



CASSIS

Centre de congrès
Oustau Calendal

SAVE THE DATE

**26 & 27 septembre
2024**

www.sres-symposium.org

Chirurgie et médecine vasculaires dans les pays du Sud.

S'y intéresser n'est pas un choix!

25 septembre 2024

Cassis

JM Davaine, G Ciss, PA Dieng, NF Sow, M Gaye, M Lemierre,

E Ouldsalek, M Gaudry, L Chastaingt, P Lacroix, C Le Hello, W Gandji,





Chirurgie: le parent pauvre

Fonds mondial de lutte contre le VIH- BK- Paludisme, 2002: 5 MM \$/ an
(<https://www.theglobalfund.org/fr/about-the-global-fund/>).

Fonds GAVI (vaccin): 37,9 MM \$ depuis 2000.
(<https://focus2030.org/Qui-finance-l-acces-a-la-sante-dans-le-monde.>).

« The human and economic consequences of untreated surgical conditions in LMICs are large and for many years have gone unrecognized.»

Global Surgery 2030. Lancet.



Chirurgie: au centre du jeu.

1980-Mexico City

Importance of surgery within primary healthcare

Halfdan Mahler, DG OMS



Déclaration Alma Ata 1978

World Health Organization. Alma-Ata

http://www.who.int/publications/almaata_declaration_en.pdf

2015: 3 textes fondamentaux

Banque mondiale: Disease Control Priorities.

Volume 1: Essential Surgery (3rd edn), World Bank: Washington, 2015; 19–40

OMS résolution 68.15

Renforcer les soins chirurgicaux et anesthésie → CSU

Lancet: Global Surgery 2030

Evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development.

Lancet 2015; 386: 569–624.



Global surgery: 5 messages clés

The Lancet Commissions 

Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development



John G Meara, Andrew J M Leather*, Lars Hagander*, Blake C Alkire, Nivaldo Alonso, Emmanuel A Ameh, Stephen W Bickler, Lesong Conteh, Anna J Dare, Justine Davies, Eunice Déryvois Mérisier, Shenaaz El-Halabi, Paul E Farmer, Atul Gawande, Rowan Gillies, Sarah L M Greenberg, Caris E Grimes, Russell L Gruen, Edna Adan Ismail, Thaim Buya Kamara, Chris Lavy, Ganbold Lundeg, Nyengo C Mkandawire, Nakul P Raykar, Johanna N Riesel, Edgar Rodas‡, John Rose, Nobhojit Roy, Mark G Shrimme, Richard Sullivan, Stéphane Verguet, David Watters, Thomas G Weiser, Iain H Wilson, Gavin Yamey, Winnie Yip*



Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development



5 billion people do not have access to surgery.
9/10 people in LMICs cannot access basic surgical care

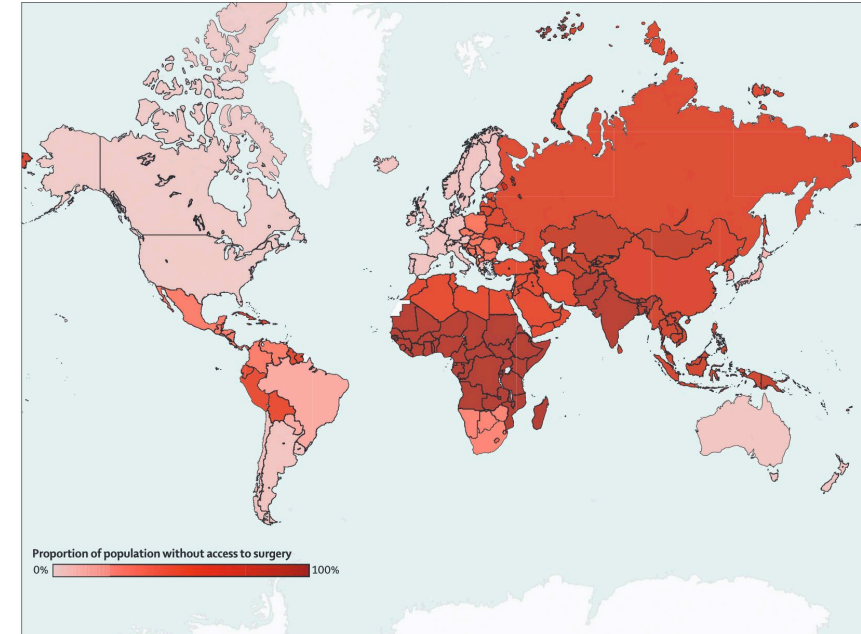


Figure 2: Proportion of the population without access to safe, affordable surgery and anaesthesia by Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation region (selective tree)^{25,29}



Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development



5 billion people do not have access to surgery.
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143 M additional surgical procedures are needed in LMICs each year to save lives. Of the 313 M procedures undertaken worldwide each year, only 6% occur in the poorest countries (West and SS Africa).

	Population size of region (millions)	Estimated total need of region		Estimated unmet need* of region	
		Surgical cases (millions)	Cases per 100 000 population	Surgical cases	Cases per 100 000 population
Andean Latin America	53	2.0	3773	0	0
Australasia	26	1.2	4669	0	0
Caribbean	44	2.2	5080	131050	301
Central Asia	80	3.5	4339	910432	1136
Central Europe	119	6.6	5515	678358	570
Central Latin America	231	7.8	3384	0	0
Central sub-Saharan Africa	97	6.0	6255	4192980	4343
East Asia	1398	57.8	4136	27956507	2000
Eastern Europe	207	10.3	4967	0	0
Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	356	21.9	6145	17555748	4935
High-income Asia Pacific	178	9.4	5291	0	0
High-income North America	340	15.8	4647	0	0
North Africa and Middle East	446	19.8	4456	2115011	474
Oceania	10	0.4	4501	55196	555
South Asia	1613	72.9	4520	57791550	3582
Southeast Asia	610	25.8	4225	12480939	2045
Southern Latin America	60	3.0	4906	0	0
Southern sub-Saharan Africa	70	3.6	5093	291000	413
Tropical Latin America	202	7.2	3581	0	0
Western Europe	416	22.3	5366	0	0
Western sub-Saharan Africa	336	21.8	6495	18909507	5625
Global total	6893	321.3	..	143068278	..

Data are from Rose and colleagues²⁷ based on calculations provided by Weiser and colleagues⁷ and Hider and colleagues.³⁵ *There is a modelling artifact in the regions that seem to have an unmet need of zero. In these regions, countries with higher surgical rates skew the regional unmet need, even though great disparities in unmet need for surgery might still exist. This is why surgical need should be measured at the country or possibly even the sub-national level for large countries to achieve the sensitivity needed to identify true surgical need. As such, this model underestimates the surgical need in all regions owing to this averaging effect.

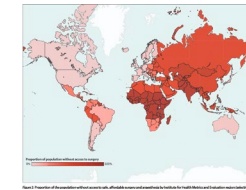
Table 2: Estimated minimum total need and unmet need for surgery by Global Burden of Disease epidemiological region

Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development

5 billion people do not have access to surgery.
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Of the 313 M procedures undertaken worldwide each year, only 6% occur in the poorest countries (West and SS Africa).

33M individuals face catastrophic health expenditure due to payment for surgery and anesthesia each year.
48M: non medical cost of seeking surgical care.



