

# Developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Pillar of Ethiopia's National Surgical Plan: Saving Lives Through Safe Surgery

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PROGRAM IN GLOBAL SURGERY  
AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Harvard Medical School

# Disclosure

Laura Drown, MPH

Presented research and activities was supported by the GE Foundation as part of the SafeSurgery2020 Project.



# Ethiopia

- Second most populous nation in Africa
- Fastest growing economy in the region, but one of the poorest countries
  - Gov't aims to reach lower-middle-income status by 2025
- Must consider ongoing instability, political upheaval, and civil unrest while working in country

**Population: 102 million**

Total GDP: 72 billion

Life Expectancy ~ 65 years

5 nurses & CBHS/10,000 pop.

1 physicians/14,000 pop.

**0.54 surgeons/100,000 pop.**



# Saving Lives Through Safe Surgery (SaLTS)

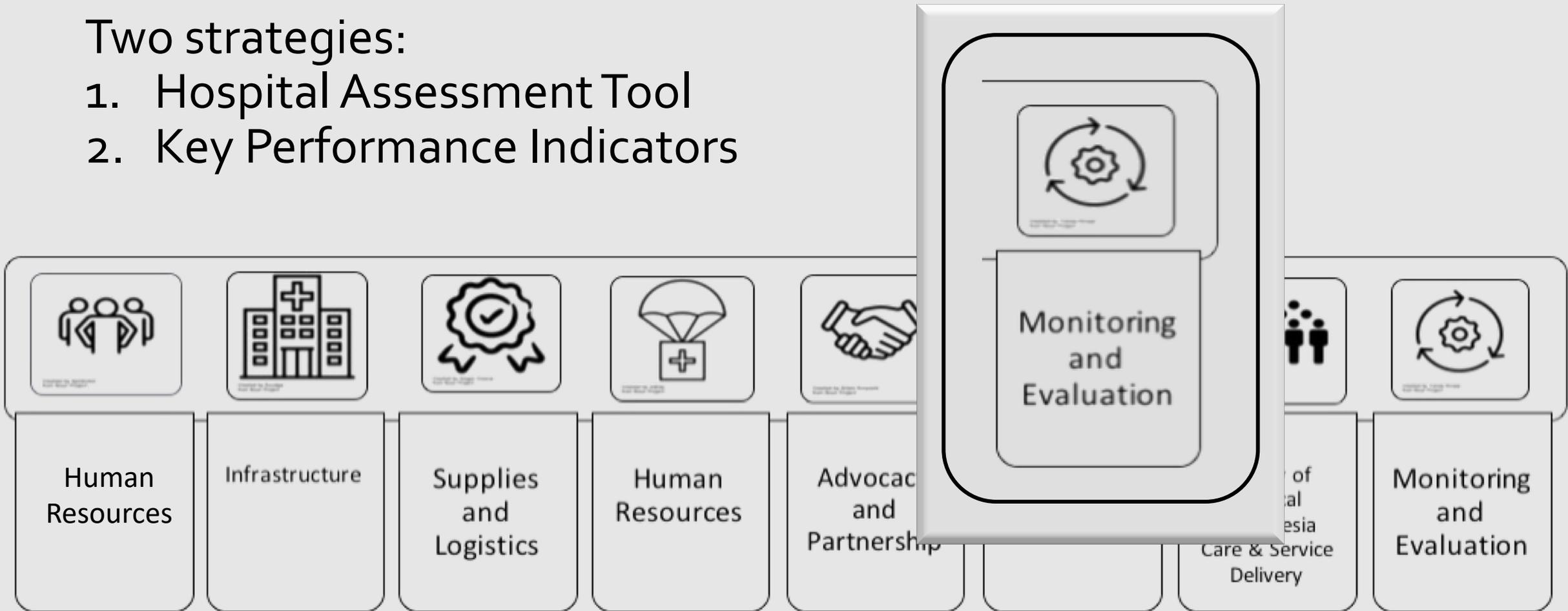
2015—present



# SaLTS Monitoring and Evaluation Pillar

Two strategies:

1. Hospital Assessment Tool
2. Key Performance Indicators



# 1. Hospital Assessment Tool (HAT)

## Tool for Situational Analysis to Assess Emergency and Essential Surgical Care in Ethiopia

Objective: To assess the gaps in the availability of Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (EESC) at hospitals in Ethiopia.

