

Management of reproductive health care of pregnant refugee and migrant women and new-born children: interventions required

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Findings of research studies undertaken by developmental agencies are suggestive of the fact that there is need to focus on migrant and refugee maternal and new-born health. According to data published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018, women in the European Union region, make up over 50% of the migrant population (and are over-represented in higher-risk groups). Importantly, from health care perspective, being a migrant can be considered an added risk factor. In view of this consideration, the demand for health services, in general, and reproductive health services, in particular, at the local level, is growing. The author of this work, at this point, argues that the increasing number of female migrants (including refugee women) creates added pressure on health care infrastructure. Also, this situation requires interventions in management of reproductive health services that needs to be provided, in timely manner, to pregnant refugee and migrant women and their new-born children. There is, thus, need to identify key issues and opportunities for interventions in order to improve maternal and new-born health in refugee and migrant situations.

This research paper primarily aims to investigate into intervention areas needing attention in management of health care of pregnant refugee and migrant women and new born children. With this objective in view, a synthesis of the literature on maternal and new-born health in migrants was conducted. Secondary data (largely 'quantitative') have been

used by the author and method of data analysis is descriptive. This paper briefly concludes that good communication between health professionals, between patients and professionals and between the different levels within a health service are important for ensuring enhanced health care of pregnant refugee and migrant women and new-born children (particularly in situations where "language and culture may be barriers").

Keywords: Maternal Reproductive Health, New-Born, Migrants, Refugees, Management and Interventions.

Speaker Biography

Santosh Kumar Mishra was retired on June 30, 2020 from the Population Education Resource Centre, Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension, SNDT Women's University (SNDTWU), Mumbai, India. He underwent training in demography and acquired Ph. D. His prime areas of expertise are sustainable development and gender issues. He has authored (some co-authored) (a) 5 booklets (including teaching-learning materials: published by SNDTWU); (b) 4 books; (c) 23 book chapters; (d) 80 journal articles; (e) 2 monographs; (f) 7 research studies (published by the DLLE, SNDTWU); and (g) 52 papers for conferences (some with bursary for presenting research papers at international events held at Sweden, Australia, Tajikistan, USA, Tanzania, Philippines, Ireland, Turkey, and Nepal). Also, he has served as reviewer for 24 international conferences (reviewed 333 submissions till date) and 87 international journals (reviewed nearly 182 manuscripts), besides contributing to over 200 e-discussions (many of which have been uploaded online).

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