

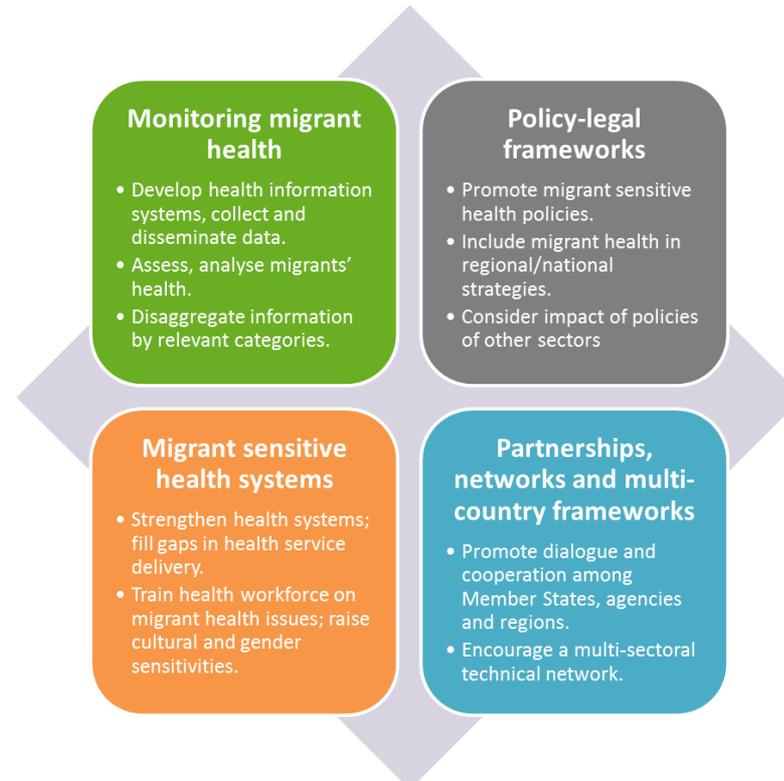


# Salute e Migrazioni: Strategie per monitorare la salute dei migranti in Europa e nel Mediterraneo

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*WORKSHOP «LE TEMATICHE DI SANITÀ PUBBLICA DEL SEMESTRE DI PRESIDENZA ITALIANA dell'UE:  
SVILUPPI ED OPPORTUNITÀ A LIVELLO NAZIONALE E REGIONALE» Ministero della salute - Roma, 31 marzo 2015*

## II «working framework» - 1



**Selected action points derived from the WHA Resolution on the Health of Migrants [2008]. Modified from: 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) Global Consultation report “Health of migrants – the way forward” .**



## II «working framework» - 2

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Priorities to address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure the standardization and comparability of data on migrant health.</li><li>• Increase the better understanding of trends and outcomes through the appropriate disaggregation and analysis of migrant health information in ways that account for the diversity of migrant populations.</li><li>• Improve the monitoring of migrants' health-seeking behaviours, access to and utilization of health services, and increase the collection of data related to health status and outcomes for migrants.</li><li>• Identify and map: 1) good practices in monitoring migrant health; 2) policy models that facilitate equitable access to health for migrants; and 3) migrant-inclusive health systems models and practices.</li><li>• Develop useful data that can be linked to decision-making and the monitoring of the impact of policies and programmes.</li></ul>   |
| Key actions           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify key indicators that are acceptable and useable across countries.</li><li>• Promote the inclusion of migration variables in existing census, national statistics, targeted health surveys and routine health information systems, as well as in statistics from sectors such as housing, education, labour and migration.</li><li>• Use innovative approaches to collect data on migrants beyond traditional instruments such as vital statistics and routine health information systems.</li><li>• Clearly explain to migrants why health related data is being collected and how this can benefit them, and have safeguards in place to prevent use of data in a discriminatory or harmful fashion.</li><li>• Raise awareness about data collection methods, uses, and data sharing related to migrant health among governments, civil society, and international organizations.</li><li>• Produce a global report on the status of migrants' health including country-by-country progress reports.</li></ul> |

