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

If any of the providers listed above are not available, please direct all questions (where applicable) to Hospital Director or CEO.





Data Collector

Data Collector

Facility Information Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory	
REGION*	
DATE OF DATA COLLECTION* (dd/mm/yyyy)	
NAME of person(s) filling out form*	
PHONE NUMBER of person(s) filling out form*	
EMAIL*	
NAME and ADDRESS of health care facility* (include city, woreda or zone and region)	
Phone number of health care facility*	

Type of health care facility being evaluated	-		Private Hospital	NGO Hospital	Mission Hospital





Hospital Director

Hospital Director Infrastructure

It	Items			
	1. Total population served by this healt	h care facility	#	
	2. Total number of hospital beds		#	
	3. Total number of surgical beds (ENT, others)	, trauma, GS, orthopedics and	#	
	4. Total number of obstetric and gyneco	ologic beds	#	
	5. Total number of post-op recovery be	ds	#	
	6. Total number of advanced care/ICU	beds	#	
	7. Total number of emergency area bed	ls	#	
	8. Total number of admissions in a year	r	#	
	9. Total number of total surgical admissions in one year (ENT and orthopedics included) #			
	10. Total number of obstetric and gyneco	#		
	11. Total number of outpatients seen in one year		#	
	12. What percentage of your patients can reach the hospital within 2 hours of travel?		□ 0 (None) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (All)	
	13. Who is acting as OT manager?			
	OT Manager: defined as the person(s) responsible for the surgical and OB/GYN operating theatres			
	14. What is the average number of period month?	operative, in-hospital deaths per	#	
	15. Over the past month, how often have you had running water? □ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)			
	16. Over the past month, how often have you had a regular, 24/7 electricity source? □ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)			
	17. Over the past month, how often have you had a generator/back-up electricity source?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-	-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	18. Over the past month, how often have you had internet?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-	-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	





Hospital Director

Human Resources

	Human Resources			
H	Iospital Staff			
	19. Qualified radiologists?		#	
	20. Qualified pathologists?		#	
	21. Qualified biomedical technicians?		#	
	22. Qualified X-ray technicians?		#	
	23. Trained operating theater nurses?		#	
	24. Pharmacists (including druggists)?	•	#	
	25. Has any continuing medical education been provided to your staff?		□ Yes □ No	
L	lealth Financing and Accounting	Finan	ncing	
П	leatin Financing and Accounting			
	26. What percentage of your patients have health insurance?	□ 0 (None) □	□ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (All)	
В	Sudget Allocation			
	27. What is your total annual hospital budget?		Birr	
	28. How much of your annual hospital operating budget is allotted to surgery and anesthesia? Including medications, consumables (gloves, etc.) and	□ 0 (None) [□ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (All)	
	equipment bought for surgery.			





Hospital Director

Information Management

Iı	Information Systems				
	29. What is the method of record keeping in your hospital?	□None □Paper □ Electronic □Both			
	30. Are there personnel in charge of maintaining medical records?	□Yes □No			
	31. Are charts accessible across multiple visits for the same patient?	□Yes □No			
	32. How often is data prospectively collected for monthly perioperative adverse events, such as unexpected return to OT or surgical site infection?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)			
	33. How often is data prospectively collected for monthly post-operative mortality rate?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)			
	34. How often are you required to report information to the Ministry of Health or an equivalent agency? <i>If applicable, may check more than one option.</i>	□Never □Monthly □Quarterly □Yearly			
	35. Do you use telemedicine?	□Yes □No			
R	esearch Agenda				
	36. How many quality improvement projects were done in the hospital in the past year?	#			
	37. How many ongoing research projects are being done in the hospital? Exclude resident, intern and student research projects.	#			
	38. How many papers have been published by hospital staff in the last year? Exclude resident, intern and student research papers	#			





