

This checklist by the reference group on migrant health, paediatrics switzerland, is a rough guide needing adaptation to individual needs according to the patients' and families' situation, as not all items may apply to all patients. None of the suggestions are binding. We recommend distributing it over different consultations with a focus on building good trust relations in the beginning; ⁽¹⁾ suggested for first, ⁽²⁾ potentially delayed to follow-up consultation(s). AS/R stands for Asylum-seeker/Refugee.

Depending on needs children are often seen again after a few days (in case of Mantoux or to discuss results) (V1 b) at 1 Month (V2), 2 Month (V3) and 6 Month (V4) depending on needs.

Country of Origin:	
Cause for migration:	
Transfer: direct, via:	
Duration of travel if not direct:	
Date of first arrival in Switzerland:	-
Stay in Federal Asylum Center: □ no; □ yes, currently; □ yes, previously	
If yes: place	
If yes: Medical file from previous medical visits in federal asylum center:	□ no □ yes
Current permit:	
Languages and proficiency: □ no interpreter needed, □ preferable, □ necessar	у
Language for Interpreter if needed:	
Potential Social Worker/ Mentor/ Volunteer contact:	
Lodging (condition, nr of rooms):	

History

	⁽¹⁾ Acute complaints	
	(1) Abdominal complaints, Diarrhea, Vomiting?	
	(1) Cough?	
	(1) Recurrent fever?	
	⁽¹⁾ Other?	
	(1) Patient medical history	
	(1) Family medical history/medical conditions depending on origin/situation (e.g. AS/R): cough? TB? HIV? Early death?	
	Development (motor, language, etc.)	
	Adjusting to new situation (school, friends)	
	Psychological (Anxiety, Depression, Drugs, Sleep disturbances etc.) In case of forced migration: signs of post-traumatic stress? (e.g. new bed wetting, behavior change etc.), Feeling safe now?	
	Endured physical abuse? Sexual abuse? Psychological Violence?	
	(1) Separation from close family-members: in home country or when traveling: specify	
	Previous psychosocial situation (housing, educational background of parents)	
	Current psychosocial situation (housing, finances, legal situation, social, family structure)	
	Wellbeing /Needs of main caregivers to fulfill parental role under new circumstances	
	Female genital cutting □ family □ mother □ patient	

Physical Examination

Yes	No		
		(1) Weight: kg Height: cm; BM	l: kg/m2 ;
		<2 years : head circumference:	
		BP/	
		(1) Physical exam (general, Heart, Pulmo, Abdo/HSM, ENT)	
		Vision/Eyes	
		Hearing/Ears	
		Teeth	
		Skin	
		(2) Genital (preferably not first visit, if from FGC-practicing country document presence/absence for legal reasons)	
		Puberty status	
		Musculo-sceletal (e.g., Scoliosis)	
		Basic Neurological	
		Normal psycho-motor development (see SSP check list)	

Tuberculosis risk with indication to test

Indicated	Tested	Not	Tuberculosis Testing				
		indicated		for			
			 < 5 years and AS/R, High risk country (origin or transit) All ages if: 				
			Symptomatic persistent cough (>2 weeks), unremitting cough, weight loss/failure to thrive, persistent (>1 week) unexplained fever (>38°C), persistent, unexplained lethargy or reduced playfulness: activity reported by the parent/caregiver, night sweets, Pneumonia not responding to Antibiotics, Gibbus, Meningitis, especially < 1y of age				
			Post exposure				
			Immuno-compromised				
			Offer TB-testing to all coming from Ukraine				
			Mantoux for < 5 y, for ≥ 5 y IGRA possible,				
			IGRA in case of previous BCG also in < 5 y possible (e.g., Ukraine)				
			Avoid Mantoux /IGRA testing during 1 month after administrating an MMR-vaccine.				
			Simultaneous application is feasible.				

