

Service Specification for Intensive GP Support to Patients on the UK Resettlement Scheme (Refugees). V1.0 April 2020

1. Introduction

The UK Resettlement Scheme is replacing the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme. The new scheme will be open to refugees identified by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement because of their vulnerability, and does not have a specific geographical focus. This service specification outlines the services to be provided to patients on the UK Resettlement Scheme for Refugees on first registering with the practice. All patients in the cohort should be provided with all essential, additional and enhanced services as usual, and use all the standard processes and referral systems for any new patient. However, it is recognised that these patients will require an intensive initial assessment as soon as possible following registration and may need immediate treatment and referral to secondary or community services because of health issues relating to their particular experience and circumstances. **Please note there is no need for practices to ‘sign up’ to this Service Specification.** Individual GP practices will be contacted once the address of potential new arrivals is known.

2. Service Scope

Practices providing this service would be expected to assess the physical and mental health of all patients as soon as possible following registration (and ideally within 5 working days of arrival) and give appropriate treatment and/or support as required. Migration Health Assessments completed by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) will be provided to the practice prior to the arrival of the patient and the GP should note any patients that have been flagged as needing immediate specialist referral. Useful guidance notes for examining and supporting the health needs of refugees can be found in the briefing document in appendix 2. It may be helpful to use Public Health England’s New Patient one page Checklist for GPs : <https://migrant.health/resources/tools/new-patient-checklist-for-gps>

These key elements should be included in the initial assessment:

- Take a full medical history, using a qualified interpreter.
- Assess current health status and address immediate concerns.
- Arrange tests for other conditions such as Hepatitis B, C Tuberculosis and HIV if deemed necessary.
- Take a history of vaccinations, and give appropriate vaccinations where required.
- Take maternity history. Cervical smears and family planning advice should be offered to women if appropriate. Men may also require family planning advice.
- Assess a family’s nutritional needs particularly malnourished children and vitamin deficiencies.
- Assess psychological wellbeing and follow agreed referral routes. This may be a particular issue for this category of patients.

- Consideration should be given to referral to services providing health promotion advice and support, in particular healthy weight and smoking cessation.

Medication should be presented as simply as possible. This may mean using a single day dose regime instead of a more frequent regime. Health professionals should be confident that the patients understand how to use their medication, and that of their children if they are to administer it. Close liaison with pharmacists may be required.

3. Monitoring and Review

The practice should flag patients using agreed READ Codes (Refugee 13ZB, Examination of Refugee 69D8 or SNOMED SCTID 446654005 and SCTID 171420007 when the system goes live. **NB SNOMED Codes are currently indicative, subject to data quality checks).

The practice will be required to confirm to the CCG that patients have been registered. For this purpose, the VPR number will be used in place of NHS number and the confirmation should be on practice headed paper, using the template provided at Appendix 1 and signed by a representative of the practice. This confirmation will be available to the Home Office to enable the CCG to draw down funding for payments to practices.

4. Accessibility and cultural sensitivity

Health professionals and other key staff (e.g. receptionists and administrators) need to have an understanding of any relevant language, cultural, social and other issues relating to the patients covered by this service.

There may be a variety of languages used. In view of the particular circumstances of these patients, it is important to ensure effective communication about their healthcare. The practice should ensure that qualified interpreters from the CCG-commissioned service are made available for consultations and procedures in the practice (rather than family members, friends or staff and volunteers from voluntary organisations supporting the patient as they are not qualified or covered by insurance). For longer consultations and those where multiple members of the family are being assessed, practices are encouraged to use the face to face interpreting service provided by Hertfordshire Interpreting & Translation Services (HITS), but otherwise the telephone language interpreting service (LanguageLine) should be the first option. Sensitivity should be exercised in selecting an interpreter with regard to factors such as gender and political or cultural background and this should be discussed when booking the interpreter.

The phone number for access to all **interpreting services** is **0845 603 7915**. The interpreting service is commissioned by the CCG and is provided free of charge to practices.

The practice should provide information in a format that the patient understands, including provision of translated materials to enable them to fully understand their healthcare and to give informed consent to any treatment. Funding for translation costs is included in the fee for this service.

