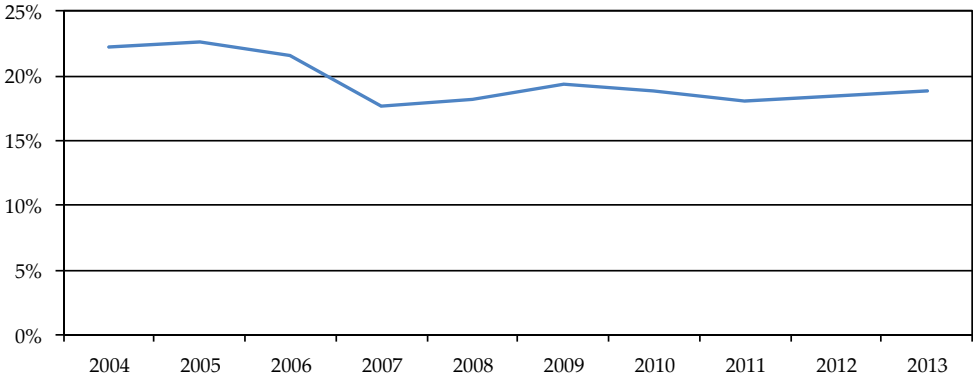
Allergies to Environment or Food by Sex, FY 2004-2013



Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

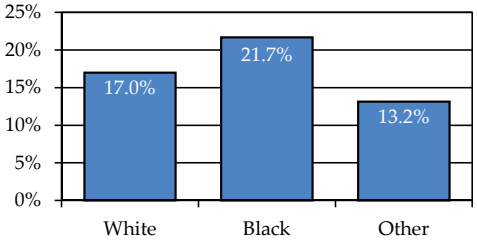
Asthma

Asthma, FY 2004-2013

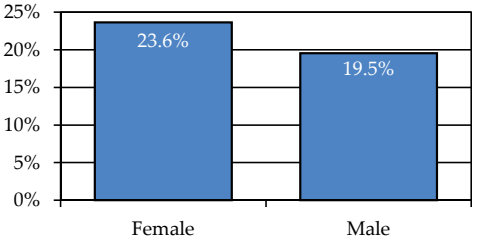


- An average of 20% of juveniles reported a history of asthma since FY 2004.
- A higher percentage of black juveniles had asthma than juveniles of any other race.
- A higher percentage of females had asthma compared to males.

Asthma by Race, FY 2004-2013



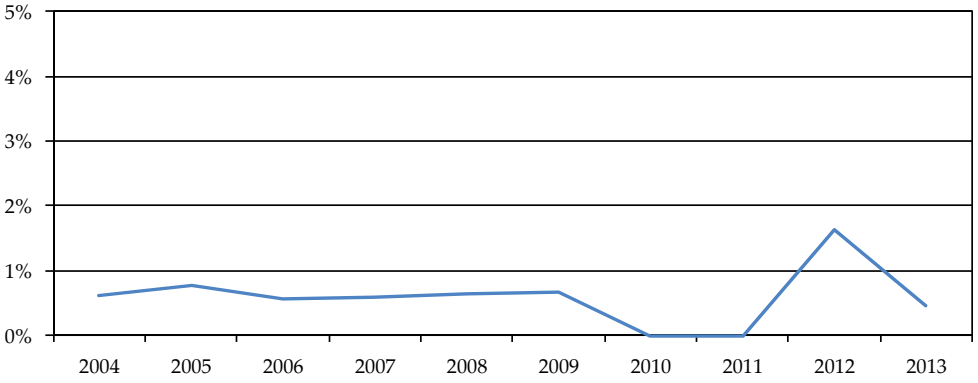
Asthma by Sex, FY 2004-2013



According to the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance in 2011, 23% of high school students nationwide reported currently having asthma.

Diabetes

Diabetes, FY 2004-2013



- Less than 2% of juveniles had diabetes since FY 2004. There were no juveniles admitted in FYs 2010 and 2011 with diabetes.

Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

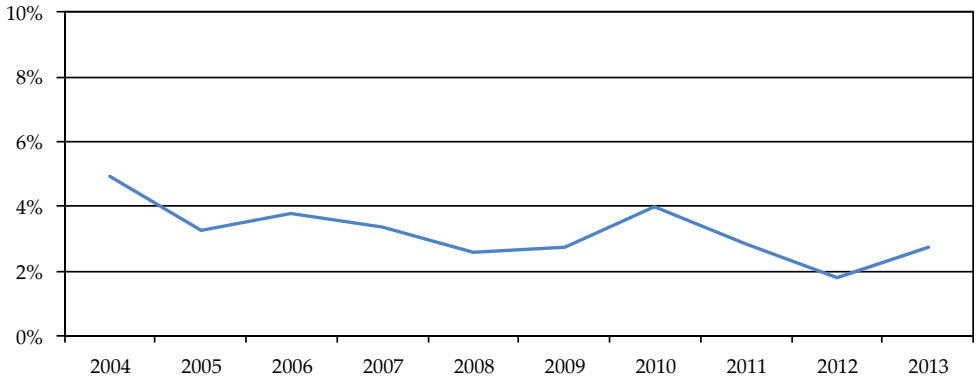
Seizures

» Less than 5% of juveniles had a documented history of seizures since FY 2004.

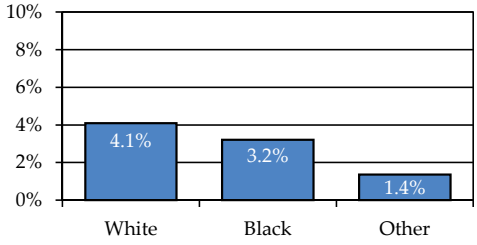
» A higher percentage of white juveniles had a documented history of seizures compared to juveniles of any other race.

» A higher percentage of females had a documented history of seizures compared to males.

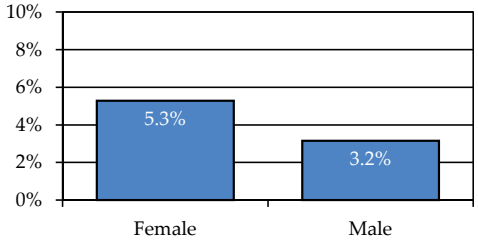
Seizures, FY 2004-2013



Seizures by Race, FY 2004-2013



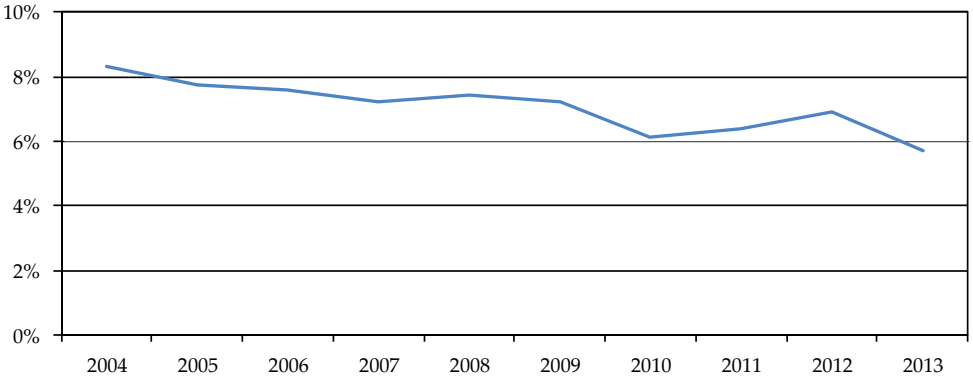
Seizures by Sex, FY 2004-2013



Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

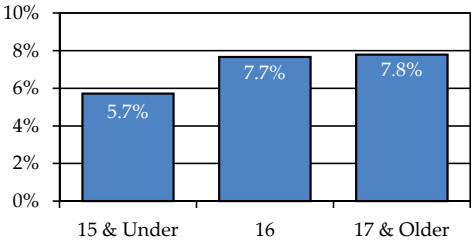
Gunshot Wounds

Gunshot Wounds, FY 2004-2013

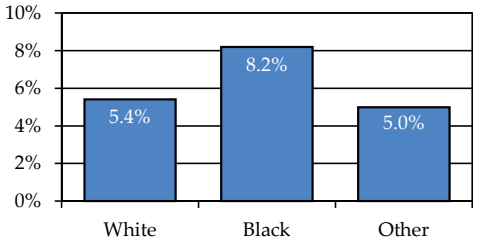


- Less than 9% of juveniles admitted since FY 2004 had suffered a gunshot wound.
- A higher percentage of older juveniles had gunshot wounds compared to younger juveniles.
- A higher percentage of black juveniles had gunshot wounds than juveniles of any other race.
- A higher percentage of males had gunshot wounds compared to females.

