

Are emigrants health problems threats?



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Who is a migrants?

- A person who moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions.
- One in every 35 people live outside the country of their birth
- **Migration health:**
 - A **specialized field** of health sciences, characterized by its **focus on the well-being of migrants and communities in countries and regions of origin, transit, destination, and return.**
 - It has a **dual focus**, addressing **individual migrants'** needs as well as the **public health of host communities.**

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA - HYPERTENSION - VIOLENCE-RELATED INJURIES
BURNS - MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES - DEHYDRATION - DIABETES - ANXIETY
WOUNDS - PHYSICAL INJURIES - SKIN WOUNDS - INFECTIOUS DISEASES
DEPRESSION - DEHYDRATION - SKIN WOUNDS - FOOD POISONING - FATIGUE

#MigrationHealth

It's starting to get very cold. Our plan is to reach a safe shelter where we can rest.

It's been a long journey under difficult conditions. We have skin wounds and other physical injuries; it makes it difficult to keep going.

Most of us are stressed and anxious about our future. We're often shunned because people think we carry infectious diseases.

We've crossed both sea and land with our young children. We've had long stretches without clean water and proper food.

I have heart disease and I don't have much medication left. Physical exhaustion might worsen my condition.

My son has food poisoning, with nausea and diarrhea. He is dehydrated and weak. Will I be able to explain his condition to a doctor?

My pregnant wife hasn't received prenatal care. We don't know when we will be able to see a doctor.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe supports countries to meet the health needs of refugees and migrants.

HEADACHES - PHYSICAL INJURIES - CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES - BURNS
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS - FEVER - HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE - DIABETES
PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA - VIOLENCE-RELATED INJURIES - BURNS
www.euro.who.int/en/migration
11/2015
INFECTIONS - WATERBORNE DISEASES - HEALTHY DIET - STRESS

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe

Who is a refugee?

- According to the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention, a refugee is defined as someone who
 - “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of **race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion,**
 - is outside the country of his nationality, and
 - is unable to or, owing to such fear,
 - is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country...”



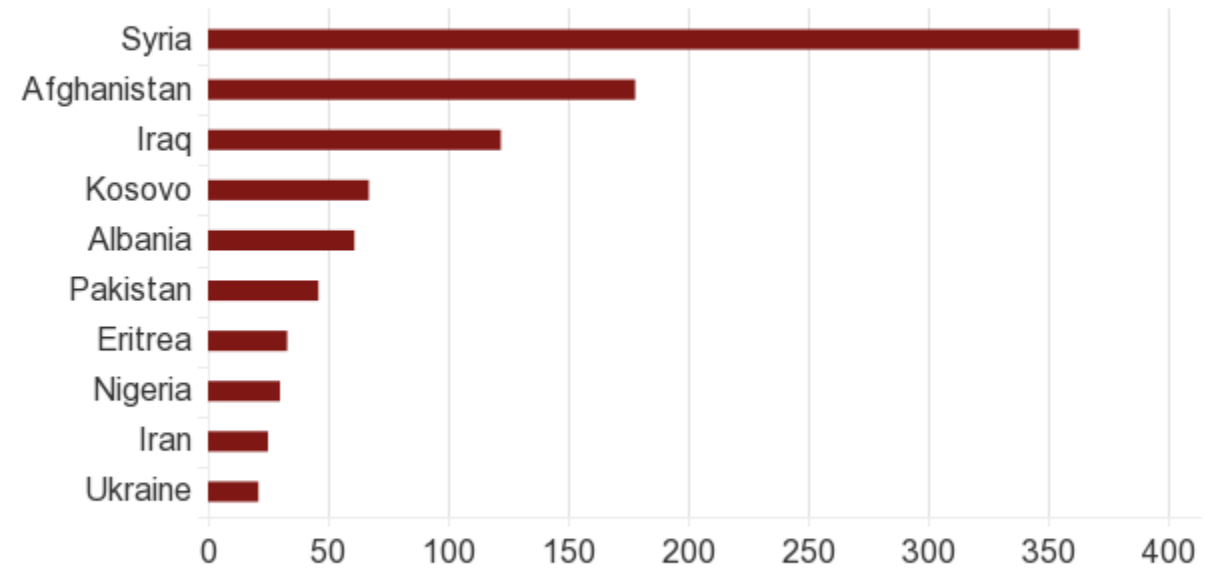
The top ten countries of refugee origin are:

Afghanistan, Iraq, Somali, Congo, Myanmar, Colombia, Sudan, Vietnam, Eritrea, and China.

