PRESS RELEASE

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For immediate release

The Network for the control of cross-border health threats in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea:

Workshop on “Screening practices for infectious diseases among newly arrived migrants”

After the closure in last January 2014 of the EpiSouth Project (co-funded by the European Union DG-SANCO/EAHC and EuropeAid/DEVCO, with the support of the Italian Ministry of Health), the countries of the EpiSouth Network have continued to work together in some initiatives financed by the European Union EuropeAid/DEVCO and the Italian Ministry of Health.

In the Framework of the activities aimed at reinforcing the monitoring of Migrants Health, a survey on Screening practices for infectious diseases among newly arrived migrants has been carried out with the non-EU countries of the Network: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Republic of Macedonia/FYROM, Israel, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Palestine, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine.

The preliminary results of the survey and the effectiveness of screening programmes will be discussed with the participants to the survey and other experts coming from Italy, Spain, UK, Greece and Malta during the Workshop on “Screening practices for infectious diseases (ID) among newly arrived migrants” organized by the Italian National Institute of Health (ISS), which will take place in Rome on 28-29 May 2015 at ISS and will be attended by more than 20 countries from the Mediterranean Region and Black Sea.

The Network for the control of cross-border health threats in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea develops on the basis of EpiSouth Network, 27 countries (EU and non-EU) from Southern Europe, Balkans, Middle East and Northern Africa. Presently also countries from the Black Sea Region have joined. The network focuses on increasing health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe by enhancing and strengthening preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels.

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