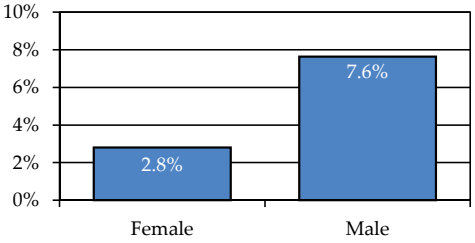
Gunshot Wounds by Age, FY 2004-2013



Gunshot Wounds by Race, FY 2004-2013



Gunshot Wounds by Sex, FY 2004-2013



According to the CDC, from 2004-2013, 0.05% of youth 13-19 years of age were injured by a firearm at least once. Counts were taken from the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System and represent estimates based on data collected through the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System-All Injury Program.

Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

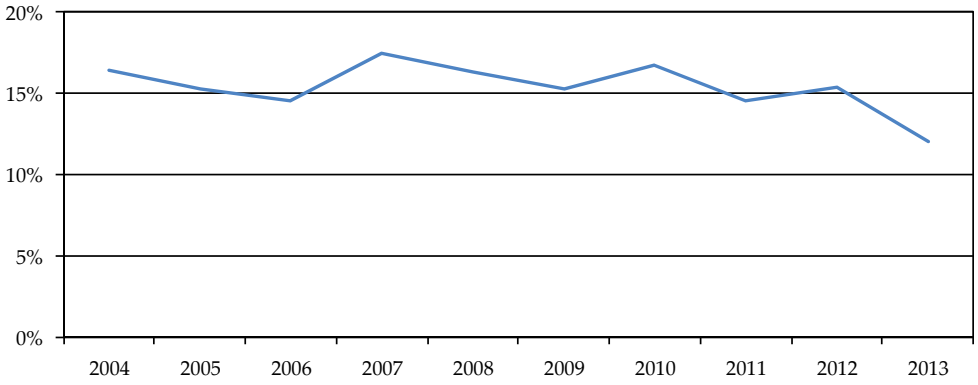
Stab Wounds

» An average of 15% of juveniles admitted since FY 2004 had suffered a stab wound.

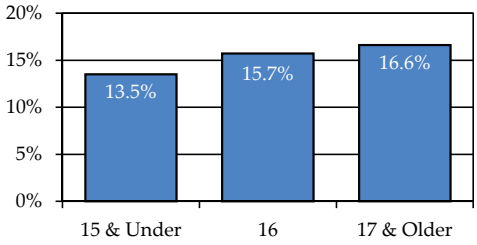
» A higher percentage of older juveniles had suffered a stab wound compared to younger juveniles.

» A higher percentage of males had suffered a stab wound compared to females.

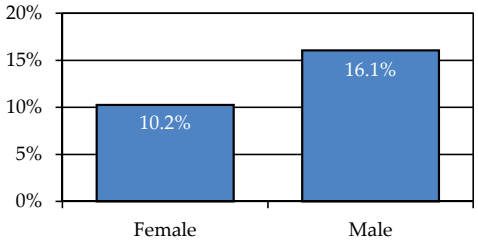
Stab Wounds, FY 2004-2013



Stab Wounds by Age, FY 2004-2013



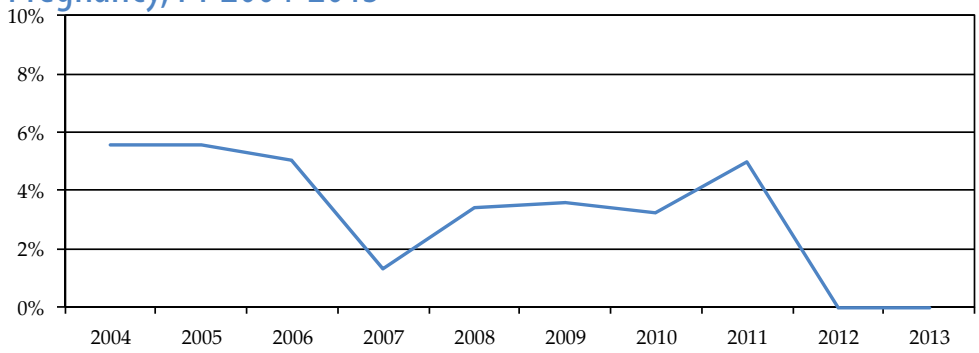
Stab Wounds by Sex, FY 2004-2013



Pregnancy*

» The percentage of females who have been pregnant has remained below 6% since FY 2004. No females were pregnant in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Pregnancy, FY 2004-2013

