GLOBAL MIGRATION and EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES ATLANTA, 2002



THE CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND HIV

IS PUBLIC HEALTH FAILING MOBILE POPULATIONS?

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...the case of Tuberculosis

- 1/3 world's population is infected, with 3% increase of new cases/year
- 10% will develop active tuberculosis
- One active untreated TB will infect 10-15 persons/year
- 95% of new cases in the developing world
 >10% increase in Africa due to co-infection with HIV



... the case of HIV

- 60 million infected since mid 80's
- 40 million still living with HIV
- 800x increase risk for active TB if co-infection TB-HIV is present
- TB kills 15% of HIV infected persons



PUBLIC HEALTH and MOBILE POPULATIONS

• TB in foreign-born

- > The decrease in tuberculosis case rate among US-born people has been 3.5 times that of foreign-born people (Sahly&al, J.Infect. Dis.2001)
- > CDC reported that foreign-born accounted for 46% of new US cases of TB in 2000

MDR-TB in countries of low prevalence

- > In Australia: 90% of multi-resistant cases were born overseas (Yuen&al, J.Clin.Microbiol.1999)
- > In Netherlands: 76% of drug resistance occurred in foreign-born patients (van Weezenbeek, Int. J. Tuberc. Lung Dis. 1998)
- > In Canada: up to 92% of MDR-TB is imported (Granich, Public Health Rep.1998)



IS PUBLIC HEALTH FAILING MOBILE POPULATIONS?



Population Mobility

• Prevalence Gap ...for Tuberculosis ...for HIV

• Vulnerability

• Globalization

150 million live outside country of birth

- 2.5% population



ESTIMATED GLOBAL MOBILE POPULATIONS

Refugees /uprooted people 22 million (UNHCR 2002) \bullet **10 -15 million (ILO 2000) Undocumented Migrants** \mathbf{O} **International Travelers** 698 million (WTO 2000) \bullet **70-80 million (ILO 2001) Migrant Workers** ightarrow(IOM 2001) **Migrants Victims of Trafficking** 0,7 million \bullet

TOTAL

~ 800 million

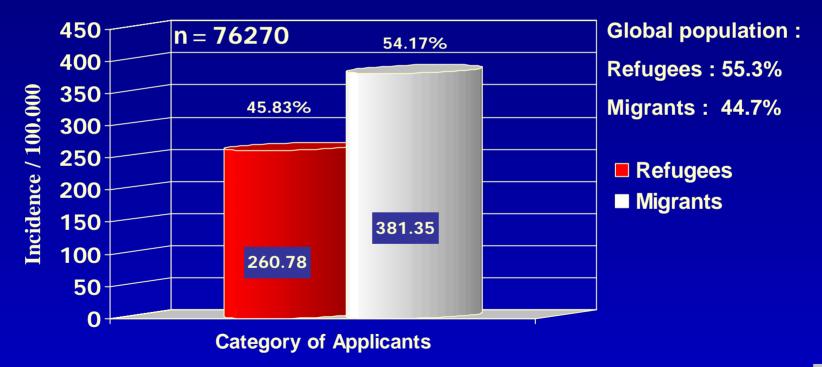


PARAMETERS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SCREENING OF MOBILE PEOPLE

- **PRE-ARRIVAL**
 - » <u>INCIDENCE RATE</u> in country of origin
 - » <u>CATEGORY</u> of applicants
 - » <u>OCCUPATION</u> in receiving country
 - » Expected LENGTH OF STAY in host country
- **POST-ARRIVAL**

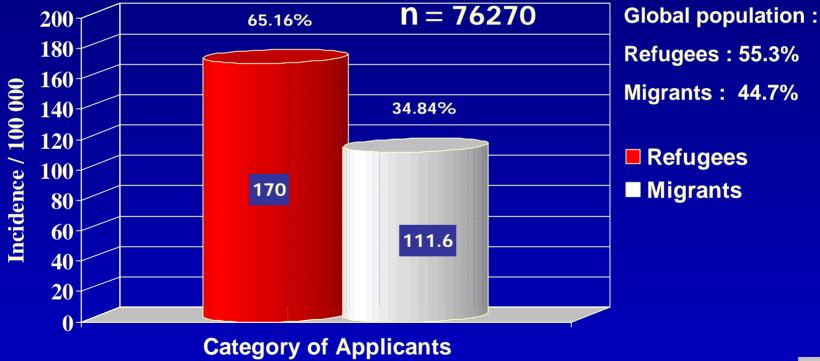


TB Incidence per Category of Applicants IOM Migrants in Year 2000 (per 100 000) (Preliminary data)



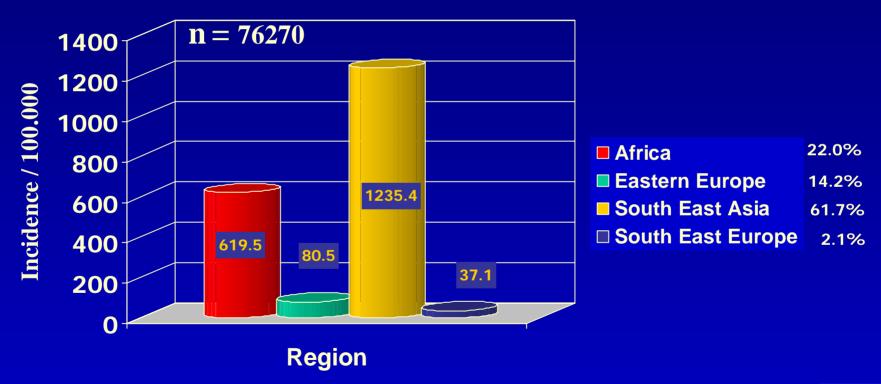


HIV Incidence per Category of Applicants IOM Migrants in Year 2000 (per 100 000) (Preliminary data)