Key	Category of Data
	General Information
	Infrastructure
	Human Resources
	Interventions
	Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Equipment and Supplies
	Financing
	Information Management
	Surgical Sets

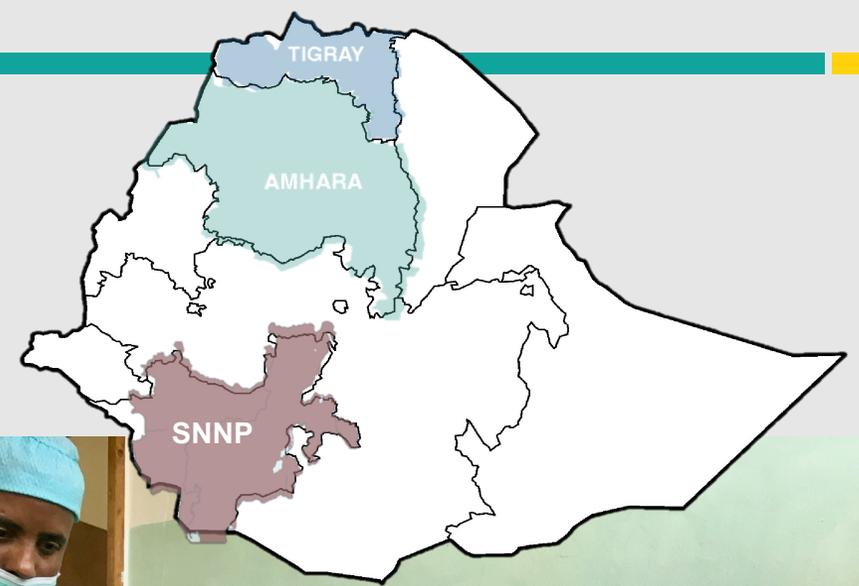
**Involvement of following providers is required to complete assessment:**

1. Hospital Director or CEO
2. Surgeon/IESO
3. OB/GYN (Surgeon/IESO if not available)
4. Anesthetist/Nurse

- 363-question monitoring tool including questions across 7 domains
- Intended to be administered nationally every 2-5 years

## 2016-2018: HAT Administration

- 29 hospitals assessed in 3 regions:
  1. Tigray
  2. Amhara
  3. Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples'
- Assisted by FMOH, RHB, Surgical Society of Ethiopia, Ethiopia Society of Anesthesiologists, Harvard PGSSC, & Jhpiego



## 2. SaLTS Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Indicators Included in HPMI	Additional SaLTS KPIs
Delay for Elective Surgical Admission	Surgical Bed Occupancy Rate
Mean Duration of In-Hospital Pre-Elective Operative Stay	Rate of First Elective Case On-Time Theater Performance
Patient Satisfaction	Rate of Cancellation of Elective Surgery
Blood Unavailability Ratio	Emergency Surgical Access
Surgical Volume	Protection Against Catastrophic Expenditure
Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Rate	Surgical, Anesthesia, and Obstetric Provider Density
Anesthetic Adverse Outcome	
Peri-Operative Mortality Rate (POMR)	
Rate of Safe Surgery Checklist Utilization	

# National Indicator Training

- 2-day workshop for hospital CEOs from hospitals throughout the country
- Introduction to revised Hospital Performance Monitoring and Improvement indicators for mandatory collection, including **nine SaLTS KPIs**



