The prevalence and severity of mental health issues in prison populations are alarmingly high, necessitating urgent attention. Recent studies indicate a significant increase in mental health and substance use disorders among incarcerated individuals, with the proportion rising from 61% to 75% over eight years (Ref-s849637). This trend is compounded by the prevalence of complex comorbidities, such as severe mental illness, personality disorders, and substance use disorders, affecting approximately one-third of the prison population in Santiago, Chile (Ref-s849637). The frequent occurrence of these disorders, especially among young men with lower educational backgrounds, suggests a pressing need for targeted interventions. Additionally, the cyclical nature of institutionalization, characterized by repeat imprisonments and psychiatric hospitalizations, underscores the critical role of integrated treatment approaches to break this cycle and improve mental health outcomes within correctional facilities.