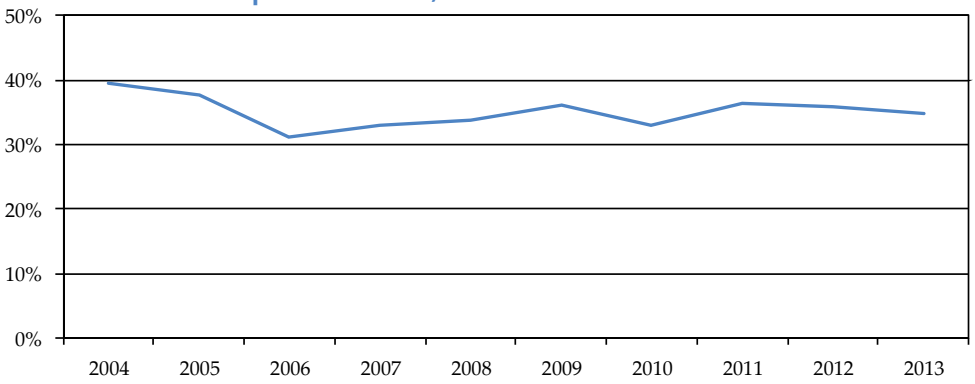


* Percentages for pregnancies were calculated for females only. Males were excluded.

Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

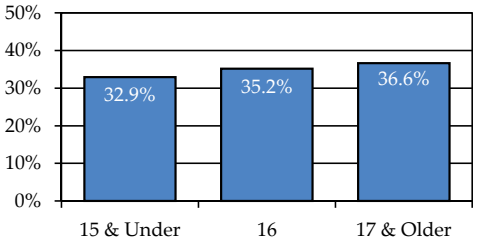
Past Medical Hospitalizations

Past Medical Hospitalizations, FY 2004-2013

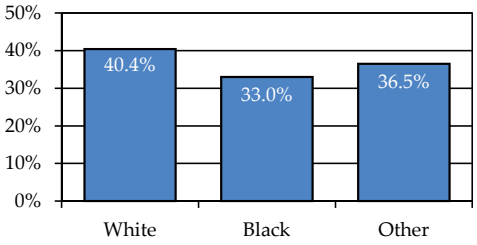


- An average of 35% of juveniles had past medical hospitalizations since FY 2004.
- A higher percentage of older juveniles had past medical hospitalizations compared to younger juveniles.
- A lower percentage of black juveniles had past medical hospitalizations compared to juveniles of any other race.
- A higher percentage of females had past medical hospitalizations compared to males.

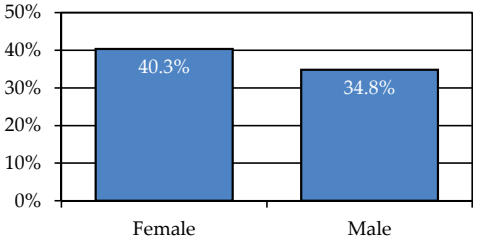
Past Medical Hospitalizations by Age, FY 2004-2013