Region	Population (millions)	Estimated total surgical procedures	Estimated total surgical procedures	Estimated total surgical procedures
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	100	100	100
Latin America	650	6500	6500	6500
Europe	750	7500	7500	7500
South America	450	4500	4500	4500
Asia	4500	45000	45000	45000
World	7500	75000	75000	75000

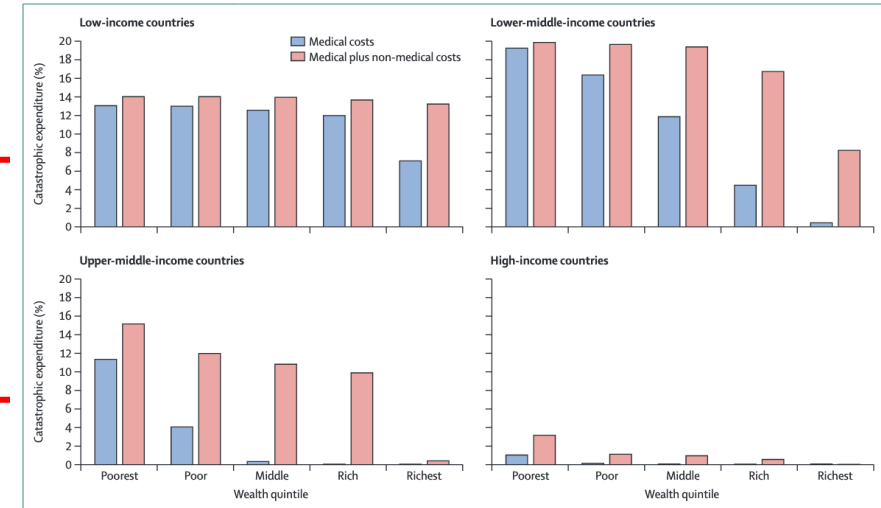


Figure 3: Risk of catastrophic expenditure due to costs of seeking surgery, by wealth quintile and income of country¹⁴
Data with and without non-medical costs (eg, transportation, lodging, and food) are shown.



Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development



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Investing in surgical care services in LMICs: affordable, saves lives and promote economic growth.
Surgery is an indivisible, indispensable part of health care.

	Low-income countries	Lower-middle-income countries	Upper-middle-income countries
Unit cost for surgical procedures	179	219	332
Surgical theatre construction cost	319 002	412 488	1 906 064
Historical rates of increase (5.1% per year)			
Cost of surgical procedures	14	115	86
Costs of operating rooms	6	37	40
Total cost	20	152	126
Annual cost (% of total annual health expenditure)	1 billion (4%)	8 billion (4%)	7 billion (1%)
Mongolian rates of increase (8.9% per year)			
Cost of surgical procedures	31	197	91
Costs of operating rooms	13	50	40
Total cost	44	247	131
Annual cost (% of total annual health expenditure)	2 billion (8%)	14 billion (6%)	7 billion (1%)
Mexican rates of increase (22.5% per year)			
Cost of surgical procedures	76	274	95
Costs of operating rooms	17	50	40
Total cost	93	324	135
Annual cost (% of total annual health expenditure)	5 billion (17%)	18 billion (8%)	8 billion (1%)

Costs are presented per billion 2012 US\$. Estimates are from Verguet and colleagues¹⁸ created specifically for this Commission.

Table 3: Total and annual costs of scaling up basic surgical services from 2012 to 2030 using historical, Mongolian, and Mexican rates of increase for 33 low-income countries, 33 lower-middle-income countries, and 22 upper-middle-income countries

Global Surgery 2030: evidence and solutions for achieving health, welfare, and economic development

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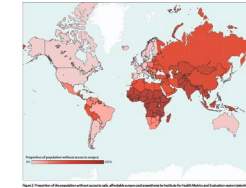


Table 1: Number of people without access to surgery, 2010-2030 (Estimated)

Region	Population (millions)	Estimated need for surgery (millions)	Current surgical capacity (millions)	Estimated deficit (millions)
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	1.5	0.1	1.4
South Asia	2.5	0.5	0.05	0.45
West and Central Africa	1.5	0.2	0.02	0.18
Other LMICs	1.0	0.1	0.01	0.09
High-income countries	1.0	0.05	0.05	0.0
Global Total	6.0	2.35	0.23	2.12

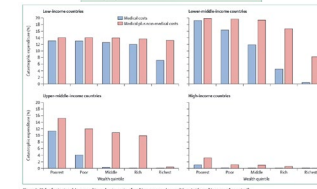


Table 2: Total and annual costs of waiting for basic surgical services from 2012 to 2030 (Estimated)

Category	2012 (billion \$)	2030 (billion \$)
Total cost	1.5	1.8
Annual cost	0.4	0.5
Cost of waiting rooms	0.1	0.1
Cost of operating rooms	0.3	0.4
Annual cost % of total annual health expenditure	0.1%	0.1%

Chirurgie: pas un coût mais un investissement!



Jim KIM, Président Banque Mondiale, 2014

« Surgery is an indivisible, indispensable part of healthcare and can help millions of people lead healthier, more productive lives »

2010	
16.9M DC (33% DC dans le monde) par absence de prise en charge chirurgicale	1.46 VIH/SISA 1.2 BK 1.17 Malaria



DCP-3 Banque Mondiale



EDITORS
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WITH A FOREWORD BY
Paul Farmer

PART 1: THE GLOBAL BURDEN

2. Global Burden of Surgical Conditions 19

Stephen W. Bickler, Thomas G. Weiser, Nicholas Kassebaum, Hideki Higashi, David C. Chang, Jan J. Barendregt, Emilia V. Noormahomed, and Theo Vos

28-32% GBD is amenable to surgical care

PART 2: SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS

Bellwether procedures

Caeserean section

Laparotomy

Ttt of open fracture

PART 3: SURGICAL PLATFORMS AND POLICIES

PART 4: THE ECONOMICS OF SURGERY

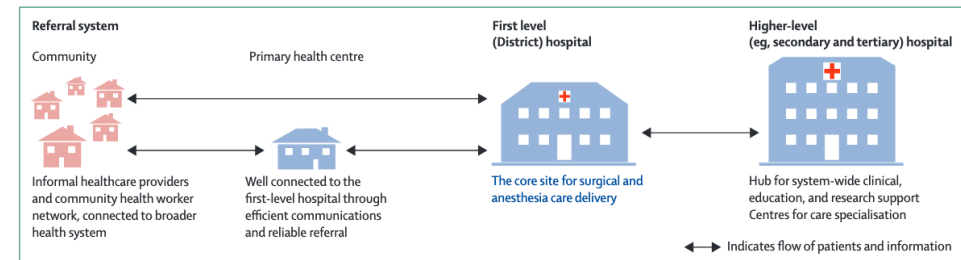


Figure 5: The surgical system
The surgical system is an interdependent network of individuals and institutions that reside within the health system.



World Health Assembly Resolution WHA68.15: “Strengthening Emergency and Essential Surgical Care and Anesthesia as a Component of Universal Health Coverage”—Addressing the Public Health Gaps Arising from Lack of Safe, Affordable and Accessible Surgical and Anesthetic Services

[Raymond Price](#) , [Emmanuel Makasa](#) & [Michael Hollands](#)

[World Journal of Surgery](#) **39**, 2115–2125 (2015) | [Cite this article](#)

“Strengthening emergency and essential surgical care and anesthesia as a component of universal health coverage (UHC).” For the first time, governments worldwide acknowledged and recognized surgery and anesthesia as key components of UHC and health systems strengthening. The resolution details and outlines the highest level of political commitments to address the public health gaps arising from lack of safe, affordable, and accessible surgical and anesthetic services in an integrated approach.



L'hôpital remis au centre du jeu!

5 mai 2023 : [COVID-19 : le chef de l'OMS déclare la fin de l'urgence sanitaire mondiale | ONU Info \(un.org\)](#)

Criticité du fonctionnement des hôpitaux à l'échelle du globe

Empreinte climatique du secteur de la santé

↑↑, 4 à 6 % des émissions mondiales de carbone.

Pays dits « du Sud » les plus impactés.

Soutenir les trajectoires durables, pauvres en carbone.

Santés humaine, animale et environnementale indissociables.





Seminars in Vascular Surgery
Volume 37, Issue 3, September 2024, Pages 333-341



Review article

e-Health and environmental sustainability in vascular surgery

Gabrielle Stevenin^{a,b}, Jennifer Canonge^{a,b}, Marianne Gervais^{b,c}, Antonio Fiore^{b,d}, Fabien Lareyre^{e,f,g}, Joseph Touma^{a,b}, Pascal Desgranges^{a,b}, Juliette Raffort^{f,g,h,i}, Jean Sénémaud^{a,b,j}  

GOUVERNEMENT
Ministère de la Santé
Solidarité
et Prévention



LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE HOSPITALIERE
Guide de bonnes pratiques professionnelles

COMMISSION « RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES » DES CHU

Octobre 2014

MARS 2014

1





L'hôpital du futur

ihf International Hospital Federation

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The future of hospitals and health systems for people, places, and planet

Date: 6 June 2024 Host: IHF

[Register here](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Email](#) [LinkedIn](#)

The future of hospitals and health systems

For people, places, and planet

A collaborative initiative to support a transformational agenda in low resource settings

Featuring 3 panels [REGISTER NOW](#)

SAVE THE DATE 6 JUNE, 2024 THU | 9:00-18:00 (CEST) HYBRID

This event will be in English and in French with translation available.

www.genevasustainabilitycentre.org

Launch Event June 6th 2024

Geneva and Online

We invite you to join us to support a transformational agenda to ensure fit-for-future hospitals and health systems. On 6 June, we held a series of panel sessions taking a deep-dive into operational themes that affect lower resources settings in particular. This event launched our [new collaborative initiative](#) on the future of hospitals in low resource settings.

Led by inspiring speakers and experts, discussions covered three of our five key focus themes:

- 1) Hospitals and health systems workforce support and development.
- 2) Environmentally sustainable hospitals and health systems, focusing on low carbon, resilient and sustainable healthcare models.
- 3) Resource mobilization and access to finance.

The event was in English and French, with translation available.

Participants included: leaders and representatives of hospitals (public and private), professional associations, technical experts, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and civil society stakeholders.

For any question or more information, please contact [Renzo Costa](#), Project Officer.



La transition épidémiologique MT → MNT

17,9 M DC maladies CV en 2019

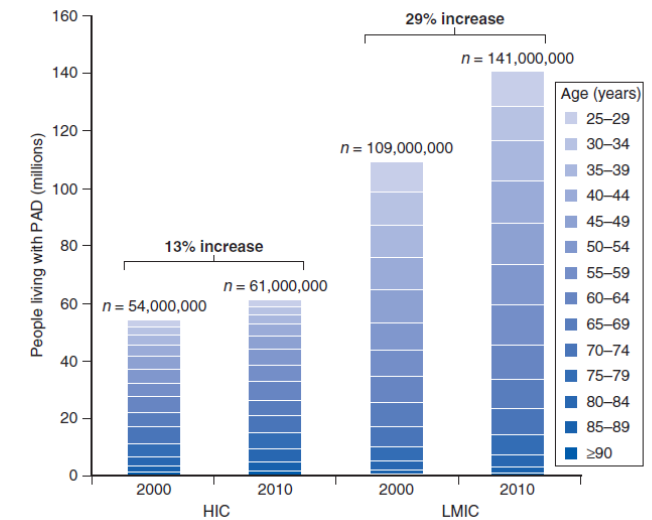
32 % de tous les décès dans le monde

3/4 LMICs

OMS: 2030: Maladies CV 1^{ère} cause de mortalité en Afr. S-S

NCD Countdown 2030 collaborators. Lancet. 2018;392(10152):1072-1088

Global Burden of Disease

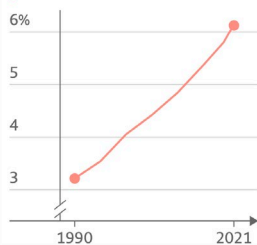


High Income Countries Low and Medium Income countries

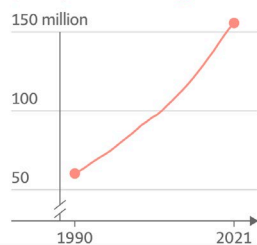
Nat Rev Cardiol. 2017;14(3):156-170.)

Disease burden attributable to high BMI and high fasting plasma glucose (FPG) continue to rise, and the prevalence of diabetes is increasing

Global age-standardised prevalence of diabetes

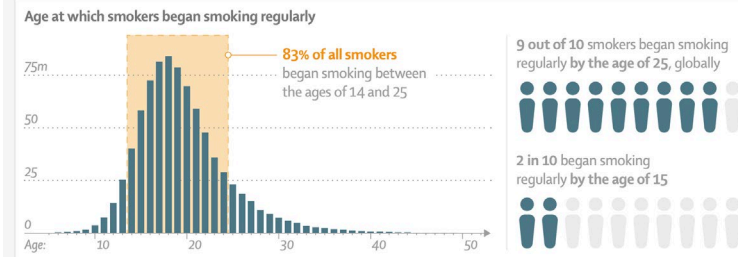


Global disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) attributed to high FPG



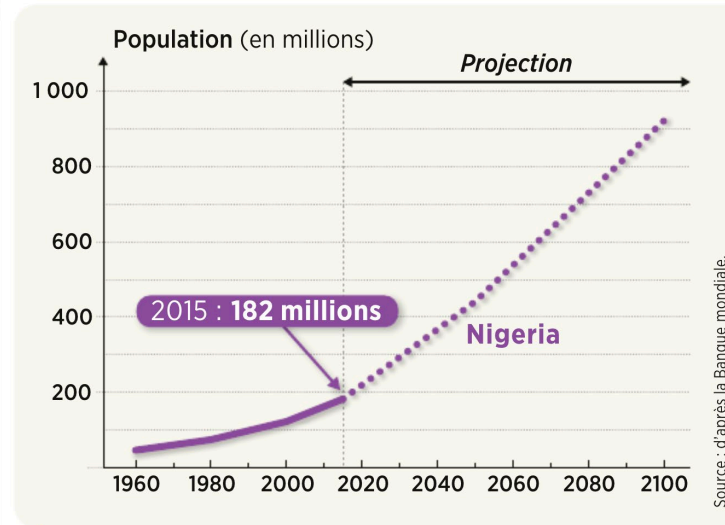
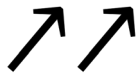
Preventing new smokers is key to controlling the tobacco epidemic

14-25 years: a critical window for intervention



Read the full paper: Reitsma MB, Flor LS, Mullany EC, Gupta V, Hay SI, Gakidou E. Spatial, temporal, and demographic patterns in prevalence of smoking tobacco use and initiation among young people in 204 countries and territories, 1990-2019. *Lancet Public Health* 2021; published online May 27

La démographie Vs RH



3 Évolution démographique du Nigeria

L'accroissement naturel du Nigeria est de 2,5% (moyenne mondiale: 1,2%). Le taux de fécondité est de 6.



Workforce

USA, UK: 101 et 73 chirurgiens vasculaires/ 10M hab.

France: 500

LMICs: 10 x moins (400x moins en Ethiopie)

