



Children's Aid

Every step of the way

Special Healthcare of Immigrant Children in School-Based Health Centers

SBHA 2025 Back to School Fall Learning Series

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Children's Aid NYC

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Learning Objectives

- Review the role of School-Based Health Centers (SBHCs) in the U.S.
- Describe the unique role of SBHCs in the care of immigrant children
- Review special healthcare needs of immigrant children
- Evaluate foreign vaccine records

National Landscape & Growth of SBHCs

- ≈ 3,900 SBHCs operating in 2021–2022 (up from ≈ 2,584 in 2016–2017)
- Serve more than 6 million children/adolescents across 49 states, DC, and Puerto Rico
- Often located in underserved communities: urban, rural, and suburban settings
- Over 60% sponsored by Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)

Student Populations & Demographics Served

- Students disproportionately from low-SES and minoritized backgrounds
- Example: In New York, ~250,000 students in SBHC; ~63% enroll in SBHC services
- Racial/ethnic distribution (national averages): Hispanic/Latino ~37%, Black ~26%, Asian/Pacific Islander ~4%, Native American ~2%
- High proportion enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP; SBHCs reduce barriers for uninsured/underinsured

Definition of immigrant children

- Per AAP Definition –
- Children in immigrant families (CIF) - children who are either foreign-born or have at least 1 parent who is foreign-born
 - Immigrant children are those born outside the United States to non-US citizen parents

Pediatrics. 2013;131(6):e2028-e2034. doi:10.1542/peds.2013-1099

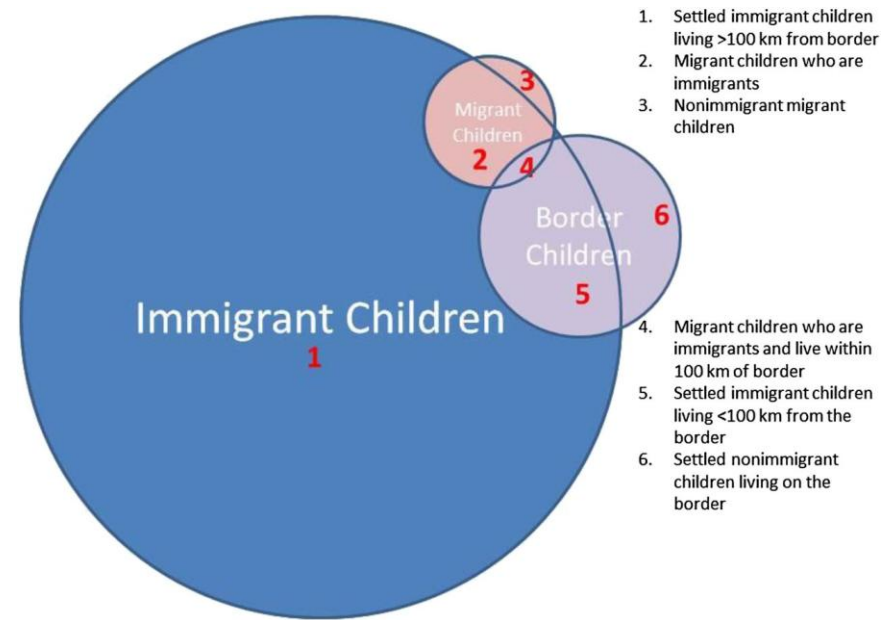


Figure Legend:

Representation of the populations of immigrant, border, and migrant children: separate and overlapping groups.

Who are our immigrant patients?

- 1 in 4 children in the United States are Children of Immigrant Families
- Common countries of origin
- Language diversity
- Socioeconomic and insurance status