Patients should be informed that all health information is confidential as there may be particular concerns about providing sensitive personal information.

As far as possible, practices should offer same sex consultations if cultural sensitivities or the preference of the patient indicate this.

5. Payment

Participating practices will be paid £600 per individual patient registered under this scheme. This is a one-off payment in recognition of the additional clinical, administrative and communication needs of the patients concerned. Payment of the full amount will be made directly to practices following confirmation by NHS mail to linda.adhana@nhs.net that the patients have been registered using the template attached at Appendix 1. There is no requirement for practices to invoice the CCG for this payment.

Appendix 1: Template for UK Resettlement Scheme returns from GP practices

Please use the template below to provide proof of registration for families on the UK Resettlement Scheme for the Home Office funding. There is no need to invoice the CCG in addition. **Please copy this information onto the practice's headed letter paper, sign and send a scanned pdf copy to linda.adhana@nhs.net**

UK Resettlement Scheme returns from GP practices

GP Practice Name	
GP Practice Code	
Family 1 VPR Number	
Number of people in the family registered at the GP Practice	
Date of registration	

Family 2 VPR Number	
Number of people in the family registered at the GP Practice	
Date of registration	

Family 3 VPR Number	
Number of people in the family registered at the GP Practice	
Date of registration	

Name and job title:

Signature

Date :

Appendix 2 UK Resettlement General Briefing for GP Practices

1. Introduction

In September 2015 the Prime Minister announced an expansion of the Syrian Refugee Vulnerable Persons Resettlement (VPR) scheme, and a commitment to resettle 20,000 refugees in the UK. This scheme has now been expanded to a worldwide scheme and is now known as the UK Resettlement Scheme. District Councils coordinate the scheme on behalf of the Home Office. This briefing paper provides an overview of the scheme, the role of the CCG and GP Practices. The briefing also references useful organisations and resources for supporting the health needs of refugees.

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2. Background

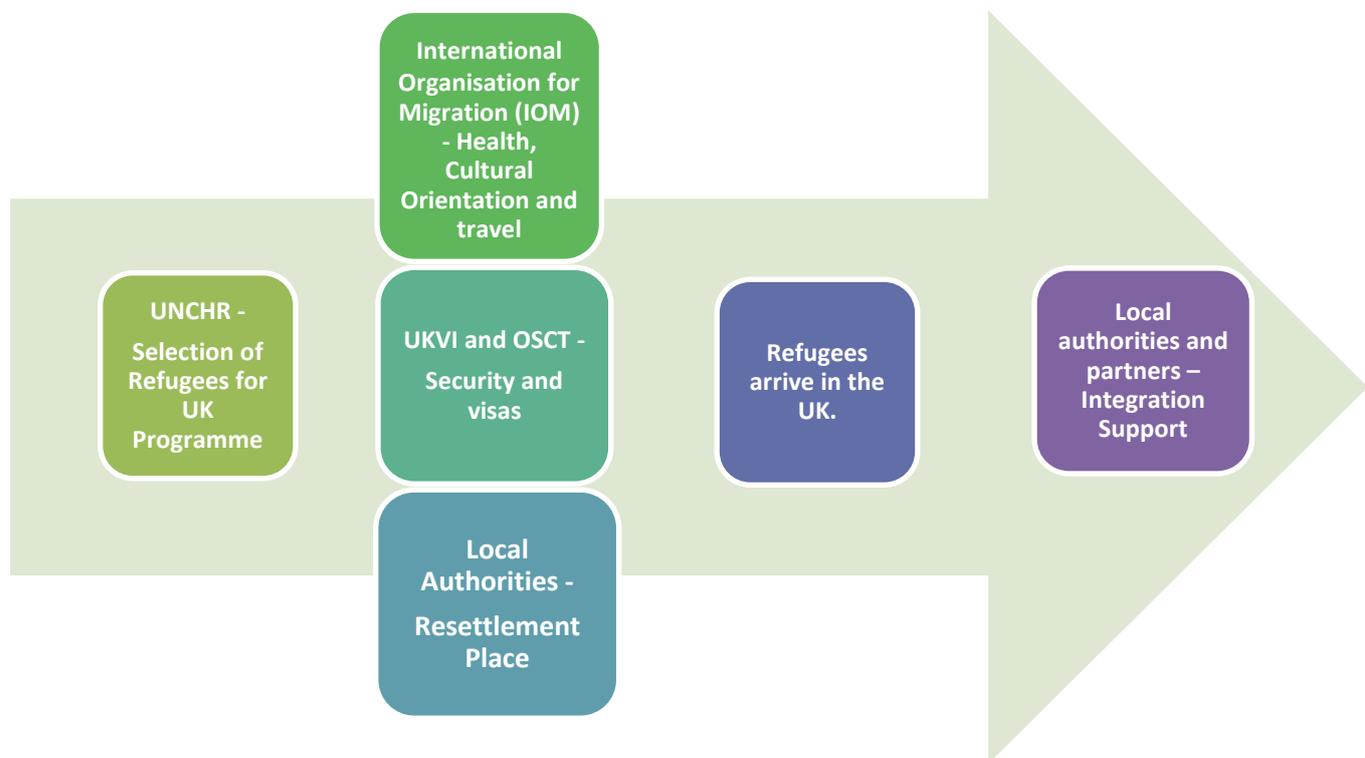
Resettlement continues to be a critical protection tool for vulnerable refugees. UNHCR estimate that in 2020 more than 1.4 million refugees will need to be resettled. The programme is run in partnership with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The aim of the programme is to resettle some of the most vulnerable refugees into communities within the UK. During 2020 it is anticipated that 5,000 refugees will resettle in the UK. The new scheme consolidates existing refugee resettlement schemes