- Today as many as **190 million people are thought to cross borders every year, and**
- migration has become an **integral and inevitable part of global social and economic development**

Top 10 origins of people applying for asylum in the EU

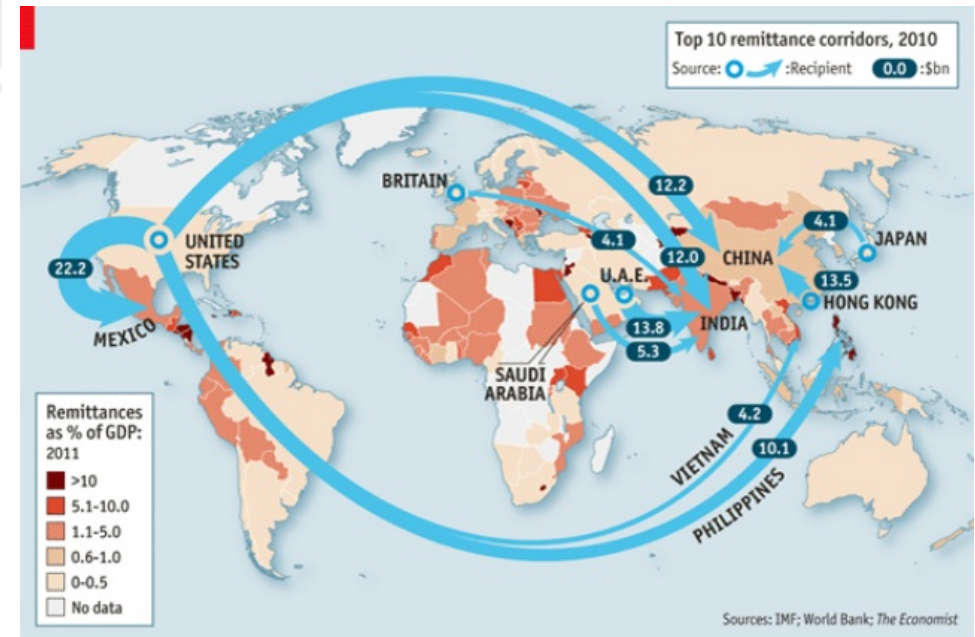
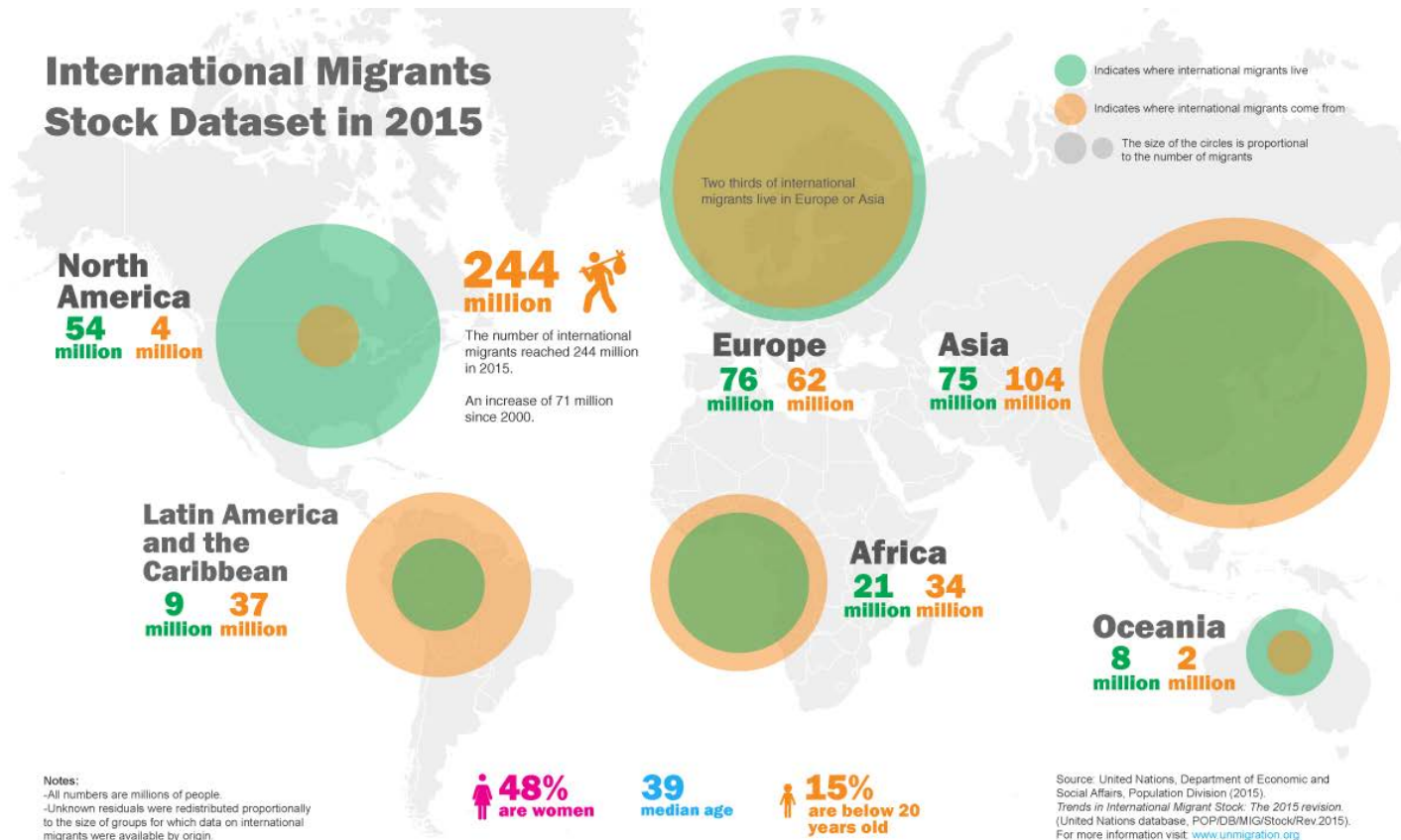
First-time applications in 2015, in thousands



