

MIG-HEALTH APPS

Mobile Health Apps for Migrants

Experiential Training Activities

ETA 11

Apps for Healthcare Services

Authoresses

Karin Drda-Kühn, media k GmbH (main editor)

Jenny Wielga, Westfälische Hochschule - Institut Arbeit und Technik (contributor)

Laura Llop Medina, Polibienestar Research Institute - University of Valencia Edificio de Institutos de Investigación (contributor)





















Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Declaration on Copyright:



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. You are free to:

- share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
- adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material

under the following terms:

- Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
- NonCommercial You may not use the material for commercial purposes.
- ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original.



Content

1	About the Module	1
	Objectives	1
	Participants and roles	1
	Learning outcomes	2
	Training contents	2
	Estimated duration	
	Resources	2
2	Training Content	3
	2.1 Teaching session	3
	2.2 Experiential training session	
	2.3 Self-learning supported by online training tools	
	2.4 Closure session	
3	Bibliography	9
4	Appendix – Healthcare Services and Apps – German Examples	11



1 About the Module

Objectives

This course about apps for healthcare services is a training programme that provides learners with the knowledge and skills they need to use apps offered by public and private organisations. Public providers are, for example, ministries, subordinate authorities and publicly run healthcare institutions such as national, regional or local health departments. Private providers can be facilities that are commercially run, e.g. companies of the health sector, service providers such as the Red Cross in health care for emergency victims or care facilities for elderly people. This course informs about corresponding facilities in Germany, Spain, Greece, Italy, and Cyprus by presenting examples of health services apps from these countries. The training programme has the following objectives:

- To increase the knowledge of learners on apps for healthcare services in their country of arrival
- To increase their knowledge on using and benefitting from apps for healthcare services in terms of access and availability
- To understand their main functionalities, advantages, and possible deficits
- To understand the implications of apps provided by public and private sources
- To motivate the learners to get engaged with healthcare services apps
- To increase digital knowledge and language skills of the country concerned.

Through interactive sessions, practical exercises, real-life examples, discussions, and action planning, learners will gain confidence in using healthcare services apps from public and private institutions and come to understand and appreciate them as supporters of their own digital health management.

Participants and roles

- Newcomer Migrants as learners; migrants who want to improve their health management by learning more about available healthcare services in their country of arrival
- Migrants' Peers; learners or trainers after being trained as trainers. When they will attend as learners, they could play a role of supporting the Newcomer Migrants along the training process, including support in overcoming language barriers.
- Supports; these could be social workers, health professionals of all kinds, volunteers from organisations that support Newcomer Migrants; learners or trainers after being trained as trainers. When they will attend as learners, they could play a role of



supporting the Newcomer Migrants along the training process, including support in overcoming language barriers.

Learning outcomes

- Learners will know what a healthcare service is and how it can be beneficial for them.
- Learners will be able to identify the healthcare services in general and which are more relevant for them.
- Learners will be able to identify public and private healthcare services apps and their different backgrounds and intentions.
- Learners will be able to critically evaluate public and private healthcare services apps and their use.
- Learners will set up a plan for using healthcare services apps for themselves, a friend or a relative.

Training contents

- Introduction to healthcare services and respective apps
- Introduction to main healthcare service areas
- Identification of public and private healthcare apps and their different ambitions
- How public and private healthcare services are working
- How healthcare apps can support the self-management of health

Estimated duration

- Teaching session: 2 hours (1 break recommended)
- Experiential training session: 2 hours (2 breaks recommended)
- Self-learning supported by online training tools: 30 minutes
- Closing session: 1 hour

Resources

- Training materials:
 - o pptx. for Teaching Session face to face,
 - o pptx. for Self-learning Session,
 - two templates to be filled in for the Experiential Training Session and the Closure Session.
- Supporting educational materials: ice-breaker, quizzes (multiple choice, true-false, matching exercise), questions & answers.
- e-Training Platform and App Training Tool.



- Healthcare Services Apps: Examples of Healthcare Services Apps covering different areas and different public and private providers.
- Other: Bibliography with sources for complementary and further readings, videos ("YouTube") contents.

