Training of Facilitators Workshop Report

Achieving MDGs through strengthening capacities at primary health care facilities

WHO Workshop on Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) in collaboration with Ministry of Health, Kyrgyzstan

19-20 July 2005
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
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**Annexe 1:** Participants list  
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1. Executive summary

In 1996, the government of Kyrgyzstan adopted the 'Manas' program to reform the national health care system. One of the components of the Manas programme was focused on providing medical assistance at the primary care level through family doctors. The new health strategy document "MANAS-Taalimi" (2006-2010) is currently developed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with WHO technical assistance. The project is named after the Kyrgyz legendary Manas hero, the leader of his people in their struggle against foreign invaders.

Accidents, injuries and poisoning are listed as the 3rd main cause of death in Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyzstan has put ‘Emergency care’, among its priorities in “Manas Taalimi” Health care reform strategy and putting in considerable effort to reorganize primary health care. Presentations on the situation analysis made the case for the training needs in emergency and basic surgical interventions for life threatening injuries in road accidents, falls, burns, domestic violence, pregnancy-related complications, at all levels of care in Kyrgyzstan.

A WHO workshop on 'Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care ' (IMEESC), with the MoH, for training of facilitators was held to introduce the WHO Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) tool kit, at Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Participants included partners, policy makers, and key health providers from the MoH, teaching hospitals, medical and nursing institutions, professional and civil societies.

The WHO Integrated Management for Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) E-learning tools were introduced to policy makers and health providers for incorporation into their education and training programmes in trauma care, obstetrics, and anaesthesia for strengthening emergency surgical skills in maternal and child health.

Through the WHO facilitators training workshops there will be collaboration to integrate WHO standard best practice guidelines for improving the quality of emergency surgical interventions at tertiary, secondary and primary levels of care improving basic skills of health personnel (non-specialist doctors, nurses, technicians and paramedics).

The integration of the WHO training project on EESC, into the Health Care reform project developed by MoH added value, to strengthen capacities at primary healthcare facilities in achieving the MDGs. This tool was accepted by the MoH as a useful tool to implement the next MANAS 2 health strategy. The action plan and estimations for implementation are under development by the team of the MoH working group.

The impact of the workshop will be evaluated using WHO IMEESC tools, for training activities aimed at equipping healthcare providers with appropriate knowledge and skills to enable them to better manage basic emergency services at primary health care facilities, moving towards achieving the MDGs.
2. Background to the workshop:

A World Health Organization training workshop on Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC), in collaboration with the MoH, Kyrgyzstan was held to bring stakeholders, policy makers and health providers together, to improve emergency and essential surgical skills for life-threatening injuries as a result of trauma, pregnancy-related complications and infections at primary health care facilities. The main causes of death are cardiovascular diseases, injuries and poisoning. Maternal and infant mortality rates are high compared with the majority of countries in Europe. The main causes of maternal mortality are toxicosis (27%), hypertension (23%) and other complications of pregnancy (23%).

The country has a population of over 5 million, with one third of the population live in towns and two thirds in rural areas. Individual health care is provided at three levels of the health care delivery system. Primary health care is provided by feldsher-midwife posts (FAP), and rural physician clinics (SVA) in rural areas, stations and units of ambulance service, polyclinics in urban areas. The family group practices (FGP) in rural areas consist of reorganized rural medical centres (SVAs) and feldsher/nurse posts. In most cities, primary health care from 1996 began to emerge in integrated polyclinics (instead of separate polyclinics for adult, children and women).

2.1 Planning meeting

Meetings and discussions have been held between WHO offices in Kyrgyzstan, Geneva, and focal points MoH, partners and stakeholders on the draft of Manas 2 strategy document to address emergency and essential surgical care at primary healthcare facilities. The meeting deliberations resulted in:

- planning of introduction of a horizontal approach towards training of health personnel to improve emergency and basic surgical care at family group practice, feldshers healthcare facilities
- program agenda and venue for the WHO workshop
- identification of participants (health providers, partners and stakeholders) for the WHO workshop to facilitate emergency and essential surgical care