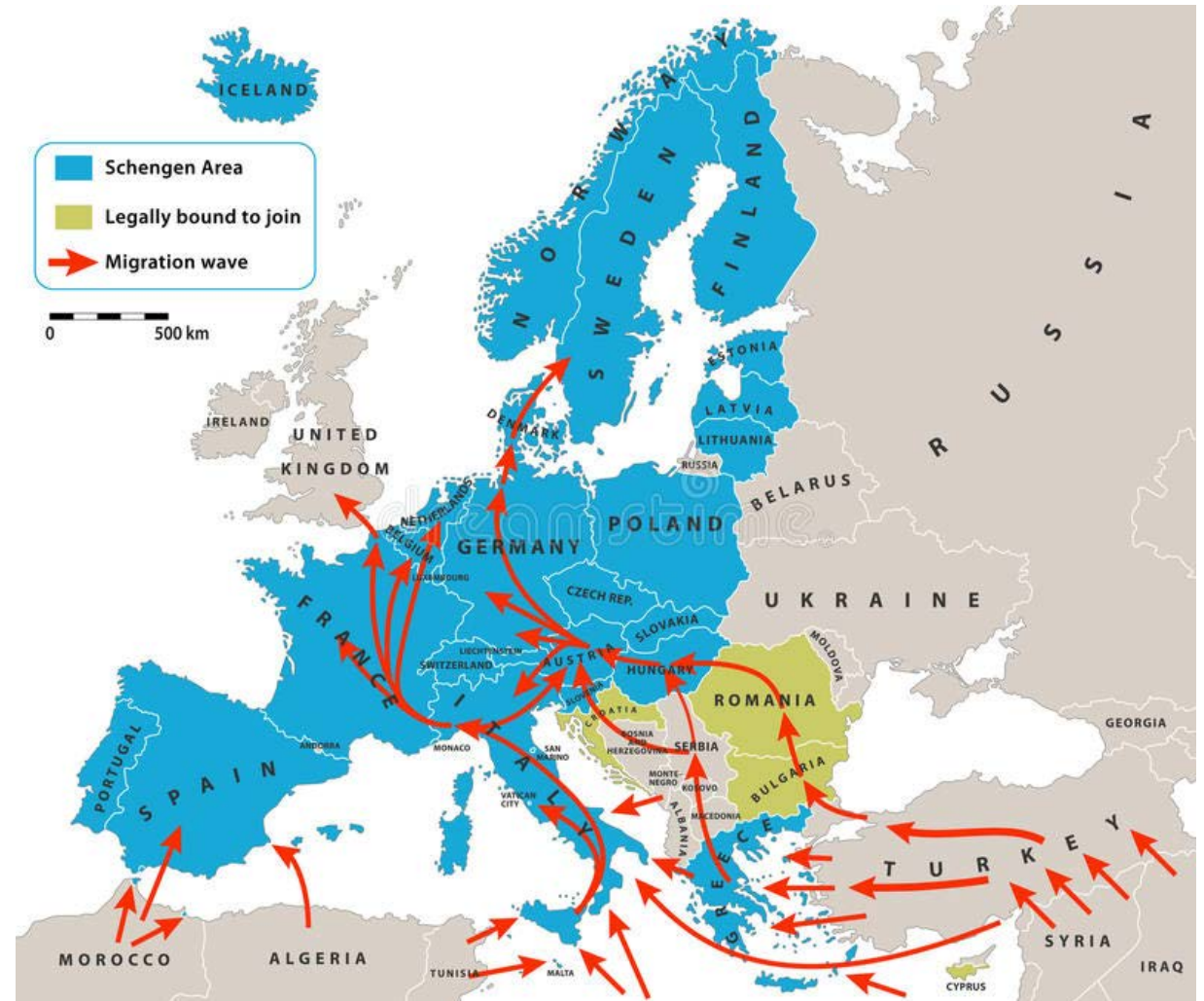
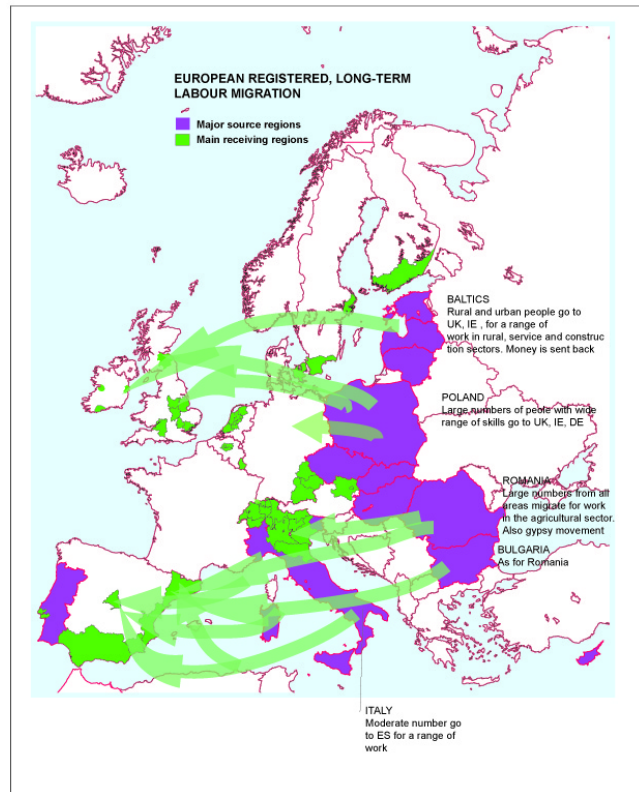
Source: Eurostat

