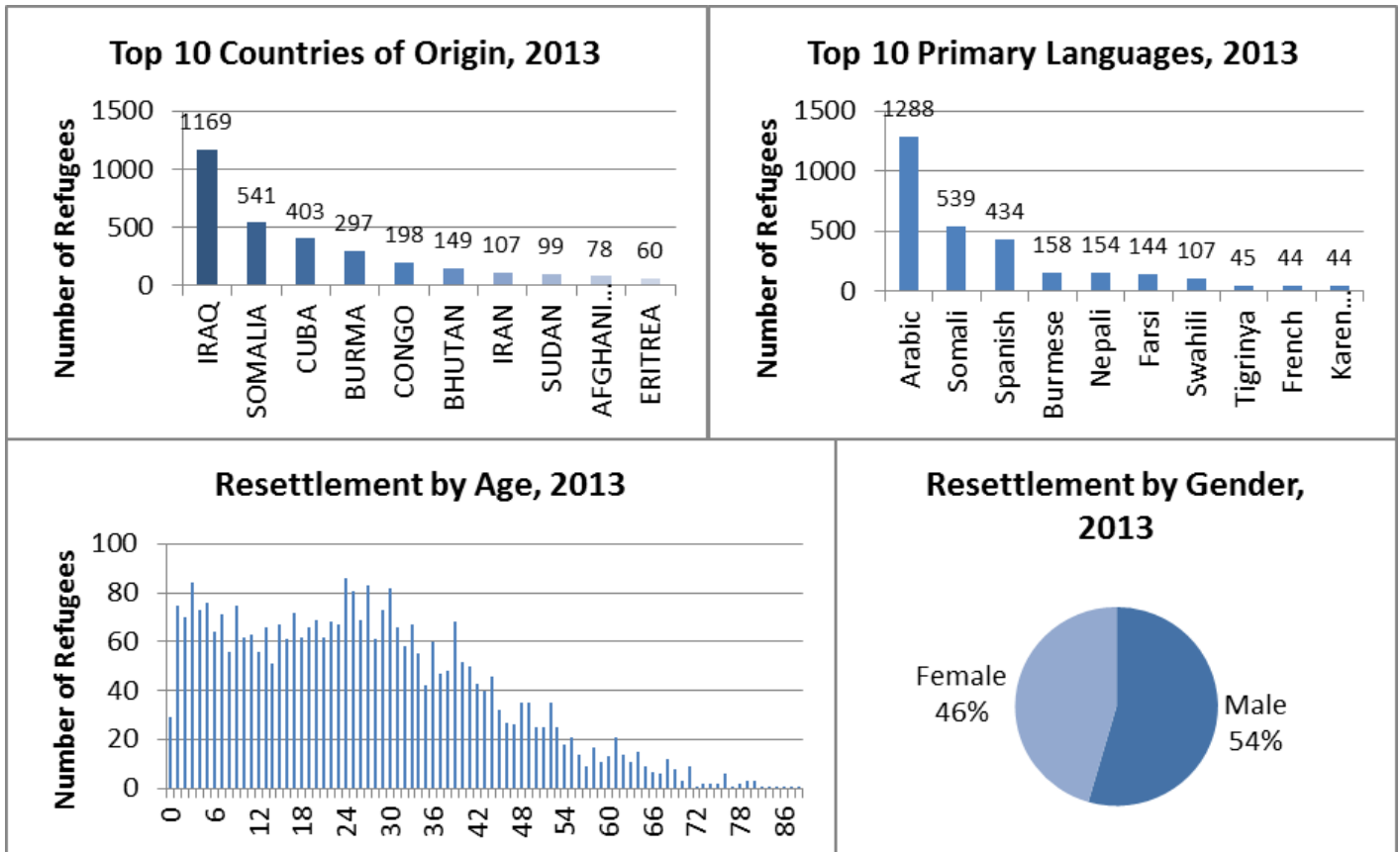


Refugee Health Overview

Demographics

Each year, Arizona resettles more than 3,000 refugees. Since the inception of the Arizona refugee resettlement program 30 years ago, Arizona has welcomed more than 60,000 refugees from 109 countries speaking 126 languages and dialects. Refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and other special immigrants are legal immigrants as indicated by their I-94. They are immediately eligible upon arrival for social services, such as AHCCCS, SSI, and ALTECS.