20 US Metro areas with largest immigrant populations

20 U.S. metropolitan areas with largest number of immigrants in 2023



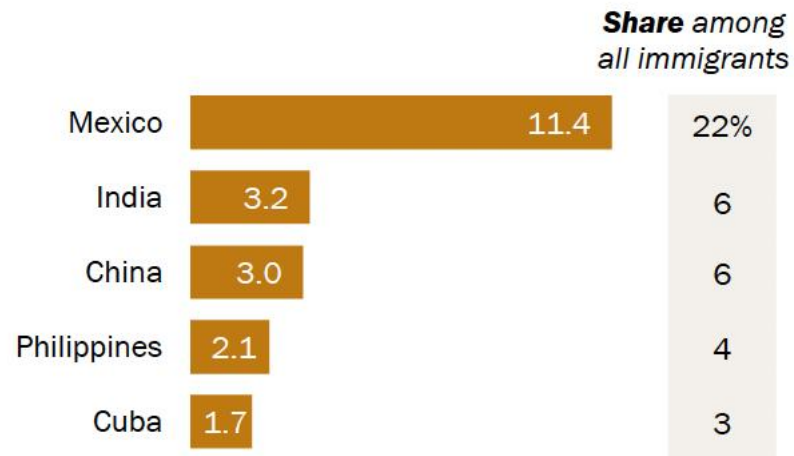
Note: Each metropolitan area has more than 500,000 immigrants. Circles are scaled to size of population.
Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Top 5 countries for birth