Global Migration and refugees

- Globally 244m international migrants (UNDP)
- Most common destinations Europe and Asia (151m)



- There are about **75 million** migrants and refugees in the WHO European Region.
- This number represents 8.4 % of the total population and **39% of all migrants worldwide**.



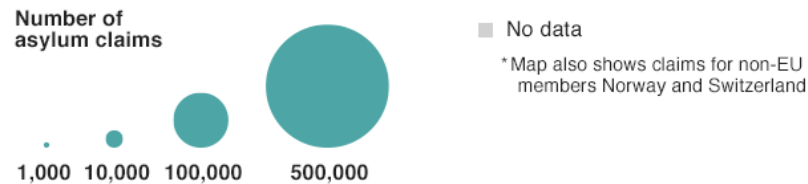
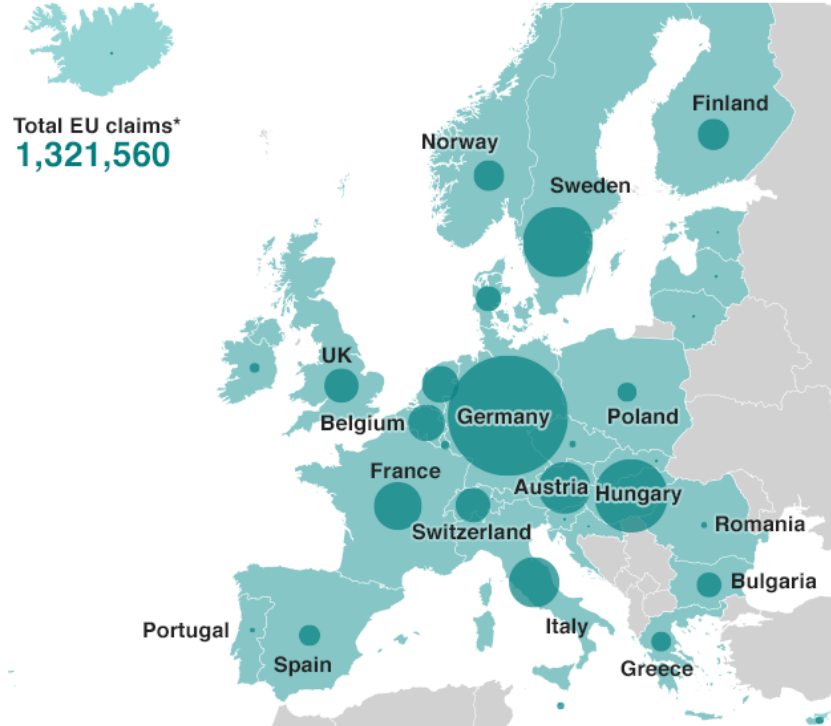
2015 Refugees crisis

- More than **1 million migrants and refugees** crossed into Europe in 2015, sparking a crisis as countries struggled to cope with the influx, and creating division in the EU over how best to deal with resettling people.
- The vast majority arrived by sea but some migrants have made their way over land, principally via Turkey and Albania.



Where are migrants going?

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015



Source: Eurostat



How many asylum claims are approved?

