

Learning Objectives

Explore the needs of an increasing asylum-seeking migrant population

Describe protocols to better identify, screen, and support asylum seeking patients in the clinical setting

 Discuss avenues to support asylum seekers transition from the inpatient to local community setting





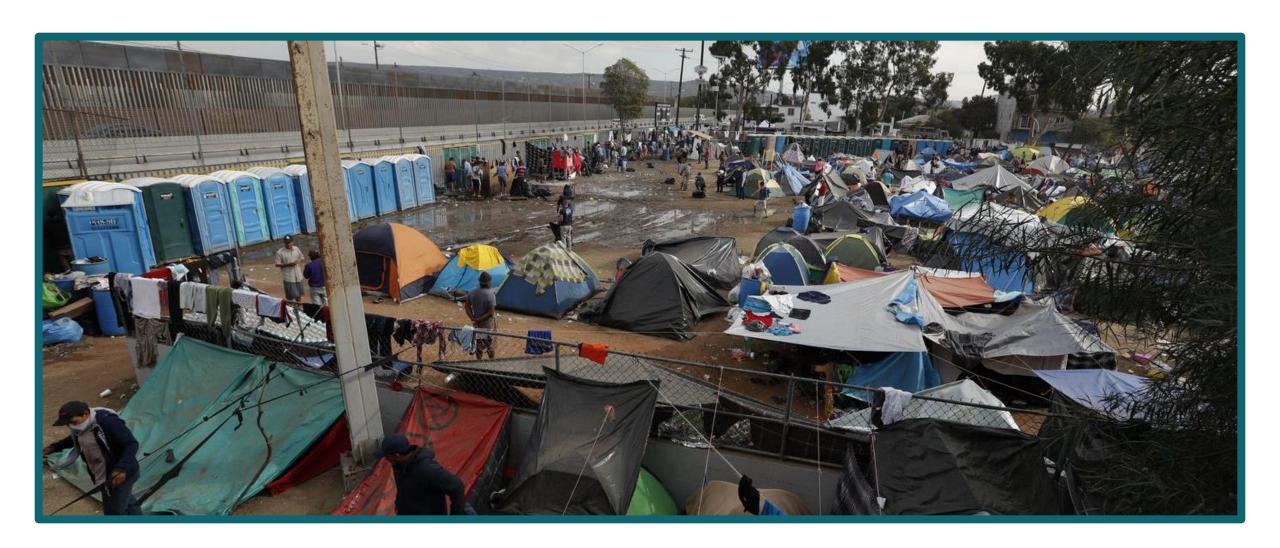
Speakers

Melanie Ramirez, BA
Program Manager, Office of Child Health Equity
Stanford University School of Medicine

Dani Rey Ardila, BS
 Program Manager, Latino Family Resource Program
 Stanford Children's Health



Tijuana, Mexico



Central American Caravans and the Migrant Protection Protocols

Nov 2018 – March 2020: 60,000+ asylum seekers sent back to Mexico

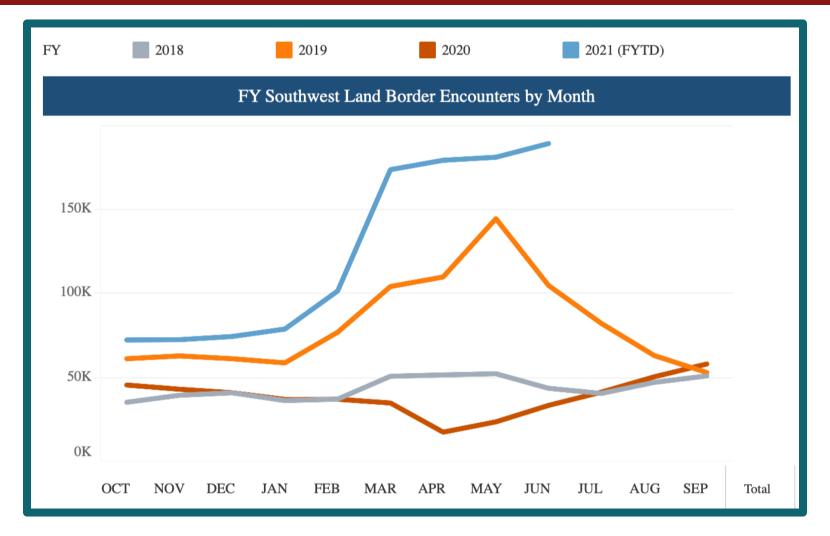
March 2020 (start of COVID): 22,000 waiting for COVID court hearing

