Challenges in Refugee Health Care Delivery

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PROBLEM
Aurora Health Care (AHC) is the major health care system providing care to refugees in Milwaukee, WI. Like many other institutions caring for refugee patients, AHC faces significant challenges when trying to address refugee’s health needs. Even with the assistance of medical interpreters, cultural and language barriers and limited patient health literacy are major obstacles encountered by health care providers in this setting.

BACKGROUND
Currently, Milwaukee, WI has over half of the state’s population, mostly from the Burmese, Somali, and Hmong communities. During refugee resettlement, primary care providers face several challenges when addressing health needs within this population. Despite being the first point of contact for refugees, healthcare providers lack basic knowledge about the diverse backgrounds, expectations, and specific needs of this population. In order for healthcare providers to become more responsive to the complex and distinct needs of refugees, a deeper understanding of these patients’ experiences of resettlement is essential.

OBJECTIVES
This quality improvement study aimed to assess provider’s perceptions of the benefits and barriers to work with refugee patient populations before and after an educational intervention.

METHODS
An online survey was distributed to 85 faculty, staff, and residents at Aurora St. Luke’s Family Practice Center (FPC) and Aurora Sinai Family Care Center (FCC) prior to and after a monthly one hour duration lecture series for a period of 5 months.

1. I have regular face-to-face contact with refugee patients.
2. I believe I communicate effectively with refugee patients.
3. I have significant knowledge gaps on important cultural and health issues pertaining to refugee populations.
4. In general, I feel that the majority of refugees report physical, mental, or dental problems.
5. In general, I feel that the following barriers prevent me from providing health services to refugees in an effective manner.
6. I am able to work with refugees who has education and training in new medical knowledge and cultural competency.
7. My experience working with refugees gives me a training advantage in comparison to my peers.
8. The following barriers prevent me from providing appropriate care to refugee patients. Click and drag answer choices in the order of most significant (1) to least significant (5).
   - 1. Lack of appropriate insurance coverage
   - 2. Communication with Voluntary Agencies (VoLaG)
   - 3. Refugee’s poor understanding of health care system
   - 4. Refugee’s poor adherence to health care plan
   - 5. Cultural differences
9. In general, providing patient care to refugee populations has been a rewarding experience.
10. Refugees face systemic and local based health care barriers. In your opinion, what would be the two main ways Aurora could minimize some of the local barriers to health care?

LECTURE SERIES
The following topics were covered:
- Refugee Resettlement Process
- Life as a Refugee: The Burmese Perspective
- Responding to Refugee Mental Health Needs within a Family Medical Practice Context
- Caring for refugee patients: The Somali Perspective
- Life as Refugee: From the Iraqi Perspective

RESULTS
- Perception about new medical knowledge and cultural competency had statistically significant increase comparing pre and post-intervention data (P=0.0474).
- Insufficient interpreter services and time for appointments were ranked the top barriers to providing health care services to refugees before and after intervention.
- Participants also ranked refugee’s poor understanding of the United States health care system as the biggest challenge in delivering care for refugee patients before and after intervention, followed by communication with resettlement agencies in the pre-intervention survey and cultural differences in the post-intervention survey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The authors thank the following programs and individuals for their ongoing support and contributions to this project:
- Aurora St. Luke's Family Medicine Residency Program
- Aurora Sinai Medical Center
- UW School of Medicine and Public Health
- TRIUMPH program
- Corin Rusu, MD
- Wint Su Wai, MD
- Alyaa Baiti and Omar Mohammed, Lutheran Social Services
- Anwar Mohammed, Rohingya Medical Interpreter
- Dr. Sebastian Sempjya, Sebastian Family Psychology Practice
- Dennis Baumgardner, MD
- Jessica Kram, MPH