Asylum applications approved 2015

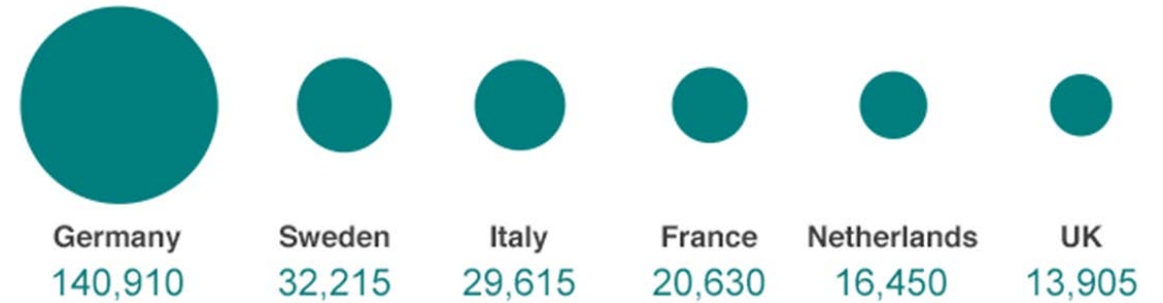


Whole EU
292,540

Main nationalities granted asylum

-  1 Syria
-  2 Eritrea
-  3 Iraq
-  4 Afghanistan
-  5 Iran

Total claims granted by country



Source: Eurostat

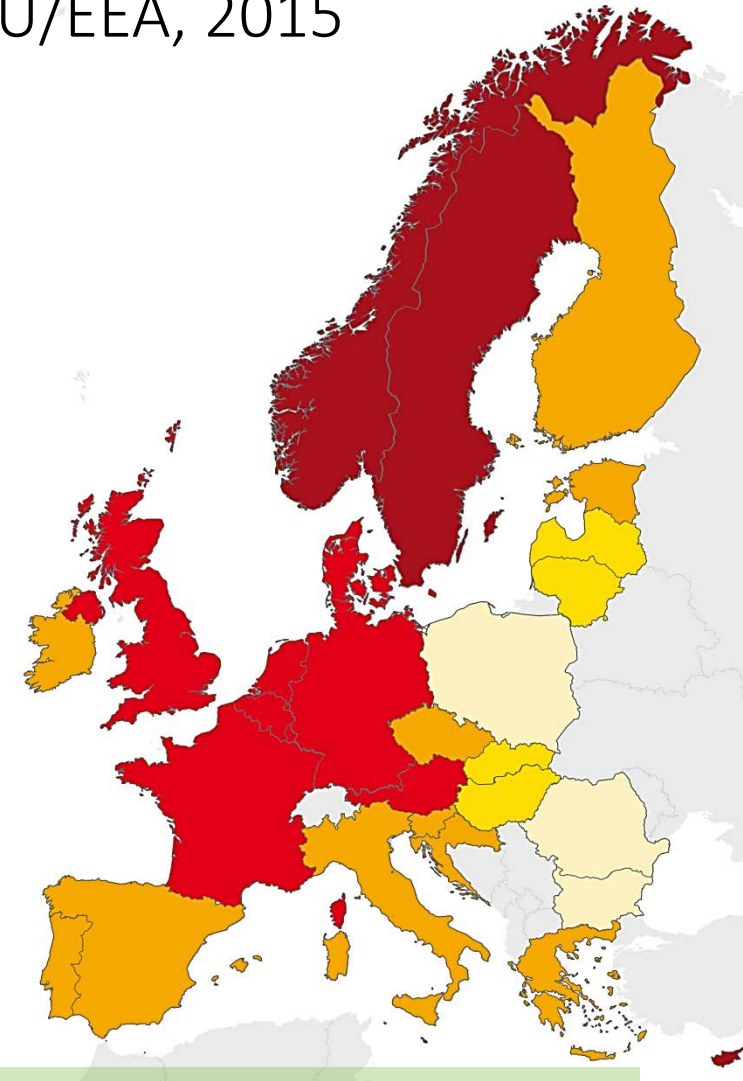
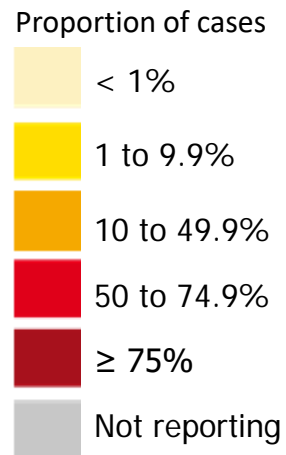
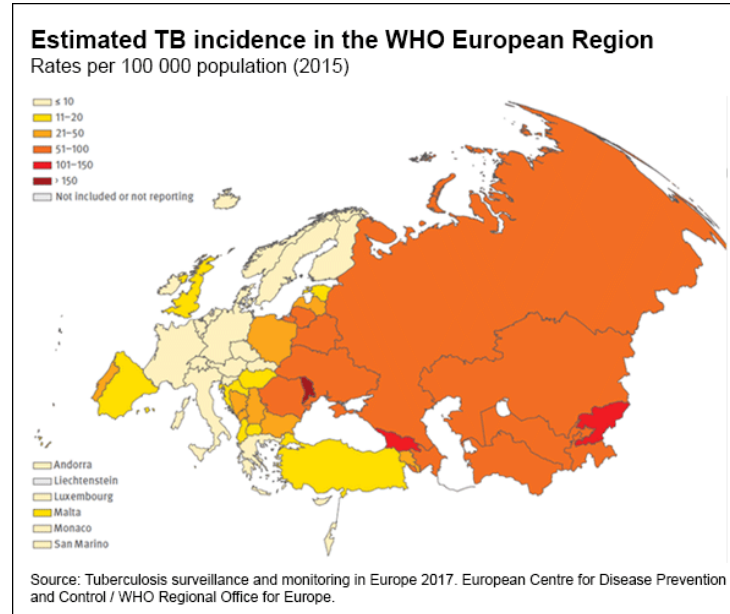


