

CARITAS COORDINAMENTO IMMIGRAZIONE

Lampedusa 25-27 marzo 2009

La salute dei migranti: un diritto o
un privilegio?

Aldo Morrone



HUMAN MOBILE POPULATION

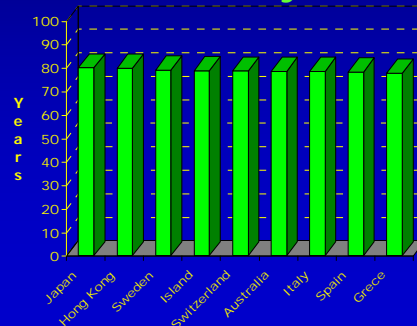
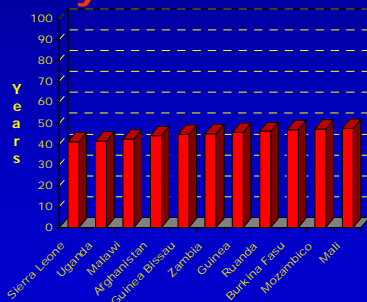
In 2008, the number of people in the world who were part of the Human Mobile Population, i.e. migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, migrant workers, tourists and travellers, reached more than 1 billion 300 million.

Life expectancy at birth- 2008

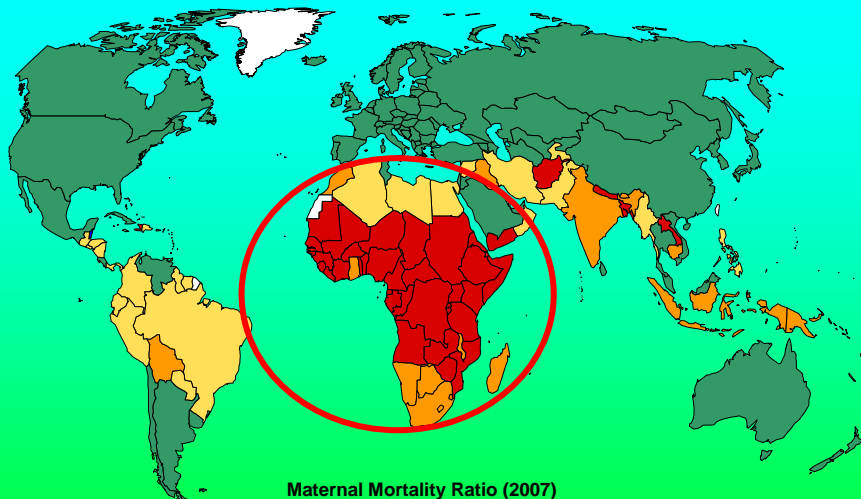
In developing countries each person has a life expectancy no longer than 47 years



In developed countries each person has a life expectancy close to 80 years



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (2007)

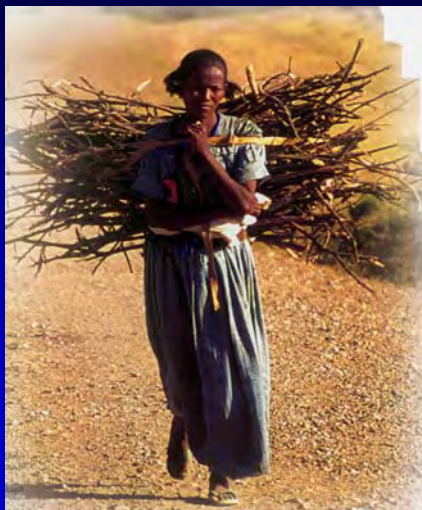


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, *Maternal Mortality in 2007: Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA. Geneva, 2008*

WOMEN'S LIFETIME RISK OF DYING FROM PREGNANCY

REGION	RISK OF DYING
Africa	1 in 16
Asia	1 in 65
Latin America and Caribbean	1 in 130
Europe	1 in 1400
North America	1 in 3700
All developing countries	1 in 48
All developed countries	1 in 1900

“La mortalità materna è una tragedia per le singole donne, per le loro famiglie e per le loro comunità”



“Ogni minuto di ogni giorno, in qualche luogo del mondo, una donna muore per complicanze insorte durante la gravidanza e il parto.”

“Reduction of maternal mortality” A Joint WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF World Bank Statement (Geneva 2007)

ESSERE DONNA NEL SUD DEL MONDO



• Molte di queste morti si sarebbero potute evitare con piccole misure preventive del costo di pochi dollari.