RESULT IF TESTED:			

Vaccinations

Yes	No	Assessment
		Previously vaccinated as reported by caregiver
		Vaccination records available (take a photocopy)
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		For asylum-seekers: vaccines received recently (transit/ in Swiss-center)

Vaccinations indicated (unknown/insufficient number), up to date or not indicated for the age according to the Swiss Vaccination recommendations incl. specific ones for refugees (italic)

Only documented vaccines or positive Serologies count

Indicated Number of	Up- to	Not		Vaccinat	ion planned for
doses missing if known	date	indicated		Depending on results	
			Tetanus (with diphtheria and pertussis)		
			If unknown:		
			□ vaccinate doing a full catch-up course		
			or		
			□ tetanus titer ideally 4-6 weeks after initial booster and vaccinate accordingly:		
			booster and vaccinate accordingly.		
			• ≥ 1000 IU/I: no further tetanus immunization is needed		
			• ≥ 500 and <1000 IU/L: single additional		
			dose 6 months after the first one		
			• < 500 IU/L: two further doses 2 and 6		
			months after the first one		
			If vaccinated within last 6 months -> titer possible		
			Use vaccines including Di Per and (always for first		
			dose) Pol; Include Hib if <5 years.		
			<8y: Infanrix (ev Hexa)®, ≥8y: Boostrix® polio		
			Polio		
			Include IPV in Tetanus catch-up vaccination		
			Ukraine: Include Polio in dTp-Boosters incl. in		
			adolescents Hepatitis B		
			If unknown:		
			□ vaccinate directly (full course)		
			or		
			☐ Hep B-Ab-titer ideally 4-6 weeks (up to 6 months ok)		
			after booster and vaccinate accordingly (see below)		
			MMR		
			Pneumococci (< 5 years)		
			Meningococci (2-5 years, >11 years)		
			VZV > 11 years or AS/R in refugee-centers		
			HPV > 11 years		

 _ [Hepatitis A : if outbreak in refugee center or travelling to high prevalence country. Serology before vaccination can be considered depending on age and origin.	
 - [Consider FSME depending on risk	
- [Consider Influenza depending on risk	

Serologies

Indicated	Available	Not	Indication: Groups at risk, Country of Origin or Transit
indicated			
			 Hepatitis B (HbsAg, anti-Hbc) All AS/R; Africa, Asia, Central/South-America and potentially Eastern Europe if > 12 years of age, for infants/newborns: if mother has negative serology: no testing; history of sexual abuse Ukraine: if not fully vaccinated
			 HIV 1 /2 Mother HIV +, Clinical signs Other risk factors: child separated from birth-mother, history of sexual abuse, history of blood product transfusion, unprotected sexual activity, > 15 y, etc Origin with increased risks: Sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean, central Asia, (Eastern Europe) No general testing of children from high risk countries with known negative maternal serology and no RF/exposure Ukraine: offer testing especially in absence of negative HIV test during pregnancy or/and in the presence of risk factors/ exposure Only test if consent obtained
			Syphilis Sexually active, history of abuse, suspicion of congenital infection, <2 years and no info on maternal serologies (especially if Sub Sahara Africa)
			Chagas: > 9Mte old from Latin America (esp. Bolivia/ poor conditions), for newborns if status of mother unknown or positive: direct exam and PCR in the first month of life (umbilical cord blood or peripheric blood) + serology at 9 months of age.
			Strongyloides: Africa, South-East Asia – especially if likely to become immuno-compromised immunocompromised (any origin) (Ukraine if immunocompromised) For West Africans: Ivermectin may be dangerous in the presence of Loa loa -> get specialist advice
			 Schistosoma –Serology + ev CCA in urin all African and Middle Eastern countries; Brazil, Venezuela, Surinam, Southern China, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Laos and Cambodia NOT: Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs115/en/ (especially, if bath in still or slow moving water) if positiv or symptomatic: Stool/Urin test; Praziquantel is contra-indicated in patients with Neurocysticercosis: get specialist advice, especially if neurological complaints/ seizers are present!
			Hepatitis A Potentially search for immunity (especially if from Afghanistan, Sub-Saharan Africa) instead of vaccinating (AS/R; growing-up in Europe but travel low/middle income country or frequent visitors of such origin)

		Malaria			
		rapid testing/smears if febrile + from endemic area			
		If vaccination catch-up strategy based on serology is chosen:			
		Tetanus titer up to 6 months after vaccine given (ideally 4-6 weeks			
		after vaccine given) (see above)			
		Anti-HBS-Ab ideally 4-8 weeks after vaccine given			
П	П	If anti-HBs ≥100 IU/L immune, no further doses			
		• If anti-HBs 10-99 IU/L: give 1-2 more doses depending on age (0-10y: 2x Engerix 10; >11			
		y: 1x Engerix 20 (if Hep A neg: ev 1 Twinrix + 1 Havrix after 6 months)			
		If anti-HBs <10 IU/L: complete vaccination and do HbsAg			