Surgeon or IESO

Infrastructure

It	ems		Minor: any procedure done under local anesthesia Major: any procedure done in the operating theatre under general anesthesia or profound sedation (i.e. spinal anesthesia)
	1. Total number of functioning operating	rooms?	Minor #
			Major #
	2. Total number of surgical procedures p	er year?	Minor #
			Major #
	3. Total number of laparotomies (adult at month (on average in the past 6 month		#
	4. Total number of surgical fracture repair	irs performed per month (on	Minor #
	average in the past 6 months)?		Major #
	5. Total number of pediatric (aged less the month?	#	
	6. Total number of patients to this facility intervention to a higher-level facility p	#	
	7. How far do most patients travel to get surgical services? If estimation is not possible, which woreda do a major	(km)	
	8. When referred from your hospital, how travel to access surgical services?	w far does the average patient	(km)
0	perating Room		
	9. How many OT tables do you have?	#	
	10. How many of those tables are regularly used?	#	
	11. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)		
	12. How often do you keep surgery-related records?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □	l 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)





M	Management Guidelines			
	13.	Do you have management guidelines available for emergency care?	□Yes □No	
	14.	Do you have management guidelines available for surgery?	□Yes □No	
L	abo	ratory		
	15.	How often do you have access for blood?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	16.	How long does it take to get blood that is in stock after you place an order?		
	17.	How long does it take to get blood that is not in stock after you place an order?		
	18.	How often is a Complete Blood Count available (including hemoglobin, hematocrit, WBCs, platelets)?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	19.	What do you have available often?		
	20.	What do you not have available often?		
	21.	How often is a full chemistry panel available (including BUN, creatinine, Na, K, etc.)?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	22.	What do you have available often?		
	23.	What do you not have available often?		
	24.	How often is the lab able to run all coagulation studies (including PT, PTT, BT, INR)?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	25.	What do you have available often?		
	26.	What do you not have available often?		
	27.	How often are you able to screen for an infectious panel (HIV, hepatitis virus, syphilis)?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	
	28.	What do you have available often?		
	29.	What do you not have available often?		
	30.	How often is the lab able to do a urinalysis?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)	





R	Radiology			
	31. How many X-ray machines do you have?	#		
	32. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#		
	33. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			
	34. How many ultrasound machines do you have?	#		
	35. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#		
	36. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			
	37. How many CT scanners do you have?	#		
	38. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#		
	39. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			
	40. How many MRI scanners do you have?	#		
	41. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#		
	42. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			
	43. How often do you have 24-hour access to radiology imaging services?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)		
S	terilization			
	44. How many CSRs do you have?	#		
	45. How many of those are regularly used?	#		
	46. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			
	47. How many autoclaves do you have?	#		
	48. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#		
	49. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)			





7	Transportation		
	50. How many ambulances do you have?	#	
	51. How many of those are regularly used?	#	
	52. If not in use, why? (e.g. non-functional, surgical services not yet started)		

Human Resources

Workforce		Full time	Contracted (short-term)	Residents/interns/ trainees
53. Surgeons?	General	#	#	#
Ortho		#	#	#
	IESO	#	#	#
Other specialties		#	#	#
54. General doctors providing surgery (including obstetrics)?		#	#	#

55. How often is emergency surgical care	\square 0 (Never) \square 1-25% \square 26-50% \square 51-75% \square 76-99% \square 100% (Always)
available after hours/available 24 hours a	
day (on average in the past month)?	
) ().	