• Le principali cause di morte sono gli aborti in condizioni "rischiose", le emorragie, le infezioni, l'ipertensione e le difficoltà impreviste al momento del parto.

"Reduction of maternal mortality" A Joint WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF World Bank Statement (Geneva 2007)

Essere madri Gravidanza e parto nel sud del mondo



- Su 100 mila nati vivi, si contano mille decessi di partorienti
- Il 65% delle donne partorisce da sola senza la presenza di personale qualificato.

DIRITTI UMANI SOPPRESSI



“La morte di una donna durante la gravidanza non è solo un problema sanitario, ma anche di giustizia sociale”

“Reduction of maternal mortality” A Joint WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF World Bank Statement (Geneva 2007)

Maputo (Mozambique): the rubbish dump.





Maputo (Mozambique): the rubbish dump.



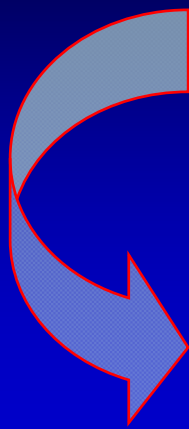


Maputo (Mozambique): the rubbish dump.





Considerare la povertà come una malattia trasmissibile



Z59.5 - EXTREME POVERTY



*(World Health Report 1995 –
The state of world health - WHO: Geneva)*

The world's biggest killer and the greatest cause of ill-health and suffering across the globe is listed almost at the end of the International Classification of Diseases. It is given the code Z59.5 – “**Extreme poverty...**”



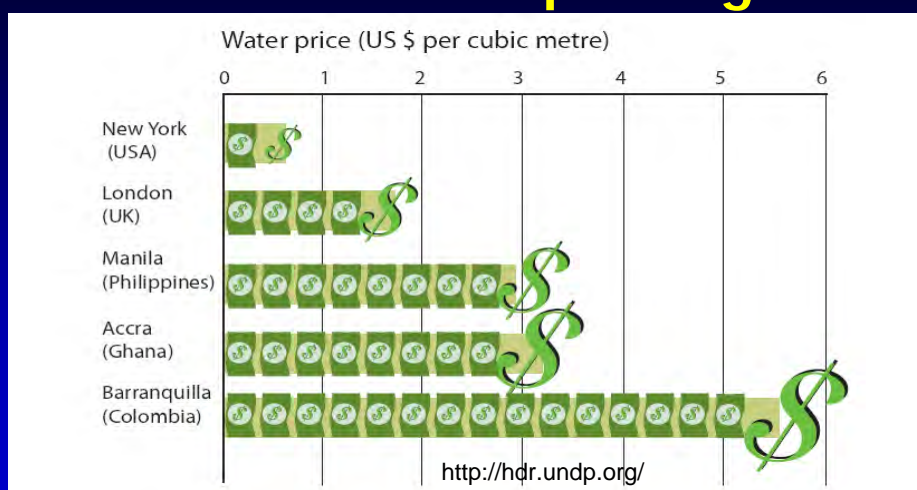
La legge dell'assistenza inversa (The inverse care law)

“La disponibilità di servizi sanitari di qualità varia inversamente con il bisogno di essi nella popolazione servita.

Questa legge opera più decisamente dove l'assistenza medica è più esposta alle leggi del mercato e meno dove questa esposizione è più ridotta.

J.T. Hart, *The Inverse Care Law*, *Lancet* 1971, i, 404-12.

Access to Water: Privatization of a public good

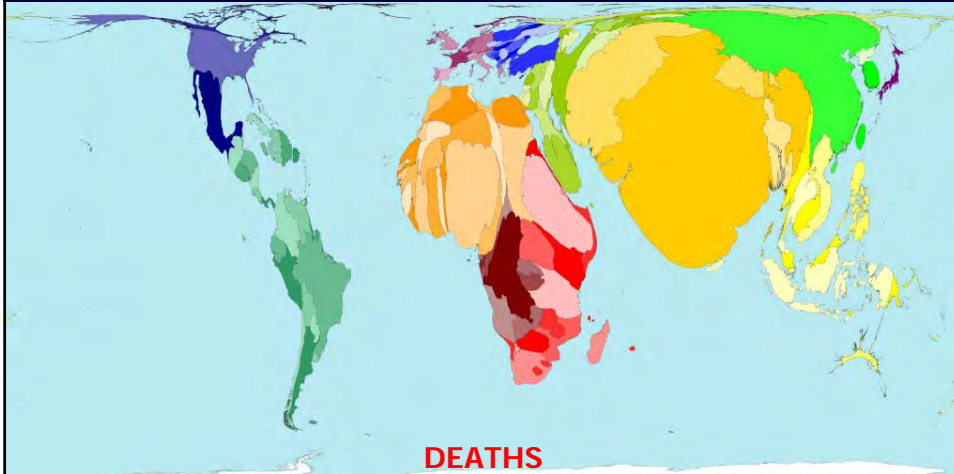


**Water costs nothing for those with everything
and everything for those with nothing**





CHILD DIARRHOEA



DEATHS

Worldwide there are 1.9 million deaths in children under 5 every year due to diarrheal diseases. According to WHO, about two-thirds of these (1,3 million) occur in only 15 countries in Asia and Africa

The image is a composite. On the left is a photograph of two young boys at a manual water pump. One boy is operating the handle, and the other is filling a container. On the right is the cover of TIME magazine from October 16, 2006. The cover features the title 'TIME' in large red letters, a headline about a political scandal in Washington, and a central image of a glass of water with sugar and salt being added. The magazine cover text includes: 'OCTOBER 16, 2006', 'A POLITICAL SCANDAL IN WASHINGTON ■ LEO & JACK & MATT & MARTY', 'TIME', 'A FISTFUL OF SUGAR + A PINCH OF SALT + A JUG OF WATER ...', '... IS THE SIMPLEST REMEDY FOR A MISERABLE CONDITION.', 'SO WHY DOES THE ILLNESS STILL KILL 1.9 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER 5 EACH YEAR?', and 'PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY PAULA BRONSTEIN—GETTY IMAGES'.

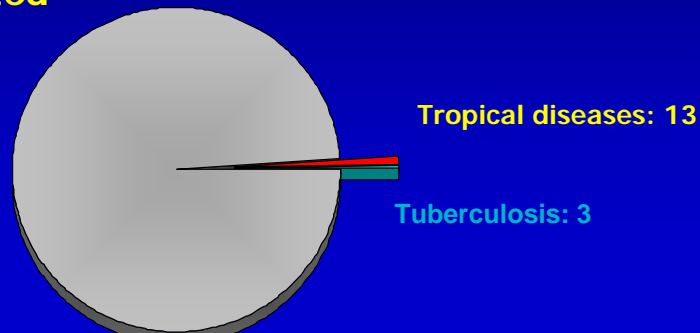
A Simple SOLUTION

Diarrhea kills more young children around the world than malaria, AIDS and TB combined. Yet a simple and inexpensive treatment can prevent many of those deaths. Why isn't it more widely used? ■ By Andrea Gerlin

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY PAULA BRONSTEIN—GETTY IMAGES

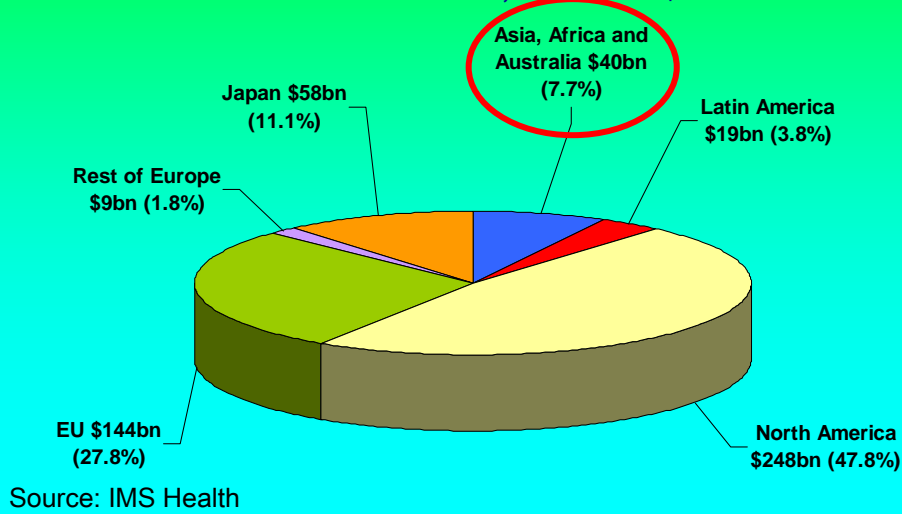
Only 1% of new drugs developed are for neglected diseases

