THE LANCET Commission on Global Surgery

Health Delivery & Management (HDM) Working Group

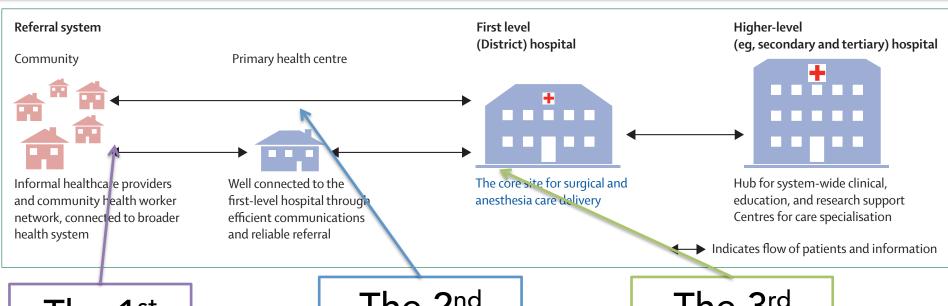
## **HEALTH SYSTEMS** STRENGTHENING AND SURGERY



Nobhojit Roy MD MPH Chair, LCoGS HDM Working Group Chief of Surgery, BARC Hospital, Mumbai

The Present Situation

#### THE SURGICAL SYSTEM AND THE THREE DELAYS



The 1st
Delay
Delay in
Seeking Care

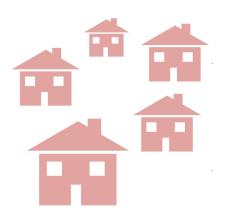
The 2<sup>nd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Reaching Care

The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

#### THE THREE DELAYS

The 1<sup>st</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Seeking Care

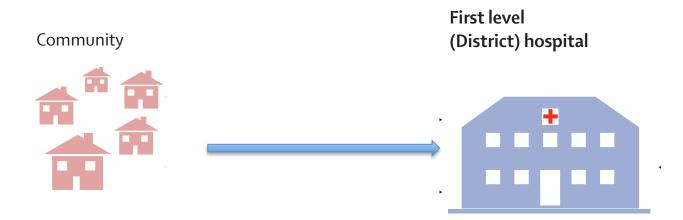
Community



- Financial
- Awareness
- Geographic
- Poor trust
- Cultural

#### THE THREE DELAYS

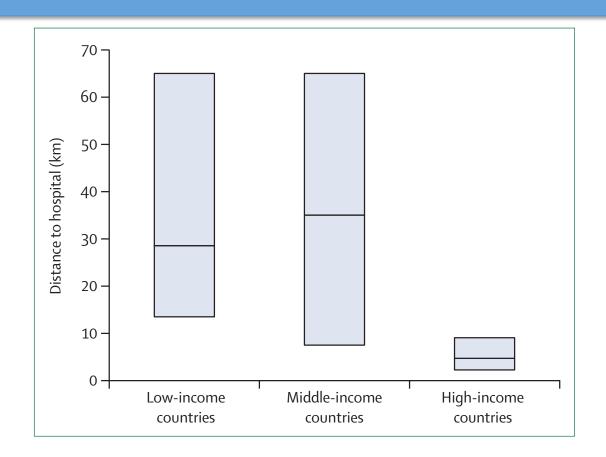
The 2<sup>nd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Reaching Care