Interventions

Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

Do you perform these procedures?	X 7 / X 7	If Yes,	Ten	l p	I I C		• •, •		
	Yes/No	how many	If No, why not?	Do you refer?	_		is it due t		
		procedures performed in the past month?	J		Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?
Trauma or injury related									
56. Airway procedures tracheostomy and/or cricothyroidotomy	Y N	#		Y N					
57. Tube thoracostomy for air and/or fluid collections in the pleura	Y N	#		Y N					
58. Basic wound management including thorough saline washing, irrigation and/or debridement	Y N	#		Y N					
59. Repair of lacerations	Y N	#		Y N					
60. Repair of facial and/or scalp lacerations	Y N	#		Y N					
61. Emergency fracture and/or dislocation management: a) Splinting of fractures (including POP) b) Dislocation: traction and/or closed reduction c) External fixation application d) Internal fixations of simple fractures and/or dislocations e) Irrigation and/or debridement of open fractures	a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N d) Y N e) Y N	# # # #		a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N d) Y N e) Y N					
62. Initial management of burn cases like resuscitation, oxygen delivering, pain management	Y N	#		Y N					
63. Advanced burn management: escharotomy and fasciotomy	Y N	#		Y N					
64. Skin graft and/or flap	Y N	#		Y N					
65. Exploratory laparotomy for trauma	Y N	#		Y N					
66. Cut-down for vascular access	Y N	#		Y N					
67. Trauma related amputation	Y N	#		Y N					
68. Burr-hole and/or elevation of depressed skull fracture for head injuries	Y N	#		Y N					





Do you perform these procedures?									
	Yes/No	If Yes, how many procedures	If No, why not?	Do you refer?	-		, is it due L that ap		
		performed in the past month?			Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?
69. Vascular exploration and/or repair/anastomosis for trauma	Y N	#		Y N					
70. Neck exploration for severe neck injuries	Y N	#		Y N					
71. Emergency thoracotomy for severe chest injury	Y N	#		Y N					
72. Management of acute hand trauma (tendon and neurovascular)	Y N	#		Y N					
73. Management of musculoskeletal multiple trauma and complex fractures (e.g. hemi arthroplasty, intraarticular, spine and pelvic fracture)	Y N	#		Y N					

Non-trauma emergency and esse	ential ge	neral surgi	cal conditions				
74. Draining superficial abscesses	Y N	#		Y N			
75. Male circumcision	Y N	#		Y N			
76. Vasectomy	Y N	#		Y N			
77. Excision of small soft tissue tumors like lipoma, ganglion	Y N	#		Y N			
78. Relieving acute urinary retention: a) Catheterization	a) Y N	#		a) Y N			
b) Closed suprapubic cystostomy	b) Y N	#		b) Y N			
79. Hydrocelectomy	Y N	#		Y N			
80. Rectal tube deflation for sigmoid volvulus	Y N	#		Y N			
81. Explorative laparotomy for acute abdomen a) Acute appendicitis	a) Y N	#		a) Y N			
b) Acute perforation	b) Y N	#		b) Y N			
c) Bowel Obstruction	c) Y N	#		c) Y N			





	Yes/No	If Yes, how many procedures	If No, why not?	Do you refer?			, is it due L that ap		
		performed in the past month?			Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?
82. Management of gallbladder pathologies a) Cholecystectomy b) Cholecystostomy	a) Y N b) Y N	# #		a) Y N b) Y N					
83. Repair of hernias	Y N	#		Y N					
84. Anal pathology management: a) Haemorrhoidectomy b) Fistulotomies and/or drainage of perianal abscesses	a) Y N b) Y N	# #		a) Y N b) Y N					
85. Complex surgical infection management: a) Septic arthritis, osteomyelitis b) Pyomyositis c) Surgical management of hand infection	a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N	# # #		a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N					
86. Transvesical-prostatectomy (TVP)	Y N	#		Y N					
87. Cystolithotomy	Y N	#		Y N					
88. Common bile duct (CBD) exploration, biliary bypass procedures and/or T-tube insertion for hepatobiliary pathologies	Y N	#		Y N					
89. Constructing and/or reversal of colostomies, colon resection and/or anastomosis	Y N	#		Y N					
90. Modified radical mastectomy	Y N	#		Y N					
91. Thyroidectomy	Y N	#		Y N					
92. Pediatric emergencies: a) Intussusception b) Colostomy for anorectal malformation c) Management of foreign body swallowing d) Aspiration	a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N d) Y N	# # #		a) Y N b) Y N c) Y N d) Y N					
93. Cleft lip	YN	#		YN					
94. Cleft palate	Y N	#		Y N					