- Approx. 1-2% is spent on R&D for neglected diseases
- 1975-1999: 1,393 new chemical entities marketed



No cash, no cure the poor have a miserable share of the pharmaceutical market

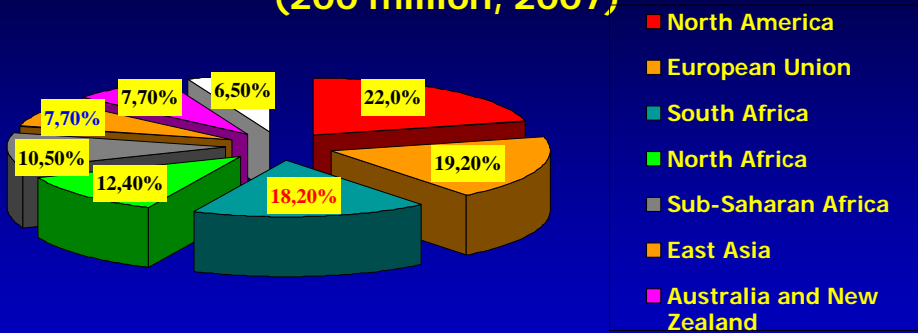
World Pharmaceutical Market, 2004: Total \$518 billion





MIGRANTS IN THE WORLD

(200 million, 2007)



Source: UNPD, 2008

Over 52% of migrants find shelter or a new life in developing countries. Only 48% reach North America, Australia and Europe.







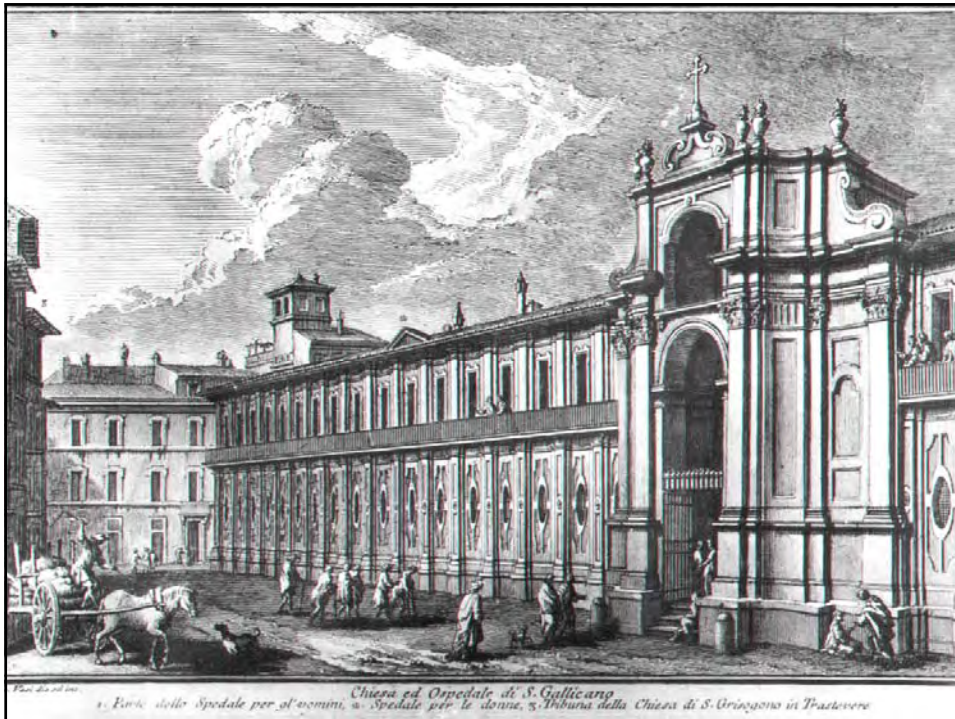
A doctor uses a special instrument to turn back a young man's eyelid. He is looking for trachoma, a contagious, incurable, blinding eye disease that was the leading medical cause for deportation.





Il sogno dell'America...





