Abstract

Objectives: To describe the life and health conditions, and the factors that condition the access to health services of the displaced population in six areas of the city. Methodology: This is a transversal style study, which included a sample of the displaced and not displaced population, using interviews to collect data. Information about the population was complemented by qualitative techniques, from which the perspective of hospitals and directives from the subsidiary system were obtained. Results: The displaced population has access obstacles derived from the process of knowledge about the situation of displacement, flow of information between institutions, insurance mechanisms and benefits, and the health care model. Conclusions: As consequence of forced migration and material and affective deprivations, the displaced population has worse life and health conditions, and more barriers to the access than other poor and vulnerable populations.

Keywords

Health Situation, Health Determinants, Health Service Access, Forced Displacement due to violence, Bogotá, Colombia