



Tackling TB in Under-Served Populations: A Resource for TB Control Boards and their partners

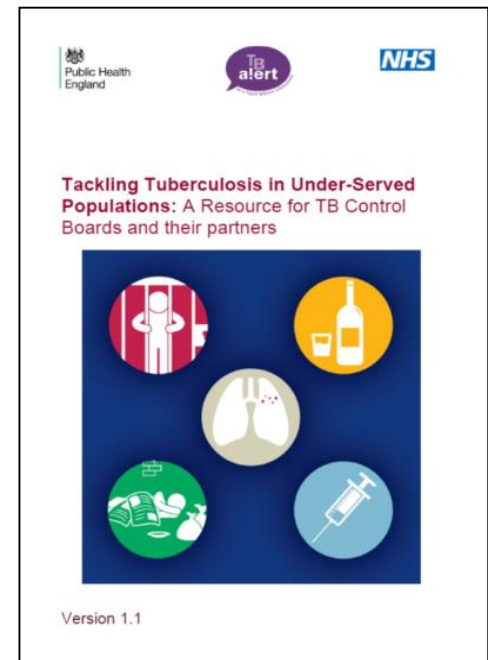
A closer look at Chapter 2: Under-served migrants

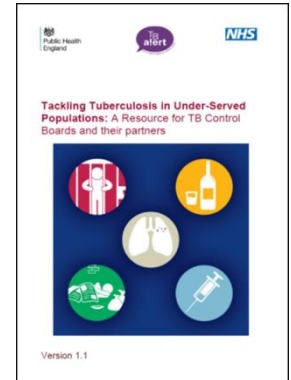
Available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-tuberculosis-in-under-served-populations>

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Purpose of the USP resource

- to improve our understanding of the health needs of USPs with TB
- to provide a resource to help tackle TB in USPs
- to provide in one place [hyperlinked](#) documents, information leaflets, other resources and exemplars of good practise
- to support the design and delivery of multi-agency programmes to better meet the needs of USPs
- Ultimately, to contribute to TB control in the wider population



Who are the under-served with TB?

For the purpose of the USP Resource, people considered as under-served include:

- *some migrants groups - including asylum seekers, refugees and those in immigration detention*
- people who are homeless
- people who misuse drugs or alcohol
- people in contact with the criminal justice system
- people with mental health needs

and what do we know about them... (next slide)

Under-served groups are most at risk of TB

TB cases with a social risk factor increased



Social risk groups:



are twice as likely to have infectious TB



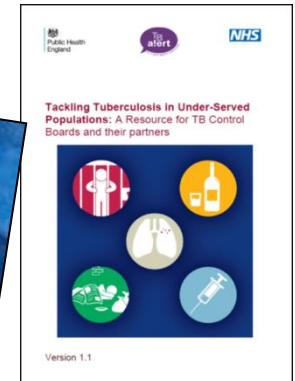
are twice as likely to die



Who are under-served migrants ?

These include:

- asylum seekers
- refugees
- those in immigration detention centres



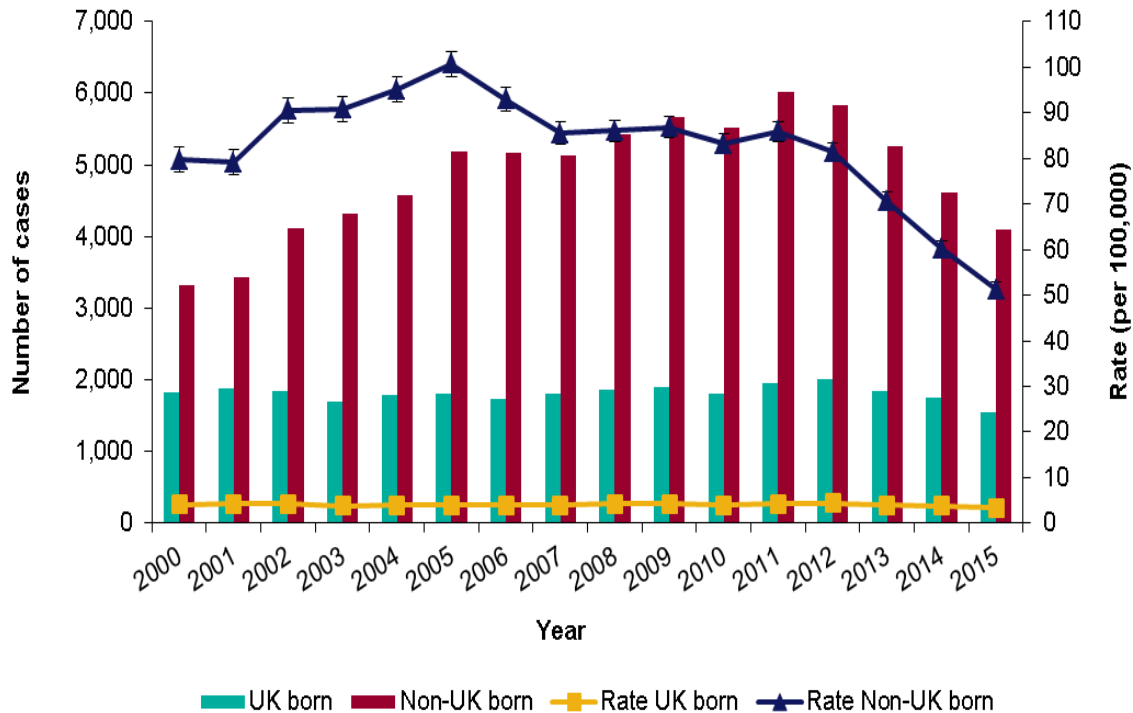
definitions and numbers are available (next slide)





Burden of TB among migrants

TB case notifications and rates by country of birth 2000-2015



In 2015:

- 73% of TB cases born abroad
- TB rates 15x higher in non-UK born
- Decline in cases born abroad over last 10yrs
- 60% of migrants who develop TB do so >5years after entry



Some of the challenges faced when working with migrant populations

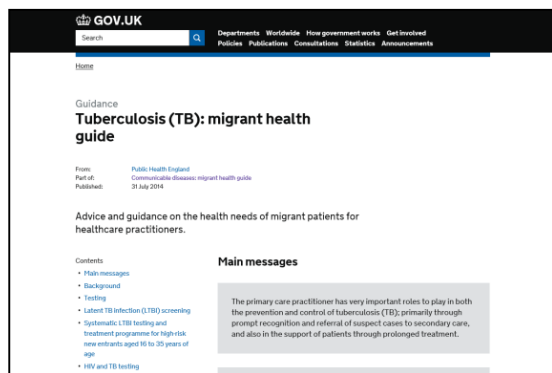
- language, cultural and information barriers
- treatment adherence and provision of DOT
- late diagnosis of TB
- Accommodating homeless TB patients with no recourse to public funds (NRPFs)



ACTIONS to support under-served migrants

1. Raise awareness of TB among:

- Migrant community groups (Exemplar 2.4)
- Healthcare providers including primary care
- local government and other organisations working with new migrants or who provide services to new migrants (see E2.1)
- CONSIDER using nationally developed TB Specialist Nurse Resource pack, a set of slides and speaker notes for TB nurses to use and adapt when raising awareness of TB among migrants, GPs, and other organisations providing services for migrants

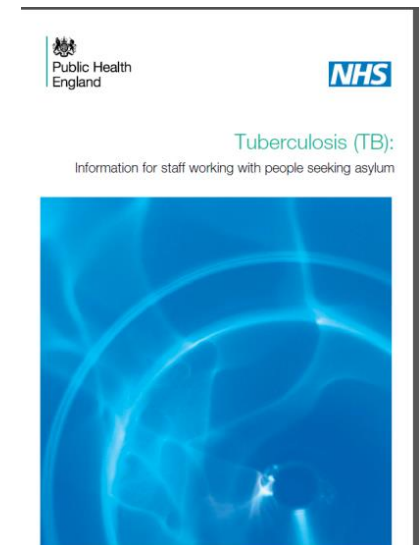
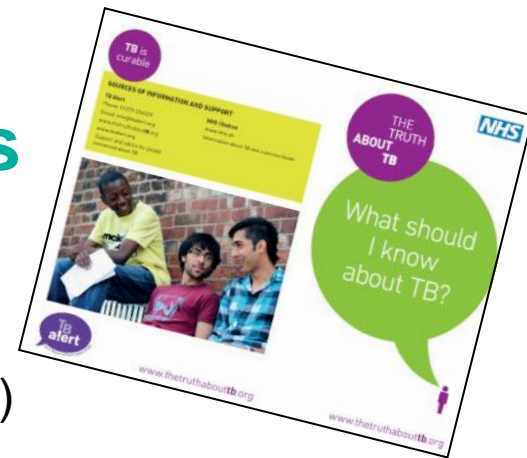




ACTIONS to support migrants

2. Raise awareness using:

- TB Alert 'Truth About TB' TB leaflets (multiple languages)
 - Right click TB leaflets and 'open hyperlink' to see examples
 - Available generically and for specific communities e.g. African Community / South Asian Community
- TB Alert 'Truth About TB' professional resources and slide sets
- PHEs TB web pages
- Migrant Health Guide
- National Knowledge Service leaflet
 - 'TB: Information for staff working with people seeking asylum'





ACTIONS to support migrants

3. Consider developing or supporting specialised primary care or community based services to support refugees and asylum seekers

Exemplar 2.4 - Doncaster health bus





ACTIONS to support migrants

4. Involve charitable and community groups to reach out to migrants

- employ TB staff with the necessary language skills to improve new migrant access and use of services
- provide awareness raising sessions to migrant community groups
- increase availability of appropriate interpreting services via “language line”

Exemplars:

- Latent TB infection case-finding among English for speakers of Other Languages) ESOL in Birmingham E2.5
- Cultural link worker in Leicestershire TB service E2.7





ACTIONS to support migrants

4. Front-line staff to work to increase the uptake of latent TB testing and treatment among new migrants

TB Alert / PHE LTBI toolkit



Exemplar:

Meridian practice: screening for LTBI and BBV in specialised GP practices for refugees and refused asylum seekers
E2.3

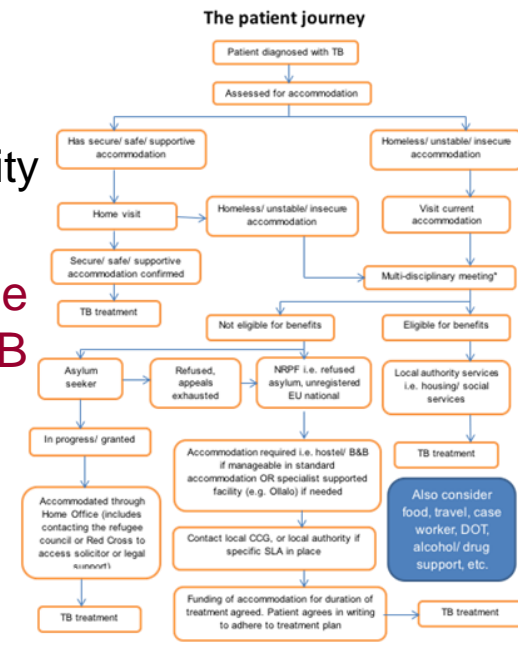


Related recommendation

5. Work to address the issues of homelessness & TB – which may apply to some migrants

The USP Resource provides many recommendations including:

- Streamlined accommodation pathways
 - to help house homeless TB patients
 - to help house TB patients ineligible for local authority funded accommodation (those with NRPFs) (Ch.6)
- TBCBs working with CCGs and local authorities to agree the best way to fund temporary housing for homeless TB patients, until treatment is completed (Ch.6)





OVERALL – USP Resource consists of 10 chapters

Chapter 1: defines who USPs are, outlines the burden of TB in these groups and maps where found in England

Chapters 2 to 6:

- take each USP in turn: defines them; outlines the burden of TB within these groups; discusses their challenges and makes recommendations on how to meet USP needs
- each chapter includes hyperlinked resources (e.g. leaflets & websites) exemplars of innovation and good practice to stimulate local action

Chapters 7, 8 and 9: outline roles and responsibilities of local government, TBCBs, CCGs and the third sector in meeting the needs of USPs

Chapter 10 outlines 'models of care' that can be used to meet the needs of USPs with TB

PLEASE do view and use the other chapters



Message from the National TB team

We hope this brief presentation raises awareness of the content of the USP Resource and helps you and your stakeholders develop services that better meet the needs of migrant populations

We encourage you to read the full USP Resource discuss it, work with it & share it as widely as possible

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-tuberculosis-in-under-served-populations>

Thank you