Inde: 500 chirurgiens vasculaires



PANAVASC



Prise en charge des maladies cardiovasculaires en Afrique de l'Ouest

PANAfrican VAScular project

La Chaîne de l'espoir 1994



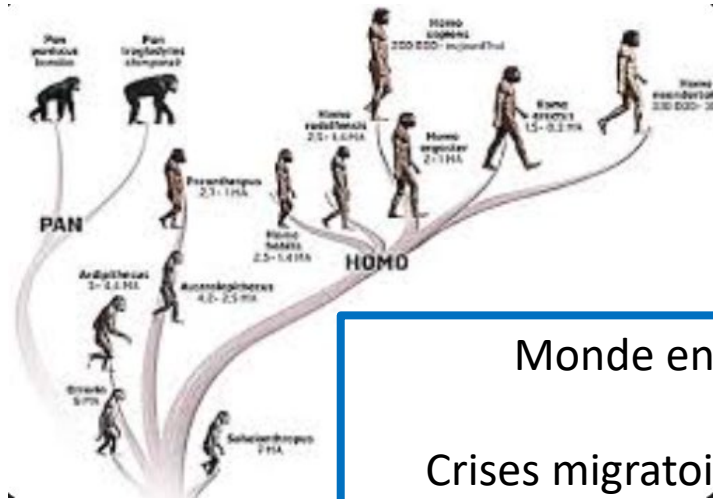
33 pays d'intervention

32M€ budget annuel

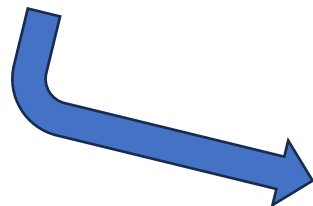
186 salariés, 694 bénévoles

10 000 patients opérés

Evolution en 30 ans

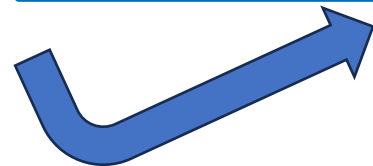


Sac au dos
 Disponibilité totale
 Politisé
 Enfant



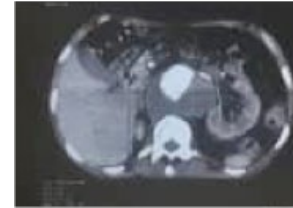
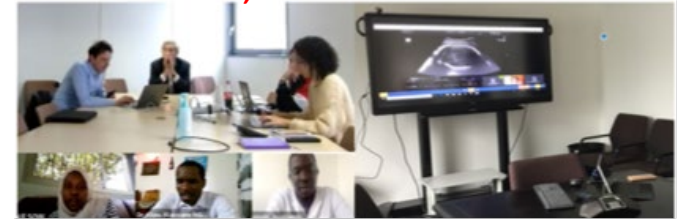
Monde en replis
 Crises migratoires/ climat
 Religion
 Maladies chroniques, mode de vie, Epidémie
 Internet: Instantané, insoutenable
 Humanitaire cible
 Hôpital

Hyperconnecté
 Hyperenchainé
 Famille- disponibilité
 Nouveaux outils
 Nouvelles règles

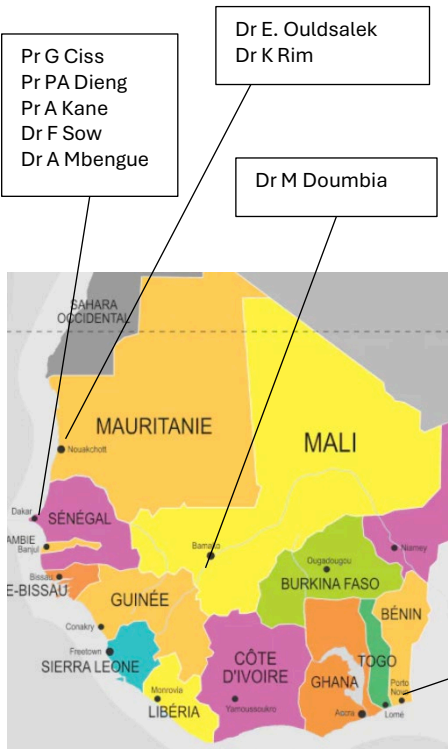
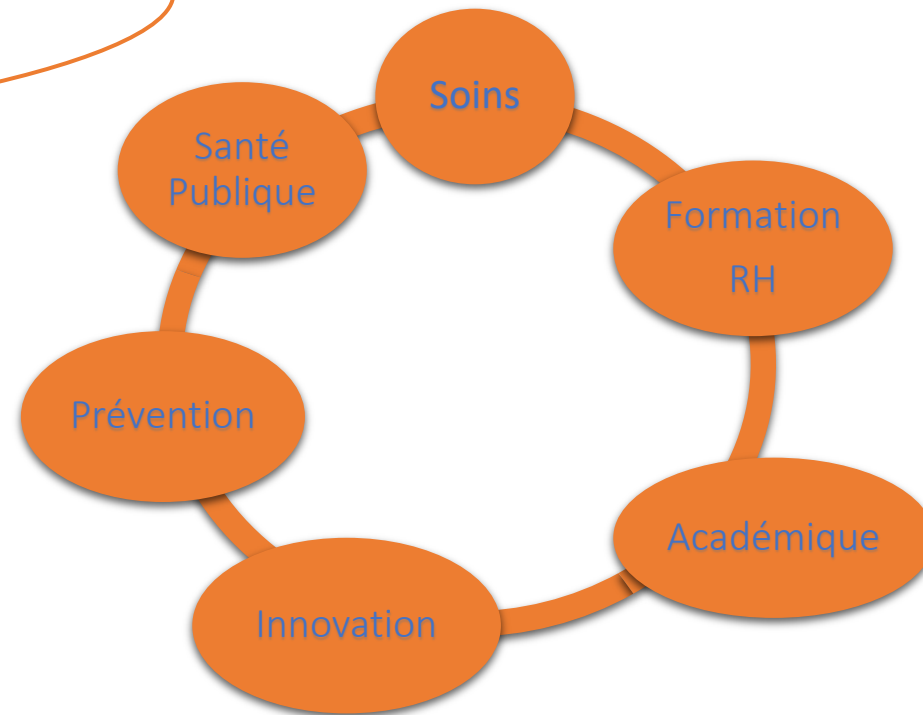


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Pr JP Becquemin
Dr L Chastaingt
Dr E Cheysson
Dr JM Davaine
Pr A Deloche
Dr M Gaudry
Pr C Le Hello
Pr P Lacroix
Dr M Lemierre
Dr A Manika

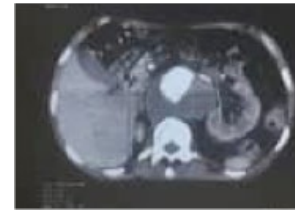
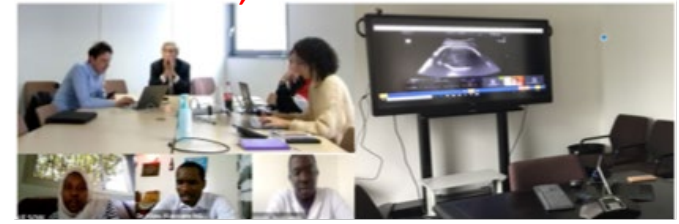


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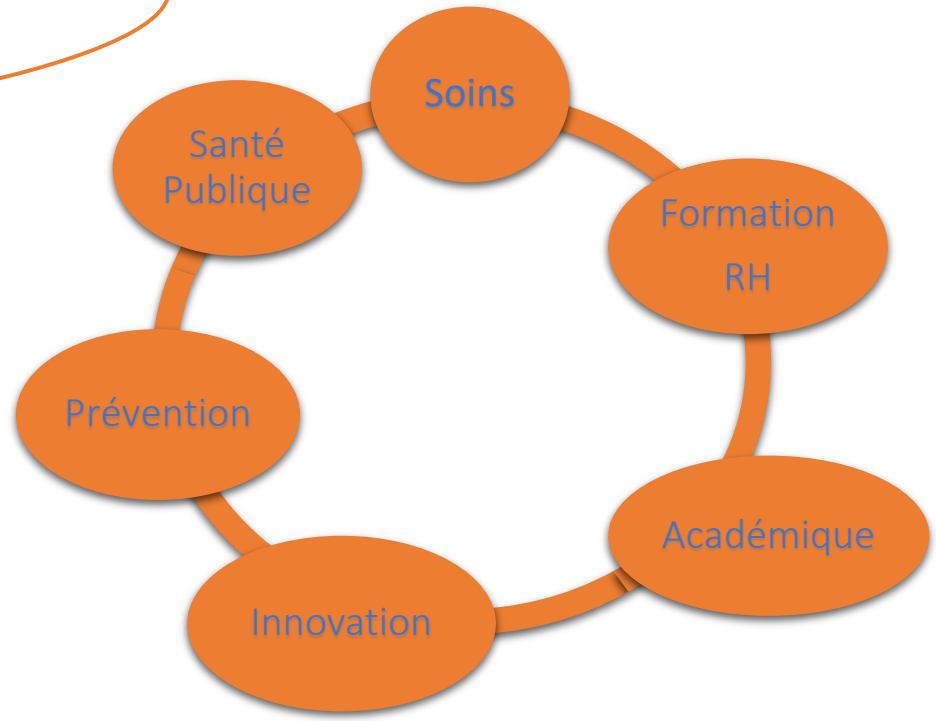
Staff, Missions

Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	
Global	Prévalence - 50-60% (27% (1-60A) - 50% Niger (1-60A) ¹	LTA (DR: 4) Diabète (DR: 2,5)	Taux élevé proportion d'émietée (50%)	PRÉVENTION Diag. Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes - Plus grave - Pronostic sombre
Continents	AVC - 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar Séquence données limitées	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué Sous-traité	PRÉVENTION Diagnostique Chirurgie	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1-6% 50% de diagnostic au stade de rupture ²	HTA Tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Manque de structure	Dépistage Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Vulnérable
Europe	Ulcères Peu de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Compagnon classique Offre chirurgicale	