2.2 Situation analysis of needs assessment of rural health facilities

Injuries (road traffic accidents, falls, burns, domestic violence, pregnancy related complications, natural disasters) and infections require prompt life saving emergency and essential surgical interventions. Most often health personnel at the first referral health care facilities, rural/district hospitals lack adequate training in the management of such life threatening emergencies. Treatment protocols often are outdated and not revised based on internationally accepted standards. Ambulances are poorly equipped and lack equipment, drugs and petrol to go out on calls. Rural hospitals provide primary and basic inpatient care. The FAP and rural health
centres are accountable to the chief doctor in central rayon (district) hospitals. People in the cities and towns visit polyclinics for primary health care while emergency cases go to the hospital accident and emergency department. Rural physician clinics and urban poly clinics provide primary care including general medical care, family planning services, minor surgery, obstetric, gynecology and perinatal care. Most equipment in oblast (regional) and rayon (district) facilities is outdated with inadequate medical supplies (drugs, laboratory agents, x-Rays films, disinfectants).

Accidents, injuries and poisoning are listed as the 3rd main cause of death in Kyrgyzstan (WHO Highlights of KGZ1999). Kyrgyzstan has put Emergency care as its priority in the recently developed Manas 2 strategy and therefore it was timely to introduce the WHO IMEESC tool to the MoH and partners.

3. Introduction to the workshop and the need for an integrated training to meet the MDGs

Dr. Ainura Ibragimova, Director General, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, and Deputy Minister of Health Kyrgyz Republic, in her opening remarks, emphasized that Kyrgyzstan has prioritized strengthening of emergency care at primary health care facilities. Dr Oskon Moldokulov, Head of WHO Country office, Kyrgyzstan presented the role of WHO in the current development of Health Care Reform Strategy Manas 2. Dr Meena Nathan Cherian, WHO/Essential Health Technologies, Geneva, introduced the Clinical Procedures unit, which is responsible for provision of guidance and support to implementation, for safe, efficient and appropriate essential surgical care at first-referral level health facilities and for assuring the ethics, safety and quality of cell, tissue and organ transplantation. As a result of a shortage of health care specialists (surgeons, obstetricians, paediatrician anaesthesiologists) in rural areas, inadequate facilities and inadequately trained staff at basic healthcare facilities, the non-availability of emergency surgical interventions is a major concern. This was followed by introductions of the participants.
4. Objectives:

The overall objective was capacity building to improve the quality of emergency and essential surgical care at resource-limited healthcare facilities, to meet the MDGs in Kyrgyzstan.

Specific objectives:
- Introduction of the WHO IMEESC tool to MoH, key health providers and partners, with links to other WHO department projects (patient safety, injuries prevention, mother and child health, emergencies)
- Training in the use of WHO IMEESC tool kit for capacity building with a horizontal approach to strengthen the existing training programs in Kyrgyzstan (medical and nursing, family group practitioners, feldshers, surgery, obstetrics, trauma, anesthesia) in cross cutting issues to improve quality of care (resuscitation, hygiene, oxygen, infection)
- Support for the implementation of MANAS-2 strategy

5. Target audience

There were 37 participants representing policy makers, MoH, key healthcare providers and stakeholders. Participants were directors (medical school, teaching hospitals, continuous medical education, and ambulance services), nursing in charge, doctors from various disciplines (surgery, obstetrics, anaesthesia, trauma, orthopaedic). WHO partners and stakeholders were CIM/ GTZ, USAID, STLI EMS, Swiss Cooperation Office, DFID and KWF.

6. Training workshop methodology

6.1 Presentations on situation analysis of emergency care in primary health care facilities

Experts representing various disciplines (medicine, nursing, emergency, surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics, anaesthesia) and clinical settings (district hospitals, teaching hospitals) of Kyrgyzstan, presented the need for life-saving surgical interventions, in particular for women and children, towards achieving MDGs.

"Manas Working Group", which includes members from the MoH and the WHO office, Kyrgyzstan, presented 'Further strategy of health care delivery development in the Kyrgyz Republic in the framework of “Manas taalimi” Health Sector Reform (2006-2010)'.