Mexico is by far the most common birthplace for U.S. immigrants

Top 5 countries of birth for immigrants living in the U.S. in 2023, in millions

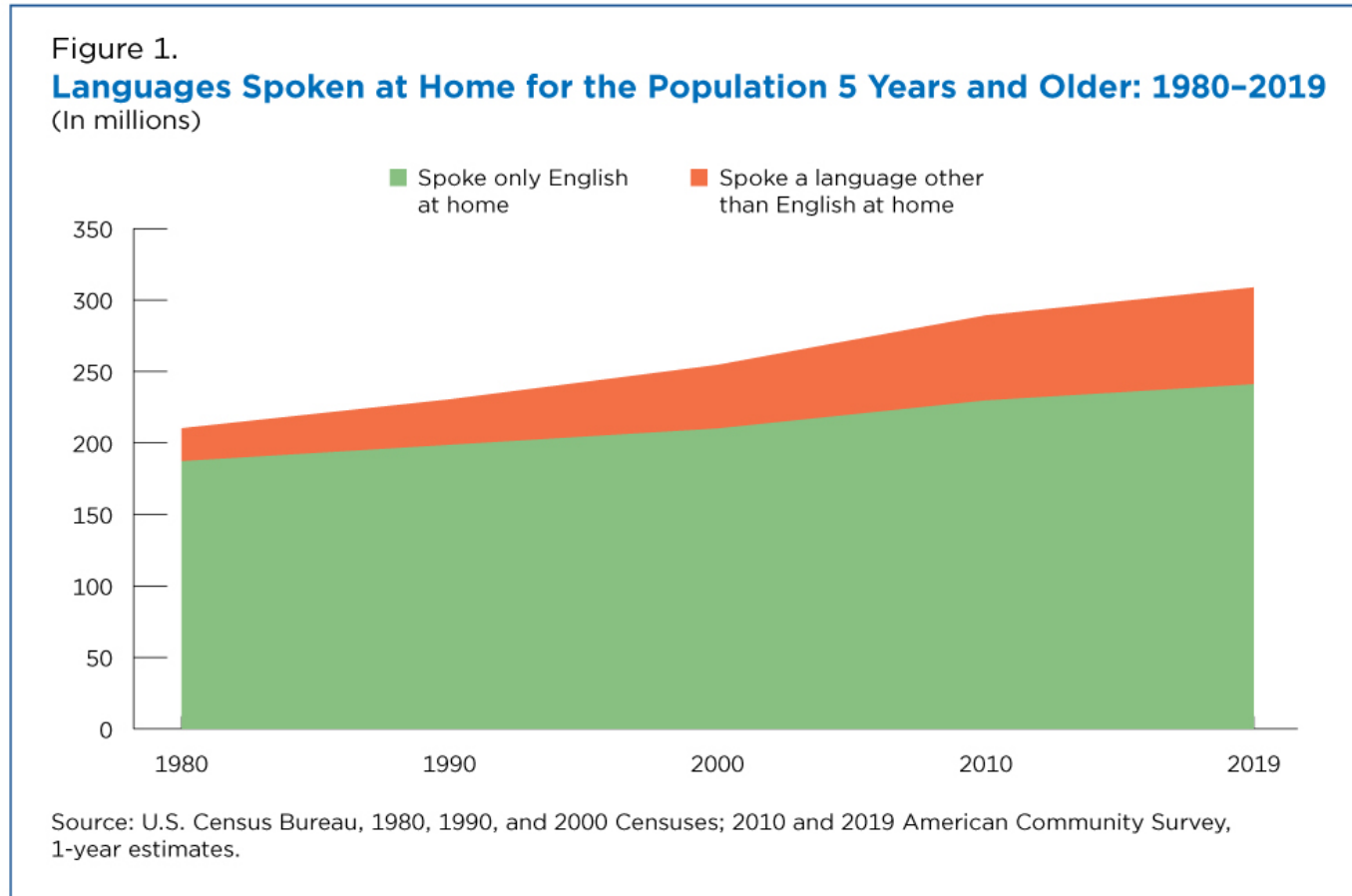


Note: China includes Hong Kong but not Taiwan.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Languages spoken at home



Languages other than English

Table 1.

Five Most Frequently Spoken Languages Other Than English (LOTE) in U.S. Homes: 2019

Language	Estimate	Percent of LOTE population
Spanish or Spanish Creole	41,757,391	61.6
Chinese	3,494,544	5.2
Tagalog	1,763,585	2.6
Vietnamese	1,570,526	2.3
Arabic	1,260,437	1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

What are some barriers to care in immigrant families?

- Language & cultural barriers
- Immigration status concerns
- Insurance status
- Trauma, migration stress, and acculturation challenges
- Mistrust of healthcare system

Areas of Medical Care for Immigrant Children

- Preventive & primary care gaps (immunizations, well-child visits)
- Dental health disparities
- Nutrition & obesity
- Chronic conditions (asthma, diabetes)
- Mental health (depression, anxiety, PTSD)
- Developmental & learning challenges



AAP Key Tenets of caring for Immigrant Children

- Ensure access to healthcare regardless of immigration status
- Use a trauma-informed lens to all care
- Prioritize confidentiality and safe spaces in care delivery
- Use professional interpreters and culturally competent practices
- Screen for trauma, mental health, and infectious diseases
- Provide catch-up immunizations and preventive care
- Integrate behavioral health
- Advocate for policies protecting immigrant children's health

Screening & Preventive Health

- Review and validate foreign vaccine records; use catch-up schedules
- Screen for tuberculosis, hepatitis B, HIV, lead, anemia, parasites as appropriate
- Assess growth/nutrition, including risk of obesity and micronutrient deficiencies
- Monitor developmental milestones and school readiness



Laboratory Testing: Core Universal Screening

- CBC with differential – anemia, hemoglobinopathies
- Lead level – all children <6 yrs or with exposure risk
- TB screening – IGRA (preferred ≥ 2 yrs) or TST (<2 yrs)
- Hepatitis B panel – HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc
- HIV – universal testing recommended
- Stool O&P $\times 2-3$ – parasites (Giardia, Ascaris, Trichuris, hookworm)



Laboratory Testing: Targeted & Risk-Based

- Hemoglobin electrophoresis – sickle cell, thalassemia (Africa, Middle East, Asia)
- Hepatitis C – children from high-prevalence regions
- Syphilis testing (RPR/treponemal) if maternal risk factors or endemic origin
- Strongyloides serology – children from tropical/subtropical areas
- Schistosomiasis serology – sub-Saharan Africa
- Malaria testing (smear, RDT) if febrile, anemic, or from endemic region
- Vitamin D, micronutrients – if malnutrition/rickets suspected
- Adolescents: STI panel (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV, trichomonas), pregnancy test as indicated



Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare needs of immigrant adolescents

- Trauma informed Care
- Explanation of confidentiality laws (varies by state)
- Pregnancy testing
- Comprehensive STI screening
- Contraception counseling
- Trauma informed care and consideration of sexual violence