To be considered for the scheme refugees have to be registered with the UNHCR and meet the resettlement criteria:

Resettlement submission categories

- **Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs** of the refugee in the country of refuge (this includes a threat of *refoulement*)
- **Survivors of Torture and/or Violence**, where repatriation or the conditions of asylum could result in further traumatisation and/or heightened risk; or where appropriate treatment is not available
- **Medical Needs**, in particular life-saving treatment that is unavailable in the country of refuge
- **Women and Girls at Risk**, who have protection problems particular to their gender
- **Family Reunification**, when resettlement is the only means to reunite refugee family members who, owing to refugee flight or displacement, are separated by borders or entire continents
- **Children and Adolescents at Risk**, where a best interests determination supports resettlement
- **Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions**, which generally is relevant only when other solutions are not feasible in the foreseeable future, when resettlement can be used strategically, and/or when it can open possibilities for comprehensive solutions.

The Resettlement Process :



Source : Home Office Presentation

The resettled refugees are given five years Humanitarian Protection status or Refugee Status, with permission to work and access public funds and services, including NHS healthcare. At the end of five years refugees can apply to settle in the UK permanently or they may choose to return home.

3. The Situation in Oxfordshire

In Oxfordshire the resettlement process is led by District Councils, who coordinate partner organisations.

4. What is the role of the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (OCCG) and GP practices?

Health needs will be met from mainstream services, including GPs Health Visitors, Dentistry and any specialist medical provision required from hospitals or mental health services. This will be planned for following an initial health assessment. There is a two stage process to assessing likely healthcare needs:

Stage One Pre Arrival : Once a family is identified by UNHCR for resettlement the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) carry out a medical assessment in country, to ensure that the family are fit to travel, as well as to identify potential health needs on arrival in the UK. The Local Authority (in Oxfordshire the District Councils) is informed of potential new arrivals. At this stage the OCCG is required to undertake an initial health assessment based on the UNHCR/IOM medical records, and confirm that health needs can be met locally. The CCG also liaises with GP Practices to identify a suitable practice for the families and with the Third Sector organisations commissioned by the District Councils to support the refugees, in order to register them with the GP and arrange the first appointments. Relevant health services are also informed via the lead contacts.

