

The return migration is a process in the journey of a migrant period, return to his country and surely that which announces the end of the migratory period, for those taking the way of irregular migration, they face several difficulties that could have an impact on their health status and their accessibility to health care.

Guinea currently has 13,000 return migrants (IOM Guinea, 2019), we suppose on their return that they need medical care, hence the interest of highlighting the most common diseases found at home. their return for better care.

The main objective of our study is to contribute to an improvement of the knowledge of the health status of returned migrants.

Methodology:

This study is a descriptive cross-sectional study from May 2017 to January 2019 on migrants returned to their origin country, whose sampling was carried out exhaustively with application of inclusion and non-inclusion criteria n = 228 migrants returned with health problems collected in the database of the medical department of IOM Guinea for determining the most common diseases among returned migrants,

A questionnaire to collect the missing socio-demographic data and the migratory period was established to obtain a sub-sample of n = 100 this sub-sample was analyzed to determine the socio-individual factors related to the occurrence of a health problem. migrant attitudes and access to care as well as barriers to accessing health care during migration.

Results:

At the end of this study, the various results, allowed us to establish that our migrants are mostly young people whose average age is 23, single (84%), and a level of primary education (36.0%), whose main cause of migration is the search for better living conditions (84%), for the countries of Europe, even at risk of dangerous journeys that could have repercussions on their mental and physical health and to face difficulties of access to care (72%), the most met at home are, financial (65%), physical (31,3%), administrative (58,9%), perceptions (23%). , 3%) and rumors (11%) about the health system of the country of origin, unable to reach the desired destinations, most opt for a voluntary return to the country of origin and others are forced to return, we find migrants with health problems such as infectious syndromes (23%), traumatology (18%), dermatological (11%) digestive disorders (12%), psychic disorders, (6%).