Past Medical Hospitalizations by Race, FY 2004-2013



Past Medical Hospitalizations by Sex, FY 2004-2013

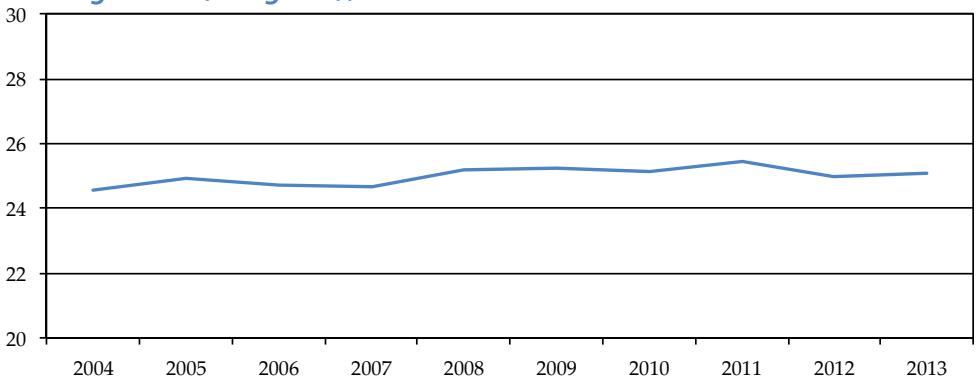


Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

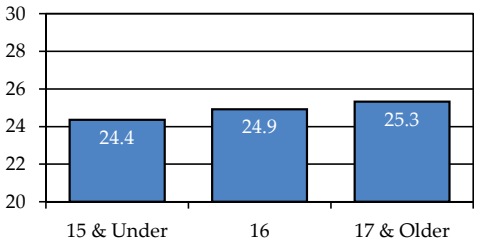
BMI

- The average BMI was 25 from FY 2004 to FY 2013. A BMI of 25 kg/m^2 — 29.9 kg/m^2 is considered overweight, and a BMI 30 kg/m^2 or greater is considered obese. According to the CDC, 17-year-old males with a BMI of 25 are in the 90th percentile; 17-year-old females with a BMI of 25 are in the 85th percentile.
- Older juveniles had a higher average BMI compared to younger juveniles.
- Black juveniles had a lower average BMI compared to juveniles of any other race.
- Females had a higher average BMI compared to males.

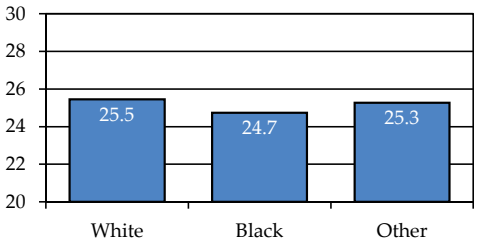
Average BMI (in kg/m^2), FY 2004-2013



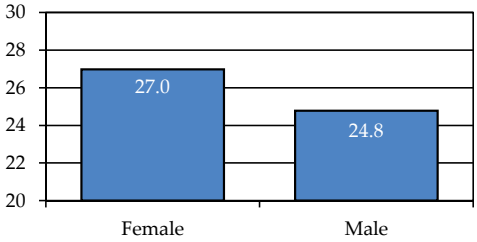
Average BMI by Age, FY 2004-2013



Average BMI by Race, FY 2004-2013



Average BMI by Sex, FY 2004-2013



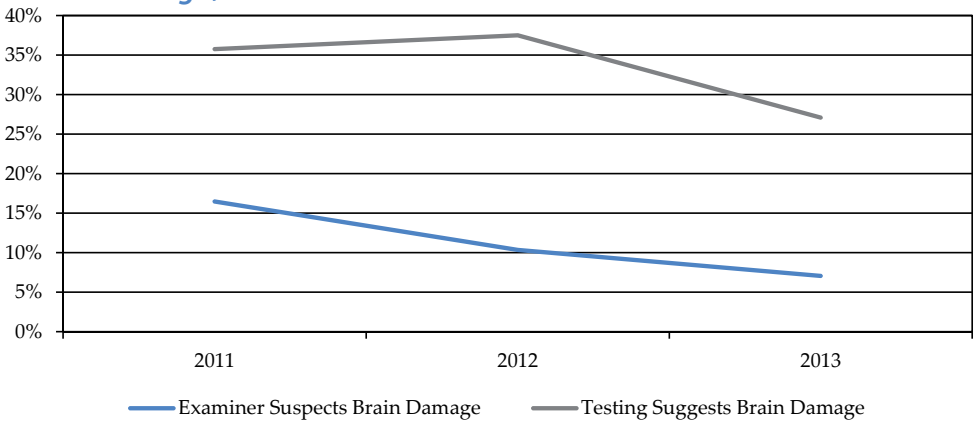
In FY 2011, 45.3% of DJJ admissions were overweight, and 14.5% were obese.

According to the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance in 2013, 16.6% of high school students nationwide were overweight, and 14% were obese.

Data presented on this page are collected on the Medical History and Physical Examination forms.

