|  |
| --- |
| **Social factors informing the incidence and experiences of Tuberculosis in the Pacific population of New Zealand**  |
| **Background/Objectives**: Despite the curable and preventable nature of tuberculosis (TB), active transmission of TB continues to spread throughout the Pacific population of New Zealand (NZ). The result of this is a disproportionate rate of TB in the Pacific population of NZ. Growing evidence suggests that migration, behaviours and attitudes between and toward the Pacific population and an unwillingness to work with health services has contributed to these rates. **Methods**: Using a systematic literature review with the Google Scholar, Pubmed, Scopus and NZ Research databases, TB relative information was retrieved on the Pacific population of NZ as well as their island of origin. Also included was grey literature sourced from Google and the Ministry of Health. A significant number of articles were found using the search terms: Pacific, tuberculosis, social factors, experiences, Pacific migration, racism, stigma, health services and competence. I excluded information that was not focused on tuberculosis or the Pacific population. **Results**: There were a total of 32 studies found, of these only 2 wrote specifically about the experiences of tuberculosis in the Pacific population of NZ. As is already known, Pacific people face a greater number of diseases in comparison to their non-Pacific counterparts. However there is scarce information and few studies done looking at the specific experiences of the Pacific population in regards to TB. **Discussion**: From the literature reviewed, key themes that have contributed to the disproportionate rates of TB are: migration, behaviours and attitudes between and toward the Pacific population and an unwillingness to work with health services. The poster will outline the extent of their relative contributions. From a health equity perspective to build effective accountable and inclusive governance at all levels and to promote and respect human rights, addressing the disproportionate rates of TB in NZ is essential. Community work is also vital in addressing stigma and discrimination so as to enable equitable access to health services.**Keywords**: Pacific, Tuberculosis, Social factors, Experiences, Pacific migration, Racism, Stigmatisation, Health services, Competence |