- Despite the magnitude of the migration process now underway, **many European countries have been relatively unprepared** to deal with it, and few have formulated policies needed to make immigration a **healthy and socially** productive process.
- **Health indicators** suggest that migrants in Europe are at
 - **considerably higher risk for contracting a number of diseases** than nonmigrant populations in the same countries.



- Migrants and refugees have increased vulnerability to infectious diseases:
 - 70% of TB cases and 60% HIV cases
 - HVB, HCV, HAV
- A recent press release from the European Society for Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) observed that
 - TB represents an emerging epidemic in many large European cities (Spain and Greece) as it is strongly related to increasing migration from Asia, Africa and Latin America.
 - Portugal (migrants from Latin America and Africa have comparatively high rates of HIV and TB),
 - Hungary (HIV as a problem for migrants from neighbouring countries),
 - Greece (migrants from East Africa bear a substantial proportion of the HIV burden) and
 - France (migrants with TB)
- One quarter of those diagnosed with HIV in the EU were non-EU citizens (mostly from sub-Saharan Africa) and most of them are believed to have been infected in their country of origin¹⁴

TB cases in persons of foreign origin, EU/EEA, 2015



29.8% of TB cases in persons of foreign origin (range 0.2–89.5%)

Strong evidence that migrants are particularly affected by HIV in EU/EFTA countries

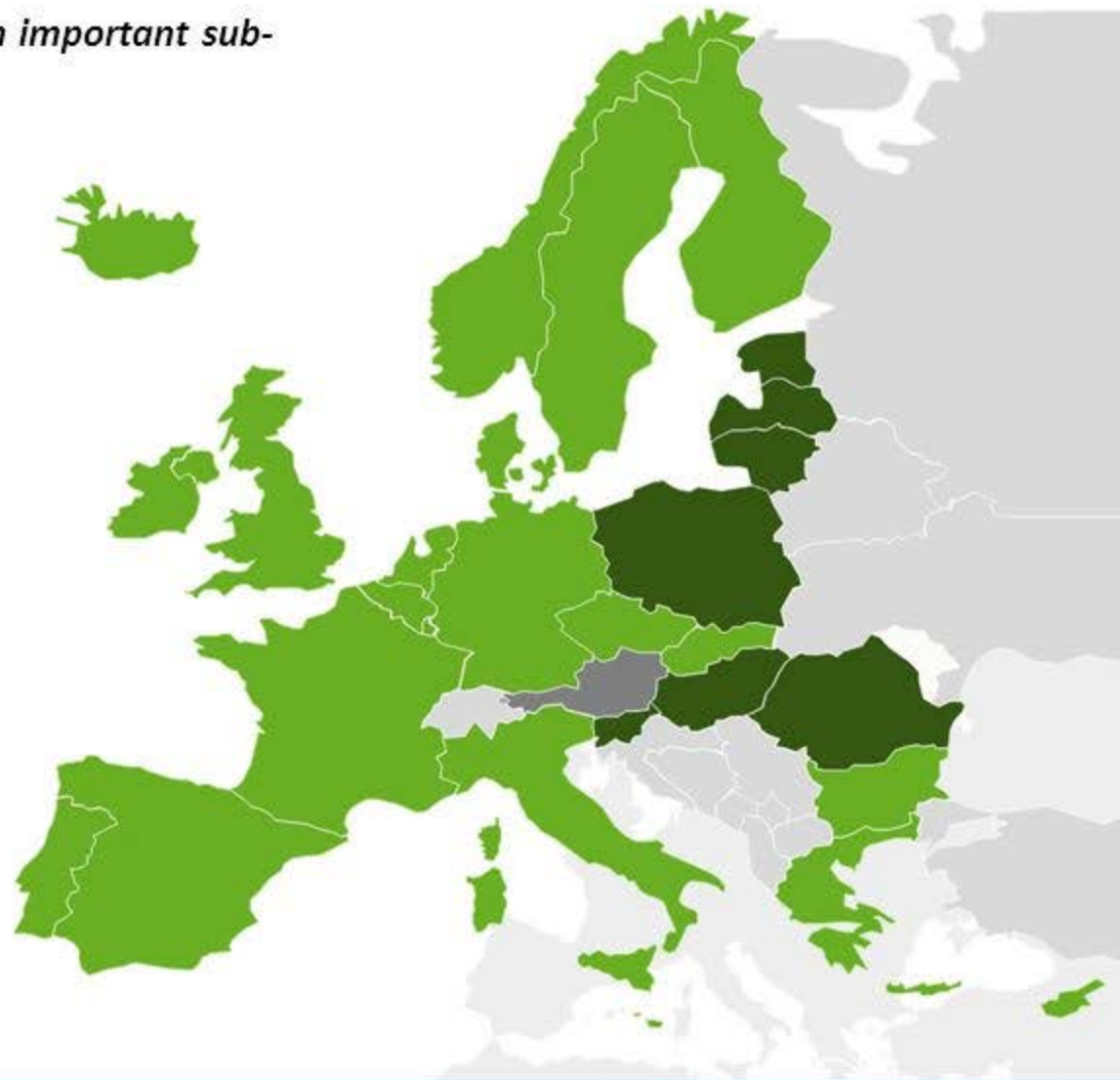
76% of countries identify migrants as an important sub-population in their HIV response