**Outline for an Operational Framework on migrant health: priorities to address and key actions to monitor Migrant health (set by the Global Consultation “Health of migrants – the way forward” 2010)**



## Il «working framework» - 3

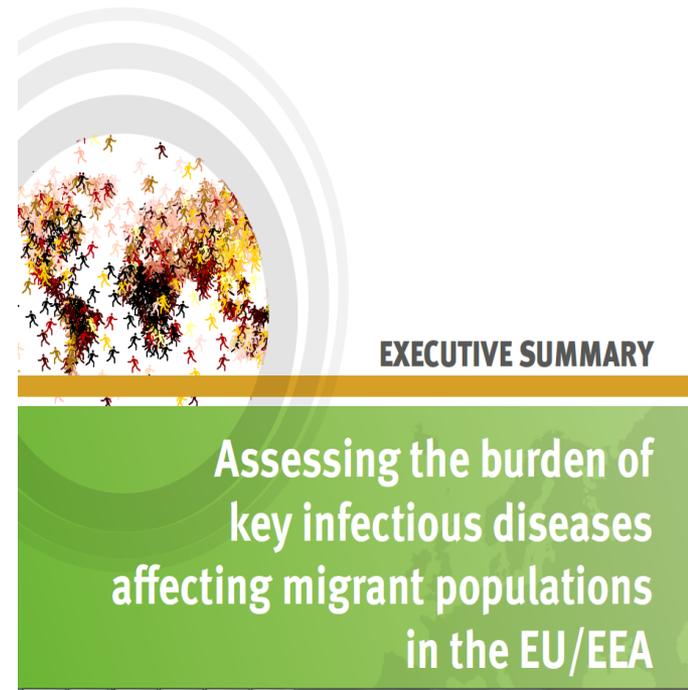


### Recenti studi condotti su Migranti e malattie infettive in particolare:

**Assessing the burden of key infectious diseases affecting migrant populations in the EU/EEA**

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.  
Stockholm: ECDC; 2014

available at <http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/assessing-burden-disease-migrant-populations.pdf>



## Alcuni contributi dell'ISS/CNESPS al Monitoraggio della Salute dei Migranti (2013-2016)

1. Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti (indicazioni per la raccolta e analisi dati)

- Progetto Europeo/ECDC MoMih

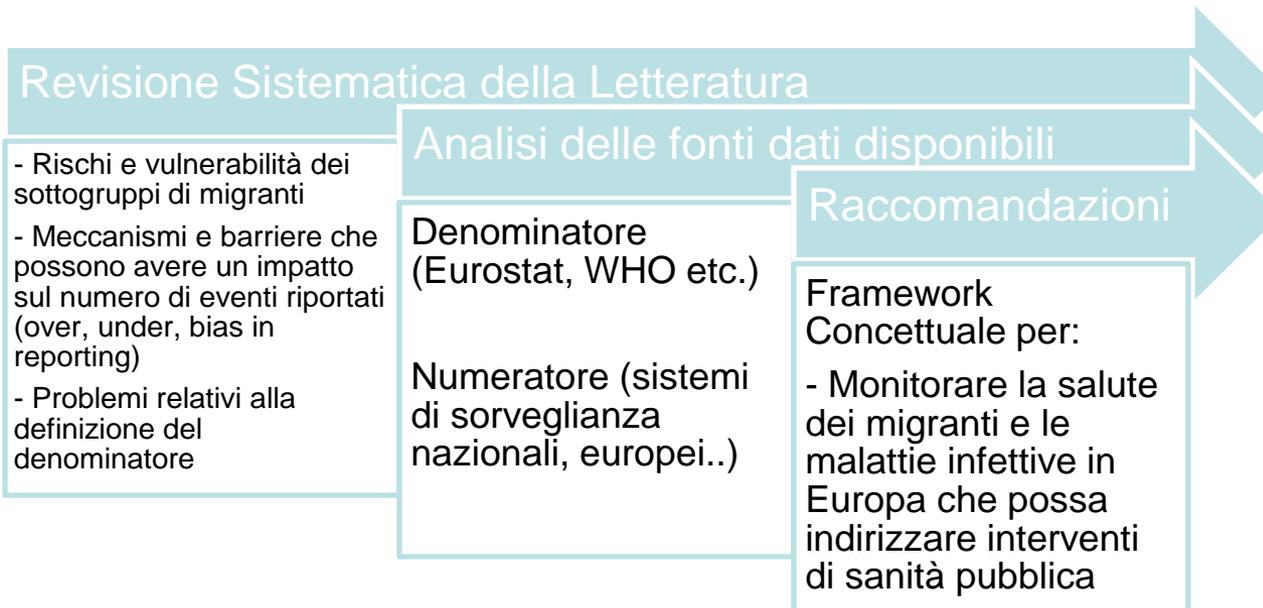
2. Procedure di Screening dei Migranti in Entrata in UE e Paesi non UE