The Kyrgyz Republic consists of seven administrative-territorial units – oblasts (regions): Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Talas and Batken oblasts. Population is more than 5 million people. Bishkek is the capital and a separate region. Each oblast includes rayons (districts) with administrative centres and small towns as well many villages, some of which are located in remote and mountainous areas.

In all oblast and rayon centres there are stations/points of ambulance (emergency care). In 2004, ambulance (emergency care) service was integrated with primary health care,
which used to be at the territorial hospitals of secondary level. However, quality of ambulance (emergency care) services remains at low level. Besides, for many villages it is practically inaccessible. In addition, there is a significant shortage of "sanitary vehicles" in the republic as well as weak technical equipment of control stations and lacking communication facilities. In the framework of “Manas taalimi” (Manas' lessons) health sector reform (2006-2010) one of the priorities is improving performance and quality of emergency health care, providing access to emergency health care services for the whole population in the republic.

Plans:

• Rational re-allocation of ambulance (emergency care) points;
• Opening of new emergency care points in FGPs (Family Group Practices) in remote settings. Here, attention will be paid to geographical peculiarities of localities, population and other factors;
• Provision of sanitary vehicles, and basic medical equipment at newly established emergency care points;
• Provision with sanitary vehicles, communication means and basic medical equipment at existing points of emergency health care;
• Qualification upgrading of emergency care specialists and primary health care specialists (feldshers, FAP nurses, FGP doctors and nurses) as well as hospital service specialists in delivery of emergency health care based on evidence-based medicine principles;
• Development and introduction of clinical protocols on emergency and ambulance care delivery based on principles of evidence-based medicine;
• Improvement of provision of information (communication and transfer of knowledge) at emergency health care points;
• Ensuring continuity and feedback mechanisms at all levels of health care delivery under delivery of ambulance and emergency health care;
• Involvement of tertiary level specialists into practical training.

In previous years, frequently arising extraordinary situations in the republic have resulted in need to establish efficient functional structural subdivision to deliver extra health care in case of emergency situations.

To achieve efficiency of health care delivery, reduction of human losses and minimization of consequences in case of force-major situations depend upon timely information, material-technical equipment, immediate response and preparedness of health services for mass intake of victims, it is planned to equip with modern communication means, sanitary vehicles, stock of medicines and medical products as well as equipment.
To coordinate actions of all structures involved into liquidation of force-major consequences interaction between public administration and local government is significant. In order to develop “Manas taalimi” (Manas Lessons) strategy for 2006-2010 years, specialists from the MoH, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund and Department of State San-Epid Surveillance have been involved.

6.2 WHO Integrated Management for Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) e-learning tool

Following the publication of the WHO manual ‘Surgical Care at the District Hospital’ (SCDH 2003), an Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care ‘ (IMMEESC) e-learning tool kit was developed (2005). IMEESC tool kit is targeted to provide guidelines to policy makers and health providers on minimum requirements to improve emergency and essential surgical care at resource limited health care facilities.

The cross-cutting issues on management of bleeding, breathing, shock, resuscitation, HIV, oxygen, and hygiene need to be emphasized in training and education courses for medical and nursing students, family group practitioners and fieldshers. The participants were introduced to the use of WHO IMEESC e-learning tool, for reference and for incorporation of standard WHO recommendations on the cross-cutting issues into their education programs for improving quality of emergency and essential surgical care at resource-limited health care facilities.

The contents of this tool are aimed at policy makers and health care providers to facilitate implementation of guidelines on policies, training curriculum, essential emergency equipment list, anaesthetic infrastructure and supplies at various levels of health care facilities. It also includes training and teaching materials such as the WHO manual Surgical Care District Hospital, videos, teaching slides, evaluation of self learning, best practice protocols for clinical procedures safety, and in disaster situations, needs assessment, model agenda, participant's evaluation and sample of a brief report of training workshop.

6.3 Round Table Discussions

With 62% of the population living in rural areas and 38% in urban areas, access to appropriate emergency clinical procedures at the primary health care facilities is an urgent need, especially in the vulnerable population, women and children. A severe shortage of ambulance vehicles is experienced in the Kyrgyz Republic. The training level of the health personnel in emergency health care and the physical infrastructure of ambulance points require attention. Inefficient operation of ambulance units is being observed, which is conditioned by their irrational location, lack of communications means, continuity, services provided to chronic patients. This leads to a delay in patient treatment and unnecessary disability and mortality.

Experiences of the introduction of IMEESC tool in collaboration with MoH, in 2 WHO regions (Mongolia/WPRO, Pakistan/EMRO) was discussed with participants. This
The project is a horizontal program which can be incorporated into existing or planned interventions, to strengthen emergency skills particularly at FGP and FAP level which have limited professional skills and resources to manage life-threatening conditions in injuries. Discussions were held with various groups involved in strengthening emergency care at all levels of care particularly family group practitioners and feildsher hospitals. Participants identified that some of the relevant contents for guidance on policies and training of health providers can be incorporated in Manas2 through this integrated approach, such as:

**Policy materials:**
- Policy guidelines: Aide-Memoire Essential Surgical Care
- Needs Assessment for Essential Emergency Room Equipment
- Essential Emergency Equipment generic list.xls
- Guide to Development of a Training Curriculum on Essential Emergency Surgical Skills
- Guide to Anaesthetic Infrastructure and Supplies at Various Levels of Health Care Facilities

**Teaching and training materials:**
- Surgical Care District Hospital (SCDH) manual pdf and html
- Surgical Care District Hospital (SCDH) teaching power point
- Evaluation of Self Learning based on WHO manual SCDH
- Best Practice Protocols for Clinical Procedures Safety
- Best Practice Guidelines on Emergency Surgical Care in Disaster Situations
- Surgery at the district hospital- training videos
- Sample brief report of training workshop
- Participants evaluation of training workshop
- Model Agenda training workshop

To improve the primary health care efficiency and strengthen family medicine within the framework of the National Program “Manas” FGP’s doctors and nurses are trained and clinical guidelines are introduced to the daily practice. However, the staff of feildsher-midwife points (FAPs), which are the structural divisions of FGP’s were not involved in the training process of modern health care delivery methods; because the physical infrastructure of FAPs doesn’t allow to provide due amount and appropriate level of health care. FAPs are the first contact point with the health system for 24.4% of the population, where about 500 to 2500 citizens live in the catchment area of each FAP. Health care provided by FAP’s staff is the most accessible type of pre-physician care. There is a need for:
- training which should address patient safety issues, basic skills, monitor surgery outcomes and decisions on referrals to reduce death and disability in acute surgical conditions, trauma and pregnancy-related complications.
- appropriate facilities at first referral health level with minimum basic essential emergency equipment;
• reinforcement of basic emergency and surgical skills of health personnel working at first referral level healthcare facilities, and

• good national strategies for motivation and retention of these health personnel at first referral healthcare facilities.

A study can be done to see the impact of training and improving medical education through Manas 2.

7. Recommendations
To support the implementation of MANAS-2 strategy, participants recommended:
- An integrated approach is essential at FGP and FAP level of health care
- Local adaptation of WHO IMEESC tool kit into Russian language
- WHO best practice protocols and essential emergency equipment list should be translated as quickly as possible for integration with country's recently developed protocols.
- Training at FAP and FGP level should be strengthened to manage accidents, injuries and pregnancy related complications
- Some of the best practices posters from IMEESC tool kit will be useful in training programs for ambulance services and FAP, if they were translated in Kyrgyz
- Strengthen medical and nursing education, continuing medical education programs

8. Evaluation and Follow up
The 'facilitators training' workshop will be followed up with the 'Manas Working Group', which includes members from the MoH and the WHO office, Kyrgyzstan, to evaluate the impact of this training workshop. This will ensure the safe use of emergency and essential surgical procedures and linked equipment, particularly at resource-limited healthcare facilities.

9. Conclusions and action plan
This workshop brought together policy makers, various health experts and international organizations to support and collaborate with WHO and MoH, to strengthen emergency surgical intervention skills with emphasis on maternal and child health towards achieving the MDGs.