June 21, 2021: MPP terminated

December 6, 2021: MPP reinstated



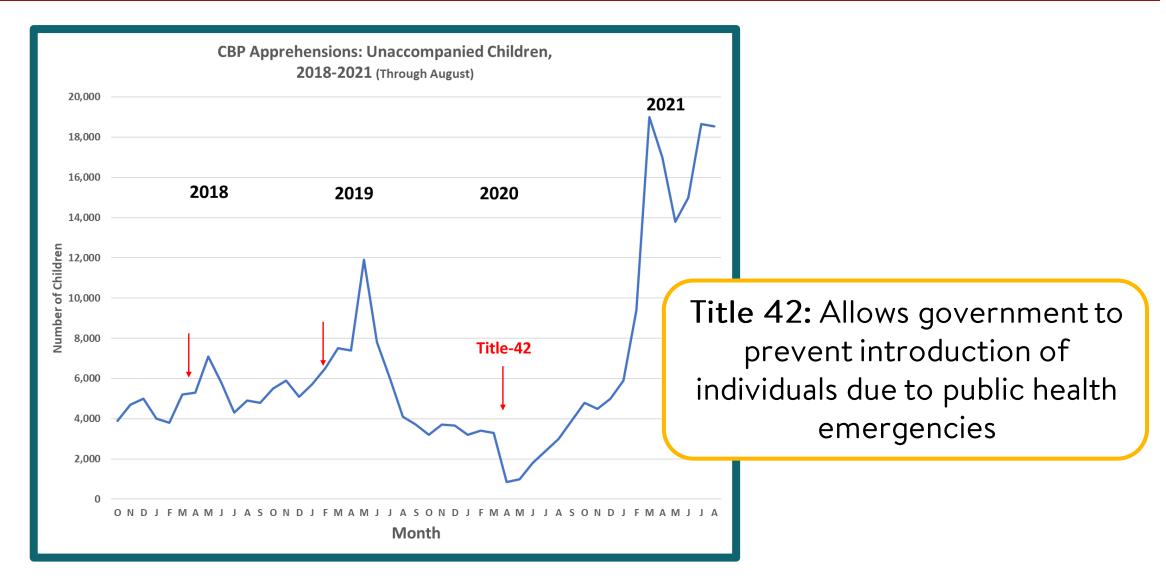
Border Crossings Data



Border crossings per month over the last four years, provided by <u>US Border and Customs Protection.</u>



Unaccompanied Children Data

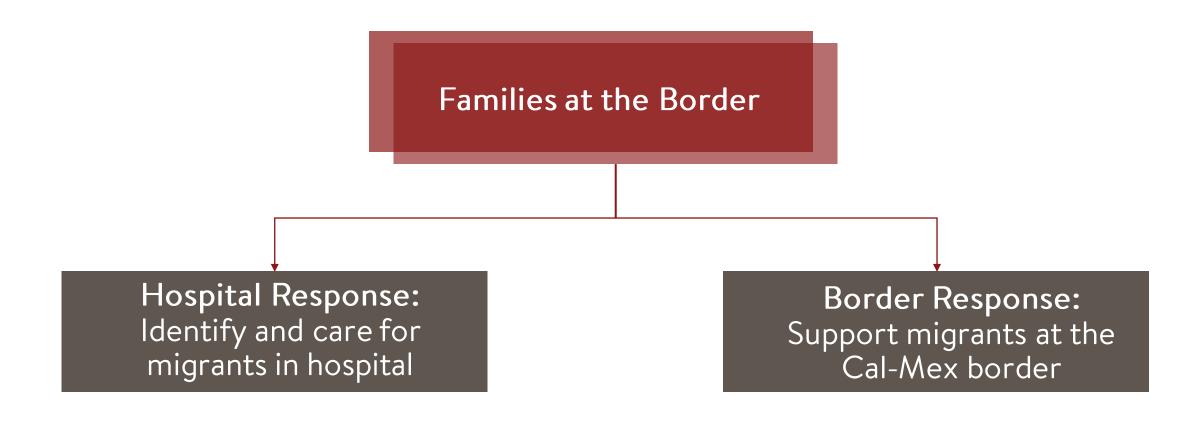


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Pediatrics Town Hall: July 18, 2019



From Outrage to Action







Border Team: Identifying Partners







Refugee Health Alliance

Prevencasa Clinic, Dra. Rebeca Cezares













Border Team: Leveraging Our Local Community to Support





- 1. Clinical support 7 medical trips
- 2. Public health assessments
- 3. Fundraising, material support \$35,000
- 4. COVID Early Education, Nutrition
- 5. COVID Virtual Clinical Education