- Progetto Europeo/ECDC: MoMih
- Progetto Mediterraneo/Ministero della Salute: MedPremier

3. Rafforzare le conoscenze sul controllo delle malattie infettive prevenibili da vaccino nel bacino del mediterraneo

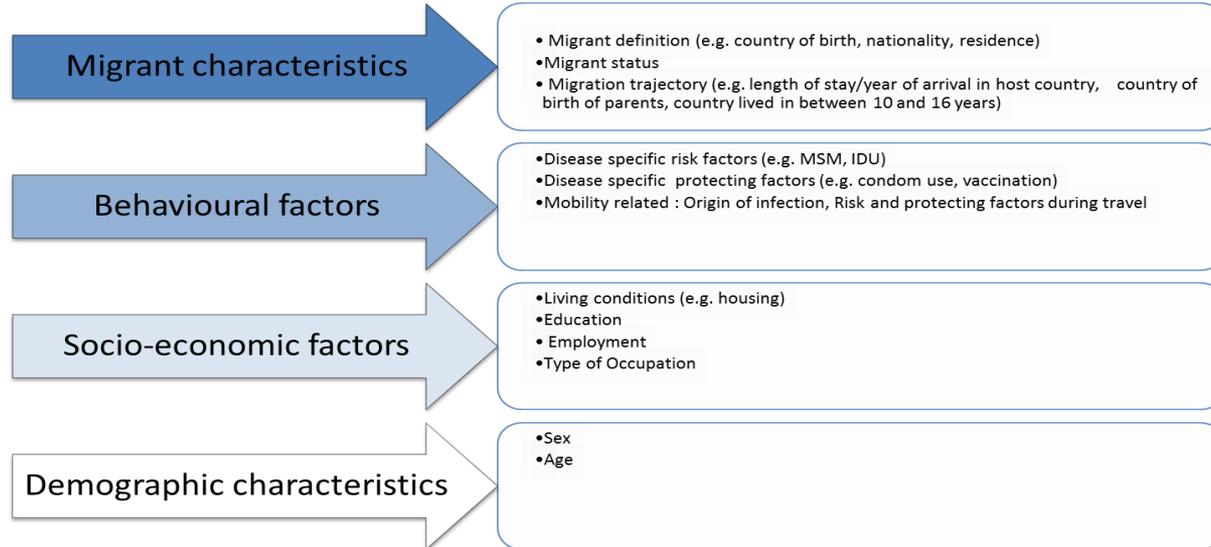
- Progetto Mediterraneo /Ministero della Salute: ProVacMed

# 1. Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: aspetti relativi alla raccolta e analisi dati



# Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: aspetti relativi alla raccolta e analisi dati