2 Training Content

2.1 Teaching session

Step and duration	Content
11.1.1. Introduction to the Migrants Health Apps projects and introduction of learners 30 minutes	The trainer will shortly introduce the Migrants Health Apps project to the learners and the organisation of the training course. The learners will introduce themselves and participate in the icebreaker activity. This introduction will highlight the following aspects: Migrants Health Apps project short introduction Icebreaker Activity Exchange on first experiences with health care services Resources: "PPT icebreaker activity"
11.1.2. What are healthcare service? Healthcare services in the country 30 minutes	The trainer will introduce the main national healthcare services and how they are organised. The trainer provides information on the different healthcare services. S/he will introduce public and private healthcare services and what they mean in terms of using the services. The trainer will provide some national examples. The following aspects will be considered:



Step and duration	Content
	 What are healthcare services? How are they organised in the country? Why are they important? Who is entitled to use them? What are the benefits for different groups? Different types of operators of healthcare services Public-private and different ambitions Free-of-charge offers and payment services Resources: PPT "Healthcare services [on national level]" Activity: Awareness of different types of healthcare services
11.1.3. Types of health care services apps 30 minutes	The trainer informs about healthcare services apps and presents different examples. • What are healthcare services apps? • When are they used? • When are they beneficial? • What are the limitations of using a healthcare service app? • When should they be not used? • Which are the health sectors they are mainly used for? • Free and payment apps – disadvantages of free apps, advantages of paid apps. Resources: PPT "Healthcare services apps in different health sectors" **Activity: Experiences with healthcare services apps



Step and duration	Content
11.1.4. Assessment 30 minutes	The learners will be asked about their experiences with healthcare services apps. They are asked to present the healthcare service apps they are using and talk about their experiences. They should also tell why they trust them and where they see a personal benefit.

2.2 Experiential training session

Step and duration	Content
Interactive identification of healthcare services apps and different types 1 hour	 This is a practical training session outside the face-to-face session that will involve the learners actively. They will have the opportunity to navigate online to different healthcare services apps. More specifically: The trainer asks the learners to read a ppt with examples of healthcare services apps. The trainer asks the learners to browse the internet in order to find different healthcare services apps. They can do that on their mobiles. The learners are asked to navigate through app interfaces, exploring core features and settings. The trainer asks the learners to collect a certain amount of healthcare services apps (around 1-3 apps to get a variety) that they know in the country of arrival.



Step and duration	Content
	 The learners can do this exercise alone or can be grouped with 2-3 persons. The identification can be done online in a pre-defined template. The learners will be asked to sort and assess the identified apps according to their providers: public or private. They will be asked to group the apps according to target groups (e.g. "Children", "Elderly", "Women", "Dealing with Pain", "Mental Problems", "certain diseases") The learners will be asked for reflection: What does the variety of identified health services apps reflect in terms of the needs and interests of the targeted groups? Activity: Fill in the pre-defined template on healthcare services apps Resources: Internet access via mobiles / laptops, PPT 2.2 Examples of healthcare services apps Pre-defined template 11.2.1 to be filled in: healthcare services apps
Setting up a plan for using healthcare services apps 1 hour	 The learners are asked to transfer the learned training content into their real-life situation or the real-life situation of a friend, child, or relative.



Step and duration	Content
	 The learners are asked to identify healthcare services apps they (or their friends/children/relatives) are using.
	 The trainer will ask the learners to assess the apps according to their relevance for them or another chosen person or group.
	 Are there health topics that are relevant for the learner (e.g. recurrent headaches, pre-existing diseases, need for preventive health measures)?
	 Which healthcare services apps are available on the market targeting these topics (e.g. sensors, apps on alternative treatments, special clinics)?
	 Which of these apps come from reliable sources?
	 How can the targeted person benefit?
	 The learners will will be asked to fill in a pre-defined template as a plan using the healthcare services app/s most beneficially.
	Activity: Create your own plan for using healthcare services apps
	Resources:
	Internet access via mobiles or laptop
	 Pre-defined template 11.2.2 for creating a plan for using a healthcare services app in an individual way



2.3 Self-learning supported by online training tools

Step and duration	Content
11.3. Quizzes and Self-Assessment 30 minutes	The trainer will ask the learners to complete two multiple-choice quizzes in the e-Training Platform to check if they have fully understood the main ideas of the teaching session on healthcare services apps. This questionnaire will assess: Knowledge of healthcare services Knowledge of healthcare apps Knowledge on how to assess the quality of health care apps The trainer will check the completion of the quiz and will support each learner depending on their main gaps. Resources: Quizzes 11.3 (PPT) Online training platform

2.4 Closure session

Step and duration	Content
11.4. Closing 1 hour	This session can be organized face-to-face or online. The learners are asked to present their plan for using healthcare services apps linked to their own person or to a friend or relative. They are asked what kind of challenges they faced – if any – and how they coped with it.