Next Steps



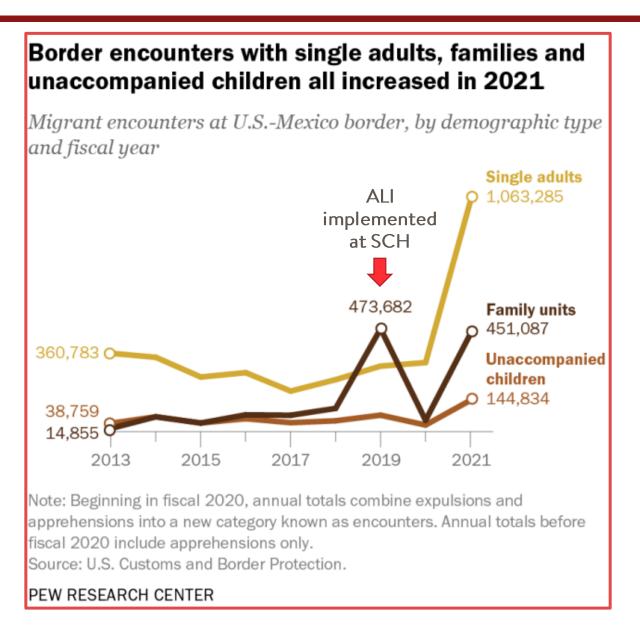


ASYLUM LATINO INITIATIVE (ALI)





The 'Why'







Case Study

Undocumented Patients

Fear of deportation, language barriers, poverty, limited social support, mistrust of healthcare system



Limited Healthcare Access
Delayed diagnosis, fragmented
care, dependence on ER for
care, severe symptom burden,
no access to PCP



Poor Healthcare
Outcomes
Lower quality of care

Jaramillo, S., & Hui, D. (2016). End-of-Life Care for Undocumented Immigrants With Advanced Cancer: Documenting the Undocumented. In Journal of Pain and Symptom Management (Vol. 51, Issue 4, pp. 784–788). Elsevier BV. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2015.11.009





ALI Team and Key Partners



Karen Wayman, PhD FCC Director



Dani Rey-Ardila, B.S. LFRP Program Manager



Cynthia Valenzuela, LCSW Social Worker



John Mark, MD CORE Medical Director



Monica Smith, RN, BSN CORE Nurse Coordinator

- •Stanford School of Medicine Office of Child Health Equity
- •Stanford University Center for Human Rights

- Social Work
- •Case Management
- Chaplaincy
- •IS- Clinical Informatics

Mission



To create and implement an Inpatient Asylum Protocol (IAP) to identify, screen and address the complex healthcare needs of asylum seekers coming from the southern US border.







The IAP

The inpatient protocol is activated by providers, inpatient social workers, and an automated trigger via our electronic medical record that sends referrals to our team when the "patient reports move from another country". Once we receive a referral, we determine eligibility based on criteria we defined given our current capacity: the family is being monitored by ICE and has court dates in place, they arrived via US detention center, and they are new to the US healthcare system, meaning they came to the US less than a year ago at the time of referral.

Life in the US Packet (LIUS)



Legal aid services

Directory of contacts with pictures

Calendar with court dates

Closest pharmacy and directions

Free community clinics for the adults

Emergency MCAL basic information and Covered CA contact information

Local public transport information

Local financial assistance resources Housing and shelter information if needed

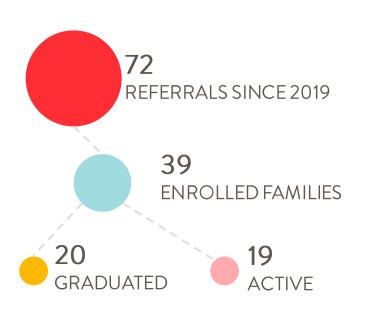
Information on car seat policies in CA

County-specific immigration resources (e.g. SM handbook)

Talking points to request legal aid

Program Data

The IAP was activated 72 times between July 2019 – December 2022 for pediatric and obstetric patients, with 39 referrals eligible for IAP services



COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE	COUNT
SAN MATEO	24
MONTEREY	9
SANTA CLARA	2
ALAMEDA	1
SAN BENITO	1
SANJOAQUIN	1
OUT OF STATE	1
TOTAL	39

Most enrolled families reside in San Mateo County (62%)







What's Next?

FUTURE STEPS



Assessing impact by evaluating the experience and outcome data of patients engaged in the protocol



Incorporating trained university student volunteers to provide coaching on the asylum process

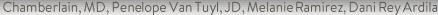
Developing a network of immigration lawyers for consults and referrals



Expanding the protocol to the Emergency Department







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Challenges

Only one partnership with a legal organization for guidance to our teams Saturated Legal aid offices or offices that no longer offer services for asylum No intentional partnerships with community organizations for formal hand offs to the community Unclear guidelines regarding the documentation of immigration status in the medical record

Medical record referral trigger is too general, but we do not want to burden families with questions

Discussion

- Building capacity: How can we make sure we reach more people with our current protocol (IAP)?
- Feedback and suggestions: What are gaps we are missing in our protocol? Gaps in our Life in the US Packet (LIUS)?
- Outreach and partnerships: How can community organizations support our families? How can we formalize streamlined handoffs from hospital to community?