1 Pessinaba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adewole AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;61(1):1-5.
 3 Rajjomanahary T, Raherimantaina F, Rakotonaivo M, Rakoto Ratsimba H. , Med Sante
 Trop. 2014;24(2):189-193.
 4 Sène Diouf F, Ndiaye MM. Dakar Med. 2008;53(1):7-19.
 5 Ngetich E, Ward J, Cassimjee I, Lee R, Handa A. West Afr Coll Surg. 2020;10(1):3-14.
 doi:10.4103/jwas.jwas



- Pr JP Becquemin
- Dr L Chastaingt
- Dr E Cheysson
- Dr JM Davaine
- Pr A Deloche
- Dr M Gaudry
- Pr C Le Hello
- Pr P Lacroix
- Dr M Lemierre
- Dr A Manika



Pr G Ciss
 Pr PA Dieng
 Pr A Kane
 Dr F Sow
 Dr A Mbengue

Dr E. Ouldsalek
 Dr K Rim

Dr M Doumbia

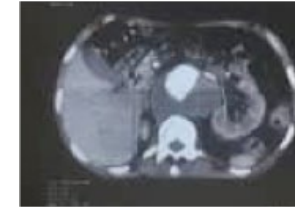
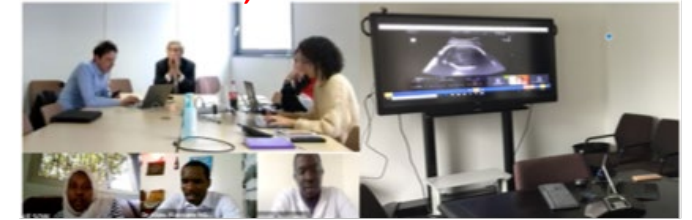
Dr W Gandji

PANAVASC

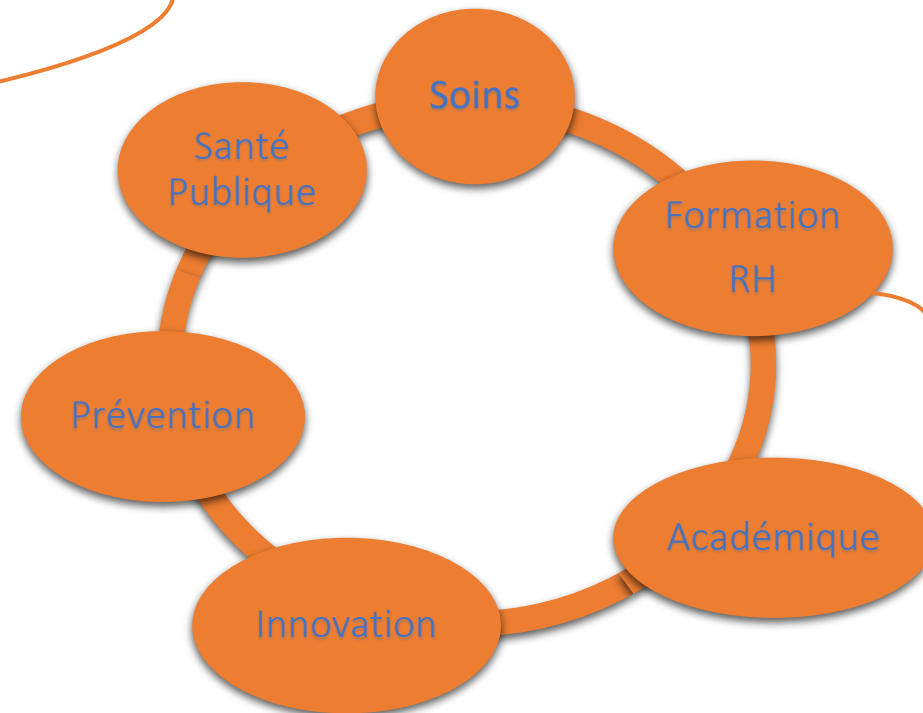
Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	☐
Asie	Prévalence sérologique 1,2% (=40A)* - 35% Niger (=60A)*	HTA (OR: 4) Diabète (OR: 2,3)	Taux élevé association d'ombelle (50%)*	PREVENTION Drogues Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes - Plus grave
Asie	AVC = 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar* Séquence données	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué Sous-traité	PREVENTION Diagnostic Chirurgie	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1 OR: 54% de diagnostic au stade de rupture*	HTA Tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Manque de structure	High-tech Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Vulnérable
Asie	Ultime Peu de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Concertation Médicale Offre chirurgicale	

1 Pessimba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adeleke AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;6(1):1-5.
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 doi:10.4103/jwas.jwas

Staff, Missions



- Pr JP Becquemin
- Dr L Chastaingt
- Dr E Cheysson
- Dr JM Davaine
- Pr A Deloche
- Dr M Gaudry
- Pr C Le Hello
- Pr P Lacroix
- Dr M Lemierre
- Dr A Manika