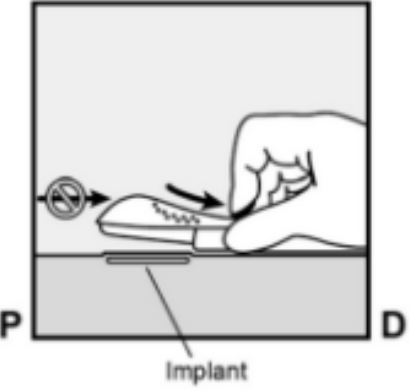
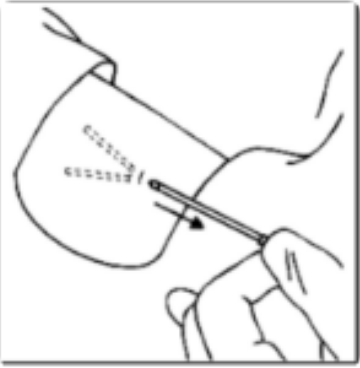
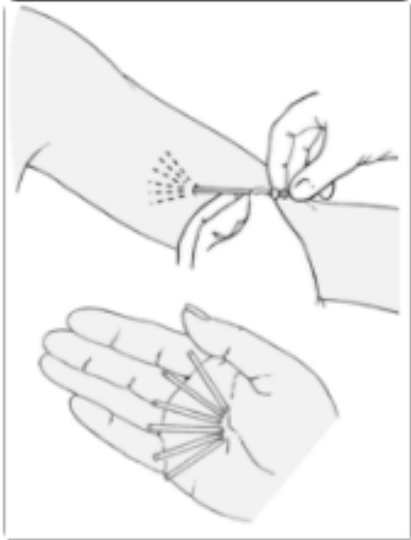
Contraceptive implants

Table 1. Characteristics of different contraceptive implants⁴⁻⁵

Name	Progestin	Number of Units	Lifespan According to Current Evidence	Countries Registered In
Nexplanon/ Implanon NXT	Etonogestrel	Single Rod	5 years	80
Jadelle	Levonorgestrel	Two rods	5 years	47
Sino- Implant (II)	Levonorgestrel	Two rods	4 years	19
Norplant	Levonorgestrel	Six Rods	5 years	Off-Market

Contraceptive Implants

Table 2. Examples of Different Contraceptive Implants

Single Rod System (ex. Nexplanon ⁶)	Two Rod System (ex. Jadelle ⁷)	Six Rod System (ex. Norplant ⁸)
 The diagram shows a hand holding a single rod-shaped implant. An arrow points to the implant, which is labeled 'Implant'. The letters 'P' and 'D' are visible on the left and right sides of the diagram respectively.	 The diagram shows a hand holding a two-rod system implant. An arrow points to the implant, which is labeled 'Implant'.	 The diagram shows a hand holding a six-rod system implant. An arrow points to the implant, which is labeled 'Implant'.

Evaluating Foreign Vaccine Records (Principles)

- Accept written, dated records if official and complete
- Verify name and DOB
- Do not accept verbal reports of vaccination
- Compare foreign vaccine names with U.S. equivalents
- Check minimum ages and intervals between doses
- Ensure doses given at appropriate ages (e.g., MMR $\geq$ 12 months)
- Watch for mixed vaccine schedules or unfamiliar formulations

Foreign Vaccine Records: Issues & Next Steps

- Common issues: BCG, OPV before 2016, single-antigen measles, combination vaccines
- Catch-up immunization if records incomplete — do not restart series
- Revaccination is safe when uncertain
- Consider serology for immunity (e.g., hepatitis B, varicella, MMR)
- Some vaccines abroad not part of U.S. schedule (e.g., typhoid)
- Use CDC catch-up schedule, AAP Red Book, and Immunization Action Coalition resources



Vaccine record 1 – Ukrainian

12.16p в/всина

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ **ФОРМА 063-о**

Взято на облік **КОМУНАЛЬНЕ НЕКОМЕРЦІЙНЕ ПІДПРИЄМСТВО** **«ЦЕНТР ПЕРВИННОЇ МЕДИКО-САНИТАРНОЇ ДОПОМОГИ»** **ІМЕНІ ПЕТРА ПОРІВНЯ**

Найменування дитячої установи (для орг. дітей) _____

1. Прізвище, ім'я, по батькові: _____

2. Дата народження: _____

3. Домашня адреса: населений пункт **Київ**, вул. **Першійкова**, буд. **36/1**, кв. **962** Р-Н _____

Відмітки про переміну адреси _____

Щеплення проти туберкульозу TUBERCULOSIS						
Вид щеплення	Вік	Дата	Доза	Серія	Реакція на щеплення (місцева)	Мед. протипоказання (дата, при-чина)
Вакцинація		16.03.12	0,05	СМ		
Ревакцинація						

