# Universal access to emergency and essential surgical care... ...reach the unreached

Timely access to surgical care saves lives and prevents disability.



## **Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Programme**

Ensuring the safety and efficacy of clinical procedures in anaesthesia, surgery, orthopaedics and obstetrics

### **EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY**

Strengthening emergency and essential surgical care as a component of universal health coverage

Over 45 low- and middle-income countries have contributed to the WHO Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (EESC) Global Database on surgical services by utilizing the WHO Situational Analysis Tool.

Many countries have also contributed to the **WHO Surgical Workforce Global Database** to assess human resources.



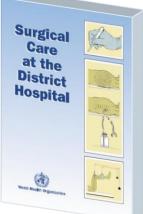
### **CAPACITY-BUILDING and TRAINING**

Providing resources and recommendations, in particular in primary health care, for surgical workforces and surgical health systems

# WHO Integrated Management for Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) Toolkit CD, including:

- Policy management
- Primary surgical care package
- Quality and safety tools
- Best practice protocols
- Disaster management resources
- Equipment lists
- Training workshops
- Videos





www.who.int/surgery/publications

An estimated 234 million surgical operations are performed globally every year, yet the poorest third of the world's population receive only 3.5% of all surgical operations.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Weiser TG, et al. *Lancet* 2008; 372: 139-144

### **COLLABORATIONS**

Fostering global collaborations and partnerships with multidisciplinary stakeholders working to improve quality, safety, and access to surgical

care in low- and middle-income countries

WHO Global Initiative
for Emergency and Essential
Surgical Care (GIEESC)

With more than 1400 members from over 115 countries



Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Service Delivery and Safety World Health Organization Geneva 27, Switzerland www.who.int/surgery | surgery@who.int © World Health Organization 2014 WHO/HIS/SDS/2014.2