The outcome will be

- a collection of examples of healthcare services apps in their country of arrival (based on the identification of healthcare apps)
- a priority list of healthcare services that the learners regard as specifically useful for them/a friend/a relative (based on the plan for using healthcare app services)

Resources:

Filled in templates of 11.4.1 and 11.4.2 (word)

3 Bibliography

- The Robert Koch Institute (Berlin) offers a good overview of publications on the topic of "Migration and Health" in German language:
 https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Gesundheitsmonitoring/Themen/Migration/migration_n ode.html, retrieved 8.11.23
- European Parliament, Directorate General for Internal Policy: Research for CULT— Committee. Why Cultural Work with Refugees (2017). Retrieved 8.11.23 from: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2017/602004/IPOL_IDA(2017)
 602004 EN.pdf
- Günther, W., Reiter, R., Schmidt, P.F. (2019). Migration, Integration und Gesundheit.
 In: Pickel, G., Decker, O., Kailitz, S., Röder, A., Schulze Wessel, J. (Hrsg) Handbuch Integration. Springer VS, Wiesbaden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-21570-5_45-1
- J. Hoebel B. Wachtler, S. Müters ,N. Michalski, T. Lampert.2021. Migration und Gesundheit. Datenreport 2021 der Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung. https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/zahlen-und-fakten/datenreport-2021/gesundheit/330137/migration-und-gesundheit/, retrieved 8.11.23
- Klein, P., und P. Albrecht. 2017. Asylbewerber und ihre Versorgungssituation. Monatsschrift Kinderheilkunde 165:18–28.



- Migration, Flucht und Gesundheit Aktuelle Perspektiven aus Deutschland.
 Bundesgesundheitsblatt 66. Oktober 2023
- Mohammadzadeh, Zahra, Felicitas Jung, und Monika Lelgemann. 2016. Gesundheit für Flüchtlinge das Bremer Modell. Bundesgesundheitsblatt 59:561–569.
- NSW Refugee Health Service and STARTTS (NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors). 2014. Working with refugees: a guide for social workers. Retrieved 9.11.23 from: https://www.startts.org.au/media/Resource-Working-with-Refugees-Social-Worker-Guide.pdf
- P.J. Shannon, E. Wieling, J.Simmelink-McCleary, E. Becher. 30 Oct 2014. Beyond Stigma: Barriers to Discussing Mental Health in Refugee Populations. Journal of Loss and Trauma International Perspectives on Stress & Coping, Taylor and Francis Online.
- UNHCR. 2015. Culture, Context and the Mental Health and Psychosocial Wellbeing of Syrians. A Review for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support staff Working with Syrians Affected by Armed Conflict. Retrieved 9.11.23 from: https://www.unhcr.org/55f6b90f9.pdf
- UNHCR, IOM, MHPSS. 2015. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants on the Move in Europe. A multi-agency guidance note. Retrieved 10.11.23 from: <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-determinants/migration-and-health/publications/2016/mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-for-refugees,-asylum-seekers-and-migrants-on-the-move-in-europe.-a-multi-agency-guidance-note-2015



4 Appendix – Healthcare Services and Apps

Attention: The following collection is already for the German version and all partners should include here their national collections.

Name	Anbieter	Land	Kosten	Plattform (link)	Zielgruppe	Beschreibung
Öffentliche Anbieter						,
Elektronische Patientenakte (ePA)	Gesetzliche Krankenkassen in Deutschland	Deutsch- land	kosten- frei	https://www.gematik.de/anwendungen/e-patientenakte/epa-app/list Die App ist als Android und IOS-Version erhältlich.	Alle gesetzlich Kranken- versicherten	Die elektronische Patientenakte (ePA) ist da zentrale Element der vernetzten digitalen Gesundheitsversorgung. Sie trägt die bishe an verschiedenen Orten wie Praxen und Krankenhäusern abgelegten Patientendater digital zusammen. Damit haben Patient*innen Informationen wie Befunde, Diagnosen, Therapiemaßnahmen, Behandlungsberichte, den Medikationsplan und den Notfalldatensatz auf einen Blick vorliegen und können diese ihren Ärzt*innen, Therapeut*innen und Apotheker*innen zur Verfügung stellen.



