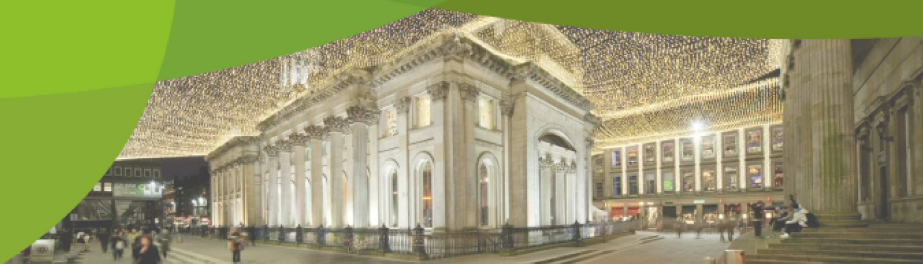


Mind the gap: Reducing inequalities in health and health care

Glasgow, Scotland, UK
19 - 22 November 2014



Programme

Abstract /
workshop
information

Partners

Registration
info

News / media

Venue

Travel /
accom-
modation

Past / future
conferences

PRE CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY 19 NOVEMBER (12:30 – 17:00) AND THURSDAY 20 NOVEMBER 2014 (09:00 - 12:00)

Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre, Glasgow, Scotland, UK

Adaptation of health promotion and disease prevention interventions for migrant and ethnic minority populations: policy, practice and research

Organized by

EUPHA Sections Migrant and Ethnic Minority Health (Lead), Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion in collaboration with Scottish Health Migration and Ethnicity Research Strategy Steering Group, Edinburgh Ethnicity and Health Research Group and West of Scotland Ethnicity Network.

Aims of the pre-conference

In the tradition of past pre-conferences organized by the EUPHA Section on Migrant and Ethnic Minority Health, this pre-conference aims to provide an overview of national policy on migration, ethnicity and health in Scotland, with special reference to the theme of the main conference. The pre-conference also aims to share experience, with the prospect of furthering a common agenda across European countries and EUPHA Sections, on the conference theme.

Programme Wednesday 19 November 2014 (pm)

Chairperson: Andrew Fraser

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch (provided) and networking

13:30 - 15:00 Overview of migration, ethnicity and health in Scotland: law, policy, research, practice with special reference to the pre-conference theme

13:30 - 14:00 Welcome and overview of migration, ethnicity and health in Scotland. *Raj Bhopal*

14:00 - 14:30 NHS Health Scotland's role in promoting health and well-being in relation to migration, ethnicity and health. *Pauline Craig*

14:30 - 15:00 Current state of Scotland's information system to support the migration, ethnicity and health agenda. *Drew Millard*

15:00 - 15:30 Refreshments and networking

15:30 - 16:00 Adapting health promotion interventions for ethnic minority populations: key findings of an MRC/HTA project. *Emma Davidson*

16:00 - 16:30 Adapting the Prevention of Diabetes and Obesity in South Asians (PODOSA) trial: from Finnish Europeans to Scottish South Asians. *Sunita Wallia*

16:30 - 17:00 Adaptation of the DHIANN Diabetes Prevention Project. *Karien Stronks*

17:00 - 17:30 Targeting ethnic minority populations for oral health improvement. *Celia Watt*

17:30 End of programme

19:00 - 22:00 Dinner and further informal discussion. Dinner is optional and will require additional payment - to be arranged according to demand - your views please)

Programme Thursday 20 November 2014 (am)

Chairperson: Laurence Gruer

9:00 - 10:30 Experience, principles and lessons from adaption projects across Europe (15 minute presentations with 5 minutes for questions)

9:00 - 9:20 Cultural adaptation of a hypertension control trial in patients of African origin. *Charles Agyemang*

9:20 - 9:40 Adapting health promotion and disease prevention services for Roma populations. *Istvan Szilard*

9:40 - 10:00 Adapting colorectal cancer screening for equity across ethnic groups. *Marie-Louise Essink-Bot*

10:00 - 10:30 Refreshments and networking

10:30 - 10:50 Developing healthy eating habits among ethnic minorities in Portugal. *Liliane Gomes*

10:50 - 11:00 Comments and observations from the audience

11:00 - 12:00 The way forward for policy, practice and research. EUPHA Sections Migrant and Ethnic Minorities Health, Chronic Disease and Health Promotion responses to the agenda of work in this field. How will Sections respond to this agenda?