Yes

No

No data
reported

Non
EU/EEA



Availability of ART for undocumented migrants, 2016



Source: ECDC. HIV and migrants. Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia: 2017 progress report. Stockholm: ECDC; 2017.

Many of the migrants develop the infection in consequence of their socio-economic status in the host countries.

Risk of infectious diseases in each continent

	Europe	Asia	America	Africa
Meningococcal meningitis	-	+	+	+
Cholera	-	+	+	+
Hemorrhagic viral fever	-	+	+	+
Leprosy	-	+	+	+
Tuberculosis	+	++	++	++
Viral Hepatitis	+	++	+	++
STD	+	+	+	++
HIV	-	+	+	++
Intestinal parasites	-	+	+	++
Schistosomiasis	0	+	-	+
Strongyloidiasis	0	+	+	+
Lymphatic filariasis	0	+	-	++
Cutaneous filariasis	0	-	-	++
Malaria	0	+	+	++
Cysticercosis	+	+	++	+
Leishmaniasis	+	+	+	+
Chagas diseases	0	0	+	0

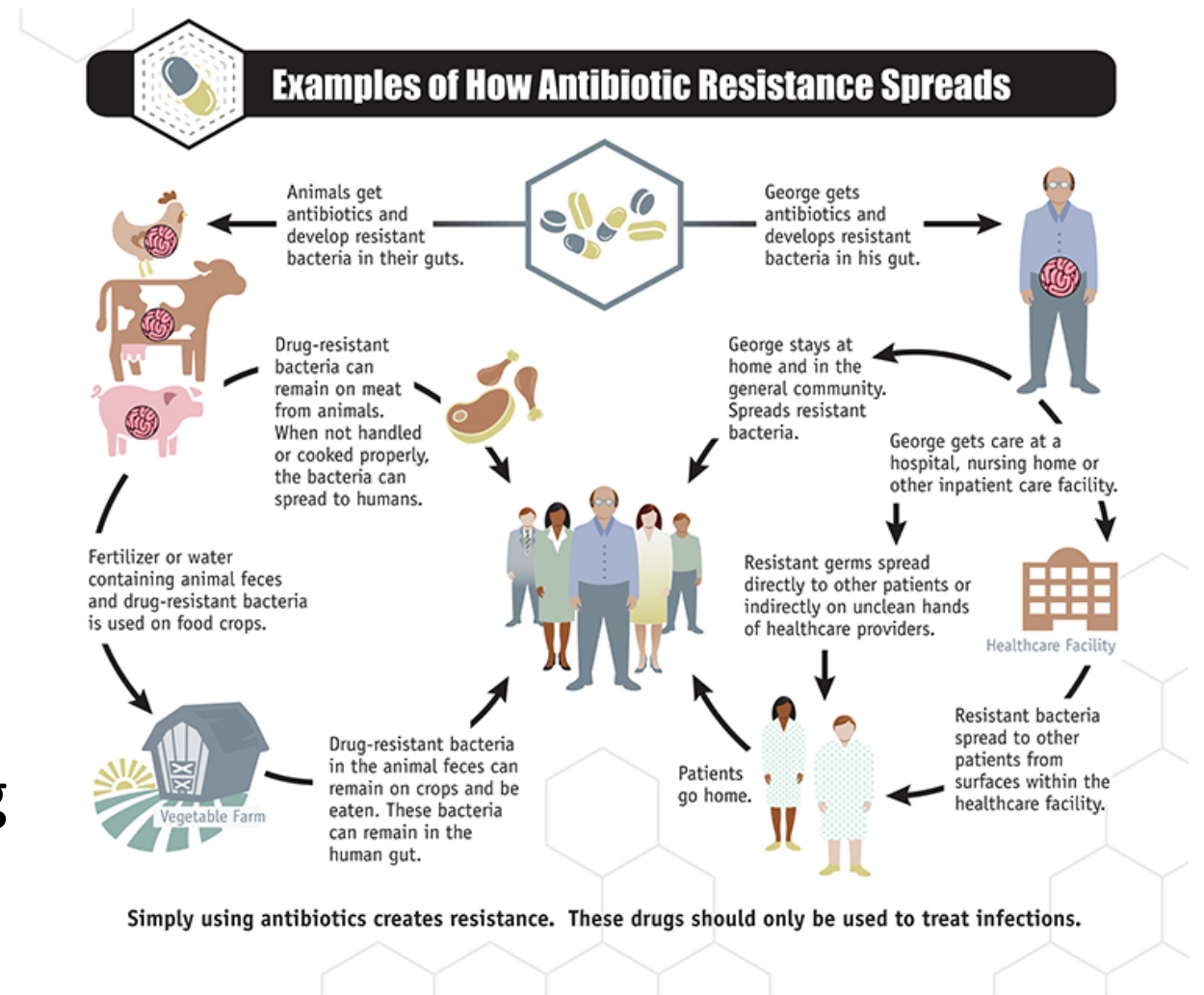
- ESCMID noted the vulnerability of the EU to:
 - the reintroduction of **malaria** during migration because of re-colonization by **Anopheles mosquitoes** of their previous habitats **in the Balkans**
 - potential health issues related to **migration from Latin America**, for example **Dengue** fever in Spain.



- Health Problem
 - increasing problem of **Taenia solium, neurocysticercosis** occurring in the USA,
 - **Entamoeba histolytica** amoebiasis has established autochtony (cycles of transmission) in some **European countries**
 - **leishmaniasis** is increasing in prevalence in the more **northern regions of Europe**.

Antimicrobial resistance

- Antimicrobial resistant micro-organisms are not only a local problem: they can spread rapidly throughout the world in
 - **humans, animals, vectors and food.**
- it is expected **that levels of resistance will change** according to the pattern of migration and other movement.



Non-infectious diseases

- **Alcohol abuse** among male Indian immigrants, especially Sikhs, is increasing and reflected in **higher mortality rates associated with cirrhosis of the liver**, which are twice as high as they are for men born in England.
- **Drug abuse** also may be an emerging problem among immigrants
 - In Amsterdam, about half of people using methadone bus outreach programs are non-Dutch,
 - quarter of all young women who leave drug Youth Advice Centers prematurely are from other countries;
 - 45% of detainees in youth penitentiaries are migrant children.

Table 1. Health status of newly arrived migrants

Diagnosis	Study reference ¹⁵		Study reference ¹⁰	
	Number	%	Number	%
Respiratory tract infection	744	23	22	6.7
Rheumatological	591	18	1	0.3
Headache/neurological	325	10	13	4.0
Epigastric pain	297	9		
Dermatological conditions	261	8	7	2.1
Allergic reactions or skin erythema	248	8		
Psychiatric conditions	177	5	7	2.1
Injuries	175	5	66	20.3
Dental problems	99	3		
Cardiac disease	92	3	10	3.1
Gastroenteritis	51	2	34	10.4
Gynaecological/obstetric	43	10	48	14.7
Fever	35	1		
Diabetes mellitus/metabolic	27	1	9	2.8
Genitourinary disease	13	0	4	1.2
Frostbite	5	0		21.9
Unknown			34	10.4
Total	3280	100	326	100

Migranti in Constanta

- 25 cetateni sirieni
 - 21 adulti, 4 copii
 - 7-50 ani
- 157 cetateni din Iran si Irak
 - 101 adulti, 57 copii (1 copil 6 luni)
- 66 cetateni din Irak, Pakistan si Afganistan
 - 42 adulti, 24 copii



Padurea Dumbraveni



Marea Neagra

UKRAINA

- COVID-19
 - Rata de vaccinare scazuta (COVID, alte vaccinuri)
 - 33% of the adult population of Ukraine had been vaccinated against COVID-19
 - Gripa
 - HIV – Ucraina are a doua cea mai mare epidemie de HIV din Europa de Est și Asia Centrală
 - Tratament gratuit
 - TB
 - Incidenta crescuta de TB
 - 42.2 cases per 100 000 people in 2020
 - Drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) remains a public health threat in the country
 - Depistare active, Tratament
 - HVB, HCV
 - Depistare active, Tratament
 - Difterie
 - Alerta , vaccinarea populatiei vulnerabile cu varsta >50 ani
 - Polio
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Conclusions

- The range of health issues that can be associated with migration is inevitably broad.
- It includes **communicable and noncommunicable diseases**, injuries associated with work environments, and psychological problems.
- The health of migrants thus has **social and economic consequences** for host countries as well as for migrants and their families.
- The process of migration within and into the EU includes changing and emerging trends in health.



Va multumesc pentru atentie!