- Long distances
- Poor pre-hospital transportation
- Financial

#### DISTANCE TO HOSPITAL PER INCOME GROUP





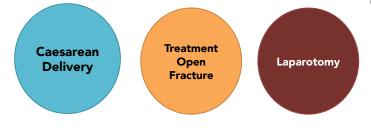
#### The Three Delays

58%

The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

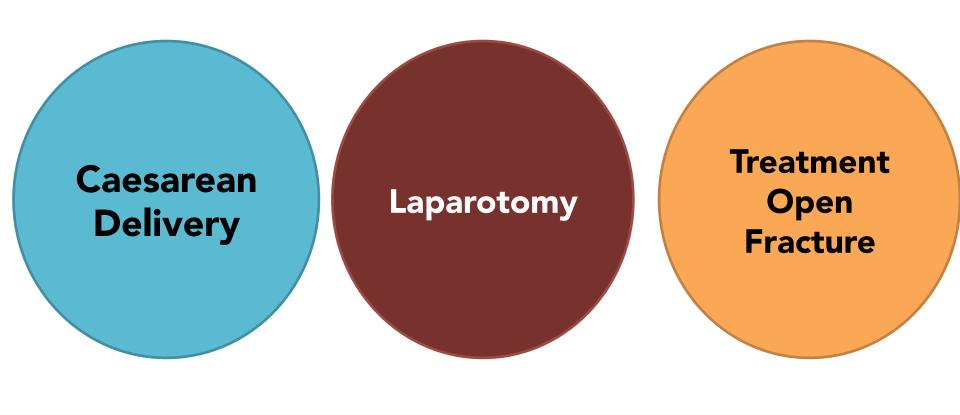
First level (District) hospital





64%

- Infrastructure
  - Physical
  - •Equipment & maintenance
  - Supply chains
  - •Blood banks
- Staffing
- Processes and protocols
- •Isolated from system



## The Way Forward

Strategies for
The 1st
Delay
Delay
Delay in
Seeking Care

Strategies for
The 2<sup>nd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Reaching Care

The 3<sup>rd</sup>
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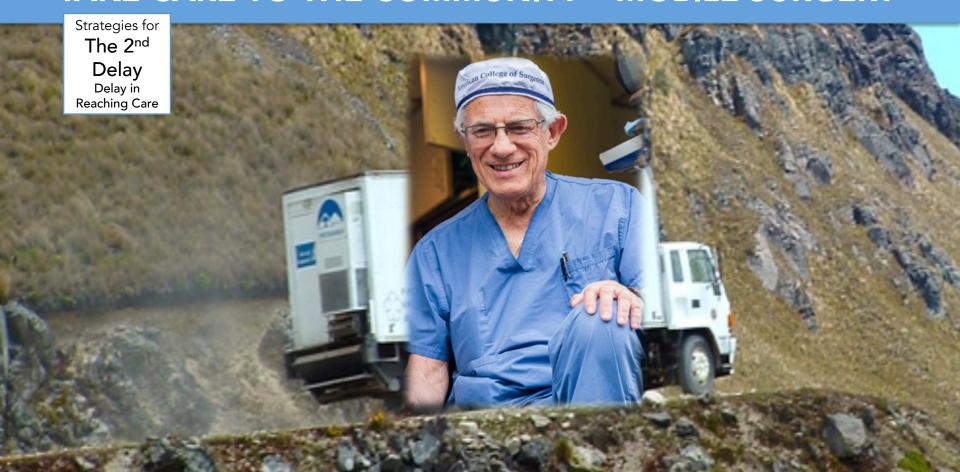




#### **SCALE LOW-COST COMPREHENSIVE REFERRAL SYSTEMS**



#### TAKE CARE TO THE COMMUNITY - MOBILE SURGERY



#### FOCUS ON THE FIRST-LEVEL HOSPITAL

The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

First level (District) hospital



The Core Site for Surgical Care Provision





Hospitals that can consistently provide the Bellwether Procedures are likely staffed and equipped, and function at a level of complexity that enables the delivery of other, related surgical care

#### BROAD-BASED SURGICAL CARE AT THE FIRST-LEVEL

Strategies for
The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

#### Must do

Acute, high-value procedures that need consistency through local structures; and less complex, urgent procedures that can be delivered through these same structures.

Acute, high-value procedures include

- Laparotomy
- Caesarean delivery
- Treatment of open fracture

Lesser complex, urgent procedures include

- Wound debridement
- Dilation and currettage
- Closed fracture reduction

#### Should do

High-priority, high-volume procedures for planned surgery at the first-level hospital.

