

Impact of Primary Care on Sexual and Reproductive Health for Migrant women in Medellin Colombia

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Abstract— The migration crisis that is currently being experienced in the world is a continuous phenomenon that has had solutions in form but not in substance, violating the international humanitarian law of people who are in transit through countries foreign to their roots, especially women of age reproductive, this has caused different governments and organizations worldwide to meet around this problem to define concise actions to protect the rights of migrant women in the world.

This research compiles the stories of migrant women who arrive in Colombia seeking better opportunities such as accessibility to comprehensive and quality health services, including primary health care; This being the gateway to the offer of health promotion and disease prevention services.

Keywords— Accessibility, Primary health care, Sexual and Reproductive Health, sustainable development goals, Women Migrant.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE migration crisis that is currently being experienced in the world is a continuous phenomenon that has had solutions in form, but not in substance, violating the international humanitarian law of people who are in transit through countries foreign to their roots, especially the women in the reproductive stage, this has caused different governments and organizations worldwide to meet around this problem to define concise actions to protect the rights of migrant women in the world.

Primary sexual and reproductive health care is an essential component of health systems around the world. Access to quality health services in this area is important for migrant women, as they face numerous barriers in their new around.

This research explores the narratives of migrant women who arrive in Colombia with aspirations for a better life, particularly in terms of healthcare. They prioritize access to comprehensive and high-quality healthcare services, with primary care being the cornerstone of their healthcare journey. This access to primary care allows them to access additional healthcare services, such as those focused on maintaining health and preventing diseases.

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Sexual and reproductive health is one of the most requested services in women's primary health care; In the case of migrant women, access to these services may be hindered by economic, legal, cultural and linguistic barriers.

This situation makes accessing health programs such as family planning, safe motherhood, prevention of sexually transmitted infections and voluntary termination of pregnancy, among others, a great challenge.

This is why the State Social Company Metrosalud in Medellín Colombia has been carrying out a series of strategies and agreements with non-governmental organizations and other government organizations, to guarantee migrant women their right to decide about the care of their sexual and reproductive health.

It has been shown that these actions have been partial, since the agreements are not sustainable over time, and the migration crisis in the world continues and increases despite the efforts of world leaders to address this situation.

It is here from the research project where recommendations will be generated that help mitigate these barriers in the care of migrant women and the migrant population in general through agreements between four main axes such as the state, private entities, the community and international cooperation organizations, so that together they establish activities aimed at eradicating barriers to health care for the migrant population, creating public policies where migrants and non-migrants worldwide have the right to a minimum package of primary care activities in health, regardless of their legal status, beliefs, language, economic income, among others, thus achieving two of the UN sustainable development goals in its 2030 agenda, which are number 10, reduction of inequalities and number 11, communities and sustainable cities.

II. OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the impact of primary care in sexual and reproductive health in the ESE Metrosalud for migrant women of reproductive age from 2019 to 2023 in Medellín Colombia in terms of access, quality, inclusion, equity and cost effectiveness.

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III. METHOD

A retrospective descriptive cross-sectional study will be carried out with stratified probabilistic sampling in (385) migrant women who received primary sexual and reproductive health care at the ESE Metrosalud from 2019 to 2023, through a calibrated instrument (survey), crossing variables with the institutional database and using the difference-in-differences statistical method.

IV. HYPOTHESIS

This suggests that the sexual and reproductive health care provided by ESE METROSALUD has a positive impact on the health of migrant women.

V. RESULTS

Results It is expected that the results of this research will provide important information about the impact of primary sexual and reproductive health care provided by the ESE Metrosalud to migrant women, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies implemented by it to address their needs.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

From the results obtained, specific recommendations can be generated for improve primary care in sexual and reproductive health aimed at migrant women in reproductive age, as well as the creation and implementation of public health policies, which promote and improve the quality of health care for migrant women.

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