Name	Anbieter	Land	Kosten	Plattform (link)	Zielgruppe	Beschreibung
"Meine TK" der Techniker Krankenkasse	Krankenkassen	Deutsch- land	Kosten- frei	https://www.popsilla.com/de/de.tk.tkapp?msclkid =ec003390ccde17487352560d84b7e11a&utm_s ource=bing&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign= PS%20New%20-%20DE%20- %20Desktop%20www&utm_term=die%20tk- app%20kostenlos&utm_content=Die%20TK-App	Versicherte der jeweiligen Krankenkassen	Die Mehrzahl der deutschen Krankenkassen bietet Apps zu unterschiedlichen Themen des Gesundheitsmanagements an: - als Versichertenservice - als Zugang zu den eigenen
"AOK Bonus-App" der AOK Meine AOK				https://www.aok.de/pk/bonus- praemienprogramme/bonus-app/ https://www.aok.de/pk/versichertenservice/online portal-meine-aok/ (alle Apps sind als Android und IOS-Versionen erhältlich)		Gesundheitsdaten - zu Spezialthemen wie z. B. Schwangerschaft Diese sind maßgeschneidert auf die Angebote der entsprechenden Krankenkasse, verlässlich in den Inhalten und allen Versicherten zugänglich. In der Regel stehen sie in mehreren Sprachen zur Verfügung, z. B. in Englisch, Türkisch, Polnisch, Spanisch und Arabisch.
Vivy	Vivy Gmbh	Deutschlan d	kostenfr ei	https://www.vivy.com/vivy-app Die App ist als Android und IOS-Version erhältlich.	Menschen, die ihren Gesundheitszust and überwachen möchten.	Diese App versteht sich als elektronische Gesundheitsakte, die es Nutzer*innen z. B. ermöglicht, Gesundheitsdaten (Arztbriefe, Befunde, Impfinformationen usw) zu speichern. Die App steht auf Deutsch,



Name	Anbieter	Land	Kosten	Plattform (link)	Zielgruppe	Beschreibung
						Englisch, Spanisch und Türkisch zur Verfügung.
Arztsuche Apps VitaBook	Viromed Medical GmbH	Deutschlan d	Kosten- frei	https://www.vitabook.de/gesundheitslexikon/arzt suche-apps-im-test.php Die Apps sind als Android und IOS-Versionen erhältlich.	Menschen auf der Suche nach einem Arzt / einer Ärztin	Arztsuche-Apps: Was bieten sie? Wie benutzerfreundlich sind sie? Eine Vergleichssuche bietet VitaBook: Dort wurden 5 Arztsuche-Apps verglichen und deren Vor- und Nachteile erfasst: 1. BundesArztsuche 2. Arztsuche jameda 3. Weisse Liste Arztsuche 4. TK Ärzteführer (der Techniker Krankenkasse) 5. BARMER GEK Arztnavi Der Anbieter der Vergleichssuche ist die Viromed Medical GmbH, ein privatwirtschaftliches Unternehmen. VitaBook versteht sich als Instrument, das Patient*innen mit Leistungserbringern der Gesundheitswirtschaft (Ärzt*innen, Apotheken, Kliniken) zusammenbringen will.



Name	Anbieter	Land	Kosten	Plattform (link)	Zielgruppe	Beschreibung
Doctolib	Doctolib GmbH	Deutsch- land, Frankreich	kosten- frei	https://www.doctolib.de/ Die App ist als Android und IOS-Version erhältlich.	Menschen, die einen Arzt / eine Ärztin suchen	Über die Doctolib App - lassen sich Ärzt*innen und Therapeut*innen in der Nähe finden, - können Termine vor Ort und online vereinbart werden, - können medizinische Dokumente mit Ärzt*innen und Therapeut*innen ausgetauscht werden.