For over twenty five years we have been welcoming, examining and studying an extremely varied population consisting of:

Undocumented immigrants

Refugees and Asylum seekers

The homeless

Female victims of the prostitution trade

Abandoned children and adolescents

Roma

Retired poor people



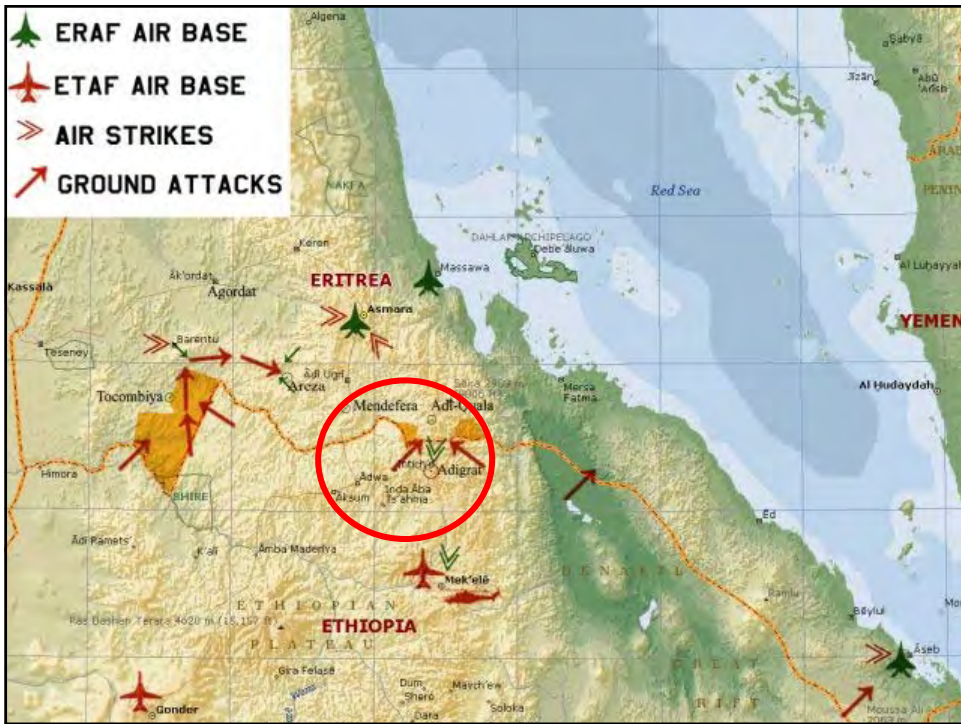
Women and girls with FGM

Victims of torture

ITALIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH, MIGRANTS AND POVERTY

- **38 doctors** (7 dermatologists, 6 infectivologists, 3 surgeon, 5 paediatricians, 4 gynaecologists, 5 psychiatrists, 2 dentists, 6 physicians)
- **9 nurses**
- **8 psychologists**
- **4 sociologists**
- **6 biologists**
- **10 anthropologists**
- **4 social assistants**
- **35 cultural mediators**
- **6 Lawyers**



















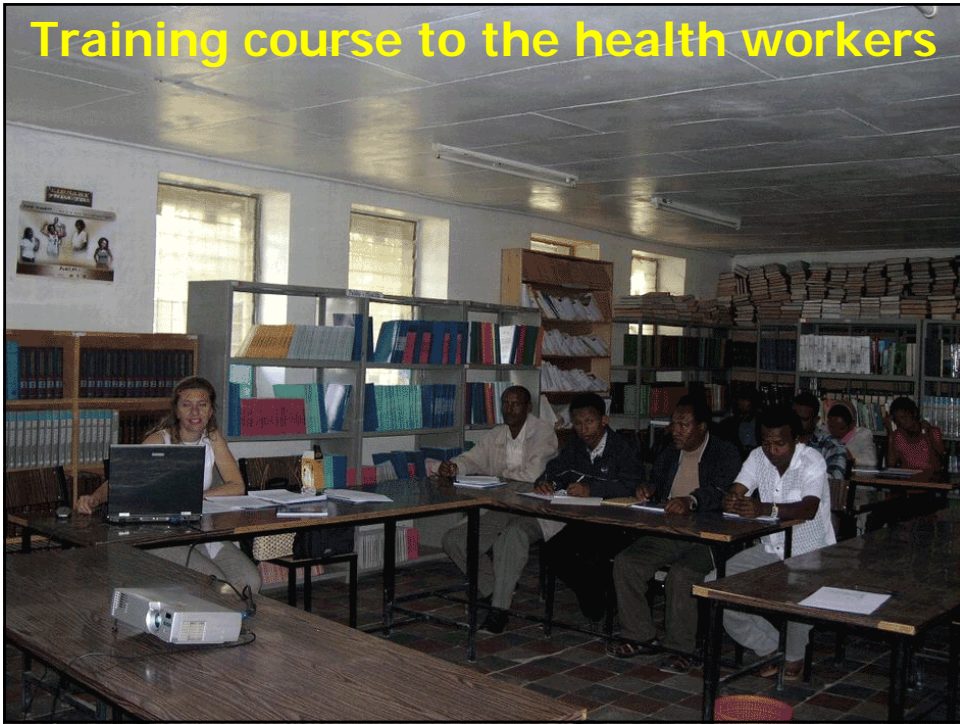
**Ayder University Referral Hospital
Italian Dermatological Center, Mekele**

