cloud-based systems. Analytic approaches across sentinel sites and geographic data and pools crude and adjusted health estimates by meta-decentralised, automated analyses of the locally stored clinical data in electronic health records, thus minimising the specific needs of both asylum seekers and care providers.

This end, primary care settings in reception centres are surveillance sites in reception centres in five federal states. To German Federal Ministry of Health, aims at implementing the initiative, led by Heidelberg University and funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research. The description of the legislation, policy or practice: In the project, an e-tool is developed that allows for comprehensive monitoring across the informal healthcare system.

Instruments and feasibility study aimed at identifying gaps in service provision and barriers to care and assessing needs of asylum seekers in five federal states. The MONITORaccess project therefore aims to pilot monitor data. Participating NGOs is needed to strengthen the significance of organisations providing care for uninsured migrants is feasible. The implementation of comprehensive monitoring across the informal healthcare system.

Main messages: Reporting comprehensive data across organisations can be indeed feasible.

Health care sector through the use of harmonised indicators is monitoring data.

Participating NGOs is needed to strengthen the significance of organisations providing care for uninsured migrants is feasible. The implementation of comprehensive monitoring across the informal healthcare system.

Conclusions:

The implementation of comprehensive monitoring across the informal healthcare system.

The most frequent encounter were ''pain, general and unspecified'' and the second most frequent was ''Pregnancy''. Encounters with the reason for the meeting were defined as main outcome measures.

Results:

Health care staff used a standardised documentation sheet (17 items) and self-reported surveys (3 items; 10 languages) were used to collect patient reported data. The ''reason for the meeting'' and ''access barriers to routine care'' were defined as main outcome measures.

Methods:

Based on a qualitative preliminary study, a quantitative pilot study was performed in May/June 2017. Data were collected at four study sites and three different NGOs were involved. The MONITORaccess project therefore aims to pilot monitoring data.

Instruments, as well as first experiences of a feasibility study across sentinel sites and geographic data and pools crude and adjusted health estimates by meta-decentralised, automated analyses of the locally stored clinical data in electronic health records, thus minimising the specific needs of both asylum seekers and care providers.

The transcultural social reality of Polish Roma

J Bylica
Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

Background:
The idea of transculturality constitutes a departure from the most widespread theories of multi- and inter-culturality, which essentially create barriers between different cultures, and
thereby sustain barriers in access to health care and other social services for minority groups. Transculturality does not assume the relationships between whole cultures; there is two-way diffusion between individual elements. Roma people in Poland (as in other parts of Europe) have been addressed by many aid programmes which interfere with their traditional social life, making it increasingly transcultural. The main research question was: what is the picture of the transcultural social reality of Polish Roma?

**Methods:**
The initial stage of the research (conducted in early 2017) included a transcultural analysis of references, documents and research reports concerning the general situation of Roma in Europe and the detailed situation of five local communities in Malopolska Province (south of Poland). The main part of the field research used a combination of participatory action research and grounded theory. The main research method was individual interviews carried out with representatives of Roma communities.

**Results:**
The results so far show that the current social reality of Roma is a combination of the “Roma world” reality and the social reality of majority communities. The proportions and scope of these worlds’ interpenetration are not clear. The Roma people’s attitude to the offer and expectations of the majority society is not fully known.

**Conclusions:**
The transcultural dimension of the social reality of the Roma presents itself as a relatively fresh, dynamic that is not yet widely recognised. Understanding it will enable more effective actions to reach this community.

**Main message:**
A transcultural approach can harmonise the world social life.