Stage Two Post Arrival : Initial orientation and support is provided by Third Sector organisations commissioned by the District Councils. This includes registration and support to access healthcare. GP practices undertake a detailed medical assessment to ensure all necessary referrals are made to services, and liaison with those services is via standard referral systems, and not via OCCG. The Home Office provides a per capita payment for healthcare for the first year of a family's arrival. After the first year of a family's arrival, costs will be covered by the Oxfordshire healthcare system in the usual way for residents.

5. Specific Health Issues to Consider for Refugees

- Help with registering with general practitioners, dentists and opticians and information about the health care system as refugees will be unfamiliar with UK health care and how things work, and expectations may be different.
- Being aware of cultural factors and cultural adaptation to life in Oxfordshire. Gender issues can be significant, and women in particular may prefer to see a female health professional, and female interpreter.
- Country specific health issues – communicable and non-communicable disease.

- Physical and mental health problems arising from past experiences of the conflict in Syria; for example, bombing and shelling, torture and abuse, war related injuries and psychological trauma, family disappearances and family separation. There may be a need for specialist provision of practitioners experienced in trauma related mental health problems.
- Care of pregnant women, child health, family planning, vaccinations. Primary care services often break down in situations of armed conflict.
- Impact on health of poverty and poor living conditions as refugees. Consider nutritional status, anaemia and other vitamin deficiencies, helminth infections.
- The importance of organisations that can provide advocacy and social support, in particular organisations that support refugees.
- Language interpreting. It is important to use qualified interpreters provided by the OCCG commissioned service. Family members, friends and volunteer organisations should not be used.
- Allowing time and confidential space to discuss traumatic events.

6. Useful Organisations

Asylum Welcome Oxford (cover Oxfordshire)

Provide support and advice for asylum seekers and refugees. Examples include :

- Unaccompanied children arriving in Oxfordshire
- Food bank
- Advice and practical help on a wide range of topics.
- Teach people English so they can be more independent.
- Support detainees.
- Work closely with lawyers to support access to rights.
- Support refugee voices nationally, and advocate for better asylum policies.

<http://www.asylum-welcome.org/>

Refugee Resource Oxford (cover Oxfordshire)

Aims to relieve distress, improve well-being and facilitate the integration of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants by providing psychological, social and practical support.

- Specialist counselling and psychotherapy
- Mentoring
- Women's Services
- Services for men
- Advice and advocacy
- Employment and Education Support
- Training and Consultancy

<http://www.refugeeresource.org/>

Freedom from Torture (National)

- Trauma based psychological therapy and practical support for men, women and children (Services are available in the UK, from Centres in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle and Glasgow.)
- Medico-legal reports
- Training for organisations
- Advocacy/Campaigns

<https://www.freedomfromtorture.org/>

British Red Cross International Family Tracing Service

Restoring contact between family members separated as a result of conflicts and disasters, including tracing service and sending Red Cross messages.

<http://www.redcross.org.uk/What-we-do/Finding-missing-family/International-family-tracing>

Local Office Abingdon : **07885969270**

IFTSouthEast@redcross.org.uk

7. Useful Resources

Migrant Health

A tool for everyone in UK primary healthcare working to support new migrant patients, and a community to ask and respond to colleagues.

<https://migrant.health/>

New Patient Checklist

<https://migrant.health/resources/tools/new-patient-checklist-for-gps>

Public Health England Migrant Health Guide (2)

This is an updated version of the former HPA Migrant Health Guide. Information is more up to date. The guide covers a range of topics from assessing health of new patients from overseas, country specific information, health topics for communicable disease, and non-communicable disease, NHS entitlements for migrants.

<https://www.gov.uk/topic/health-protection/migrant-health-guide>

Country specific health information

Please remember Refugees may have been residing for some time in other countries so any significant health issues within those countries should also be considered.

TravelHealthPro is the website commissioned by Public Health England, comprising the travel health resources of the [National Travel Health Network and Centre \(NaTHNaC\)](#).

<http://travelhealthpro.org.uk/about-us/>

TS4SE

A range of useful resources and a free online training toolkit that provides information and practical tips for effective engagement with patients from migrant, refugee and minority communities. Designed for frontline staff, the toolkit can be easily used by individuals on their own or by teams within a group setting.

<http://ts4se-health-resources.org.uk/>