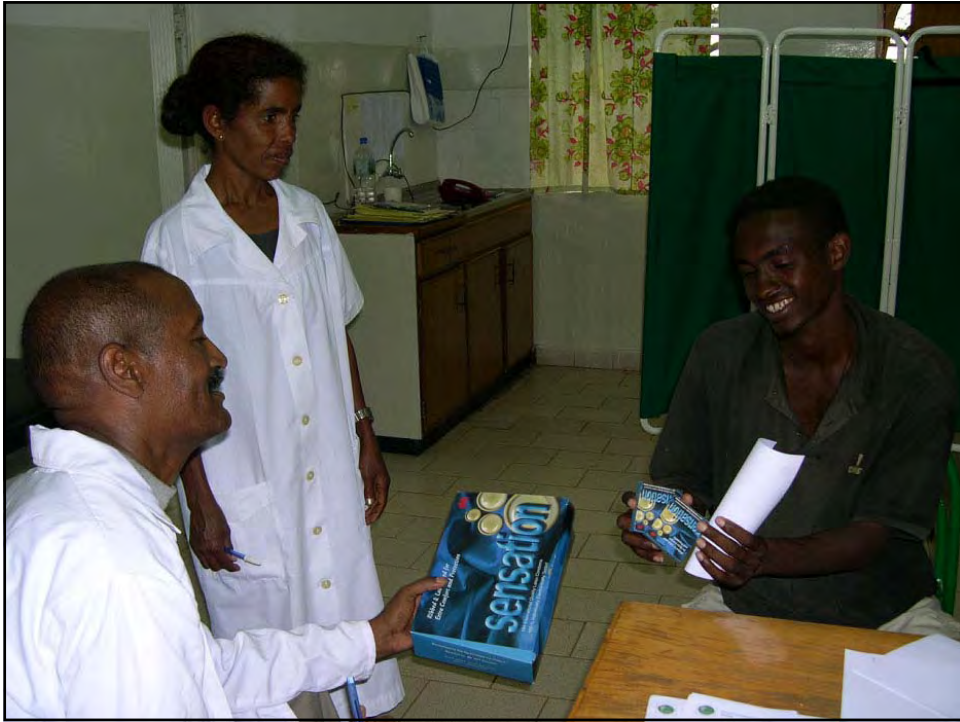






Training course to the health workers









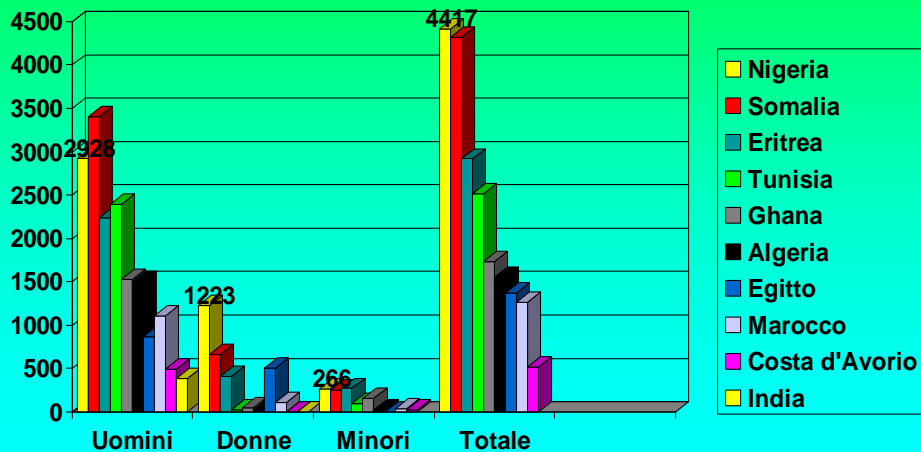




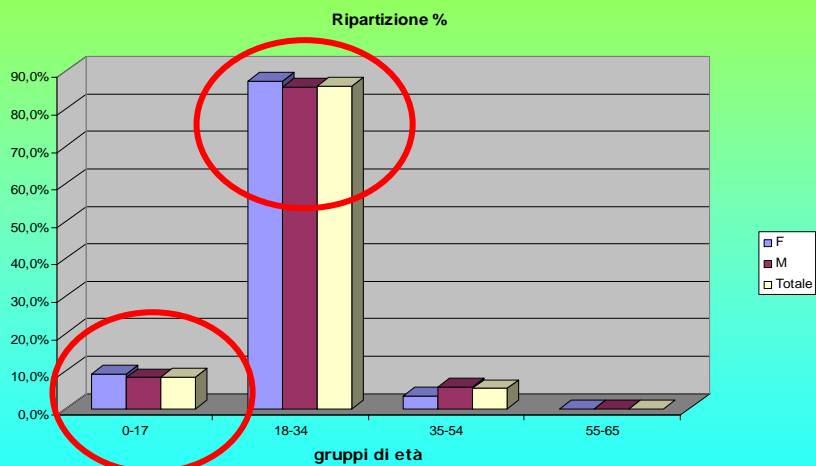




Da dove arrivano



Persone straniere arrivate a Lampedusa agosto-ottobre 2008



Istituto Nazionale per la prevenzione della salute delle popolazioni Migranti e il contrasto delle malattie della Povertà (INMP)



