Do you perform these procedures?	Yes/No	If Yes, how many procedures	If No, why not?	Do you refer?	If you refer, is it due to (mark ALL that apply)					
		performed in the past month?			Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?	
95. Tenotomy and/or Ponseti cast for club foot	Y N	#		Y N						
96. Neonatal surgery	Y N	#		Y N						
97. Gastric resection for cancers and/or perforation	Y N	#		Y N						
98. Esophageal resection for cancers	Y N	#		Y N						
99. Esophageal resection for perforation	Y N	#		Y N						
100. Pulmonary resections and/or mediastinal procedures for chest pathologies	Y N	#		Y N						





	Yes/ No	If Yes, how many procedures	If No, why not?	Do you refer?	If you refer, is it due to (mark ALL that apply)						
		performed in the past month?			Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?		
Ophthalmic, Oral, Dental Procedu	res										
101. Extraction of primary and permanent tooth	Y N	#		Y N							
102. Incision and/or drainage (periodontal and dental abscess)	Y N	#		Y N							
103. Dental caries treatments and/or scaling	Y N	#		Y N							
104. Replantation of avulsed teeth	Y N	#		Y N							
105. Disimpaction	Y N	#		Y N							
106. Foreign body removal from nose, ears, throat	Y N	#		Y N							
107. Ear and/or eye irrigation	Y N	#		Y N							
108. Reduction of acute TMJ dislocation	Y N	#		Y N							
109. Orofacial infection management	Y N	#		Y N							
110. Cataract surgery	Y N	#		Y N							
111. Tarsotomy (upper eyelid)	Y N	#		Y N							
112. Eye enucleation	Y N	#		Y N							
113. Management of facial bone fractures and/or injury to dentition (interdental wiring, arch bar, IMF and open reduction)	Y N	#		Y N							
114. Myringotomy for otitis media	Y N	#		Y N							
115. Tonsillectomy	Y N	#		Y N							
116. Surgical management of common benign and/or malignant tumors and cyst of oral & maxillofacial regions	Y N	#		Y N							





Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Equipment and Supplies Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

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C	apital Outlays				
		Absent	Available with shortages or difficulties	Fully available for all patients all the time	Remarks
	117. Suction pump (manual or electric) with catheter				
	118. Blood pressure measuring equipment				
	119. Scalpel with blades				
	120. Retractors				
	121. Scissors				
	122. Tissue forceps				
	123. Gloves (sterile)				
	124. Gloves (examination)				
	125. Needle holder				
	126. Sterilizing skin prep				
R	enewable Items	1		T	
	127. Nasogastric tubes				
	128. Light source (lamp & flash light)				
	129. Intravenous fluid infusion set				
	130. Intravenous cannulas/scalp vein infusion set				
	131. Syringes with needles (disposable)				





	Absent	Available with shortages or difficulties	Fully available for all patients all the time	Remarks
132. Sharps disposal container				
133. Tourniquet				
134. Needles & sutures				
135. Splints for arm, leg				
136. Waste disposal container				
137. Face masks				
138. Eye protection				
139. Protective gowns/aprons				
140. Soap				
141. Electrocautery				
			1	

S	Supplementary Equipment for Use by Skilled Health Professionals									
	142. Adult Mcgill forceps									
	143. Pediatric Mcgill forceps									
	144. Chest tubes insertion equipment									
	145. Tracheostomy set									





Financing

C	ost	
	146. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for an open fracture repair (procedure only)?	#
	147. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for a laparotomy (procedure only)?	#
	148. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for a CBC?	#
	149. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for a chest X-ray?	#
	150. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for surgery-associated lodging (e.g. bed, overnight stays) per visit?	#
	Surgery-associated lodging: defined as in a single visit, before returning home (include lodging for patient <i>and</i> lodging for the caretaker)	
	151. What do the most patients pay out-of-pocket for patient and family transportation per visit?	
	a) Emergency visits	#
	b) Elective visits	#
	152. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for surgery-associated medication per visit (e.g. perforated appendix)?	#
	153. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for other necessities (e.g. laundry/food) per visit?	#

