

THE LANCET







Working Group Feedback

Workforce and Education

Saturday January 18, 2014









Members

Working Group Lead

Emmanuel Ameh

Facilitator

Caris Grimes

Commissioners

- Lars Hagander
- Emmanuel Ameh
- Eunice Derivois
- Nyengo Mkandawire
- Caris Grimes
- Nivaldo Alonso

Members:

- Robert Taylor
- James Cusack
- Peter Fagenholz
- Haile Debas

- Keith martin
- David Mooney
- Josh Bleicher
- Rochelle Dicker
- Kristin Hatcher
- Jennifer Kreshak
- Craig McClain
- Hakon Bolkan
- Wendy Williams
- Tom Sato
- Meena Cherian
- Bob Lane
- Laura Luque

Research Assistants

- Jacky Fils
- Jordan Pyda
- Johanna Riesel
- John Scott









Defining the Surgical Workforce

- "All people engaged in actions whose primary intent is to enhance health" (WHO)
- Providing Surgical care is providing a surgical TEAM
 - Surgical/Anesthetic providers, perioperative care providers, nurses, biomedical engineers, managers, equipment managers, radiologists

Prior Work

- World Health Report 2006: Working Together for Health
- Lancet Commission on Health Professionals for a New Century
- Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Resources for Health (WHO, 2009)
 - Working Lifespan Framework









Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Resources for Health (WHO, 2009)

Working Lifespan Framework

WORKFORCE: Enhancing worker performance

Supervision Compensation Systems support Lifelong learning









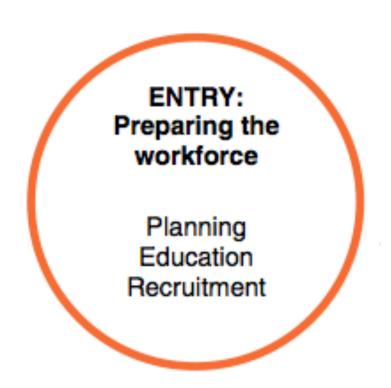
Entry into the Surgical Workforce

Key Issues

- Planning a system that accommodates new trainees
- Surgical "team" requires a variety of providers & skills
- Re-training the trainees;
 Teaching the teacher
- HIC-LMIC relationship

Outputs

- Table of different training models for mid-level providers
- Case studies: 1. Rwanda
 HRH 2. E-learning











Performance of the Surgical Workforce

Key Issues

- Ensuring Quality
- Scope of Practice
 - Task Sharing
- Accreditation/Monitoring
- Professional Development for all providers

Outputs

- Research: 1.Proportion of operations performed by non-MD surgical/anesthesia providers 2. Maps of surgical/ anesthetic providers/country and #procedures performed/ country
- Case Study: Task Sharing in East Africa (Malawi/Moz/ Tanzania)



Supervision Compensation Systems support Lifelong learning

WORKFORCE PERFORMANCE

Availability

Competence

Responsiveness

Productivity











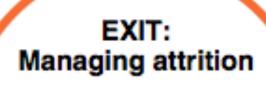
Exit from the Surgical Workforce

Key Issues

- Migration
 - Rural to Urban
 - LMIC to HIC
 - Public to Private, NGO
- Incentives
- International Policy

Outputs

- Research: Surgical migration to HICs
- Figure: % Population that is rural vs. % Surgical Workforce that is rural
- Case Study: University of West Indies



Migration
Career choice
Health and safety
Retirement









Possible Metrics

- Presence/absence of Morbidity and Mortality Conferences / Quality Improvement Efforts
- Peri-operative mortality ratio (POMR)
- MOTS 2.0 (minimal operating theater standards INCLUDES surgical team)
- % population w/1 hour access to hospital with MOTS(WHO Survey)
- Surgical/Anesthetic Provider density.
- ?Can we show that Building Surgical Capacity improves health outcomes of entire health system?









Challenges and Recommendations

Challenges

- Attracting and retaining surgical workforce
- Identifying/Accounting for surgical care providers not formally trained in surgery/OBGYN/anesthesia (task-sharers)
- Ensuring quality and monitoring
- Lack of Data

Recommendations

- Encourage government to prioritization of surgery
- Enable HIC institutions to support training, education and partnership with LMIC institutions
- Develop of guidelines/recommendations re: task sharing
- Develop guidelines around monitoring and evaluation of the workforce system