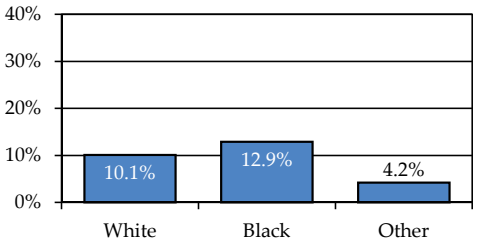
Brain Damage

Brain Damage, FY 2011-2013

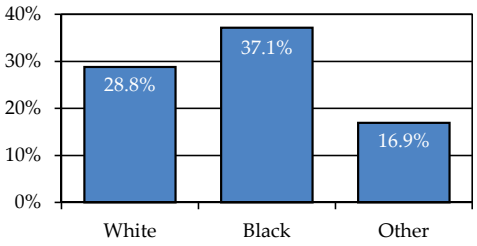


- The percentage of juveniles with test results suggesting brain damage decreased from 37% in FY 2011 to 27% in FY 2013.
- The percentage of juveniles with suspected brain damage decreased from 17% in FY 2011 to 7% in FY 2013.
- A higher percentage of black juveniles were both suspected to have brain damage and had test scores suggesting brain damage compared to juveniles of any other race.

Examiner Suspects Brain Damage by Race, FY 2011-2013



Test Suggests Brain Damage by Race, FY 2011-2013

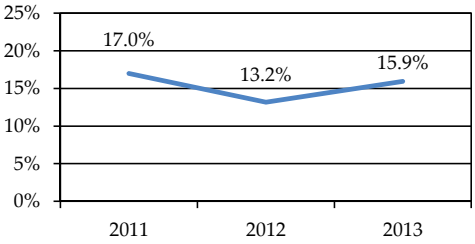


Data presented on this page are collected on the Psychological Information form.

Medical Record Review

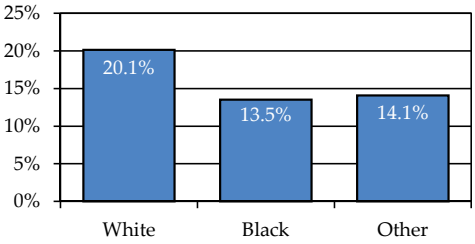
- An average of 16% of juveniles had past incidents of hypoxia since FY 2011.
- A higher percentage of white juveniles had past incidents of hypoxia compared to juveniles of any other race.
- An average of 10% of juveniles had perinatal trauma since FY 2011.
- The percentage of juveniles with prenatal drug exposure decreased from 13% in FY 2011 to 10% in FY 2013.
- A higher percentage of white juveniles experienced prenatal drug exposure compared to juveniles of any other race.

Incidents of Hypoxia, FY 2011-2013



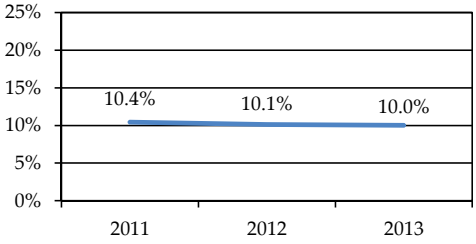
Hypoxia is a condition in which the body receives an insufficient amount of oxygen.

Incidents of Hypoxia by Race, FY 2011-2013

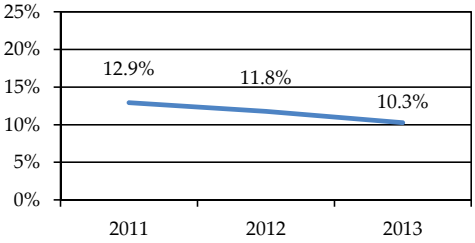


Perinatal trauma is a physical injury that occurs during or immediately after childbirth and can include injuries to the brain, head, nerves, spinal cord, or soft tissues.

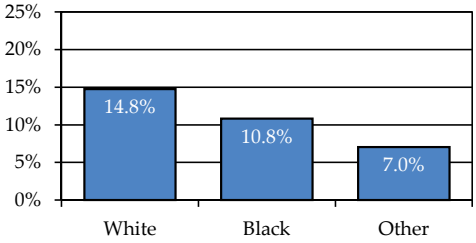
Other Perinatal Trauma, FY 2011-2013



Prenatal Drug Exposure, FY 2011-2013



Prenatal Drug Exposure by Race, FY 2011-2013



Data presented on this page are collected on the Psychological Information form.