## **Variabili** da considerare

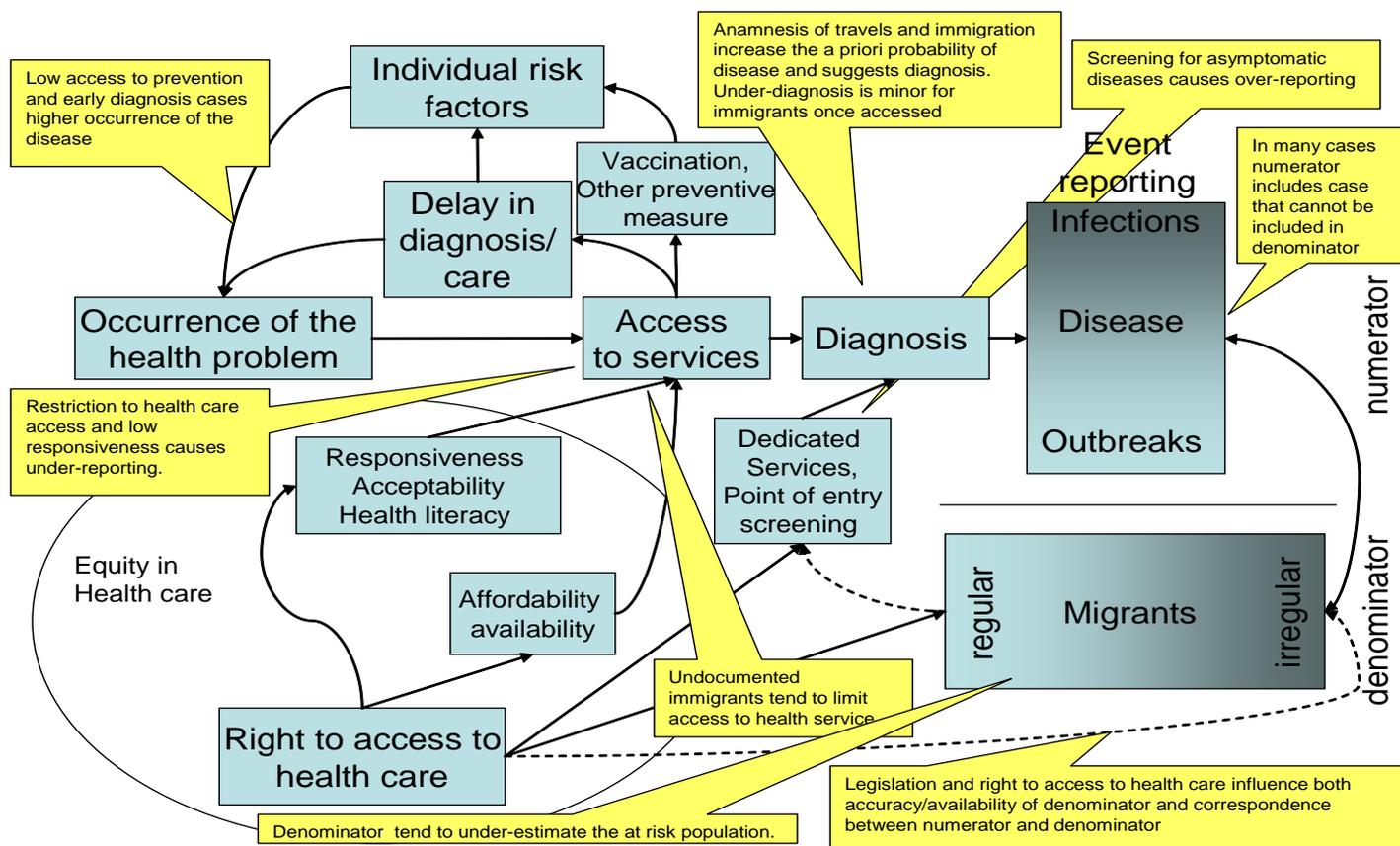


Specific migration related issues

Overlap with indigenous population

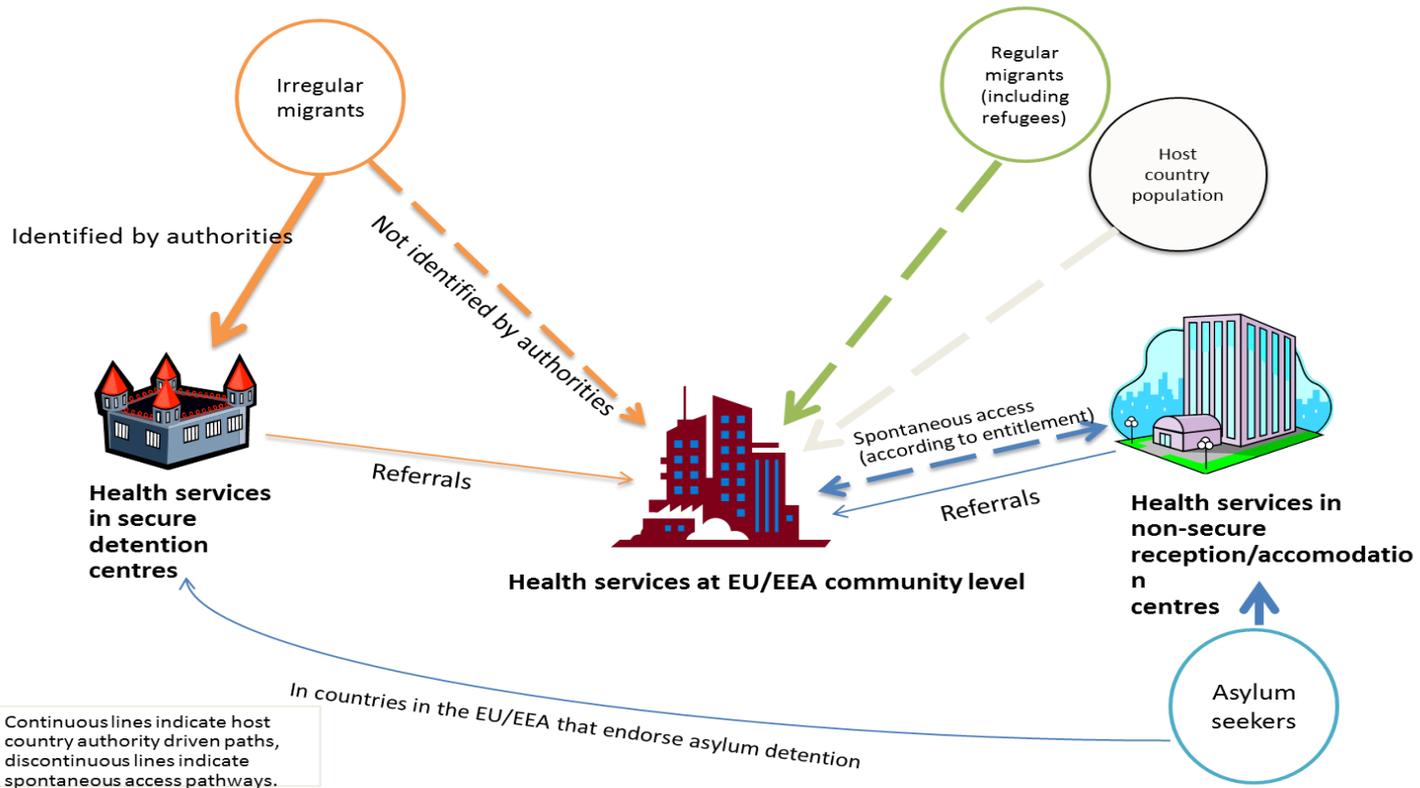
# Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: aspetti relativi alla raccolta dati e analisi dati

Interazione tra *l'accesso ai servizi* e *gli indicatori* di monitoraggio delle malattie infettive

