

Exploring the examination results of migrant workers' chest X-ray tuberculosis examination re-examination hospital and the treatment of multi-care

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Background/Problem/Objective

In response to the demand for labor services and an aging society, Taiwan has introduced foreign migrant workers from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam since 1989. So far, the total number is about 700,000. Taiwan law stipulates that migrant workers must do health care 4 times during 3 years in Taiwan examine. Those who fail to pass the chest X-ray examination need to go to the designated medical institution for re-examination.

Before 2022, if the above-mentioned migrant workers with abnormalities in the re-examination do not agree to stay in Taiwan for medical treatment, the migrant workers will lose their rights to work, medical treatment and residence in Taiwan.

This article aims to explore the results of the re-examination of migrant workers from 2019 to 2022 as the only re-examination hospital in central and southern Taiwan, and the response to the multicultural care provided to migrants diagnosed with tuberculosis.

Methods/Intervention

The subjects of this study are migrant workers who were diagnosed with chest X-ray pulmonary tuberculosis in our hospital from 2019 to 2022.

The tuberculosis case manager provides multicultural care and care intervention, explains the test results and issues a medical certificate to the employer through the explanation, and assists the employer to register the diagnosed migrant worker to reduce the obstacles in the follow-up medical process.

For migrant workers, in addition to explaining the test results, a bilingual health education leaflet including the migrant workers' native language is also provided to explain the follow-up treatment steps and return consultation process.

Results

1. A total of 487 migrant workers who came to our hospital for re-examination of <chest X-ray tuberculosis examination> were ranked by nationality in percentage order: Indonesia (43%), Vietnam (34%), Philippines (10%), Thailand (8%) .

2. From 2019 to 2022, the positive rate of re-examination is 16.5%, 9.1%, 10.2%, and 2.9%, among which the positive rate of re-examination for Indonesian and Vietnamese is the highest, respectively 61.7% and 26.4%. A bilingual health education leaflet containing the immigrant's native language and explaining the follow-up treatment steps and return consultation process.

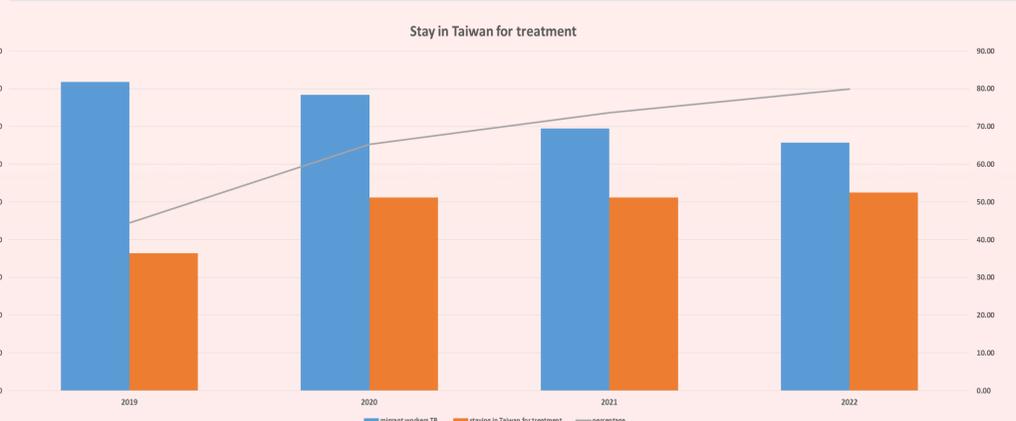
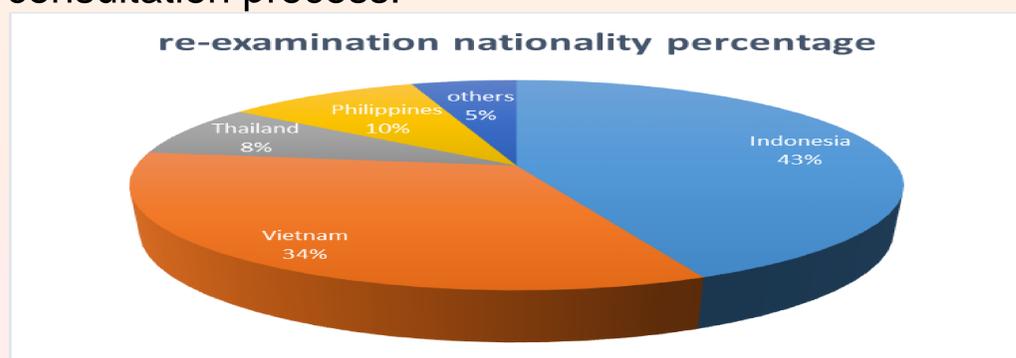
3. After the multicultural care and care provided by the tuberculosis case manager of our hospital, it can be seen that the ratio of migrant workers reporting tuberculosis from 2019 to 2022 staying in Taiwan for treatment is: 12.5%, 50%, 86.6%, 100%

Conclusions/Lessons learned

Providing multicultural care for migrant workers diagnosed with tuberculosis can promote health equality and reduce erroneous awareness and anxiety about the disease. The medical system provides the agency company with the correct knowledge of the disease at the first time, which can enhance the agency company's positive voice in the employer's knowledge of the disease and the retention of migrant workers.

Relevance to HPH

Immigrant workers' rights and epidemic prevention needs cannot be neglected. Providing appropriate health education in their native language can enhance the culture of medical safety and create a friendly and healthy environment.



<https://monitor.cdc.gov.tw/new/S61.aspx>