Щеплення проти поліомієліту POLIO								
Вакцинація			Ревакцинація					
Вік	Дата	Серія	Вік	Дата	Серія	Вік	Дата	Серія
	10.09.12	0,5		20.09.12	4C			
	30.11.12	0,5		20.09.12	4C			
	11.01.13	0,5		20.09.12	4C			
	5.05.13	4C		20.09.12	4C			

Щеплення проти дифтерії, кашлюку, правця DTP							
Вид щеплення	Вік	Дата	Доза	Серія	Реакція на щеплення		Медичні протипоказання (дата, причина)
					загальна	місцева	
Вакцинація		10.09.12	0,5	4C 20.09.12			
		30.11.12	0,5	4C 20.09.12			
		11.01.13	0,5	4C 20.09.12			
Ревакцинація		19.09.14	0,5	4C 14.09.14			





MMR

Щеплення проти кору, краснухи, паротиту					Реакція на щеплення		Мед. протипоказання (дата, причина)
Вік	Дата	Доза	Серія	Назва препарату	успішна	неуспішна	
	2.08.13	0,5	С/А 0908 878	(приклад)			
	2.05.14	0,5	Алу 10720 АВ	Вакцина			

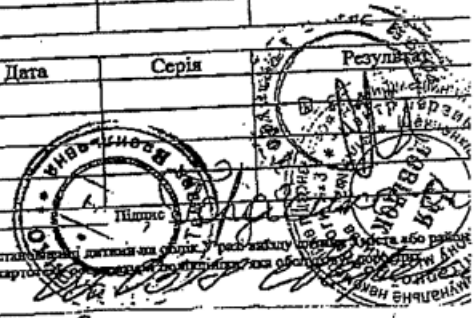
НЕР В

Щеплення проти гепатиту В					Реакція на щеплення		Мед. протипоказання (дата, причина)
Вік	Дата	Доза	Серія	Назва препарату	загальна	загальна	
вакцинація							

Інші імунобіологічні препарати					Реакція на щеплення		Мед. протипоказання (дата, причина)
Вік	Дата	Доза	Серія	Назва препарату	загальна	загальна	

Губеркулінові проби		Результат		Серія		Дата		Результат
Дата	Серія	Результат	Дата	Серія	Результат	Дата	Серія	
1.04.13	С/М 00034	(+)						
28.03.14	0,4 С/М 00043	(+)						

Дата запису з обліку _____ Прізвище _____
По кожному щепленню вказувати країну-виробника препарату.
Карта заповнюється в дитячій лікувально-профілактичній установі і фельдшерсько-акушерському пункті при встановленні дитини на облік. У разі виходу дитини з установи до 16 років карта заповнюється в дитячій лікувально-профілактичній установі. У 15 років карта передається в картотеку загальної медичної статистики. Карта заповнюється в установі. У 15 років карта передається в картотеку загальної медичної статистики. Карта заповнюється в установі. У 15 років карта передається в картотеку загальної медичної статистики.



What would you do?



Vaccine record 2 - DR

1 - 30 05070 - 8 Fecha: 01/04/2022
Recibo: VCB317904 11:45 am

CONSULTORIOS DE VISA
Ave. Independencia #254 TEL. 809-483-1587
Santo Domingo Dominican Republic
DEPARTAMENTO DE VISA
RECIBO DE PAGO

Ha Recibido de: [REDACTED]

Concepto: [REDACTED]
Cliente: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Grupo VI

VACUNA

F	26.562.00
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DTP ✓
HEPATITIS A ✓
HEPATITIS B (N) ✓
INFLUENZA (N) ✓
MCV4 ✓
MMR ✓
POLIO IPV ✓
VARICELA ✓

TOTAL PAGAR. 26.562.00
MONEDA /RD

Verificar que el Recibo está expresado en la moneda
correcta comunicarse con la Sra.
Rita Abbot

Al Teléfono (809) 805 - 1587

Preparado por
YNC/MD



What would you do?



