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Abstract planned Workshop

Primary care and Roma health

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Abstract

We live in the "Roma decade of inclusion", from 2005 to 2015 currently. In that context several health studies and projects have been undertaken. Roma people rank among so called disadvantaged groups of people who live in Europe. Social, economic, biological and psychological dimensions determine their way of life. The social dimension is most pronounced in Roma community, because they live in special conditions of community with it is own habits. These largely determine the socio-economic status of the individual in the group, hence its sustainability marginalisation and stigmatisation. Cultural values of the community at the same time also affect the health status of the Roma population. The lack of education is additional barrier for health care improvement. The Roma's general health is substantially worse than that of the majority population. Studies done in the U.S., Serbia, Greece, the UK, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia show that the Roma have a high prevalence of smoking, metabolic syndrome with type 2 diabetes, respiratory diseases, and increased cardiovascular mortality compared with the general population.

This workshop will debate the questions about health care differences of Roma people and the majority population. It will explore successful approaches by practitioners, managers and policy makers to establish links with Roma organisations and communities to overcome the isolation and to provide quality primary care to their Roma patients and communities. As part of that, we are aiming to exchange experiences and (good) practices in the field of health needs assessment in the primary care setting among the Roma population.

This workshop will specifically introduce the current progress of the EFPC position paper the health of Roma and Primary Care.

Keywords:

roma, needs assessment, good practice, primary care

Presentation available at: http://www.euprimarycare.nl/istanbul/conference-programme-efpc-2013-istanbul-results

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