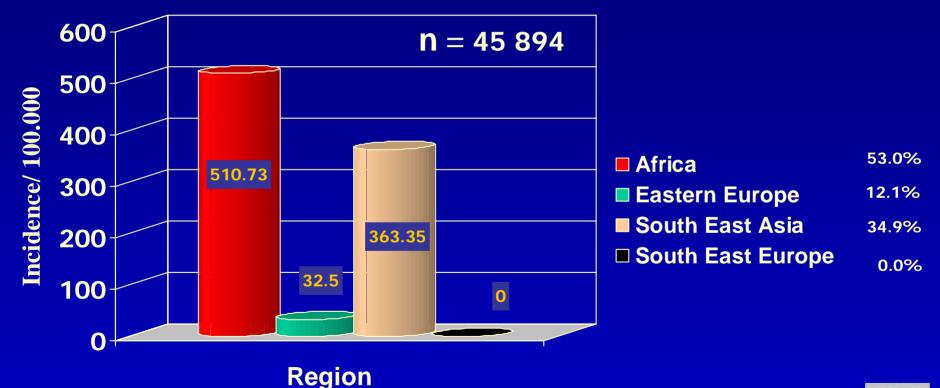


TB Incidence by Region IOM Migrants in Year 2000 (per 100 000) (Preliminary data)





HIV Incidence by Region IOM Migrants in Year 2000 (per 100 000) (Preliminary data)





TB CONTROL PROGRAM and MOBILE POPULATIONS

IT CAN BE DONE !

- Must include countries of origin
- Must link the phases of mobility
 - pre-departure (screening in countries of origin),
 - post-arrival (surveillance programs in receiving countries)



TB CONTROL PROGRAM and MOBILE POPULATIONS

- Must apply the <u>common sense ABC's</u> of public health screening methods:
 - <u>supervision</u> of sputum collection
 - basic laboratory technology and skills (training)
 - consistent <u>QA</u> and <u>QC</u> systems
 - <u>complete treatment</u> under supervision (<u>DOTS</u>)
 - identification and treatment of latent tuberculosis



MOBILE POPULATIONS and EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

POLICY RESEARCH PUBLIC HEALTH GLOBALIZATION



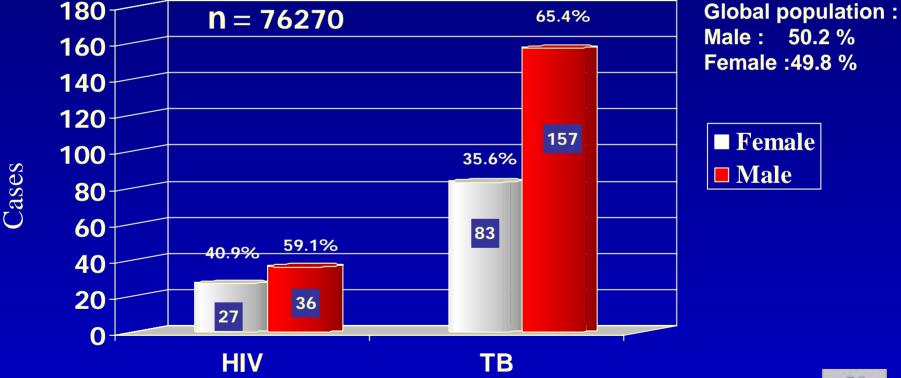
Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do. (*Goethe*)





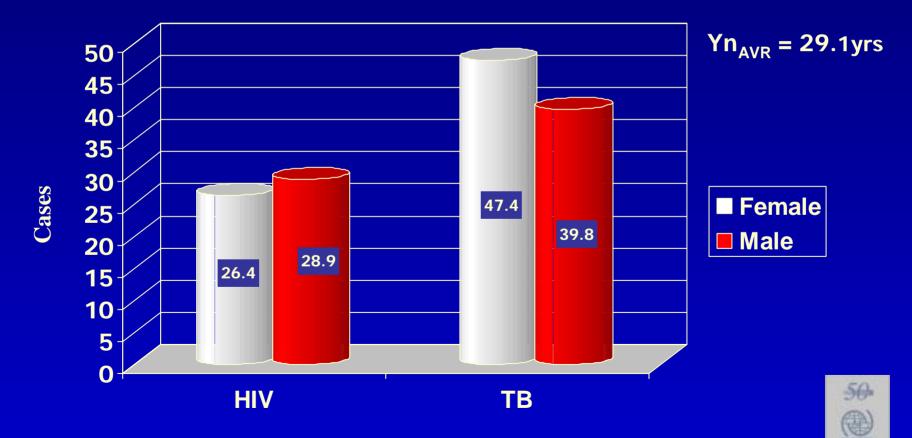
HIV and TB Distribution by Gender IOM Migrants in Year 2000

(Preliminary data)





HIV and TB Distribution With Average Age IOM Migrants in Year 2000 (Preliminary data)



LATENT TB INFECTION IOM Migrants in Year 2001

In HCMC
 \$47.2% of PPD were positive (2001)
 » only 2% were offered prophylaxis

