UEMS Brussels

Division of TRAUMA SURGERY

20.-21.10.2017
EBSQ TRAUMA SURGERY

October 27th 2017

Berlin

8 candidates
14 examiners
P.A.R.T.Y.

• Prevention
• Alcohol
• Risk
• Trauma
• Youth
Terrorist attacks

1. Strong cooperation between army medical officers and trauma surgeons

Which knowledge is necessary? (strategic, tactic and clinically) International lessons, which are learnt

2. Widespread and rapid dissemination of practical experiences nationwide and around Europe for example traumanetworks

Regional information days, Guidelines, Emergency exercises (100,000€ cost for the hospital)
Terrorist attacks

3. Educational formats for the treatment of gunshot and explosion injuries: together with Trauma surgeons, Army surgeons, other surgical disciplines, anesthesiologists

- Medical contents ec. wound ballistic
- Medical tactic and strategic contents (ec. Multiple places same time, kind of individual medicine
- Organisational contents (Bombing and rescue)
TDSC courses

• Terror and Disaster Surgical Care
• Scenario: **120 injured patients**, 42 come with severe explosion injuries in the department of the participants,
• No coordination, no treatment at the scene
• First goal: Stop the bleeding
Monitoring a decade

- UN GA resolution 54/255 in 2010 called for a Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020).
- Status reports to be used as a monitoring tool for the Decade.
Among the key measures to prevent violence are to:

- Promote education and life skills training
- Limit access to guns, knives, alcohol and drugs
- Support non-violent cultural and social norms
- Foster gender equality
- Provide victim identification and support programmes
- Create safe, stable relationships at home
- Avoid the harmful use of alcohol and drugs
Globally, some 470,000 people are victims of homicide every year. Hundreds of millions more men, women, and children suffer non-fatal forms of violence, including child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and elder abuse, with many suffering multiple forms.
WHO releases Violence Prevention Information System — "Violence Info" - a global interactive knowledge platform of scientific findings about the prevalence, consequences, causes and prevention of various forms of violence. The tool contains global, regional and national homicide rates from WHO Global Health Estimates, and country-specific information on laws, policies, strategies and victim services to prevent and respond to violence.

Violence also contributes to leading causes of death such as cancer, heart disease and HIV/AIDS, because victims are at an increased risk of adopting behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug misuse, and unsafe sex. Beyond its impact on individual victims, violence also undermines the social and economic development of whole communities and societies.

"Violence often scars the lives of individuals for decades, as victims suffer from a wide range of health, social and economic problems," notes Dr Etienne Krug, Director, WHO Department for the Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention. "Yet in recent decades, we have gained the knowledge about how violence can be predicted and prevented. Violence Info should help make this knowledge more easily and widely accessible."

Violence Info is presented at WHO's 8th Meeting on Milestones in a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention. The meeting convenes delegates from around 50 countries in Ottawa, Canada, with the aim of advancing violence prevention, in particular through implementation of policies and programmes to achieve related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets.