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Background

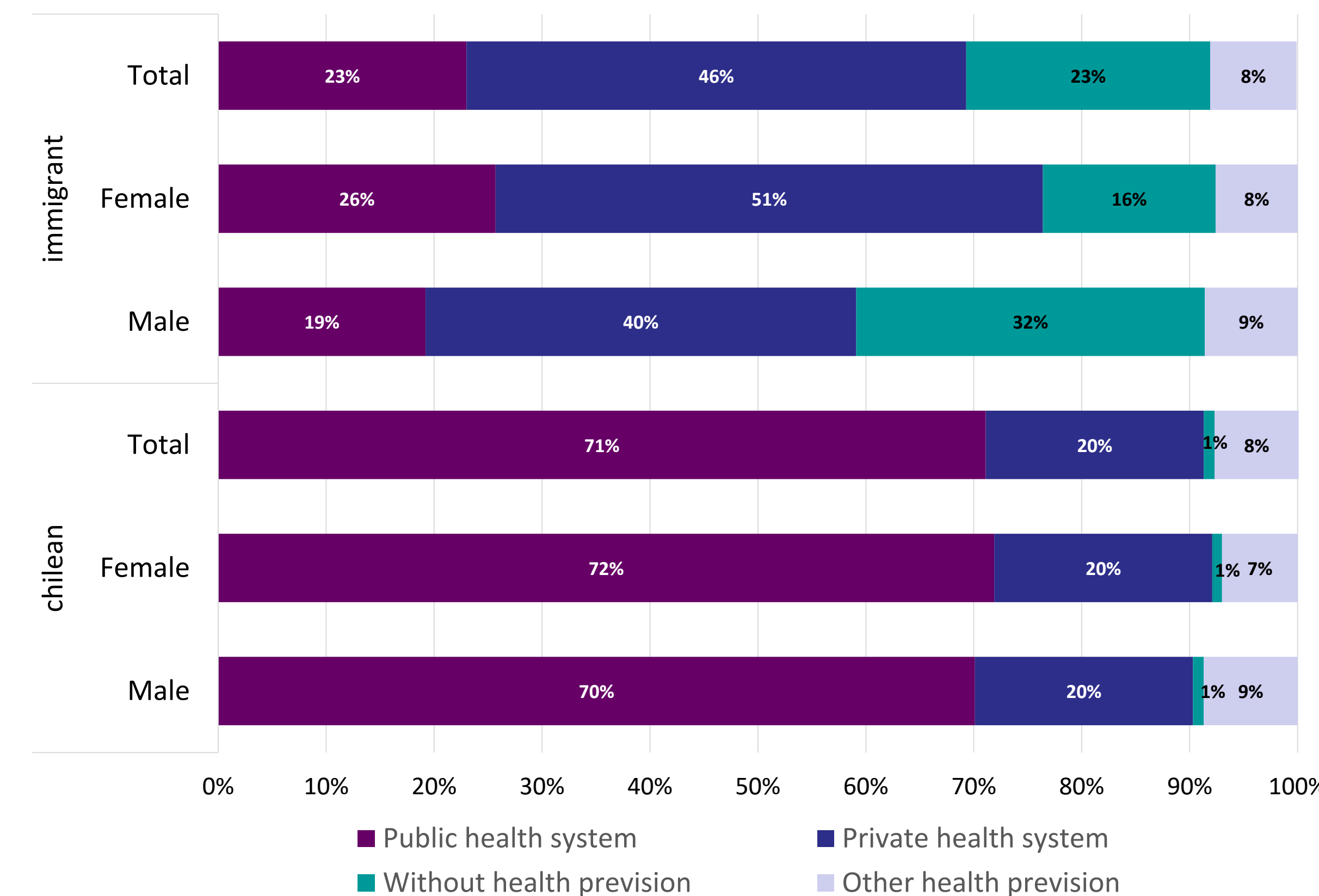
In Chile migration has increased reaching 2.7% of the total population in 2014. Chile has few official statistics regarding the prevalence of diseases or health conditions in immigrants. Regarding access to and use of health services, most of the evidence comes from primary care, and virtually the health situation of immigrant secondary care population is currently unknown in the country. We analyzed the relationship between hospital tumor morbidity and migrant status in the general population to Chile in 2012..

Methodology

Prevalence study based on data from national hospital discharges in 2012. We compared standardized prevalence rates of tumor diagnosis (Code: C00-D48 of ICD-10) for Chilean and immigrant populations. We also stratified by age, sex and type of hospitalization. Prevalence rates were estimated using as the numerator the number of hospital discharges and as the denominator the number of people of same age and sex groups using CASEN 2012-2013 survey dataset.

Results

We found a similar overall prevalence of tumors between Chilean and immigrants. But in the immigrant this was the third cause of hospitalizations. Less than 4% of diagnosis ended in death (1.7% deaths among immigrants; malignant tumors) and 3.6% deaths in Chilean (91.6% malignant tumors). We found differences in types of tumors: digestive organs (19.8% immigrants, 23.9% Chilean), lymphatic tissue, blood-forming organs and related tissues (18.9% immigrants, 18.1% Chilean) and breast (17.8% immigrants, 10.7% Chilean). Besides, 22.3% of immigrant cases reported no healthcare provision versus only 1.1% of Chileans



Type of neoplasm	chilean (n=74.382)	immigrant (n=486)	total (n=74.868)
Digestive organs	22,9% (17.042)	18,5% (90)	22,9% (17.132)
Lymphatic tissue , hematopoietic organs And tissues Allied	17,4% (12.904)	17,7% (86)	17,4% (12.990)
Mama	10,3% (7.647)	16,7% (81)	10,3% (7.728)
Female Genitalia	8,5% (6.289)	7,4% (36)	8,4% (6.325)
Ill-defined , secondary and unspecified sites respiratory and intrathoracic organs	4,9% (3.655)	7,2% (35)	4,9% (3.690)
In situ	5,1% (3.789)	7,0% (34)	5,1% (3.823)
Thyroid and other endocrine glands	4,1% (3.029)	6,4% (31)	4,1% (3.060)
male Genitalia	5,1% (3.789)	4,5% (22)	5,1% (3.811)
Lip , oral cavity and pharynx	7,7% (5.694)	3,5% (17)	7,6% (5.711)
Melanoma and Other Skin Malignancies	1,3% (995)	3,3% (16)	1,4% (1.011)
Urinary tract	2,8% (2.052)	2,9% (14)	2,8% (2.066)
Eye , brain and other parts of central nervous System	4,1% (3.068)	2,5% (12)	4,1% (3.080)
Mesothelial and soft tissue tissues	2,8% (2.049)	1,6% (8)	2,7% (2.057)
Bones and articular cartilages	1,5% (1.129)	0,6% (3)	1,5% (1.132)
Malignant (primary) multiple independent sites	1,4% (1.005)	0,2% (1)	1,3% (1.006)
Hospital discharge condition			
Alive	94,8% (70.446)	97,5% (474)	94,9% (70.920)
Death	5,2% (3836)	2,5% (12)	5,1% (3.848)
Surgery			
Yes	40,4% (30.022)	43,2% (210)	40,4% (30.232)
No	59,6% (44.260)	56,8% (276)	59,6% (44.536)
Days of hospitalary stay			
1 day	25,8% (19.202)	37,7% (183)	25,9% (19.385)
2 days	14,0% (10.441)	18,3% (89)	14,1% (10.530)
3 days	10,0% (7.473)	11,3% (55)	10,1% (7.528)
4 or more days	50,1% (37.266)	32,7% (159)	50,0% (37.425)

Conclusion

The overall prevalence of tumors was quite similar between Chilean and immigrants, but with significant differences in type of tumor, malignancy and healthcare provision entitlement.