Spectrum of Communicable Diseases in Lesbos Island UNHCR Refugee Camp

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Refugee and Migrant Health Programmes in EU react on Migrant and refugee crisis (1) from middle East armed conflict to EU. The aim of this study was to assess the spectrum of communicable diseases among migrants to UNHCR camp on Lesbos island.

**Methods:** Open study was performed in 2019 to assess the frequency and proportion of ID among migrants and refugees to Greece.

**Results:** In 1-6/2019 among 9601 patients, 2138 patients with CD were diagnosed. Respiratory tract ID were in 1335 cases, SSTI in 493, UTI/STI in 136, GIID in 183 cases. No case of TB was detected, HN only 0.4%.

**Conclusion:** Despite the fact that one fourth of all patients at refugee camp in Lesbos island had infectious diseases, HIV was exceptional and no case on TB was detected. No outbreaks reported.

**Introduction:**
One of emerging issues in EU is still migrant/refugee crisis. Refugee and Migrant Health Programmes in EU react on Migrant and refugee crisis (1) from middle East armed conflict to EU (2). The aim of this study was to assess the spectrum of communicable diseases among migrants to UNHCR camp on Lesbos Island.

**Methods:**
Open study was performed in 2019 to assess the frequency and proportion of ID among migrants and refugees to Greece. Occurrence of particular diseases was analysed.

**Results:**
Among 9,601 patients who presented themselves at the OPD Health Centre at Lesbos UNHCR Camp (about 60% refugees from Afghanistan, Syria, Sub-saharan Africa and 2238 (23%) had infectious diseases diagnosis (ID CD). Majority had RTI 1335, followed by SSTI/wounds 493. Surprisingly, only very few cases were HIV positive (0.4%) or had HBC/HCV. Zero cases of confirmed TB were detected, similarly to data from camps on Greek mainland. Also WHO and UNHCR was reproducing few cases of documented TB, HIV or malaria to Greece from Turkey in 2015-2018 (1,4)

**Conclusion:**
Despite the fact that one fourth of all patients at refugee camp in Lesbos island had infectious diseases, HIV was exceptional and no case on TB was detected. No outbreaks reported. Low occurrence of HIV, BHC, HCV is due to prevalence of mus-
Table 1: Occurrence of communicable diseases among refugees in Lesbos Island Camp UNHCR in 1-6/2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total No. of patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of patients</td>
<td>9601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients with communicable diseases</td>
<td>2238 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory tract infections</td>
<td>1335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and soft tissue infections / wounds</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urogenital</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare: chicken pox (32), HIV (4), HCV (1), TBC (0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lim population migrating from Syria and Afghanistan to Greece, and this population usually presents much lower incidence in HIV and other STD than southeast Asia or subsaharan Africa. Minimal occurrence of TB is because there is no available screening simple method in migrant and refugee health available overall prevalence in Syria, Iraq and most ME countries is below 50/100 000. Lane what is lower than in many host countries.

References: