

depend on the age of the Nurses. 108 stated that Sri Lankan law is not updated enough with this regard.

Interpretation: Most of the nurses were unable to recognize minors of having a capacity to consent to their medical treatment. However it was encouraging to note that they recognized deficiencies in the legal system with this regard.

Source of Funding: None.

Abstract #: 2.015_GOV

Visions and Voices: Using Photovoice to Document International Migrants' Health Needs in Santiago, Chile

J. Trop, M. Withers; Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, USA

Background: In recent years, Chile has witnessed a significant influx of migrants, largely from other Latin American countries. While these migrants may be offered access to education and health care, they may face discrimination and other migration-associated challenges that can impact health. We employ participant-generated photovoice photography among fifteen migrants to explore the unique determinants of health in their community. The study objectives include the following: 1) to explore migration as a social determinant of health; 2) to identify this community's needs from their perspectives; and 3) to determine the utility of the photovoice in this application.

Methods: We will recruit fifteen members of a defined migrant community to capture through photography their community's concerns and health needs. Through sharing and discussion of these photos, we will identify major themes in relation to the project

objectives. Additionally, we will administer a pre- and post-photovoice empowerment assessment to evaluate the utility of photovoice in achieving the stated objectives. Upon project completion, there will be an exhibition to display select photos, their narratives, and our conclusions.

Findings: This project has not been completed; however, we will have the final results prior to the CUGH conference in April 2017. We expect that work in particular, including working conditions, remuneration, and availability, will surface as an important mediator of health and the migrant experience. In addition, we predict that participants will report cultural adaptation and discrimination as factors that significantly affect their physical and mental wellbeing. In terms of the photovoice methodology, we predict that participants will report a subjective sense of empowerment corroborated by results of the pre- and post-intervention empowerment assessments.

Interpretation: The considerable diversity in terms of participants' experiences will highlight migration as a complex determinant of health. Photovoice can be a powerful tool to capture how migration acts as such a determinant, while also empowering a vulnerable population. We believe that particularly in the Chilean context, participants' photos and the photovoice discussion process will reveal a need for an enhanced culture of acceptance generally, and also specifically in the context of the workplace and health care provision.

Source of Funding: CenHealth Ambassador Brigade Fellowship, USC.

Abstract #: 2.016_GOV