



Folkhälsomyndigheten

Asylum seekers -health evaluation and vaccination

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2015

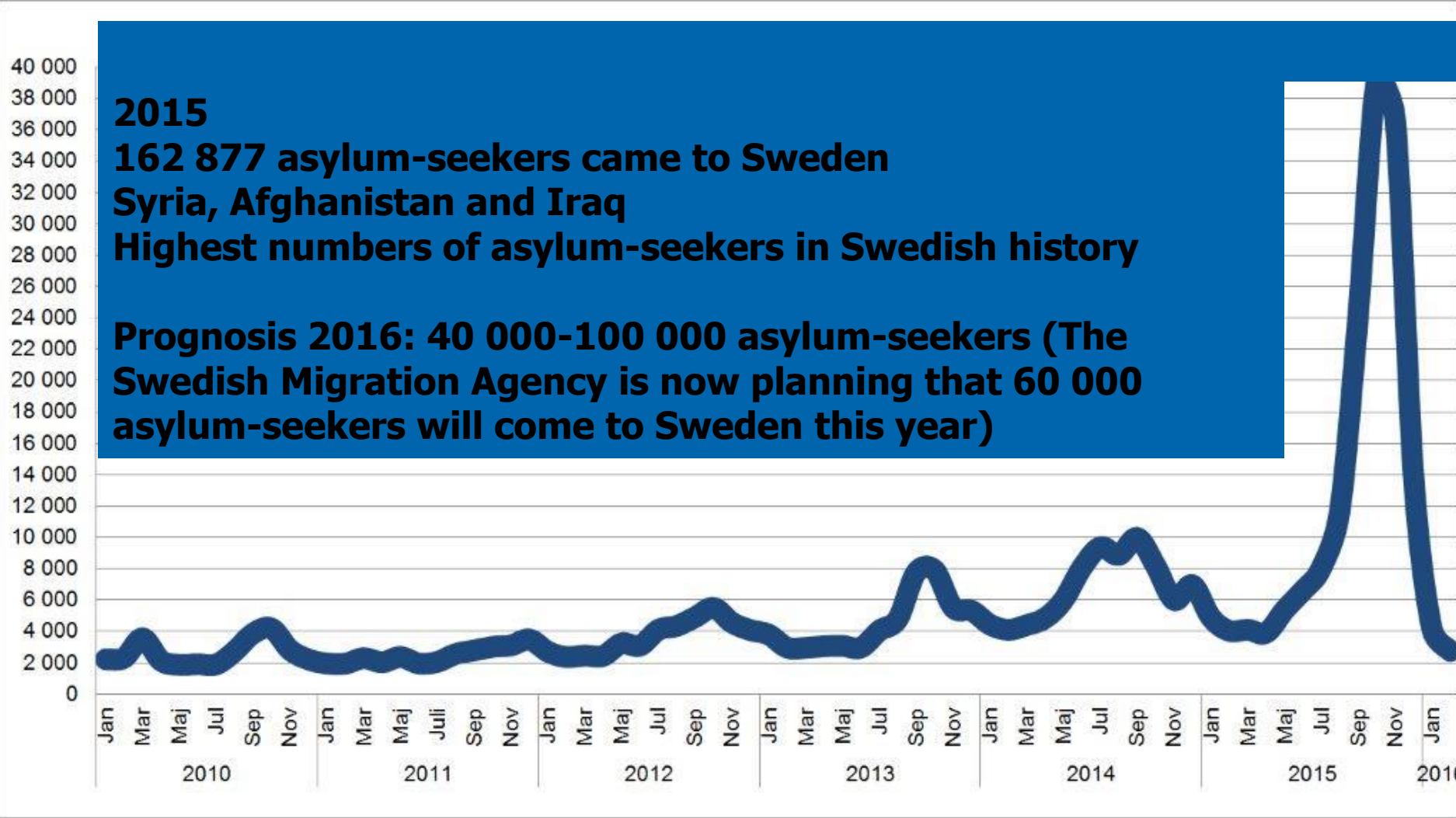
1,014,836 people made it into the EU zone by sea routes
3,771 either went missing or died (UNHCR)



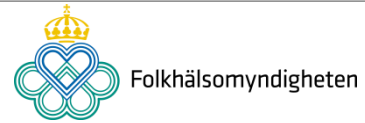
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Number of asylum-seekers in Sweden, per month

January 2010- January 2016



Source; The Swedish Migration Agency



Number of Asylum-seekers, 2015

<i>month</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>unaccompanied minors</i>
2015-01	4 896	3 319	1 577	1 483	543
2015-02	4 040	2 673	1 367	1 328	460
2015-03	4 117	2 732	1 385	1 294	447
2015-04	3 917	2 667	1 250	1 162	445
2015-05	5 376	3 757	1 619	1 950	1 133
2015-06	6 619	4 621	1 998	2 552	1 426
2015-07	8 065	5 712	2 353	3 210	1 880
2015-08	11 746	8 484	3 262	5 134	2 959
2015-09	24 307	17 445	6 862	9 740	4 712
2015-10	39 196	28 677	10 519	17 495	9 339
2015-11	36 726	25 383	11 343	18 155	8 808
2015-12	13 872	9 258	4 614	6 881	3 217
Totalt	162 877	114 728	48 149	70 384	35 369
				18 300 younger than 6 years	50 % of the children were unaccompanied minors