Intestinal parasites

Indicated	Results	Not			Planned
(potentially)	available	indicated			for:
			AS/R, low and	middle income countries	
Options:				Preferable if:	
	1-3 x stoo	l exams:		- if abdominal complaints, eosinophilia	
		ıblia Ag in sto	ool +	growth retardation, anemia, develop. delays	
	protozoae/	helmints		to exclude intestinal parasites it takes up to 3 stool exams	
	Albendaz	ol 1-<2years:	200 mg po 1x:	- if asymptomatic, but exposure risk	
	>2 years an	d >10 kg: 400	mg po 1x		
			Stool + stool	- if asymptomatic, but exposure risk	
	on protoz	oa/helminth	es (SAF) once		
		no treatme		- if asymptomatic +/- exposure risk	
	(await self	clearance if	parasites present)		
	Other:				
	Notes/Re	sults:			
	PS: If stool	oositive in fami	ly member: consider	1x stool or treatment	

Further Tests

indicated	Results	Not	Blood	Planned
	available	indicated		for:
			Full blood count (ideally with differential)	
			Ferritin	
			(all if AS/R, Low/Middle Income, Anemic, Fe-poor diet)	
			Vitamin D: dark skin, poor sunlight exposure (very	
			covered clothing), alternative: direct treatment	
			Guthrie: consider newborn screening for infants <= 6	
			months without previous screening	
			(it may also be considered in case of incomplete screening such as newborn screening from Ukraine)	
			Other	
			Search for Chlamydia, Gono etc., ev. pregnancy if sexual abuse, unprotected intercourse	
1			ii sexuai abuse, uriprotecteu iritercourse	

Other

Yes	No	?	Female genital cutting (2)	Planned for
			Potential Female genital cutting risk Egypt, Sub-Saharan Africa, Kurds, Indonesia, Malaysia http://data.unicef.org/resources/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-country-profiles/	
			Genital Status: cut if yes: describe/ note type : Write if patient/family declined exam:	
			Prevention information given: • Medical: Harmful practice even if minor forms • Legal: punishable even if performed abroad	
			Support needs etc. (see guidelines)	

Prevention Information discussed:

Suggested next visits: (e.g., write date or months):

$\ \ \square$ (2) Nutrition (no sweet beverages etc., adapting to local ingredients)
$\ \square$ (2) Limitation of Screen-time, importance of physical activity
$_{\square}$ (2) Information on out-side activities, social activities and integration offers available
□ ⁽²⁾ Accidents
$_{\Box}$ (2) Travel back to home country (e.g., malaria prophylaxis, vaccines, FGM/C) -> consult before travel
$_{\Box}$ (2) For adolescents: sexual education, contraception, drugs, confidentiality, avoiding physical conflicts
□ Seeking medical care: where to go in an emergency ⁽¹⁾ , when to see paediatrician / family doctor ⁽²⁾
□ General age-related advice (e.g., Sudden infant death etc.)

PROVIDE FAMILIES WHO MAY EASILY MOVE WITH ALL USEFUL MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION (PAPER/ELECTRONICALLY) THAT MAY BE OF USE FOR FURTHER CARE

For additional information on chatch-up vaccinations consult the recommendations of the federal office of public health: Empfehlungen für Impfungen sowie zur Verhütung und zum Ausbruchsmanagement von übertragbaren Krankheiten in den Asylzentren des Bundes und den Kollektivunterkünften der Kantone, BAG https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/de/home/krankheiten/infektionskrankheiten-bekaempfen/infektionskontrolle/gesundheitsversorgung-asylsuchende.html

The checklist was developed by the Reference group migrant child health of the SSP and is based on: PIGS guidelines 2016; Klinische Betreuung von Migranten, Fokus Pädiatrie, Paediatrica, Gehri et al. 2016; Data from GE; Public health guidance on screening and vaccination for infectious diseases in newly arrived migrants within the EU/EEA, ECDC; Empfehlungen für Impfungen sowie zur Verhütung und zum Ausbruchsmanagement von übertragbaren Krankheiten in den Asylzentren des Bundes und den Kollektivunterkünften der Kantone, BAG; <a href="https://www.kidsnewtocanada; Fougère Y, High coverage of hepatitis B vaccination and low prevalence of chronic hepatitis B in migrant children dictate a new chatch-up vaccination, Vaccine, 2018; We thank SwissTPH and FOPH and practicing paediatricians for Inputs/Advice received.

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