Lower-risk procedures include

- Hernia repair
- Contracture release
- Superficial soft tissue tumour resection
- Gastroscopy

Medium-risk procedures include

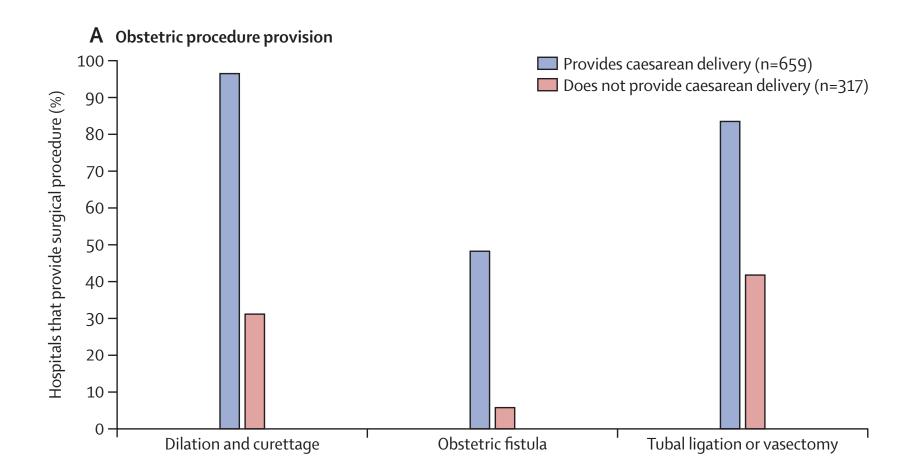
- Cholecystectomy
- Intracranial haematoma evacuation
- Thyroidectomy
- Mastectomy

#### Can do

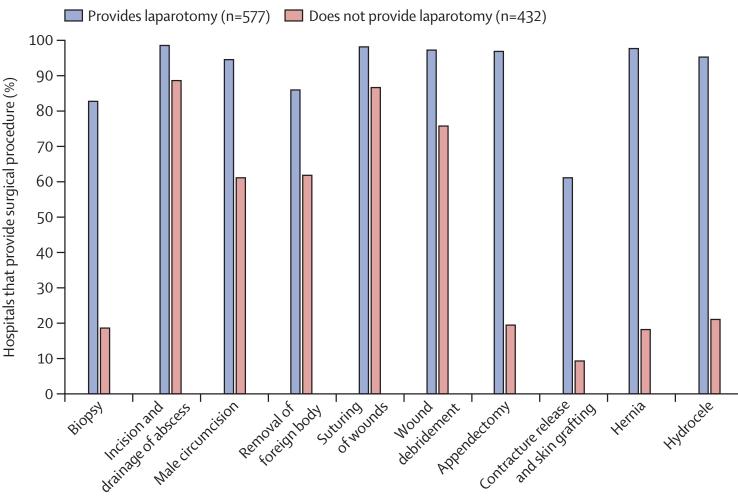
Important procedures potentially needing specialist support. Ideally, higher-risk procedures should be done at tertiary centres, or done at first-level hospitals with the assistance of visiting super-specialist teams.

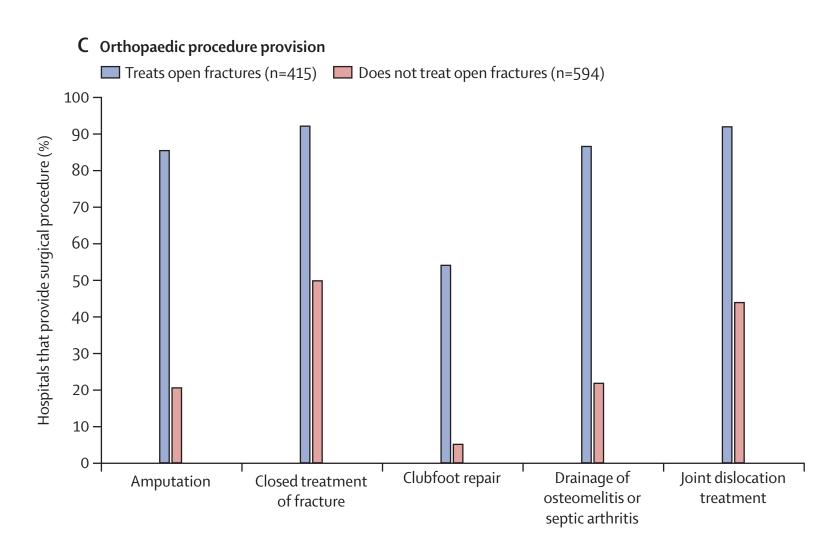
Examples include

- Thoracic surgery
- Transurethral resection of prostate
- Uretero-renoscopy
- Vesicovaginal fistula
- Basic skin flaps
- Rectal prolapse repair
- Cataract
- Cleft lip and palate repair