Pediatrics. 2024;153(3). doi:10.1542/peds.2023-065483

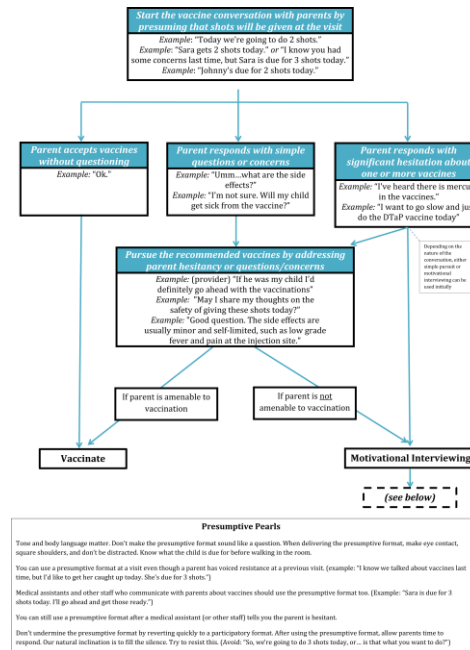


Figure Legend:

Recommended approach to vaccine conversations based on existing evidence. Reprinted from: Vaccine, 41(10), O'Leary ST, Spina CI, Spielvogel H, et al. Development of PIVOT with MI: a motivational interviewing-based vaccine communication training for pediatric clinicians. Pages 1763–1764, © 2023, with permission from Elsevier.

Mental & Behavioral Health

- Screen for depression, anxiety, PTSD, toxic stress
- Use culturally adapted tools when possible
- Address stigma around mental health in immigrant communities
- Provide access to counseling, school-based support, and community referrals