Information Management

Research Agenda					
	154. How many ongoing research projects does the department of surgery have? Exclude resident, intern and student research projects.	#			





Surgical Sets

	155. How many surgical sets are available for treatment of open	a) Complete #
	fractures?	b) Incomplete #
	Missing: defined as any part of a surgical set that is absent or non-functional	c) If incomplete, what is missing?
	156. How many surgical sets are available for laparotomy?	a) Complete #
	Missing : defined as any part of a surgical set that is absent or non-functional	b) Incomplete #
		c) If incomplete, what is missing?





OB/GYN (Surgeon/IESO if not available)

Infrastructure

Items	Minor: any procedure done under local anesthesia Major: any procedure done in the operating theatre under general anesthesia or profound sedation (i.e. spinal anesthesia)
1. Total number of surgical OB/GYN procedures per month (on average	Minor #
in the past 6 months)?	Major #

M	lanagement Guidelines	
	2. How often do you have management guidelines available for obstetrics?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	3. How often do you have management guidelines available for maternal delivery?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)

Human Resources

	Workforce	Full time	Contracted (short-term)	Residents/trainees
	4. OB/GYNs?	#	#	#
	5. Midwives?	#	#	#

6. How often are OB/GYN services	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
available for 24 hours a day (on average in	
the past month)?	





Interventions

Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

	Yes/No	If Yes, how many	If No, why not?	Do you refer?			is it due t		
		procedures performed in the past month?	,		Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies/ drugs?	Other?
bstetrics			1						
7. Caesarean section	Y N	#		Y N					
8. Abdominal hysterectomy	Y N	#		Y N					
9. Repair of uterine perforation or rupture (intractable PPH)	Y N	#		Y N					
10. Normal delivery	Y N	#		Y N					
11. Manual removal of the placenta	Y N	#		Y N					
12. Vacuum-assisted delivery	Y N	#		Y N					
13. Repair of genital laceration/injury	Y N	#		Y N					
14. Comprehensive abortion care	Y N	#		Y N					
15. Surgery for ectopic pregnancy	Y N	#		Y N					
16. VIA	Y N	#		Y N					
17. Cryotherapy for precancerous cervical lesions	Y N	#		Y N					
18. Cervical biopsy	Y N	#		Y N					
19. Endometrial biopsy	Y N	#		Y N					
20. Tubal ligation	Y N	#		Y N					
21. Incision of hymen for imperforate hymen with hematocolpos and/or hematomata	Y N	#		Y N					
22. Surgical management of pelvic organ prolapse	Y N	#		Y N					
23. Surgical management of major benign and/or malignant gynecologic conditions	Y N	#		Y N					
24. Repair of obstetric fistula	Y N	#		Y N					





Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Equipment and Supplies Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

Si	Supplemental Equipment for Use by Skilled Health Professionals							
		Absent	Available with shortages or difficulties	Fully available for all patients all the time	Remarks			
	25. Vaginal speculum							

Financing

		rmancing
0	ost	
	26. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for a C-section (procedure only)?	#
	27. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for surgery-associated lodging (e.g. bed, overnight stays) per visit? Surgery-associated lodging: defined as in a single visit, before returning home (include lodging for patient and lodging for the caretaker)	#
	28. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for surgery-associated medication per visit?	#
	29. What is the average out-of-pocket cost to a patient for other necessities (e.g. laundry/food) per visit?	#

Information Management

Research Agenda				
30. How many ongoing research projects does the department of obstetrics have? Exclude resident, intern and student research projects.	#			





Surgical Sets

31. How many surgical sets are available for caesarean delivery?	a) Complete #
Missing : defined as any part of a surgical set that is absent or non-functional	b) Incomplete #
	c) If incomplete, what is missing?





