Adapting health promotion and disease prevention services for Roma populations: opportunities within European initiatives

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Overview

- General introduction of the health conditions of the Roma population in Europe
- The need for health promotion interventions for Roma communities
- University of Pécs endowers in building human resource capacity in this field
- The message of WHO Europe and University of Pécs joint European-level Expert Symposium on Healthy Ageing of Roma Communities
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Children in a poor district in Budapest, Hungary, 2007
http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/
Distribution of ethnic minorities in Hungary, 2011

- Roma: 315583 (46%)
- German: 185696
- Romanian: 35641
- Slovak: 35208
- Croatian: 26774
- Slovak: 35208
- Greek: 4642
- Armenian: 3571
- Rusin: 3882
- Sloven: 2385
- Ukrainian: 7396
- Serb: 10038
- Polish: 7001
- Bulgarian: 6272

University of Pécs Medical School
Migrant Health Programs
Changes of the age tree of the Roma and non Roma population in Hungary between 2001 - 2021
### Birth outcomes in the Roma and non-Roma infants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Roma (n = 8938)</th>
<th>Roma (n = 1388)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight, g, mean (SD)</td>
<td>33442 (483)</td>
<td>2970 (522)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age, weeks, mean (SD)</td>
<td>39.6 (1.5)</td>
<td>38.7 (2.0)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight (&lt; 2500 g) (%)</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm birth (&lt; 37 weeks) (%)</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUGR (&lt; 10th percentile)(%)</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Higher prevalence of type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases in gypsies than in non-gypsies in Slovakia

Barbora Vozarova de Courten b, Maximilian de Courten a, Robert L. Hanson a, Alena Zahorakova b, Henry P. Egyness d, P. Antonio Tataranni c, Peter H. Bennett a, Juraj Vozar d
Changing the Narrative on Roma in the Context of Healthcare - Seminar Announcement

The Open Society Foundation’s Health Media Initiative (HMI) is pleased to invite you to apply to participate in a special seminar on Changing the Narrative on Roma in the Context of Healthcare, to be held from October 28 to 31 at Schloss Arenberg in Salzburg, Austria. The seminar will be given in English.

The seminar will draw upon recent research undertaken on the attitudes of healthcare professionals towards Roma, as well as on the health rights of Roma in central Europe.

The seminar will also draw upon expertise in the emerging field of Narrative Medicine, which looks at the way in which narratives shape patients’ experience of ill health and of the healthcare system, and can either encourage or stand in the way of empathy and understanding between clinician and patient. Through participatory exercises, participants will look at ways in which language used and stories told by healthcare workers shape and influence the way that Roma people are treated within and experience the health care system. Participants will learn about what recent communication research tells us about how to go about changing attitudes. Seminar attendees will also discuss the concept of human rights in patient care, and the responsibility this places on both patients and healthcare providers. As a group, we will begin to plot a way forward towards transforming narratives about Roma in the context of healthcare.

The format of the seminar will include both plenary and interactive workshop sessions.
ROMA COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSISTANT TRAINING

Workshop on Roma Community Health Assistant training
Beremend, 9-10, May 2014
1. The health promotion within Roma communities is an issue with burning importance not only for the health care system but for the Public Administration, education and civil sector as well;

2. Participants have agreed in the importance of developing the thematic, the methodology and the practice of a new kind of training that supports the mobilization of the local sources. The newly trained professionals will focus merrily on the community level utilization of the sources for the interest of the community as a whole. (They will work according to a different philosophy then 'Roma health mediators')

3. It might be an advantage that trainees would have been already in advance integrated into the target community.
4. It has been underlined that the local authorities of the target communities will have the means and resources for employing formally the newly trained professionals. 
   → This could be supported if the training will provide a formally acknowledged, mid level course diploma.  
      (According to the Hungarian OK system)
   → Although they thought the online distance learning system a new, challenging form of education, the living experience in working in Roma communities as a compulsory practicum would be essential.  
      (Possible already in the community they tend to work in.)

5. Participants have asked and encouraged the organizers of the WS to do their best in order to raise fund for the possible soonest start of the program.
STRUCTURE OF THE ROMA COMMUNITY
HEALTH MENTOR TRAINING PROGRAM

### Training Modules (each lasts for 1-week)

1. Roma culture and history, Romas in Europe and in Hungary
2. Determinants of health and disease
3. Theory and practice of health education and health promotion
4. Community development, behavioural aspects of leading a community
5. Methods and practice of psychosocial assistance, conflict-management
6. The structure and functioning of the health care system in Hungary, health insurance, rights and duties concerning health care in Hungary

### Period of the training program
- Theoretical lectures: 180 Contact Hours
  - of those practicals: 54 Hours
- Field work: 120 Hours
- TOTAL: 300 ConHrs
PÉCS DECLARATION ON HEALTHY AGEING OF ROMA COMMUNITIES

- combat all forms of discrimination in health systems (direct and indirect, individual and institutional);
- develop mainstream policies at the national and local community levels that take into account diversity and counter discrimination and exclusion;
- remove administrative, financial and geographical barriers impeding access to health services;
- empower the Roma community to participate in all policy developments and their implementation;
- improve health literacy and health promotion for Roma communities;
- ensure that the training of workers in health and social services equips them with the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for coping with the diversity of service users;
- facilitate the visibility of older Roma in policy-making and research, which is gender-sensitive and multidisciplinary; and
- support nongovernmental organizations and Roma task groups that strive for better living conditions and health for the older Roma population.
Thank you for your attention!