9.1 Linkages to the new Health strategy Manas-2
Strengthening of Emergency services was selected by the MoH as a priority area of work for the next 5 years (2006-2010) and incorporated in MANAS-2 strategy.
• The IMEESC tool was accepted by the MoH as a useful tool for implementation of the MANAS 2 strategy.
• The Working group members will revise the action plan and estimations for the implementation:
- some contents of the IMMESC tool (best practice protocols, list of essential equipment) will be adapted (translation and handbook) for local use in facilities by MoH and WHO Country Office
- the manual SCDH will be translated for reference in teaching
- estimate costs of translation and printing of the above training materials
- Possibilities of fund raising:
  - Joint proposal needs to be prepared with MoH/WHO and international partners (example European Commission and other funding agencies)
  - Integration of IMEESC tool with other programs at WHO/EURO
- Workshop report prepared and shared with the MOH, participants and WHO units.

9.2 Closing session

In the closing session, the deputy Health minister emphasized that there is an urgent need for training in basic emergency and surgical skills, with the high incidence of road traffic accidents, injuries, poisoning, breast cancer, post-operative complications and burns in children, in Kyrgyzstan. Considering the difficulties in accessing quality emergency surgical care at resource-limited healthcare facilities, the participants reiterated that such training in emergency care is needed at family group practitioner and feldsher level of health providers to reduce injury related death and disability. At the end, Head of the WHO Country Office Dr Oskon Moldokulov, thanked the participants and emphasised the WHO's role in supporting the MoH in achieving MDGs through capacity building of health care providers in basic emergency skills. Manas Working Group, which includes members from the MoH and the WHO office, Kyrgyzstan, to evaluate the impact of this training workshop.

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11. Annexes

Annexe 1: Participants list
Annexe 2: Program Agenda
Annexe 1: List of participants

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WHO workshop on Essential Surgical Skills with emphasis on Essential Maternal Child Health (ESSEMCH)
11 April 2005, WHO Office, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

1. Opening remarks
   - Emergency Care in the Healthcare Reform Project Manas 2 MoH
   - Role of WHO projects strengthening in Manas 2, Kyrgyzstan
   - Introduction to WHO Clinical Procedures project (WHO/EHT/CPR)

2. Situation analysis and needs of emergency care at first referral level health facilities in Kyrgyzstan: (Focal points from health facilities)

4. Introduction to the WHO “Integrated Management on Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC) tool kit” (WHO, Geneva)

5. Roundtable discussions & presentations integration of WHO EES tools with existing EMCH
   - Using the WHO IMEESC tool at primary health care facilities, medical and nursing education and training programmes.
   - Collaborative approach & integration to emergency procedures in trauma, obstetrics, anaesthesia, infection control (HIV), patient safety at first referral level health facilities linking training materials from other WHO departments.
   - Evaluation forms for assessment of quality of care at first referral level health facilities.

6. Conclusion & recommendations
Annexe 3

Needs Assessment and Evaluation Form for Resource Limited Health Care Facility

Essential Emergency Equipment in Emergency Room*

*At an entry point in any health facility such as: Emergency room/ Admission room / Treatment room/ Casualty room

1. Name/Address of Health Care Facility

____________________________________

____________________________________

Country

2. Type of Health Care Facility (please check one)
   - Primary or First referral level facility/ District Hospital/Rural Hospital
   - Health Centre

3. Human Resources in emergency room (please indicate number of health staff)
   - Doctors ___        Nurses ___      Clinical or Health officers ___
   - Technicians ___   Paramedical staff ___

4. Physical Resource
   (a) Infrastructure
      
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<td>Is there running water?</td>
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<td>- If yes: Interrupted / Uninterrupted (please circle one)</td>
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<td>Is there an electricity source?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If yes: Interrupted / Uninterrupted (please circle one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (b) Equipment
      
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is a list of essential emergency care equipment available?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is following available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oxygen Cylinder: Interrupted /Uninterrupted (please circle one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oxygen Concentrator: Interrupted /Uninterrupted (please circle one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Equipment for oxygen administration available (tubes, masks)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Emergency (EE) Equipment</th>
<th>Yes, in some equipment</th>
<th>Yes, in all equipment</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are the EE equipment in working order?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there access to repair if equipment fails?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there access to repair within the health care facility?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there access to repair outside the health care facility?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- If yes, how far (in km): 1-25 / 26-50 / 51-200 / &gt;200 (please circle one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there an agreement for the maintenance of the equipment with the supplier?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the health care staff in the emergency room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Quality, safety, access and use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes, in some procedures</th>
<th>Yes, in all procedures</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are the best practice protocols for management of essential emergency procedures available?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the protocols for safe appropriate use of equipment in essential emergency procedures available?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How often is 'room to room inspection' performed to ensure that EE equipment and supplies required for the essential emergency procedures are available and functioning?** (please circle one)