Allan Krasnik - EUPHA Section Migrant and Ethnic Minorities Section

Iveta Nagyova - EUPHA Section Chronic Diseases

Christiane Stock - EUPHA Section Health promotion

12:00 End of programme and lunch (provided)

Registration Fee

The registration fee is €80, which includes buffet lunch and refreshments on Wednesday 19 November (12:30 – 13:30) and Thursday 20 November (12:00-13:00). There is an optional dinner arrangement on Wednesday 19 November on which you will be informed after registration.



With support of:



In partnership with:



Future conferences:

EPH 2015

The 8th European Public Health Conference will be held in Milan, Italy from 14 to 17 October 2015.

EPH 2016

The 9th European Public Health Conference will be held in Vienna, Austria.



Adaptation of health promotion and disease prevention interventions for migrant & ethnic minority populations: policy, practice and research

Pre-conference report by E. Marek, A. Krasnik, R. Bhopal

The meeting was held in Glasgow the 19-20th November, 2014 as a preconference event within the annual European Public Health Conference, organized by the European Public Health Association (EUPHA). The meeting enjoyed participation of more than 60 health care professionals from 22 countries. Three EUPHA Sections planned this joint preconference meeting: the Migrant and Ethnic Minority Health Section lead in partnership with the sections for Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion. The meeting was organized in a collaboration with the Scottish Health Migration and Ethnicity Research Strategy Steering Group, West of Scotland Health and Ethnicity, and Edinburgh Ethnicity and Health Research Group. It was and financially supported by the EUPHA Migrant and Ethnic Health Section and NHS Health Scotland.

The meeting had two major goals. Firstly, in the tradition of past Migrant and Ethnic Health Section pre-conferences, with reference to the theme of the meeting, to provide an overview of national policy on migration, ethnicity and health in the hosting nation (Scotland) and secondly, to share experience on the pre-conference theme, with the intention of furthering a common agenda across European countries and EUPHA sections.

During the first day's presentations the participants were provided with detailed overviews of the current state of migration, ethnicity and health in Scotland, concerning the recent changes in ethnic health policies, improvements in service delivery, current research strategies and ongoing research, and also of the state and challenges of the availability of health data in relation to migration and ethnicity.

As 'Adaptation of health promotion and disease prevention interventions for migrant & ethnic minority populations' was in the main focus of the meeting, during these two days 9 invited presenters shared the experiences of different national and international research projects and interventions with special reference to the pre-conference theme i.e. how these health promotion interventions may be adapted for migrant and ethnic minority populations, and what obstacles and challenges may the adaption face. These shared experiences encouraged the participants of the meeting for joint thinking and discussions and by the end of the second day some thought-provoking lessons and conclusions were defined:

- There is a strong need for common, international definitions of the main concepts regarding ethnicity and migrants, as well as methodologies such as patient-centered care, health inequality impact assessment etc.
- The terminology of adaption of interventions need further development and refinement in order to establish common grounds for discussions and actions. This includes agreements on a clear typology for relevant adaption approaches and the main elements involved.
- It is important to document which kinds of adaptations contribute to effectiveness of health promotion among migrants and ethnic minorities e.g. whether interventions are related to surface versus deep structures, targeting individuals versus communities, focusing on commonalities across groups versus specificities within groups, on and on observable behaviours versus cultural values etc. This will also provide an opportunity for learning in order to increase the general quality of programmes for health promotion and prevention in the entire population.
- Ineffective programmes should not be adapted. Interventions which are not proven effective in the first place are not likely to be successful among migrants and ethnic minorities after adaption either. More research is needed to study the contribution of specific cultural adaptations to interventions that are known to be effective and to find out which components of the programs are the most important for effectiveness.
- It is crucial to include cultural and broader diversity competencies in the training of medical and health promotion staff, and ensure development of relevant training curricula. Interventions should be adapted as much as possible to the existing working method of health care providers in order to provide diversity appropriate care in multi-ethnic practice.
- The efforts to develop well adapted health promoting programmes should be building on partnership between government agencies, public and private institutions and organizations aiming at promoting equity and justice on international, national and local levels.

The programme and presentations are available on

<http://www.eupha.org/migrant-and-ethnic-minority-health>