Anesthetist/Nurse Anesthetist/Nurse

	<u>l</u> !	ntrastructure
Q	Quality and Safety	
	1. For anesthetist/nurse to answer: How often is the WHO surgical safety checklist utilized in the operating rooms?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	2. For data collector (if able): Calculate the # of times the checklist is used in a random selection of 20 charts: # of charts with completed checklist ÷ 20	#
0	Operating Room	
	3. How many anesthesia machines do you have available for the operating theatres?	#
	4. How many of those machines are regularly used?	#
	5. If not in use, why? (e.g. machines not functional, surgical services not yet started)	
	6. How often do you have an oxygen cylinder or concentrator supply with mask and tubing?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	7. How often is a pulse oximetry used in the operating theater?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	8. How often do you keep anesthesia-related records?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
M	Aanagement Guidelines	
	9. How often do you have management guidelines available for anesthesia?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	10. How often do you have management	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)



guidelines available for pain relief?



S	upplies	
	11. How often do you have a functioning adult pulse oximeter available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	12. How often do you have a functioning pediatric pulse oximeter available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	13. How often do you have adult blood pressure monitoring available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	14. How often do you have pediatric blood pressure monitoring available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	15. How often do you have adult ECG monitoring available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)
	16. How often do you have pediatric ECG monitoring available?	□ 0 (Never) □ 1-25% □ 26-50% □ 51-75% □ 76-99% □ 100% (Always)

Human Resources

Workforce17. Anesthesiologists physicians?		Part time	Contracted (short-term)	Residents/interns/ trainees
		#	#	#
BSc. anesthetists?	#	#	#	#
MS anesthetists?	#	#	#	#
Level 5 anesthesia nurses?	#	#	#	#
Nurses?	#	#	#	#
Health officers?	#	#	#	#
roviding anesthesia?	#	#	#	#
	BSc. anesthetists? MS anesthetists? Level 5 anesthesia nurses? Nurses? Health officers?	BSc. anesthetists? # MS anesthetists? # Level 5 anesthesia nurses? # Nurses? # Health officers? #	physicians? # # BSc. anesthetists? # # MS anesthetists? # # Level 5 anesthesia nurses? # # Nurses? # # Health officers? # #	

20. How often is anesthesia care available	\Box 0 (Never) \Box 1-25% \Box 26-50% \Box 51-75% \Box 76-99% \Box 100% (Always)
for 24 hours a day (on average in the	
past month)?	
•	·





Anesthetist/Nurse Interventions

Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

-	Yes/No	If Yes, how many procedures	If No, why not?	Do you refer?	If you refer, is it due to (mark ALL that apply)				
		performed in the past month?			Lack of skills?	Lack of staff?	Non- functioning equipment?	Lack of supplies / drugs?	Other?
nesthesia and Critical Care									
21. Basic traumatic life support (BTLS)	Y N	#		Y N					
22. Advanced traumatic life support (ATLS), Pediatrics advanced life support (PALS)	Y N	#		Y N					
23. Local anesthesia	Y N	#		Y N					
24. General anesthesia:									
a) With intubation	a) Y N	#		a) Y N					
b) Without intubation	b) Y N	#		b) Y N					
25. Spinal anesthesia	Y N	#		Y N					
26. Epidural anesthesia	Y N	#		Y N					
27. Peripheral nerve blocks	Y N	#		Y N					
28. Procedural sedation	Y N	#		Y N					
29. LMA/advanced airway	Y N	#		Y N					
30. Mechanical ventilation	Y N	#		Y N					
31. Fiber optic intubation	Y N	#		Y N					
32. Blood patch	Y N	#		Y N					
33. Central venous catheter insertion	Y N	#		Y N					
34. Arterial catheter insertion	Y N	#		Y N					





Emergency and Essential Surgical Care Equipment and Supplies Please ask questions in point in time context i.e. what is able to be done at time of assessment.