- Daily / weekly / monthly / 6-monthly / yearly / once in ___ years / never

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are the information, education and training materials on emergency procedures and equipment available in the emergency room for health care staff use?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there introductions of any new procedures/interventions?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, which procedure/intervention: (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has referral to other health facility decreased because of skills and knowledge of procedures and intervention?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are records maintained?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is there a policy to promote training for health care staff in the essential emergency management of trauma, obstetric care and anaesthesia?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a policy to update the protocols for the emergency management of trauma and obstetric care adapted to local needs?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any guidelines on donation, procurement, and maintenance of all EE equipment?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a list of extra health personnel to be contacted in disaster situations?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For guidance use WHO generic list of Essential Emergency Equipment

Department of Essential Health Technologies
World Health Organization,
20 Avenue Appia, 1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland
Fax: 41 22 791 4836  Internet: [www.who.int/surgery](http://www.who.int/surgery)

WHO Generic Essential Emergency Equipment List

This checklist of essential emergency equipment for resuscitation describes minimum requirements for essential emergency surgical care at the first referral health facility (small or rural hospital/ health centre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital Outlays</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date checked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resuscitator bag valve and mask (adult)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resuscitator bag valve and mask (paediatric)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen source (cylinder or concentrator)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask and Tubings to connect to oxygen supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light source to ensure visibility (lamp and flash light)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stethoscope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suction pump (manual or electric)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure measuring equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermometer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalpel # 3 handle with #10,11,15 blade;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalpel # 4 handle with # 22 blade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors straight 12 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors blunt 14 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal airway (adult size)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal airway (paediatric size)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcep Kocher no teeth 12-14 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcep, artery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney dish stainless steel appx. 26x14 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourniquet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle holder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste disposal container with plastic bag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilizer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail brush, scrubbing surgeon’s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal speculum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket, plastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum for compresses with lateral clips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash basin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Renewable Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renewable Items</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suction catheter sizes 16 FG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue depressor wooden disposable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasogastric tubes 10 to 16 FG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries for flash light (size C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous fluid infusion set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous cannula # 18, 22, 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalp vein infusion set # 21, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringes 2ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringes 10 ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable needles # 25, 21, 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharps disposal container</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capped bottle, alcohol based solutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sterile gauze dressing
Bandages sterile
Adhesive Tape
Needles, cutting and round bodied
Suture synthetic absorbable
Splints for arm, leg
Urinary catheter Foleys disposable #12, 14, 18 with bag
Absorbent cotton wool
Sheeting, plastic PVC clear 90 x 180 cm
Gloves (sterile) sizes 6 to 8
Gloves (examination) sizes small, medium, large
Face masks
Eye protection
Apron, utility plastic reusable
Soap
Inventory list of equipment and supplies
Best practice guidelines for emergency care

**Supplementary equipment for use by skilled health professionals**
Laryngoscope handle
Laryngoscope Macintosh blades (adult)
Laryngoscope Macintosh blades (paediatric)
IV infusor bag
Magills Forceps (adult)
Magills Forceps (paediatric)
Stylet for Intubation
Spare bulbs and batteries for laryngoscope
Endotrachael tubesuffed (# 5.5 to 9)
Endotrachael tubes uncuffed (# 3.0 to 5.0)
Chest tubes insertion equipment
Cricothyroidotomy

**This list was compiled from the following WHO resources:**
WHO training manual: *Surgical Care at the District Hospital*
WHO Emergency Relief Items, Compendium of Basic Specifications
WHO/UNFPA Essential drugs and other commodities for reproductive health services.
WHO Essential Trauma Care Guidelines

* For specifications refer to this book

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