Refugee Mental Health and Primary Care



Connecting Early to Primary Care

- Complete medical history and exam
- Screening for infectious and chronic disease
- Management of acute and chronic conditions

Relationship

- Prenatal care, well baby/child care
- Family planning
- Mental health
- Referrals as needed: medical, social, community

Stress and trauma may manifest in different ways at different points in the migration trajectory



People may need and want different supports

Common concerns

- Sleep disturbance
- Symptoms of depression
- Symptoms of anxiety
- Symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder
- Somatic symptoms: chronic pain, headaches, etc
- Learning, concentration, memory difficulties
- Fatigue



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Exposure to trauma does not necessarily lead to post-traumatic stress disorder



Mental health strongly influenced by conditions of migration and resettlement



Post-Migration and Well-Being

- Uncertain immigration status
- Communication/language gaps
- Employment
- Poverty/financial stressors
- Housing instability
- Separation from family and ongoing insecurity
- Loss of social status
- Acculturation
- Gender and family role changes
- Social isolation
- Discrimination, racism
- Unmet expectations





Prioritize resilience promotion over illness management

Focus on meeting social concerns

Promoting Resilience

Safety

Learning English

Education

Recreation and exercise

Safe housing

Employment

Health care

Friendships and social connections

Financial stability

Community Partnerships

Refugee shelters

Settlement agencies and workers

Language schools

Community centres

Social assistance agencies

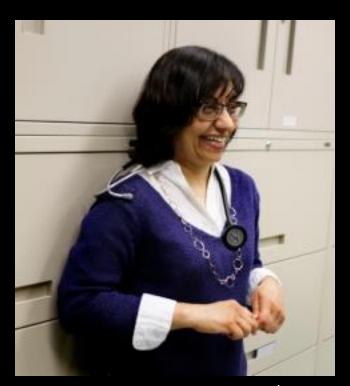
Public schools

Public Health Agencies Communitybased counsellors

Employment agencies

Role of primary care providers

- Supportive counseling
- Education
- Counseling on lifestyle changes
- Connecting with social and community resources
- Pharmacotherapy as needed
- Referrals to mental health specialist as needed



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Relationships, trust, time









Do NOT specifically screen for exposure to trauma

- May cause more harm than benefit in wellfunctioning individuals
- Be alert for somatic symptoms and functional impairments that may signal underlying mental health issues

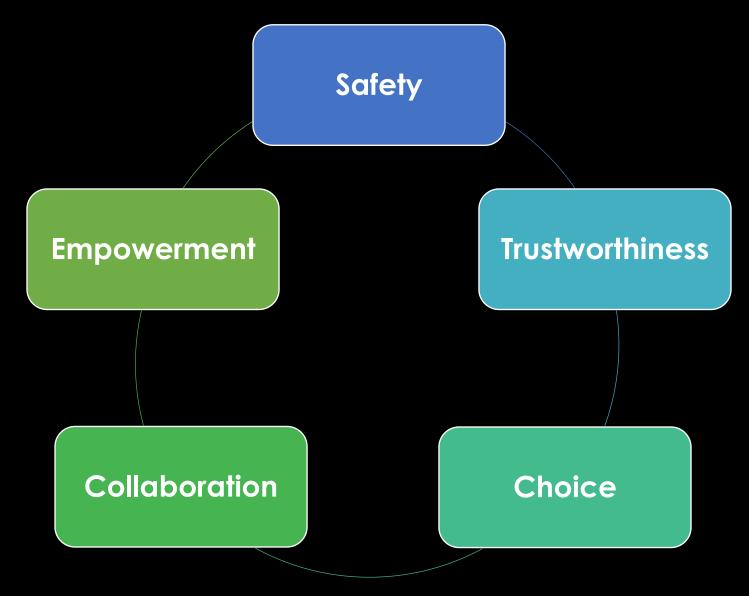
GUIDELINES

CMAJ

Evidence-based clinical guidelines for immigrants and refugees

Kevin Pottie MD MCISc, Christina Greenaway MD MSc, John Feightner MD MSc, Vivian Welch MSc PhD, Helena Swinkels MD MHSc, Meb Rashid MD, Lavanya Narasiah MD MSc, Laurence J. Kirmayer MD, Erin Ueffing BHSc MHSc, Noni E. MacDonald MD MSc, Ghayda Hassan PhD, Mary McNally DDS MA, Kamran Khan MD MPH, Ralf Buhrmann MDCM PhD, Sheila Dunn MD MSc, Arunmozhi Dominic MD, Anne E. McCarthy MD MSc, Anita J. Gagnon MPH PhD, Cécile Rousseau MD, Peter Tugwell MD MSc; and coauthors of the Canadian Collaboration for Immigrant and Refugee Health

Principles of Trauma-Informed Care



Cultural Humility

- Ongoing self-reflection and selfcritique
- Reflect on our own values, perspectives, biases
- Question assumptions
- Consider power imbalances
- Seek to understand other person's values, beliefs, priorities
- Validation of individual/family's strengths and resilience



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"While every refugee's story is different and their anguish personal, they all share a common thread of uncommon courage – the courage not only to survive, but to persevere and rebuild their shattered lives."

Antonio Guterres, former U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, 2005 Current UN Secretary General of United Nations





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