B General surgical procedure provision

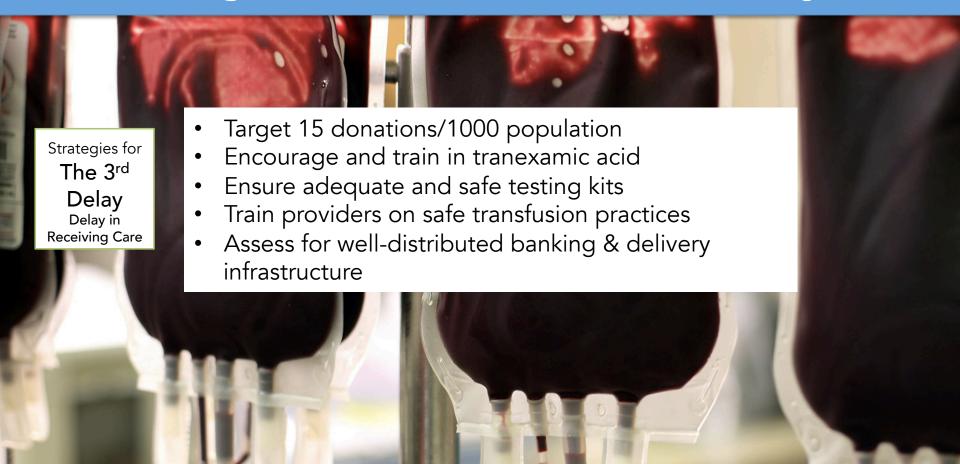




#### Needs for Safe Surgical and Anesthesia Care

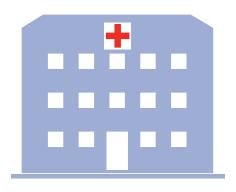
- 1. Trained surgical provider
- 2. Trained anaesthesia provider
- 3. Infrastructure, equipment and supplies necessary to perform safe general anaesthesia, loco-regional anaesthesia, laparotomy, caesarean delivery, and treatment of open fracture (including, for example, electricity, water, personal protective equipment for staff, basic laboratories, and HIV-testing capabilities)
- 4. Decontamination and sterilisation capacity
- 5. Blood supply that is safe and affordable (screened and cross-matched blood)
- 6. Drugs, including antibiotics, pain medicines, and anaesthetics (from the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines)<sup>116</sup>
- 7. Nursing care, which includes a record of appropriate physiological observations
- 8. 24 h surgical cover with the ability to review and respond to a deteriorating patient
- 9. Quality-improvement processes, including audit of perioperative mortality
- 10. Risk assessment and operation planning for planned procedures

## **Strengthen Blood Collection & Delivery**



## Optimize Usage of Secondary and Tertiary System

The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care



Ancillary service coordination

- Complex Radiology
- Pathology
- Laboratory testing

Focus on complex planned care System-wide education, training, research

## **Build Local Equipment Maintenance Capacity**

Strategies for
The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care



### **Coordinated Surgical Volunteerism**

Strategies for
The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care



- Consistent
- Demand-driven
- Planned surgical provision



## **Opportunities for Surgical Volunteerism**

Strategies for
The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

REQUIRES YEARROUND COVERAGE
either through long-term
engagements or multiple,
back-to-back short term
postings

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- Vesicova inal fistula
- Basic skin flaps
- Recta prolapse repair
- Cataract
- Claft lip and palate repair

REQUIRES CONSISTENCY, must be demand-driven, and must not distract from local priorities

#### Invest in Professional Management

Strategies for
The 3<sup>rd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Receiving Care

**CLINICAL PROTOCOLS** & EFFICIENCY **GUIDELINES MANAGERS** CARE **QUALITY** & COORDINATION SAFETY & REFERRALS

### The LCoGS HDM Working Group

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## Combating the First Delay

The 1st
Delay
Delay in
Seeking Care

The 2<sup>nd</sup>
Delay
Delay in
Reaching Care

# CLINICAL GUIDELINES

PROTOCOLS & EFFICIENCY

QUALITY & SAFETY

CARE COORDINATION & REFERRALS