

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATION IN TRANSBOUNDARY MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition is an important aspect in public health. The nutritional problem can be seen in any countries. There are several forms of nutritional problems such as under-nutrition, over-nutrition, food contamination and food borne disease. The problem in the under privileged group is usually overlooked. Here, the author discuss on the nutritional consideration in transboundary medicine.

KEYWORDS: Nutrition, Transboundary, Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition is an important aspect in public health. The nutritional problem can be seen in any countries. There are several forms of nutritional problems such as under-nutrition, over-nutrition, food contamination and food borne disease. The problem in the under privileged group is usually overlooked. Here, the author discuss on the nutritional consideration in transboundary medicine.

WHY THE NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATION IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE IN TRANSBOUNDARY MEDICINE?

In transboundary medicine, the medical problem of the migrant who migrate crossing the border is usually important. The nutritional problem is also important problem among those vulnerable populations. Due to the difficulty in transportation or lack of resource of the vulnerable migrants, the nutritional problem usually exists but overlooked. In addition, the

local laws sometimes become the obstacle for the migrant to access the health service. It is no doubt that the nutrition becomes important concern in transboundary medicine.

The nutritional problem is usually observed among the migrant. Some important reports are presented in Table 1.

WHAT'S NEXT?

At present, although there are many new considerations and means for health screening and promotion for the migrant people. The concern on the nutritional problem should not be forgotten. According to the ISSOP Migration Working Group's publication [5], the pediatric nutrition is a very important issue for health concern on transboundary migrant. The problem to be managed include not only under nutrition but also over nutrition (such as diabetes mellitus and obesity) [6 - 7].

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Table 1. Some important reports on nutritional problems among the migrant

Authors	Details
Kaewpitoon et al. [1]	This reports show that the migrant workers from nearby countries in Thailand can get the risk of food borne parasitic infection, liver fluke, when they lived in the endemic area. The disease control among the migrant worker becomes the new interesting issue [1].
Jayatissa and Wickramage [2]	Jayatissa and Wickramage found that <i>“undernutrition remains a major concern, particularly in the poorest households where the mother is a migrant worker, also each additional 100 g increase in the birthweight of a child in a migrant household, decreases the probability of being wasted, stunted and underweight by 6%, 8% and 23% respectively [2].”</i>
Castaneda-Gameros et al. [3]	Castaneda-Gameros et al. studied on <i>“nutrient intake and factors influencing eating behaviors in older migrant women living in the United Kingdom”</i> and concluded that <i>“Strategies targeting this population need to promote not only a healthy energy balance, but also dietary adequacy to optimize nutrient intake [3].”</i>
Hunter-Adams and Rother [4]	Hunter-Adams and Rother analyzed of diet and nutrition for cross-border migrant women and found that <i>“Food perceptions during pregnancy reflected migrants' orientation towards home [4].”</i>

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

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