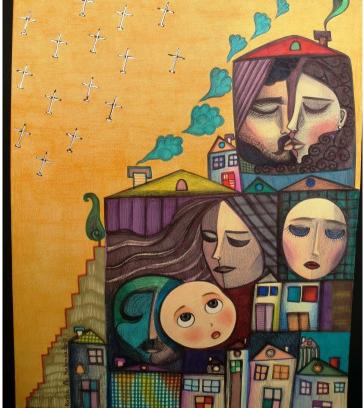
Forcibly Displaced Populations and Barriers to Access

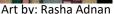
Altaf Saadi, MD MSc

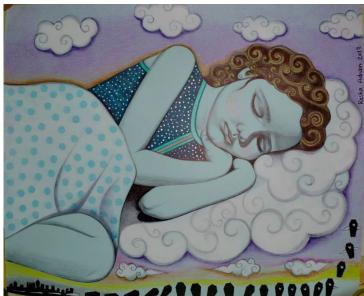
Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School

National Academies Workshop Series on Health Disparities in CNS Disorders

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Asylum seeker

Someone who is seeking protection but has not yet had their refugee claim determined by an official



Refugee

Someone who cannot return home because doing so would expose them to a risk of persecution.



Migrant

Someone who chooses to move to another country, usually for work, education or family reasons.



Art by: Yocelyn Riojas

INTERCEPT 1 INTERCEPT 2 INTERCEPT 3 INTERCEPT 4 Deportation and removal Migration to US In the community Detention Pre-migration Potentially fatal US foreign Community Exposure to new policies that conditions that health risks (e.g., consequences of inhibit countries' confer health risks. overcrowding; deportation physical, sexual, and economic and social For example: Social-structural determinants of health development · Poverty emotional abuse Disruption of medical care Racism and mistreatment Stigma by guards; solitary Experiences of · Unstable housing confinement) violence from war Symptom burden Restricted increased or political conflict, employment and physical or Inadequate acute opportunities sexual trauma and chronic health Readjustment · Lack of that precipitate care services (e.g., period similar to educational migration understaffing, delays re-entry opportunities in diagnosis and Language barriers care) Migration journey Returning to impoverished Physical, sexual, Community Economic and social communities in conditions that and psychological stressors (e.g., costs, US or in home trauma in migration increase risk of disrupted social countries and at border involvement with networks) law enforcement. For example: US immigration Profit motive of · Racial profiling policies that prevent · Over-policing private prison receipt of relief (e.g., in Black and companies laws preventing Latino/a asylum seeking) Nonbinding and communities or exacerbate inconsistently trauma (e.g., family applied detention separation) standards Absence of independent oversight

Saadi et al. PMID: 32669800

Barriers to Access



INTERNAL BARRIERS

STRUCTURAL BARRIERS

Internal Barriers



Mental illness and associated stigma



Mistrust and perceived discrimination



Fear of deportation



Lack of awareness amid navigating a new system

Structural Barriers



Resettlement stressors and prioritization



Limited
eligibility,
availability,
and
affordability



Lack of cultural competency



Lack of adequate interpretation services





Thank you!

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