C	Capital Outlays							
		Absent	Available with shortages or difficulties	Fully available for all patients all the time	Remarks			
	35. Resuscitator bag valve & mask (adult)							
	36. Resuscitator bag valve & mask (pediatric)							
l	37. Stethoscope							
ı	38. Thermometer							
l	39. Oropharyngeal airway (adult size)							
l	40. Oropharyngeal airway (pediatric size)							
Sı	Supplementary equipment for use by skilled health professionals							
	41. Endotracheal tubes (adult)							
	42. Endotracheal tubes (pediatric)							
l	43. IV infuser bags							
	44. Laryngoscope Macintosh blades with bulbs & batteries (adult)							
	45. Laryngoscope Macintosh blades with bulbs & batteries (pediatric)							





	Allestifetist/1Ni	Yes	No	Remarks
4	46. Functional Anesthesia Machine			
4	47. Anesthesia machine			
4	48. Ambu bag			
4	49. Oral airways			
	50. Nasal airways			
3	51. Perfuser			
3	52. Patient monitor			
3	53. Patient monitor for transport			
3	54. Esophageal stethoscope			
3	55. Blood or Fluid pumper			
:	56. Warming blanket			
4	57. Mechanical ventilator for transport			
4	58. Suction machine			
4	59. Capnogram			
0	60. Portable pulse oximeter			
0	51. Blood warmer			
(52. Stethoscope			
0	63. Manual BP apparatus			
(64. Oxygen gauge			
0	65. Oxygen cylinder			
(66. Bougie (Adult)			
(67. Bougie (Pediatric)			
(58. Stylet (Adult)			
	59. Stylet (Pediatric)			
	70. Anesthesia trolley			
	71. Oxygen concentrator			
	72. Double lumen tube 35- 42			
	73. Suction tip			





Items	Yes	No	Remarks
74. Urinary catheter			
75. Spinal needle 22-26			
76. Epidural set			
77. Tegaderm			
78. Insulated nerve block needles			
79. Central venous catheterization set			
80. Arterial line set with module			
81. Defibrillator			

Pharmaceuticals					
Local Anesthetics					
82. Lidocaine 1% with adrenaline					
83. Lidocaine 2% with adrenaline					
84. Lidocaine 1% without adrenaline					
85. Lidocaine 2% without adrenaline					
86. Bupivacaine 0.5%					
General Anesthetics					
87. Halothane					
88. Isoflurane					
89. Sevoflurane					
Paralytics					
90. Succinylcholine					
91. Rocuronium					
92. Vecuronium					
93. Pancuronium					
94. Atracurium					
95. Cisatricurium					





Pharmaceuticals 27						
Yes	No	Remarks				
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·						
·						
·						





PI	Pharmaceuticals						
		Yes	No	Remarks			
	Beta-blockers						
	114. Labetolol						
	115. Metoprolol						
	116. Propranolol						
	117. Esmolol						
	Steroids						
	118. Hydrocortisone						
	119. Dexamethasone						
	Anti-emetics						
	120. Ondansetrone						
	121. Metaclopramide						





Pharmaceuticals						
		Yes	No	Remarks		
	IV Fluids					
	122. Normal Saline					
	123. Dextrose in Normal Saline					
	124. 5% Dextrose					
	125. Ringer's Lactate					
	Miscellaneous					
	126. Naloxone					
	127. Salbutamol inhaler					
	128. Dantrolene					
	129. Atropine					
	130. Glycopyrrolate					
	131. Neostigmine					
	132. Aminophylline					
	133. Lidocaine IV					
	134. Hydralazine					
	135. Amiodarone					
	136. Intralipid					
	137. 40% glucose					

Information Management

Research Agenda					
	138. How many ongoing research projects does the department of anesthesia have?	#			
	Exclude resident, intern and student research projects.				



