Background: Health literacy (HL) is considered an important prerequisite for health. HL research often identifies migrants as vulnerable, particularly are overburdened and cannot raise the resources and financial deprivation. Single health information tasks that are apparently increased social inequality in the health sector. Due to more complex and demanding health information, which has become more difficult. As this development is mainly driven by socioeconomically disadvantaged population groups, it has become more difficult. Over time, dealing with health and disease-related information precepted as more difficult involve the evaluation of information and handling information from the media.

Conclusions: The HL of the German population has become lower within the population level as well as in several population groups. The instrument HLS-EU-Q47 was used to measure HL in the Germany in 2014 (n = 1.940) and 2020 (n = 504) was used. Changes between time points were analysed on the observed six years. This is evident in all three domains but the population is changing constantly there is a need for monitoring landscape is changing constantly there is a need for monitoring to enable trend statements and to obtain precise information. Changes between time points were analysed on the observed six years. This is evident in all three domains but the population is changing constantly there is a need for monitoring to enable trend statements and to obtain precise information.

Abstract citation ID: ckac129.722

Health literacy time trends in Germany

Eva-Maria Berens
3School of Sociology, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
2Interdisciplinary Centre for Health Literacy Research, University Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany
1Institute for Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany

Abstract citation ID: ckac129.724

Language barriers for primary care access in Europe: a systematic review

Priyamvada Paudyal

R Evenden1, N Singh1, S Sornalingam1, S Harrington1, P Paudyal1
1Primary Care and Public Health, Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, UK
Contact: p.paudyal@bsms.ac.uk

Background: A recent increase in migration both inside Europe and from non-European countries has expanded the language profile of many European countries. As a result, there has been a significant increase in barriers to healthcare access experienced by linguistic minority migrants. This systematic review aims to explore language barriers in primary care, focusing on the experiences of linguistic minority migrants living in Europe.

Methods: PubMed, Embase, Scopus and Global Health were searched to identify studies published in English until May 2021. Qualitative and mixed methods studies on either linguistic minority migrants or healthcare workers working with linguistic minority migrants, exploring the impacts of language barriers in a primary care setting published were eligible. The studies were analysed using a Braun and Clarke’s thematic analysis approach. Quality of the studies were assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool.
Results:
16 studies from 14 different European countries were eligible. Participants in the studies included four groups: linguistic minority migrants (n = 11), healthcare workers (n = 10), interpreters (n = 1) and administrative staff (n = 1). Barriers identified included a lack of interpreters, limited cultural competence of practitioners, a lack of practitioner training and knowledge, a lack of accessible information for migrants, difficulties expressing emotions and building patient-practitioner relationships, and risks to women’s bodily autonomy resulting from language barriers.

Conclusions:
Linguistic minority migrants living in Europe face a number of barriers when accessing primary care. These barriers can risk patient safety, reduce the likelihood of seeking healthcare services, and impact patient experiences of healthcare services. There is a need for improved interpreter services, practitioner training, and information accessibility for both migrants and healthcare staff.

Key messages:
- Linguistic minority migrants experience significant barriers to primary healthcare access across Europe.
- There is a need for improved interpreter services, practitioner training, and information accessibility for both migrants and healthcare staff.