Vaccination Programmes targeting newly arrived migrants in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea

ISRAEL
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Workshop “Vaccine Preventable Diseases in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea: immunization strategies and coverage in the general population and the newly arrived migrants - the ProVacMed network”
Rome, 16-17 June 2016
Patterns of immigration to Israel

• **Legal Jewish migrants**
  – Europe, Ukraine, Russia and the US (27,908 in 2015)
  – Ethiopia (Total of ~ 80,000, 240 in 2015)

• **Legal labor migrants**: South-East Asia, Former USSR (total of ~ 100,000)

• **Undocumented migrants**: horn of Africa (total of ~ 53,000 stopped in 2013)
Immigration Centers

- In Ethiopia – Public Health Clinic
- Immigration centers for Legal Jewish migrants
- “Immigration center” for undocumented migrants who are caught at the border
Family Health Center in Gondar, Ethiopia
Family Health Center in Gondar, Ethiopia
Family Health Center in Gondar, Ethiopia
Immigration Center in Israel
Saharonim “immigration center”
# Childhood Vaccine Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Vaccines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hepatitis B, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, Haemophilus influenza type B, Pneumococcus, Rotavirus, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Chicken pox, Hepatitis A, Peoploma virus*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On birth, in hospital</td>
<td>1st Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Month</td>
<td>2nd Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Months</td>
<td>1st Dose, 1st Dose, 1st Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Months</td>
<td>2nd Dose, 2nd Dose, 2nd Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Months</td>
<td>3rd Dose, 3rd Dose, 3rd Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Months</td>
<td>4th Dose, 4th Dose, 4th Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Months</td>
<td>*Addition of bOPV polo vaccine, 1st Dose, 1st Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Years (1st Grade)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Years (2nd Grade)</td>
<td>Booster, 2nd Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Years (8th Grade)</td>
<td>Booster (without Polo), 2 doses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Two doses of live attenuated vaccine against polio will be given using the bOPV vaccine. This constitutes the continuation of the response dealing with the penetration of wild poliovirus to Israel.

** Starting from the 2016-2017 academic year.
Vaccination

• Ethiopian Jews:
  – In Ethiopia: Meningococcal vaccine (ACWY)
  – In Israel: Catch-up of routine vaccination program + BCG for children < 4 years

• Undocumented migrants:
  – Meningococcal vaccine
  – Routine vaccination for all children – as all other children in Israel (+BCG)
  – Adult vaccination in cases of outbreak
Health Promotion

• Special health promotion programs:
  – Vaccines
  – breastfeeding
  – Healthy lifestyle
  – Child development
  – HIV/AIDS

• Free walk-in clinic operated by MOH
Israel clinic provides lifeline for refugees

A Tel Aviv health clinic run by the Israeli Ministry of Health and the Terem urgent care network is dedicated to helping the country’s refugee and immigrant population. Talha Burki reports.

Roughly 2000 km separate Eritrea and Israel. By foot, it is a ferocious journey. Eritrean border guards are instructed to shoot people fleeing the country without permission. Those who make it over the border must traverse Sudan, and sneak into Egypt. The last leg of the crossing, over the lawless Sinai peninsula, is fraught with danger. Criminal gangs prey on travellers, kidnapping and torturing them. These not”, explains Dor. “They do not get any reports from my staff; people feel safe using our services.”

Initially, volunteer general practitioners saw patients three times a week. The demand was overwhelming, and under the leadership of director Orel Ben-Ari, the clinic began to grow. It caught the attention of the government. A US$1.5 million grant from the Israeli Ministry of Health full-time Eritrean employees act as medical translators. “Health-care providers must consider special cultural health beliefs and practices”, stressed Berent. “The Eritrean staff have a key role at the clinic putting patients at ease and helping to bridge the cultural and linguistic barriers between the medical staff and the patients.”

Public Clinic Terem sees around 20,000 patient visits every year. As a

Lancet. 2015 Apr 11;385
National Guidance

• Immigration law (legal immigrants)
• Public Health Services official guidelines
  – Ethiopian Jews (updated 2006)
  – Undocumented migrants from the horn of Africa (updated 2012)
Disease outbreak and response

Use of vaccination in a large outbreak of primary varicella in a detention setting for African immigrants

Eric J. Haas, Larissa Dukhan, Liav Goldstein, Michael Lyandres and Michael Gdlevich

Rapid communications

Ongoing African measles virus genotype outbreak in Tel Aviv district since April, Israel, 2012

E Kopel (eran.kopel@mail.huji.ac.il), Z Amitai, M Savion, Y Aboudy, E Mendelson, R Sheffer

1. Tel Aviv District Health Office, Ministry of Health, Tel Aviv, Israel
2. National Centre for Measles, Mumps, and Rubella, Central Virology Laboratory, Ministry of Health, The Chaim Sheba Medical Centre, Tel Hashomer, Israel
3. Central Virology Laboratory, Ministry of Health, The Chaim Sheba Medical Centre, Tel Hashomer, Israel
4. School of Public Health, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Lessons learned and recommendations

• Outreach (if possible) or immigration centers
• Routine vaccination
• Free access to Public Health Services
• No POLICE for undocumented migrants
Main Challenges

• Effect on disease epidemiology
• Adherence to vaccines
• Stigmatization?
• Adult patients without medical insurance
• Generalized outbreak (pandemic influenza, polio)