Source: The Swedish Migration Agency

November 2015

Recommendations to healthcare workers

Vaccination till människor på flykt www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se

Facilitate decision for early vaccination of asylum-seekers

Recommending that:

- health screening and vaccination should be done as soon as possible
- vaccination should be done at first contact
- children younger than 5 years of age should be prioritized
- a child without documented vaccination should be defined as unvaccinated
- adults should be vaccinated

Ålder	Vaccination när dokumentation är osäker eller saknas
0–5 månader	Erbjud tidigast vid 2,5 månaders ålder vaccin mot difteri (D), stelkramp (T), kikhosta (aP), polio (IPV), Hib, hepatit B och pneumokocker (PCV) enligt NVP.
från 6 månader till 12 månader	Erbjud vid första besöket vaccin mot difteri (D), stelkramp (T), kikhosta (aP), polio (IPV), Hib, hepatit B och pneumokocker (PCV) enligt NVP.
från 1 år till < 6 år	Erbjud vid första besöket vaccin mot difteri (D), stelkramp (T), kikhosta (aP), polio (IPV), Hib, hepatit B och pneumokocker (PCV) enligt NVP. Vaccination mot mässling, påssjuka, röda hund (MPR)* erbjuds från 1 års ålder.
från 6 år till 18 år	Erbjud vid första besöket vaccin mot difteri (D), stelkramp (T), kikhosta (aP), polio (IPV), hepatit B och mot mässling, påssjuka, röda hund (MPR)*, **.
från 18 år och äldre	Vid första besöket erbjud vaccin mot mässling, påssjuka, röda hund (MPR)*, **. Om möjligt, när bedömd som ovaccinerad, erbjud även vaccin mot difteri (D) och vaccin mot tetanus (T) samt polio (IPV), alternativt som påfyllnadsdos; difteri (d), stelkramp (T), kikhosta (ap), polio (IPV). Alla från Afghanistan erbjuds vaccin mot polio (IPV)

December 2015, the Swedish Government commissioned PHAS to:

Investigate and analyze the need for vaccination of asylum-seekers

To be reported 30th of April 2016

Aims

- Investigate and analyze the need for vaccination of asylum-seekers
- To propose measures to facilitate this work at the health care services, including child- and school health care in order to, as soon as possible, offer vaccinations to asylum-seekers according to recommendations/programmes

Methods

Gathered information

- Vaccination programmes in the asylum-seekers' home countries
- Recommendations of vaccination of asylum-seekers in other European countries
- Literature Review

Identified potential barriers to vaccination and measures to overcome these

- Consulted other stakeholders; healthcare representatives, authorities and NGOs
- Questionnaire to all county councils in Sweden

Work was done in collaboration with another group at the PHAS, commissioned to improve health screening for asylum seekers, and information from this was also included into this report

Results

- There is a large need for vaccinations, but varies with age, country/region of origin, social status etc.
- Asylum seekers and their children experience difficulties to have knowledge and documentation on previously vaccinations

Results

- In 19 out of 21 county councils health-screening for asylum-seeking children and families with children was done within 6 months
- Only 9 out of 21 counties included vaccination planning at first visit
- Health-screening was only done in 44 % of all asylum-seekers (2014)

Lack of interpreters. Lack of interpreted written information

Difficult to know where the asylum-seekers live and how to contact them

Health-care differs in different regions

-what the health-screening includes and also on how the healthcare for asylum-seekers is organized

Jämtland housed in collective accommodations, mobile-teams

Stockholm housed in decentralised accommodations

The challenges that the asylum-seekers and their children experience are:

- lack of knowledge of existing services
- a shortfall in the availability of interpreting services
- moving to many places before settled

This especially accounts for young unaccompanied asylum-seekers

Estimated extra number of vaccine doses needed according to the number of asylum-seekers that came to Sweden in 2015

Number of doses

105 000	DTP
170 000	MMR
100 000	Polio
40 000	Hepatitis B
18 000	PCV
6 500	HPV

Proposed measures to facilitate vaccinations

- Identity number should be given early in the asylum-seeking process to be used within the healthcare medical record systems (investigation of this is ongoing and done by the tax authorities)
- Extended prescription right for nurses
nurses to be entitled to prescribe vaccination included in the NIP, 0-18 years of age (PHAS is reviewing the possibility of an extension)
- Develop a guide about complementary vaccination to asylum-seekers will be done in collaboration with Child and School Health care (Rikshandboken)
- Assessment of the increased need of vaccines
- Access to information about shortness of vaccines and about available vaccines

Important to facilitate health-screening and vaccination so that healthcare resources can be better used to take care of the overall humanitarian consequences of this catastrophe