Common Health Concerns

Behavioral Health

PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance abuse rates are very high across refugee populations, with some studies reporting rates higher than 50%.

Many refugees witnessed violence, armed conflict, sexual assault, and torture before resettlement.

In addition to trauma experienced overseas, issues like financial insecurity, language barriers, racism, and acculturation also contribute to behavioral health challenges.

Dental

Dental problems are one of the highest refugee health needs upon arrival.

Because RMAP and AHCCCS do not cover adult dental services, many of these issues go untreated.

For more refugee health data, visit AZRefugeeHealth.org

Chronic Diseases

Due to lifestyle changes, some refugees begin to develop chronic diseases like heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension after arrival.

Infectious Disease

Many refugees are coming from countries with low vaccination rates, prevalent parasitic infections, and low access to care. Below is a listing of some of the most common infectious diseases seen in refugees populations in Arizona.

Refugee Infectious Disease Incidence, 2013	
HEPATITIS B	113
COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	57
TUBERCULOSIS	18
SALMONELLOSIS	7
MALARIA	5

Barriers to Care

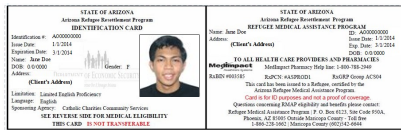
Refugees often face many healthcare access challenges. The specific barriers vary significantly between individuals, but some common barriers include:

- Inadequate interpreter services
- Conflicting communication style
- Desire to maintain modesty and gender preferences in seeking and accepting care
- Traditional gender roles
- Poor understanding of health care system
- Conflict between traditional beliefs and Western medicine
- Low adherence to preventive care
- Lack of follow-up care
- Low levels of education and literacy
- Limited health literacy
- High cost of care
- Transportation difficulty
- Unfamiliarity with modern amenities
- Stresses of resettlement

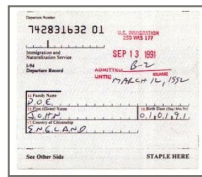
Refugee Health Pathway

Refugee Medical Assistance Program

The Refugee Medical Assistance Program (RMAP) is a temporary, federally-funded health benefit program for refugees, asylees, and other special immigrants. It serves as insurance coverage for essential health services for the first 60 days after arrival to the US or the first 60 days after asylum is granted. Refugees will receive an RMAP card to claim these benefits.



RMAP Card



I-94 Form

screening to be completed to see a patient. Screening records can be request by contacting the screening clinic directly at (602) 506-6650 (Maricopa) or (520) 694-2919 (Pima). The health screening the following tests and procedures:

- Patient Medical History
- Full Physical Exam
- Brief Mental Health Assessment
- Tuberculosis Screen and Chest X-Ray
- Hepatitis B/Hepatic Function Test
- HIV Test
- Lead Screening (< 16 years old)
- Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Syphilis Screening (> 12 years old)
- Anemia/Eosinophilia Screening
- Ova and Parasites Screening
- Malaria Screening
- Hansen's Disease Test
- Immunizations

Domestic Health Screening

All refugees are entitled to a comprehensive preventive health screening within 60 days of arrival or being granted asylum. The intent of this exam is to determine if the refugee has any communicable diseases. You do not need to wait for the

Refugee Health Program Resources

Cultural Competency

Community Profiles provide a brief overview of common beliefs, experiences, and health concerns of specific refugee communities.

Health Literacy

Translated Health Materials in the 11 most common spoken refugee lan-

guages support effective health education with refugee patients.

Language Access

"I Speak" Cards allow patients to easily indicate their language needs to their provider.

"Point to Your Language" chart allows providers to identify a patient's preferred language.

Services and Organizations

The Refuge Health Program also provides listings of community resources, such as local refugee-oriented organizations, refugee health training opportunities, and interpretations and translation services.

Please point to your language. We will arrange a qualified interpreter at no cost to you.