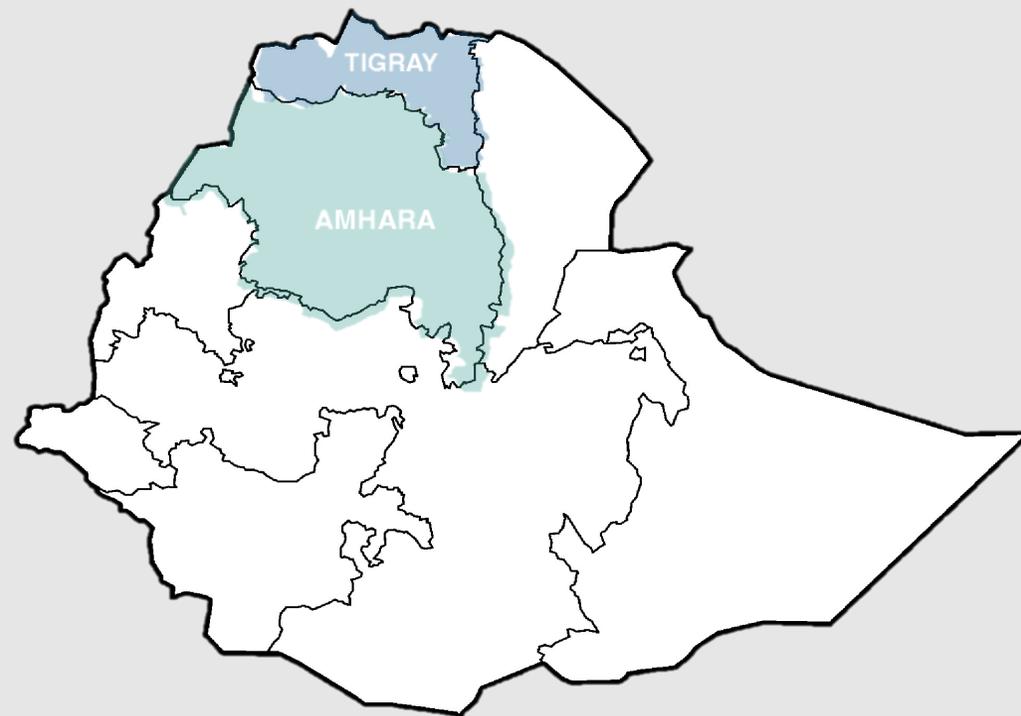
# Development and Modification of Clinical Registers

1. OR Scheduling Register
2. OR Register
3. Anesthesia Register
4. Surgical Ward Register
5. Inpatient Admission/Discharge Register
6. Referral Register
7. Surgical Site Infection Logbook



# KPI Data Intervention

- **Aim:**
  - To develop local capacity around the collection, analysis, and reporting of surgical indicators
  - To implement a sustainable system for data collection
  - To study the feasibility of collecting and reporting SaLTS KPIs



**February—April 2018:** Amhara  
5 primary hospitals

**May—July 2018:** Tigray  
3 primary and 2 general hospitals

# Timeline of Ethiopia Achievements and Next Steps

**SaLTS Hospital Assessment Tool** developed and piloted

**National SaLTS M&E trainings** provided to >600 surgical team members

**15 KPIs** Finalized in SaLTS Policy

**National HPMT Training** on SaLTS KPIs

**SS2020 Tigray and Amhara Data Intervention**

**SS2020 Implementation Playbook**



**Spring  
2017**



**Spring  
2017**



**Summer  
2017**



**Winter  
2017**



**Spring  
2018**



**Spring  
2019**

# Acknowledgements

- **Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health:**
  - Samson Workineh
  - Andualem Beyene
  - Samuel Kidane
  - Robel Wondemagegnehu
- **Surgical Society of Ethiopia:**
  - Ephraim Teffera
- **Ethiopian Society of Anesthesiologists:**
  - Rediet Shimeles
  - Tariku Assefa
- **Jhpiego:**
  - Tigistu Ashengo
  - Abraham Mengistu
  - Teruwork Gultie
  - Ephrem Daniel
  - Medhanit Mekonnen
- **Assist International:**
  - Cheri Reynolds
  - Victoria McKitrick
  - Trevor Cook
- **PGSSC:**
  - Isabelle Citron
  - Swagoto Mukhopadhyay
  - Sehrish Bari
  - Joseph Incorvia
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