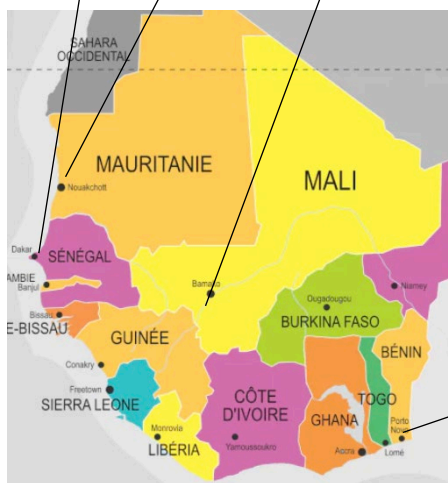


Echanges
Formation validante

- Pr G Ciss
- Pr PA Dieng
- Pr A Kane
- Dr F Sow
- Dr A Mbengue

Dr E. Ouldsalek
Dr K Rim

Dr M Doumbia



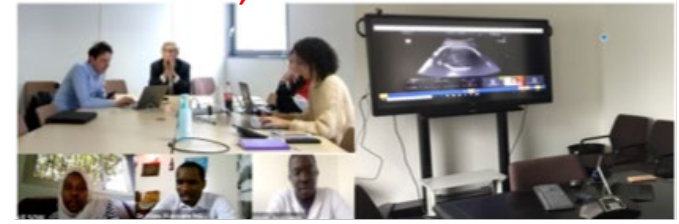
Dr W Gandji

PANAVASC

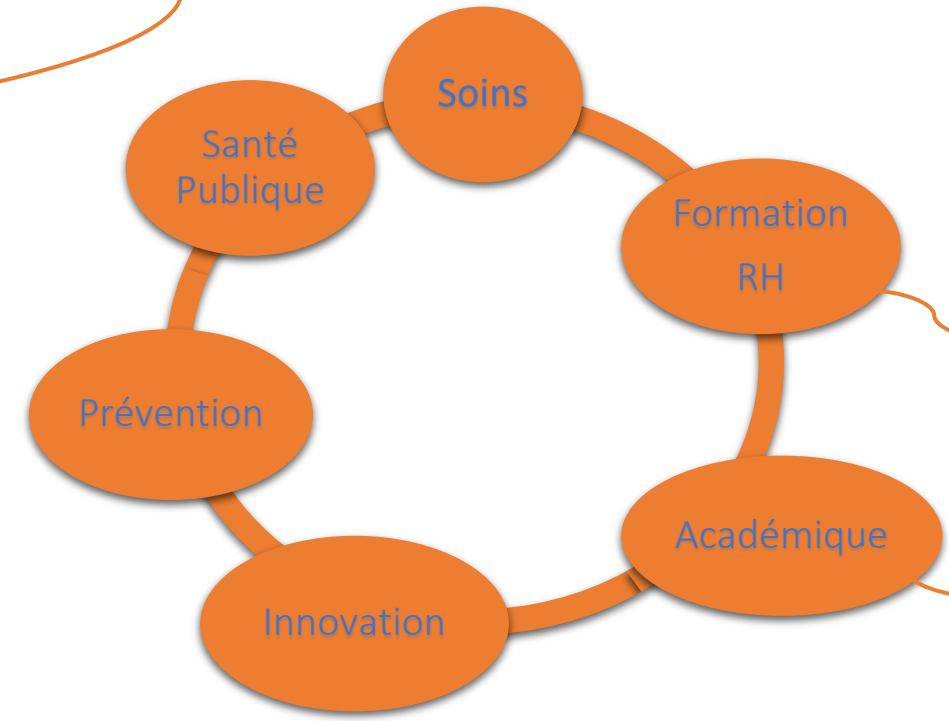
Staff, Missions

Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	◊
Asie	Prévalence - séniel 13% (=40A) - 35% Niger (=60A) ¹	HTA (DR: 4) Diabète (DR: 2,3)	Taux élevé association d'ombée (50%) ¹	PREVENTION Drog. Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes - Plus grave
Asie	AVC = 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar ² Séniel: données limitées	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué sous-traité	PREVENTION Diagnostic Chirurgie	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1.0% 54% de diagnostic au stade de rupture ³	HTA tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Manque de structure	Endograft Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Vulnérable
Asie	Ulcers Pauv. de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Concertation Médicale Offre chirurgicale	

1 Pessimba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adewole AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;61(1):1-5.
 3 Rajananahary T, Raherintanaina F, Rakotonaivo M, Rakoto Ratsimba H. Med Sante Trop. 2014;24(2):189-193
 4 Sène Diouf F, Ndiaye MM. Dakar Med. 2008;53(1):7-19.
 5 Ngetich E, Ward J, Cassimjee I, Lee R, Handa A. West Afr Coll Surg. 2020;10(1):3-14.
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Dr W Gandji

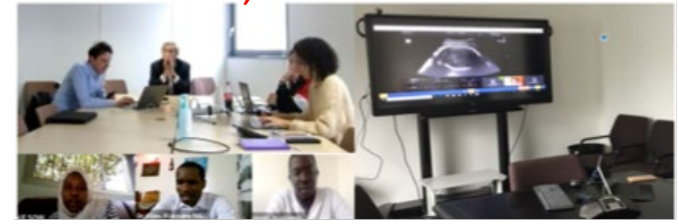


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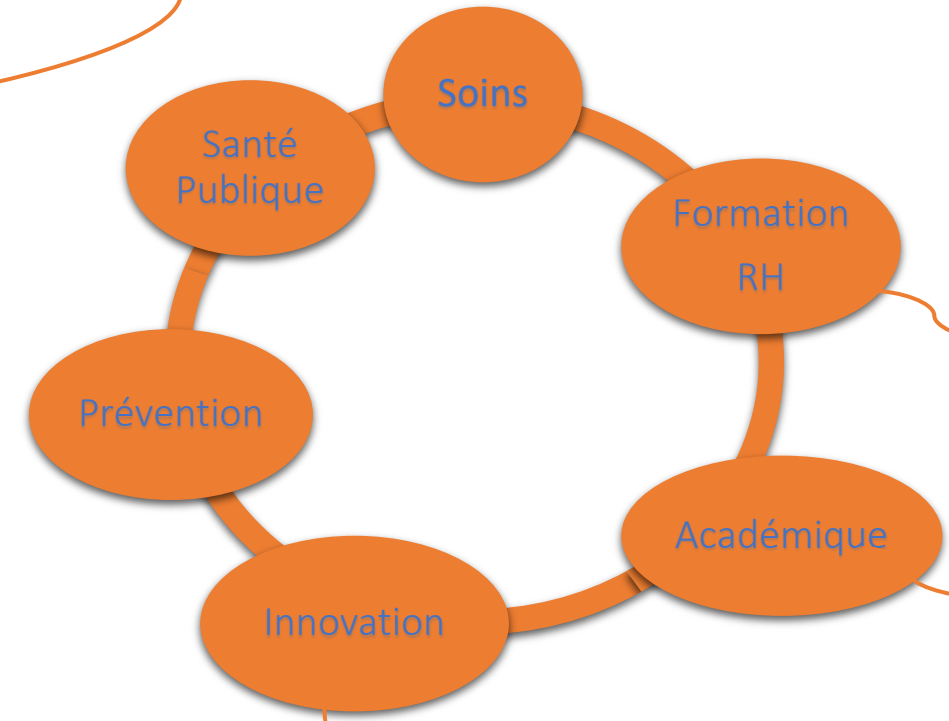
Staff, Missions

Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	☐
Asie	Prévalence - séniel 13% (=40A) - 35% Niger (=60A) ¹	HTA (DR: 4) Diabète (DR: 2, 3)	Taux élevé association d'ombelle (50%) ¹	PREVENTION Stig Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes
Asie	AVC = 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar ² Séniel, diabète	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué sous-traité	PREVENTION Diagnostic Chirurgie	- Plus grave
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1.0% 54% de diagnostic au stade de rupture ³	HTA tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Mauvaise de structure	Endoprothèse Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Ultime Pauv. de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Coopération Médicale Offre chirurgicale	- Vulnérable

1 Pessimba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adewole AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;61(1):1-5.
 3 Rajananahary T, Raherinantenaina F, Rakotonaivo M, Rakoto Ratsimba H. Med Sante Trop. 2014;24(2):189-193
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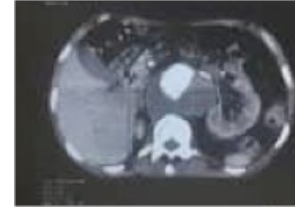
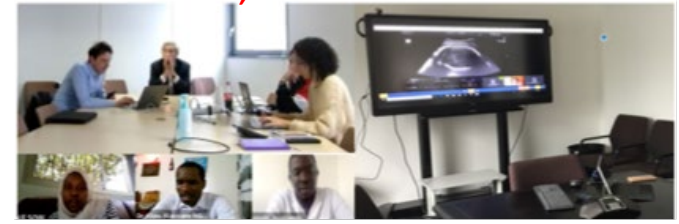
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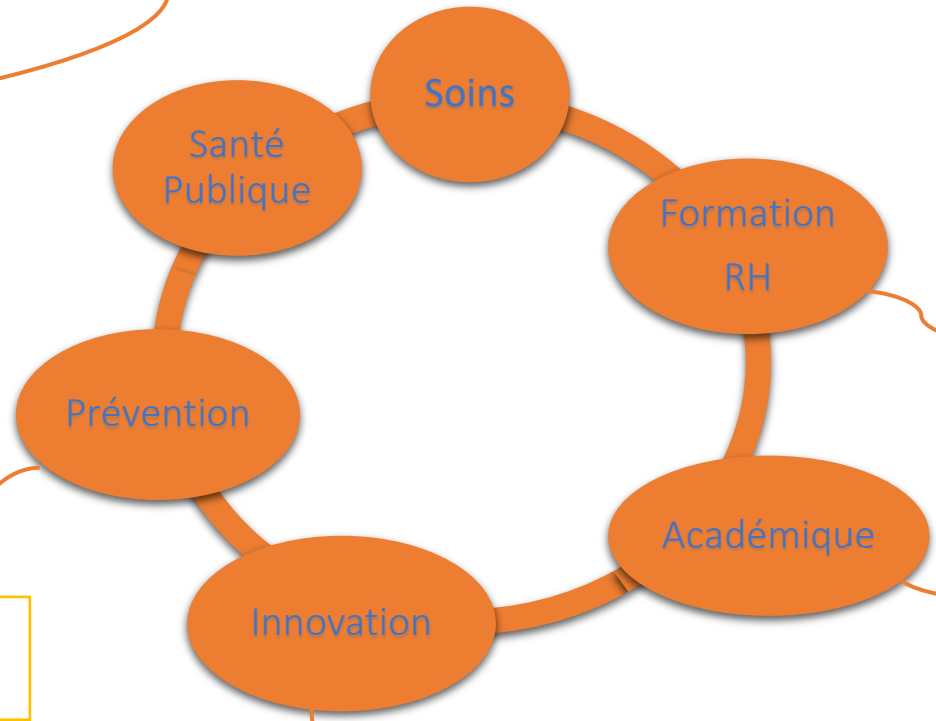
Staff, Missions

Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	♀
Asie	Prévalence - sévère 1,3% (-40A) ¹ - 35% Niger (-60A) ²	HTA (DR: 4) Diabète (DR: 2, 3)	Taux élevé association d'ombelle (50%) ³	PREVENTION Drogues Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes - Plus grave
Asie	AVC - 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar ⁴ Séquence données	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué Sous-traité	PREVENTION Diagnostic Chirurgie	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1.0% 54% de diagnostic au stade de rupture ⁵	HTA Tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Manque de structure	Endoprothèse Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Vulnérable
Asie	Ultime Pauv. de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Coopération Médicale Offre chirurgicale	

1 Pessimba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adewole AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;61(1):1-5.
 3 Rajasonahary T, Raherinantenaina F, Rakotonaivo M, Rakoto Ratsimba H. Med Sante Trop. 2014;24(2):189-193
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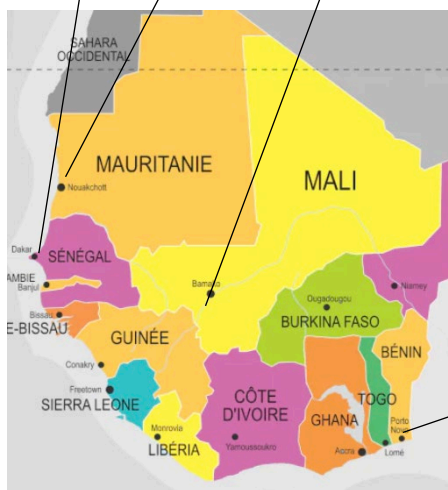
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CEMV

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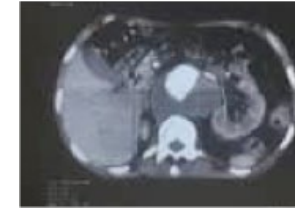
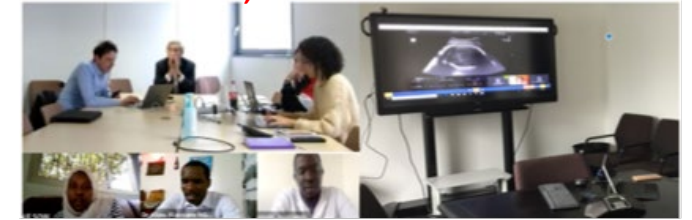
PANAVASC

Territoire	Données	FORCV	Prise en charge	Perspectives	♀
Asie	Prévalence = Sénégal 1,2% (=40A) = 35% Niger (=60A) ¹	HTA (OR: 4) Diabète (OR: 2,3)	Taux élevé association d'ombelle (50%) ¹	PREVENTION Stig Médicaments Chirurgie	- Plus jeunes - Plus grave
Asie	AVC = 1ère cause DC neurologique à Dakar ² Séquence diabète	HTA***	Sous-diagnostiqué Sous-traité	PREVENTION Diagnostic Chirurgie	- Pronostic sombre
Asie	Prévalence AAA: 1 OR 54% de diagnostic au stade de rupture ³	HTA Tabac	Sous-diagnostiqué Manque de structure	Endoprothèse Centre référent Endovasculaire	- Vulnérable
Asie	Ulcers Peu de données	F Obésité	Traitement méconnu	SENSIBILISATION Concertation Médicale Offre chirurgicale	

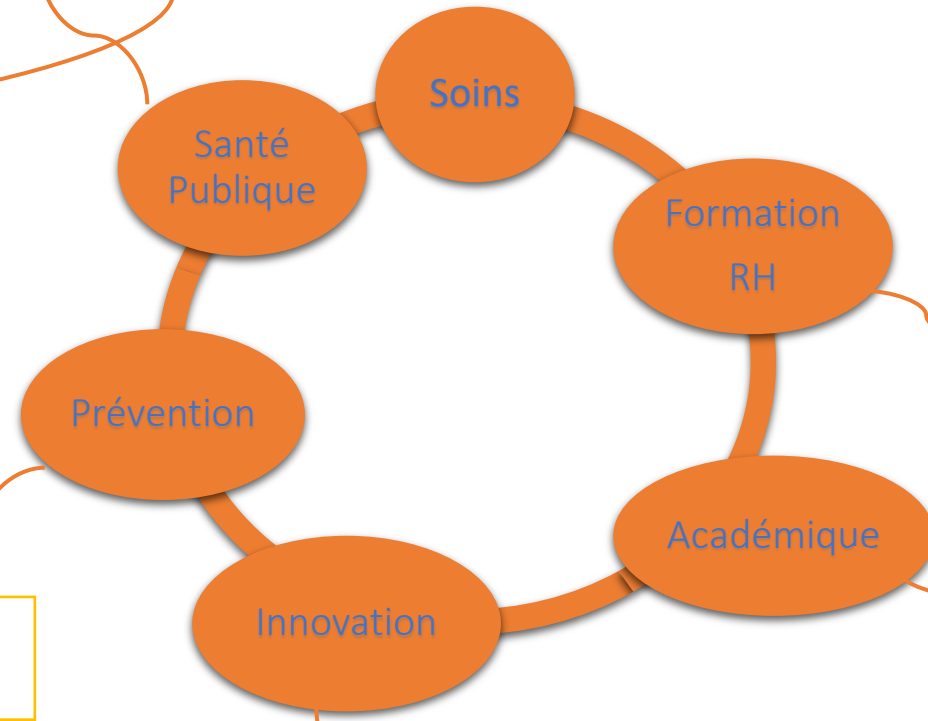
1 Pessimba S, Mbaye A, Kane A, et al. J Mal Vasc. 2012;37(4):195-200.
 2 Akpan IS, Enabulele O, Adewole AJ. Niger Med J. 2020;61(1):1-5.
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 5 Ngetich E, Ward J, Cassimjee I, Lee R, Handa A. West Afr Coll Surg. 2020;10(1):3-14.
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Etat Sénégalais
Autres
(AFD, BM...)

Staff, Missions



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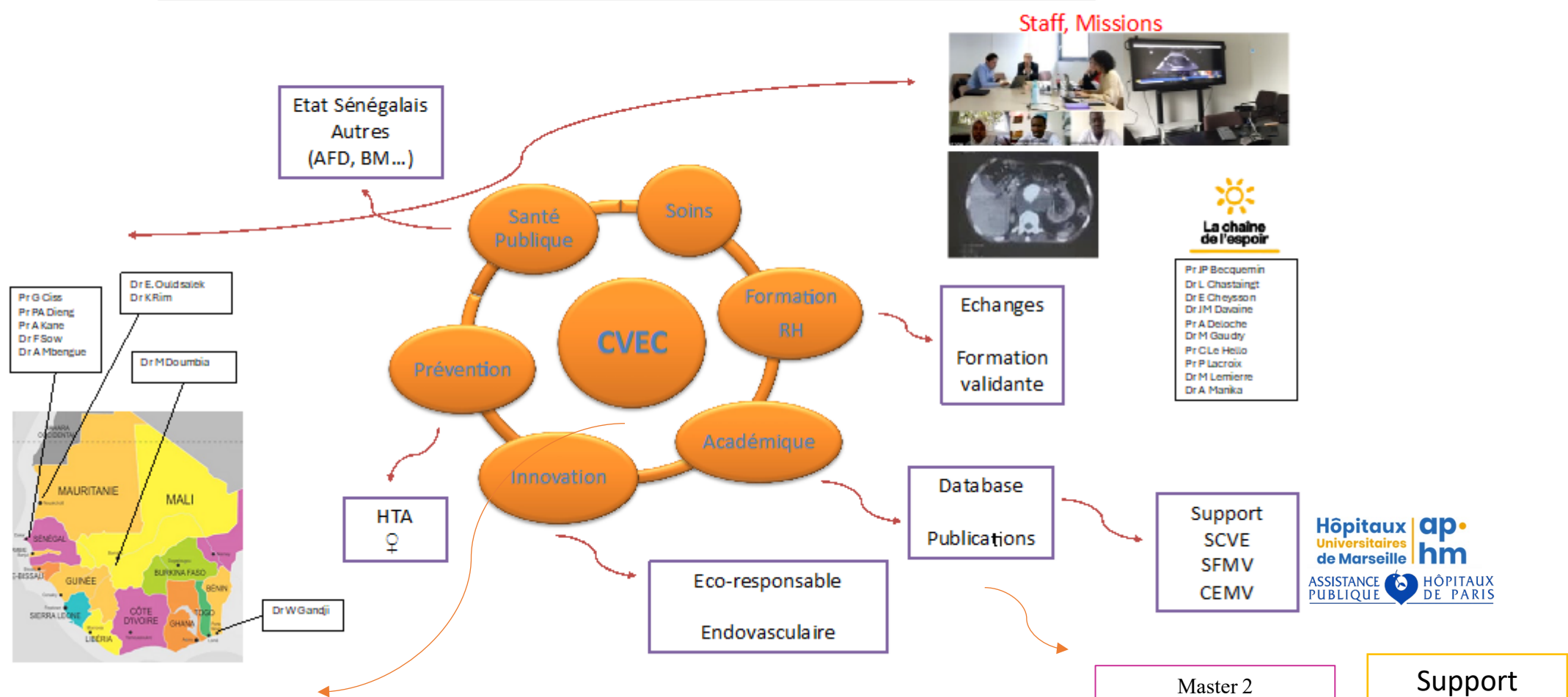
HTA
♀