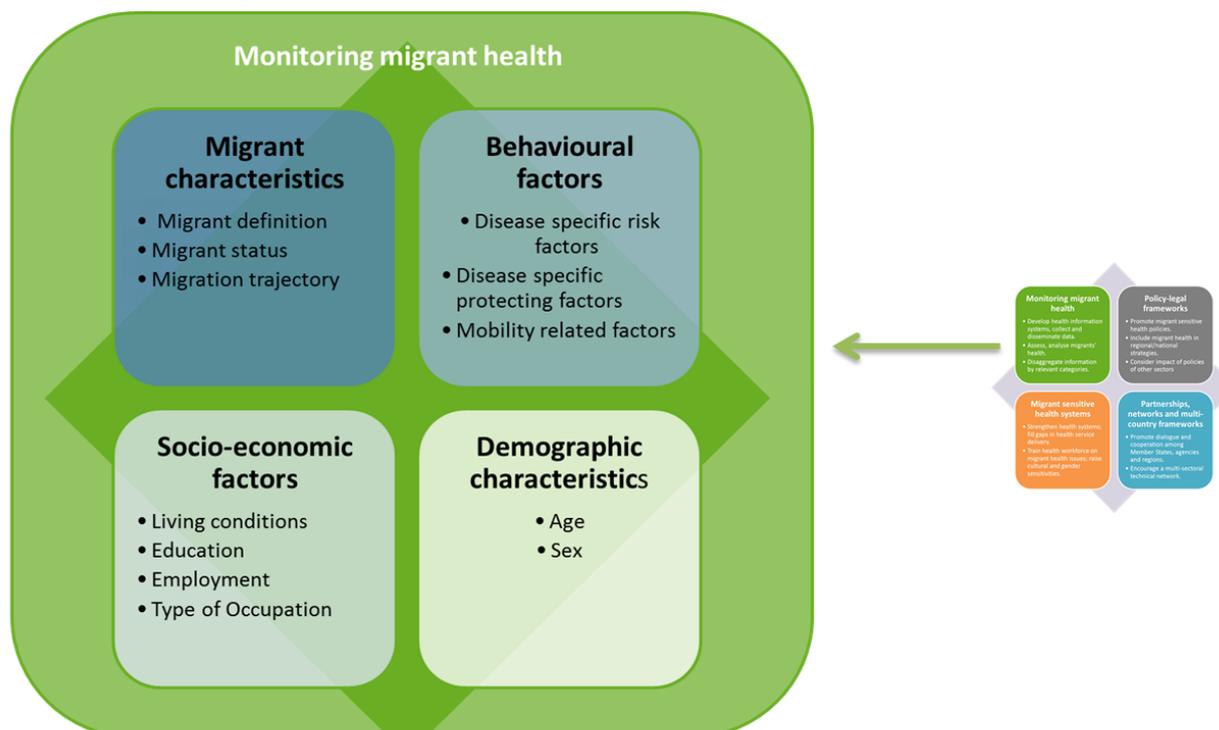


# Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: aspetti relativi alla raccolta dati

## Flussi dati della sorveglianza legati allo stato del migrante



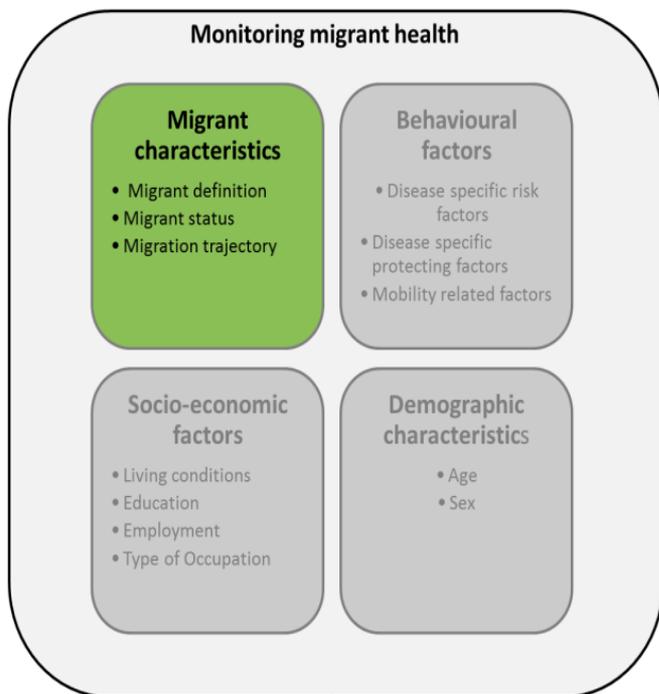
# Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: indicazioni per la raccolta dati