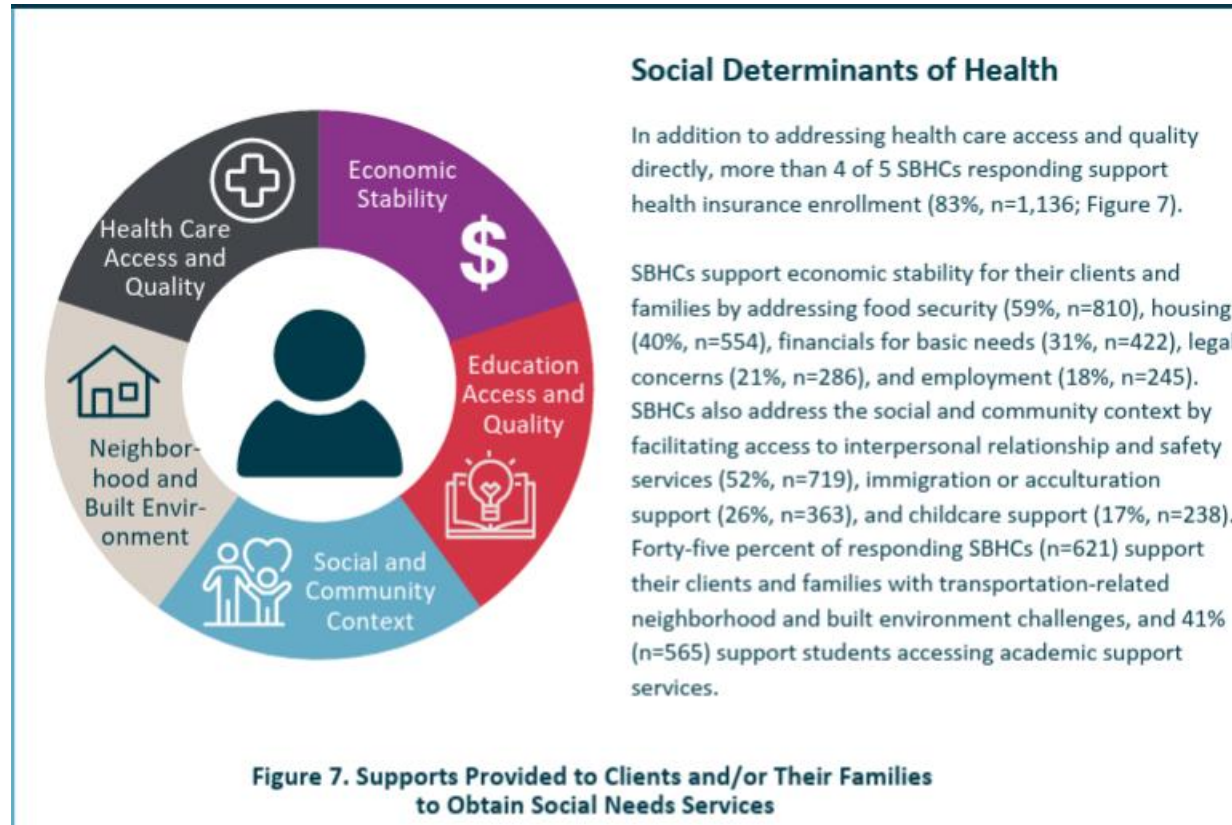
Social Determinants & Family Support

- Assess food security, housing stability, and access to insurance
- Provide resources for legal assistance, public benefits, and social services
- Recognize risk of discrimination, bullying, and acculturation stress
- Engage families as partners; respect cultural health beliefs

High Risk Circumstance (AAP)

- Mixed Status Households
- Immigrant Children in Foster Care
- Unaccompanied minors and Asylum Seekers
- LGBTQ+ Immigrant Youth
- Youth Victims of Sexual Violence

Social Determinants of health in SBHCs



Soleimanpour S, Cushing K, Christensen J, Ng S, Yang J, Saphir M, Geierstanger S, Even M, Brey L. (2023). Findings from the 2022 National Census of School-Based Health Centers. Washington, DC: School-Based Health Alliance.

Policy & Advocacy Role

- Support policies ensuring health coverage and safe access to care for immigrant children
- Advocate against policies that instill fear or limit healthcare access
- Collaborate with schools, community orgs, and legal partners
- Educate staff on rights of immigrant families



Best Practices in SBHCs

- Multidisciplinary approach (nurses, social workers, counselors, interpreters)
- Cultural competence and humility
- Family, school and community engagement
- Confidentiality and safe spaces
- Telehealth & digital tools

PS 5

A case study in community



Ellen Lurie Campus School-Based Health Center

3703 TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10032

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Site Profile

Years of Operation:

Thirty-two (Since 1993)

Hours of Operation:

Monday-Friday 8:30 am – 4:30 pm

Services Offered:

Medical, Dental, Vision Screenings
Dental Screenings

Staffing:

Physician's Assistant
Nurse Practitioner
Dentist
Dental Assistant
Dental Hygienist
Social Workers (2)
Mental Health Social Worker
Health Escort
Medical Office Assistant

Cross-Divisional Collaborations

Early Childhood Division:

HeadStart and Early HeadStart

Youth Division:

Community School

Other Health and Wellness Services:

- Helen Keller International (Vision Screenings)
- Health Plex No-Touch Dental Screenings
- Go!Healthy Meals

School Profile

School Name:

Ellen Lurie Campus

(P.S. 5)

Principal:

Christopher Anest

Grades Served:

Grades Pre-K - 5

District: 6

Poverty Rate: 95%

English Language Learners: 39%

Title I School: Yes



93.5 % of SBHC users had documented Body Mass Index (BMI)
36.7% were overweight.



X% of 4th and 5th graders (#) received free vision screenings
.X% received free eyeglasses.

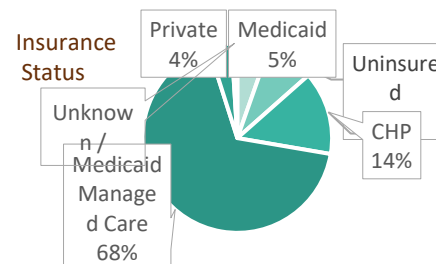


9% of SBHC users had an asthma diagnosis

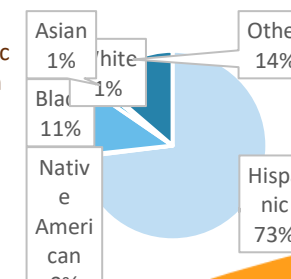
FY 2024	Primary Care # (%)	Dental # (%)	First Aid # (%)	Total
Patients *				
Visits				

*One patient can access multiple services; total patients reflect unique patients by column

	Enrollment	Users # (%)
School	427	91%
SBHC	392	92%



Racial / Ethnic Identification



Strategies for Improvement

- Building trust with families
- Outreach and education
- Partnerships with community organizations
- Advocacy for policy change



References and Resources

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