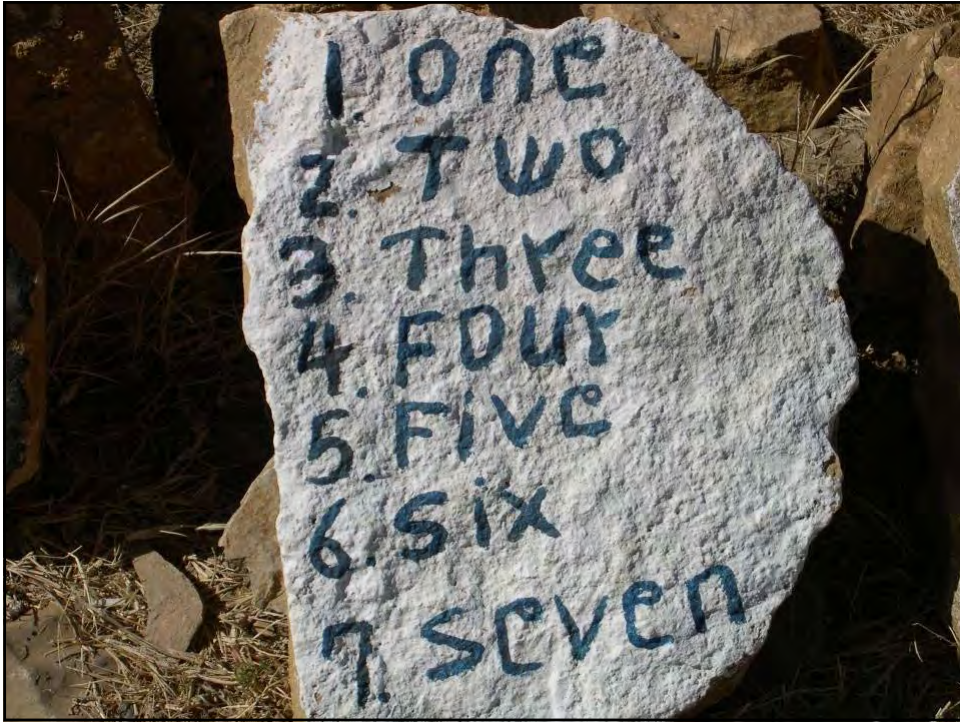












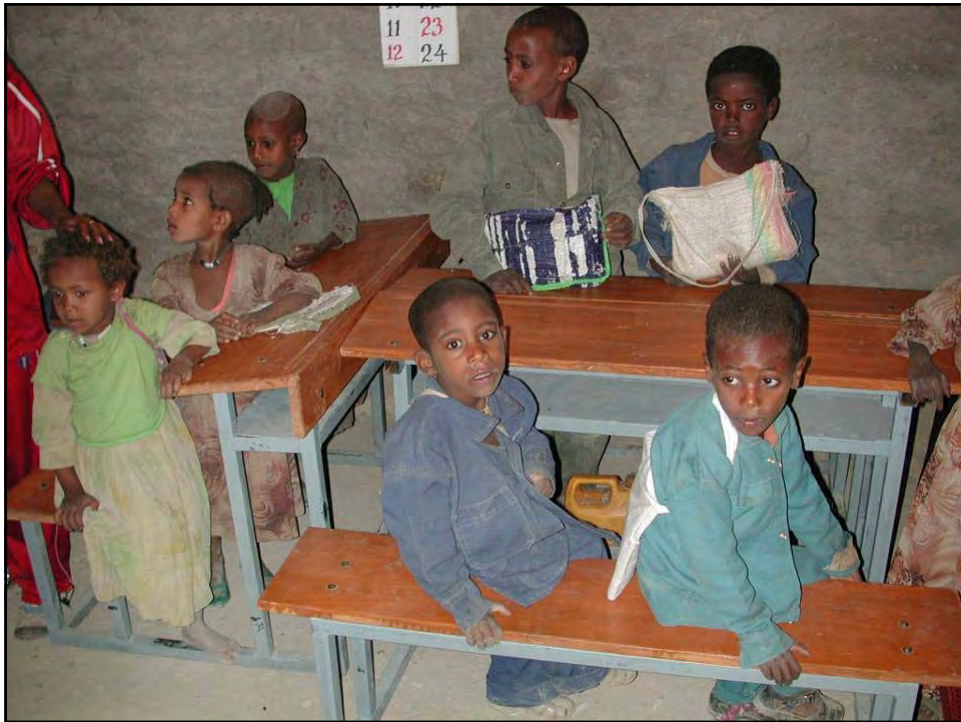






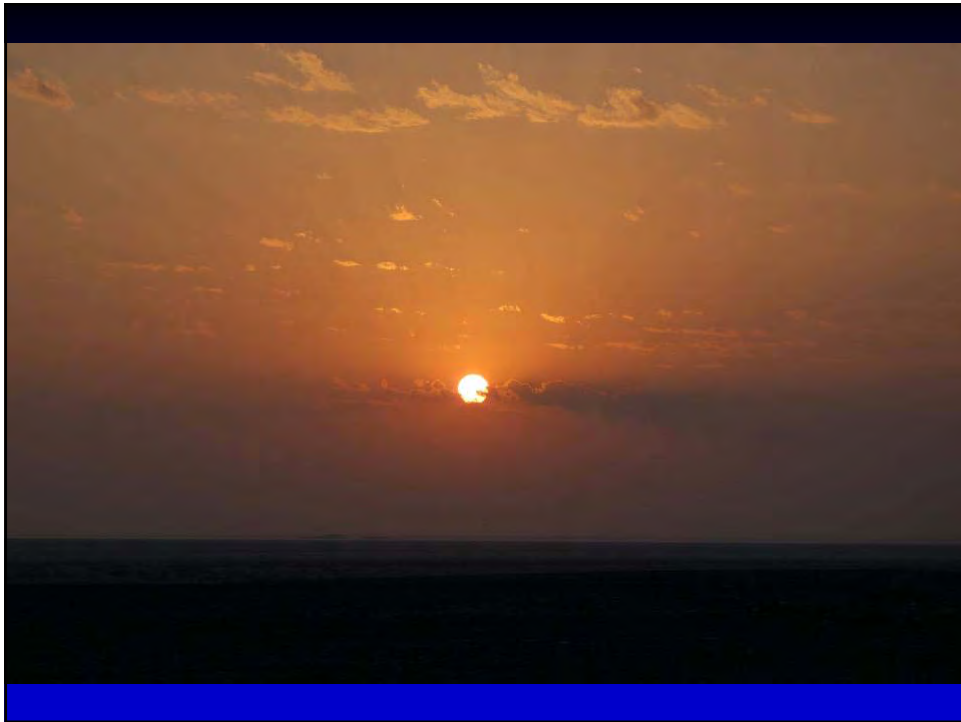






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ጥቅም	62	75	137	62	75	137
ሐዳር	23	27	50	23	27	50
ታሰባሰብ	62	75	137	62	75	137
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ለካቲት	62	75	137	62	75	137
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KNOWLEDGE IS POWER!!



COSA ABBIAMO IMPARATO?

- Accogliere persone e poi curare malattie
- Persone malate non utenti o pazienti
- Rispetto reciproco
- Il senso della vita
- La consapevolezza che non esistono persone ed esseri viventi "clandestini"
- Abbiamo un passato comune
- Abbiamo un futuro comune



Grazie per l'attenzione...