

CLINICAL GUIDELINES FOR NEWLY ARRIVED CHILDREN - Resources

General Resources

- a) <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/refugee-guidelines.html>
- b) <http://ebooks.aappublications.org/product/red-book>
- c) <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html>
- d) Seery T, Boswell H, Lara A: Caring for Refugee Children, Pediatrics in Review, August 2015, Vol 36 / Issue 8 (<http://pedsinreview.aappublications.org/content/36/8/323>)
- e) US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Refugee Resettlement (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/the-role-of-refugee-health-coordinators>)
- f) Texas Children's Hospital: Program for Immigrant and Refugee Child Health. <https://www.texaschildrens.org/departments/program-for-immigrant-and-refugee-child-health>

Comprehensive History and Examination

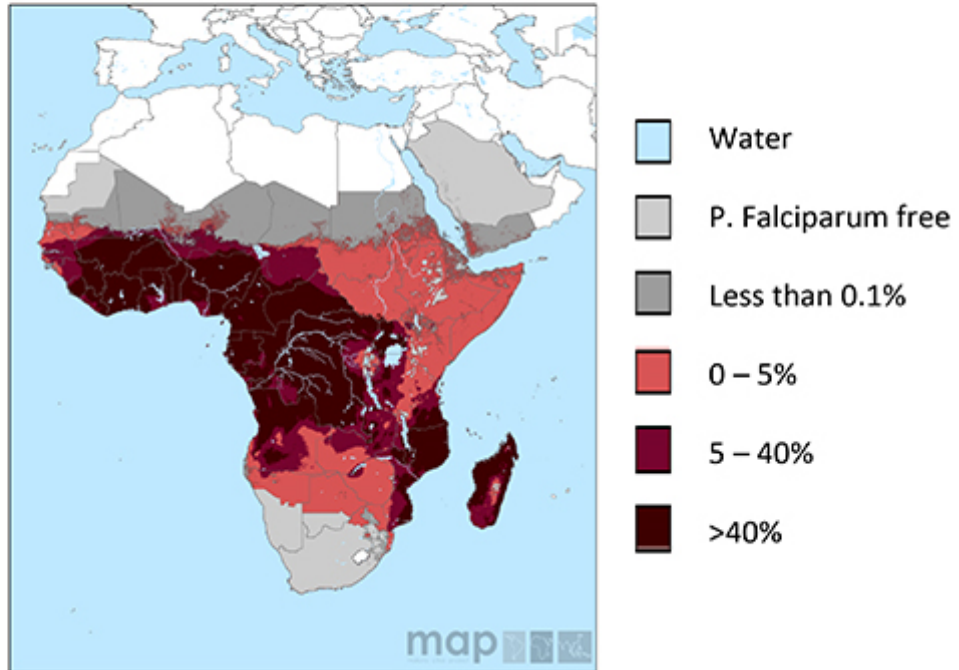
- a) <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/children-entering-the-united-states-unaccompanied-section>
- b) Bishop D, Altshuler M, Scott K, Panzer J, Mills G, McManus P: The refugee medical exam: What you need to do. J Fam Pract. 2012 December; 61(12):E1-E10
- c) AAP Immigrant Child Health Toolkit: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Immigrant-Child-Health-Toolkit/Pages/Immigrant-Child-Health-Toolkit.aspx>
- d) Canadian Paediatric Society: A guide for health professionals working with immigrant and refugee children and youth. www.kidsnewtocanada.ca/search/index
- e) Screening Technical Assistance & Resource Center, STAR Center. <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Screening/Pages/Screening-Tools.aspx>

Additional Evidence Sources

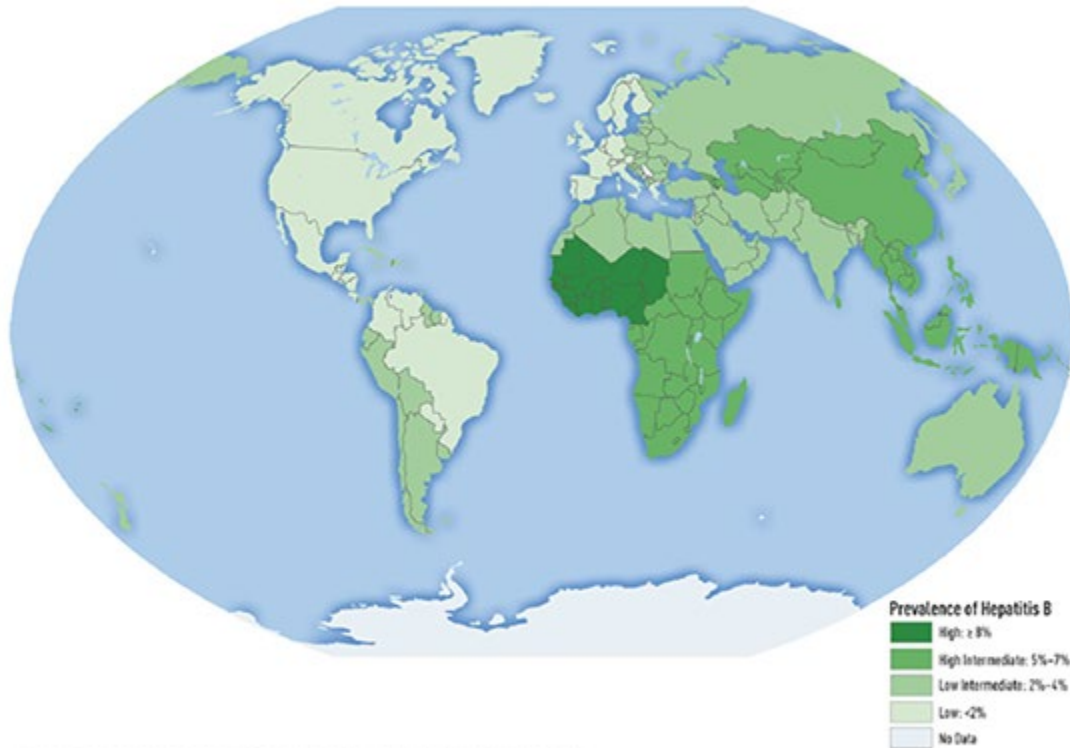
1. Seybolt L. US medical screening for immigrants and refugees: clinical issues. In: Walker P, Barnett E, eds. Immigrant Medicine. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders Elsevier; 2007:135-150
2. CDC, Guidelines for Screening for Tuberculosis Infection and Disease during the Domestic Medical Examination for Newly Arrived Refugees, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/tuberculosis-guidelines.html>.
3. CDC, Latent Tuberculosis Infection: A Guide for Primary Health Care Providers, <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/LTBI/treatment.htm>.
4. CDC, Screening for Hepatitis During the Domestic Medical Examination, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/hepatitis-screening-guidelines.html>.
5. CDC, Hepatitis B, Chronic 2012 Case Definition, <https://www.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/hepatitis-b-chronic/case-definition/2012>
6. EthnoMed, Hepatitis Patient Education Materials, <https://ethnomed.org/patient-education/hepatitis>
7. CDC, Domestic Intestinal Parasite Guidelines, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/intestinal-parasites-domestic.html>
8. WHO, Map of the estimated prevalence of eye worm history in Africa, <http://www.who.int/apoc/raploa/en>
9. WHO, Schistosomiasis: Country Maps, http://www.who.int/schistosomiasis/epidemiology/global_atlas_maps/en
10. Dawson-Hahn EE, Greenberg SL, Domachowske JB, et al. Eosinophilia and the seroprevalence of schistosomiasis and strongyloidiasis in newly arrived pediatric refugees: an examination of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention screening guidelines. J Pediatr. 2010;156:1016-1018.
11. CDC, Malaria: Domestic Guidelines, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/malaria-guidelines-domestic.html>
12. WHO, Malaria: Global Malaria Mapper, http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world_malaria_report/global_malaria_mapper/en
13. CDC Malaria Maps, https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/travelers/about_maps.html

14. CDC, Management of parasitic infection for asymptomatic refugees who received complete pre-departure therapy, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/pdf/fig3.pdf>
15. CDC, Treatment Schedules for Presumptive Parasitic Infections, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/overseas/interventions/interventions.html>
16. CDC, Non-Communicable Disease, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/profiles/congolese/health-information/non-communicable-disease.html>
17. CDC, Treatment of Malaria: Guidelines For Clinicians (United States), https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/diagnosis_treatment/clinicians2.html
18. Philadelphia Department of Health, Guide for Clinicians: Preventing Lead Exposure in Children, http://www.phila.gov/health/pdfs/ChildhoodLead/Guide%20for%20Clinicians_December%202017%20update.pdf
19. Pennsylvania Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning, <http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Infant%20and%20Childrens%20Health/Lead%20Poisoning%20Prevention%20and%20Control/Pages/default.aspx#.WhLbKaQo4qQ>.
20. CDC MMWR 2005: Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Refugee Children, <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5402a4.htm>
21. American Dental Association, Fluoride: Topical and Systemic Supplements , <https://www.ada.org/en/member-center/oral-health-topics/fluoride-topical-and-systemic-supplements>
22. CDC, 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/default.htm>
23. CDC, Clinical Presentations And Diagnostic Testing For Specific STDs, Gonorrhea, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/sexually-transmitted-diseases/gonorrhea.html>
24. CDC, Clinical Presentations And Diagnostic Testing For Specific STDs, Chlamydia, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/sexually-transmitted-diseases/chlamydia.html>
25. CDC, Gonococcal Infections, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/gonorrhea.htm>
26. CDC, Chlamydial Infections, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/chlamydia.htm>
27. CDC, Clinical Presentations And Diagnostic Testing For Specific STDs, Syphilis, <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/guidelines/domestic/sexually-transmitted-diseases/syphilis.html>
28. CDC, Syphilis, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/syphilis.htm>
29. Crumlish N, O'Rourke K. A systematic review of treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder among refugees and asylum seekers. *J Nerv Ment Dis.* 2010;198: 237-251.

Estimated Risk of Plasmodium Falciparum Infection in Children 2-10yo



Prevalence of Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection Among Adults



MAP 3-4. PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION AMONG ADULTS¹

¹ Disease data source: Ott JJ, Stevens GA, Groeger J, Wiersma ST. Global epidemiology of hepatitis B virus infection: new estimates of age-specific HBsAg seroprevalence and endemicity. *Vaccine*. 2012; 30(12): 2212-2219.

Table 3. Causes of eosinophilia

Parasites that cause eosinophilia commonly found in stool examination	Other parasitic infections associated with eosinophilia	Parasites commonly found in the stool NOT typically associated with eosinophilia	Non-parasitic causes of eosinophilia
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> Hookworm (<i>Ancylostoma spp</i> , <i>Necator spp</i>) <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> * Tapeworm (<i>Taenia solium</i> and <i>T. saginatum</i>) <i>Schistosoma</i> (most commonly <i>S. mansoni</i> *, <i>S.</i> <i>haematobium</i> *, <i>S.</i> <i>japonicum</i> *) Other flukes (<i>Paragonimus</i> <i>spp.</i> *, <i>Ophisthorchis spp.</i> *, <i>Fasciola spp.</i> *)	<i>Angiostrongylus</i> <i>Anasakis</i> <i>Capillaria spp.</i> (Cysticercosis) <i>Echinococcus spp.</i> Filariasis (<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> , <i>Brugia spp</i> , <i>Mansonella spp</i> , <i>Onchocerca volvulus</i> , <i>Dracunculus medinensis</i> . <i>Loa loa</i>) <i>Schistosoma</i> (most commonly <i>S. mansoni</i> *, <i>S. haematobium</i> *, <i>S. japonicum</i> *)	<i>Entamoeba spp.</i> (<i>histolytica</i> / <i>dispar</i> , other <i>Entamoeba spp.</i>) <i>Cryptosporidium spp.</i> <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> (also known as <i>G. lamblia</i> or <i>G. duodenalis</i>)	Asthma Atopy Drug allergy Eosinophilic leukemia Hodgkin's lymphoma Hyper- eosinophilic syndrome Pemphigoid Polyarteritis nodosa

*Particularly common causes of eosinophilia which may be found in stool but special testing and/or multiple samples are frequently needed.

SOURCE: CDC domestic guidelines for refugee health

CDC Guidelines for Empiric Treatment of Parasitic Infections

- Albendazole contraindications

Children < 1 year of age, pregnant women, refugees with known neurocysticercosis, evidence of cysticercosis (e.g., subcutaneous nodules), or with a history of unexplained seizures

- Praziquantel contraindications

Children < 4 years of age or measuring < 94 cm, refugees with known neurocysticercosis, evidence of cysticercosis (e.g., subcutaneous nodules), or with a history of unexplained seizures.

- Ivermectin contraindications

Children < 15 kg or measuring < 90 cm, pregnant women in any trimester or breastfeeding women within the first week after birth.

Refugee is departing from or has lived in a Loa loa endemic area Loa Loa endemic countries in Africa

Congenital Zika Virus infection