Specific migration related issues

Overlap with indigenous population

## Framework Concettuale per il Monitoraggio Malattie Infettive nei migranti: indicazioni per la raccolta dati (esempio variabili migrante)



| Variable               | Variable Description  | Advantages   | Disadvantages   |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Country of birth       | Country of birth of patients                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relatively easy to define</li> <li>- Available by age and sex in Eurostat data on migrants</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Does not allow for country nationals born abroad</li> <li>-Provides no information about sub-groups and can mask important differences</li> <li>-Second + generation migrants are not included in this definition.</li> </ul> |
| Country of nationality | Identifies the country where the patient is registered as citizen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relatively easy to define</li> <li>- Available by age and sex in Eurostat data on migrants</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies for granting nationality vary across countries</li> <li>- Migrants and non-migrants can have more than one nationality</li> </ul>   |
| Region of origin       | Identifies where from the patient is originating.                 |  | Could be interpreted as country of birth/citizenship or with ethnic connotations  |

## 2. Procedure di Screening dei Migranti in Entrata in UE e Paesi non UE

### ECDC/MoMIH



### Italian MoH/MedPreMier

Screening for infectious diseases among newly arriving migrants in EU/EEA

- Screening among migrants is one possibility for monitoring migrant health, currently implemented in a number of countries and,
- to verify how the migration flows to the EU/EEA are influencing screening practices/policies at national level is needed and relevant also for possible harmonization of screening practices of the EU/EEA countries

Rafforzamento della sorveglianza delle malattie trasmissibili in popolazioni migranti nella Regione del Mediterraneo:

Procedure di screening in Paesi non UE del Mediterraneo e Mar Nero (EpiSouth Network)

# Screening for infectious diseases among newly arriving migrants in EU/EEA

## Risultati

Tommi Kärki , Christian Napoli , Flavia Riccardo, Massimo Fabiani , Maria Grazia Dente , Manuel Carballo , Teymur Noori and Silvia Declich

Screening for Infectious Diseases among Newly Arrived Migrants in EU/EEA Countries—Varying Practices but Consensus on the Utility of Screening

*Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2014**, *11*, 11004-11014

# Risultati UE vs non-UE

## UE

- 28 Paesi (SM)
- Linee Guida disponibili: 56%
- Screening: 59%
- Screening per: TB (82%) & Epatite B (33%) & Epatite C (27%) & HIV (27%)
- Screening obbligatorio: 60%
- Ritiene che lo screening sia utile: 96%

## Non-UE (risultati preliminari)

- 20 (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Erzegovina, Egitto, FYROM, Israele, Giordania, Kosovo, Libano, Libia, Marocco, Montenegro, Palestina, Serbia, Siria, Tunisia, Turchia, Georgia, Armenia e Moldavia)
- Linee Guida disponibili: 25%
- Screening: 40%
- Screening per TB(100%) & HIV (100%)
- Screening obbligatorio: 100%
- Ritiene che lo screening sia utile: 100%

### 3. Rafforzare le conoscenze sul controllo delle malattie infettive prevenibili da vaccino nel bacino del mediterraneo

## I programmi vaccinali nei Paesi dell'area mediterranea: strategie e coperture (Rete ProVacMed):

### Obiettivi Specifici

- ❖ Promuovere la raccolta/scambio di informazioni su:
  - ❖ strategie vaccinali, comprese le informazioni sui programmi a livello sub-nazionale, per migliorare la conoscenza dei programmi vaccinali presenti nei paesi del bacino del mediterraneo
  - ❖ coperture vaccinali a livello nazionale, sub-nazionale e/o in sottogruppi di popolazione (ad es. donne gravide e popolazioni migranti)



**Grazie**

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e

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**che lavorano su questi Progetti.**

**E grazie a voi per l'attenzione!**