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- Dr K Rim
- Dr M Doumbia



Dr W Gandji

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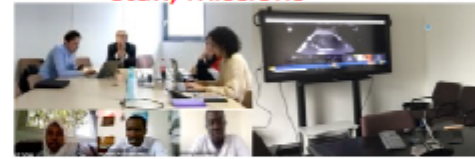


Pr G Ciss
Pr PA Dieng
Pr A Kane
Dr F Sow
Dr A Mbengue

Dr E. Ouidialek
Dr KRim

Dr MDoumbia

Dr W Gandji



- La chaîne de l'espoir**
- Pr JP Becquemin
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 - Pr A Deloche
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**CENTRE CARDIOVASCULAIRE
HÔPITAL FANN**



Programme prévisionnel des surfaces

Sur le terrain d'Orange (CIV) Fann à proximité des parcelles d'environ 4000 m² au sein de l'Université de Fann

PROVISOIRE

	Montants en CFA (Valeurs Indexées 2020)	Montants en Euros (Valeurs Indexées 2020)
Construction (et Equipements liés au bâti)	17 927 M	27,3 M
Equipements (médicaux et non médicaux)	4 137 M	6,3 M
Cout total du Projet	22 064 M	33,6 M

**Master 2
M LEMIERRE
Cheffe de projet
innovation**

**Support
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CEMV**



CASSIS

Centre de congrès
Oustau Calendal

SAVE THE DATE

26 & 27 septembre

www.sres-symposium.org

2024

Conclusion

Place de la chirurgie, de l'hôpital, transition épidémiologique,
évolution démographique:

rôle fort des chirurgiens et médecins vasculaires.

Evolution: Soins – formation- académique= échange.

PANAVASC: présentation instances sénégalaises NOV 2024

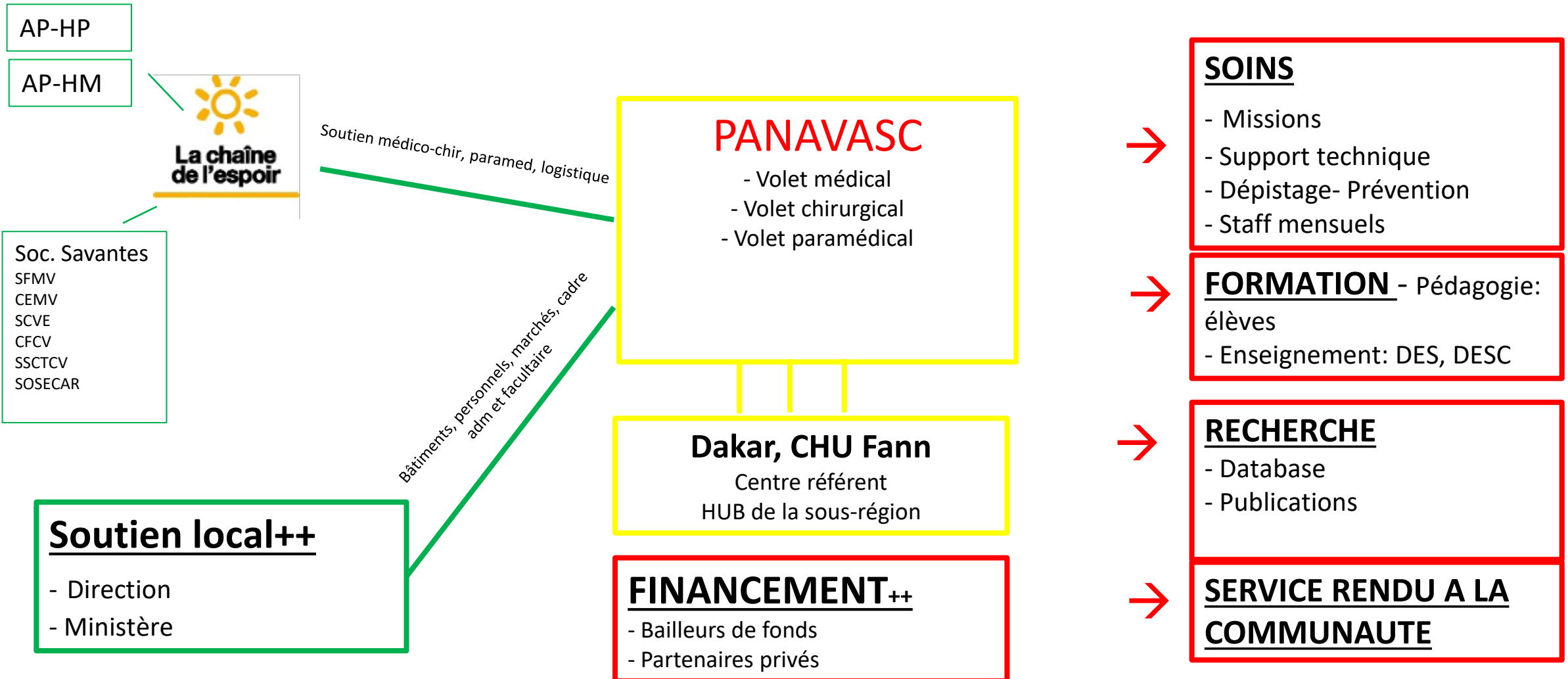
PANAVASC

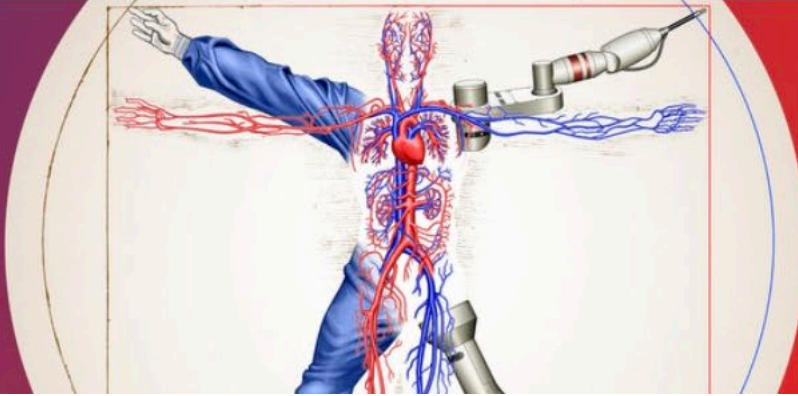


Prise en charge des maladies cardiovasculaires en Afrique de l'Ouest

Les maladies cardiovasculaires représentent la première cause de décès dans le monde: 17,7 M de décès/ an, dont **82 % dans les pays à faible revenu.**

Dans les pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest ces maladies sont liées à la croissance exponentielle de l'incidence du diabète, hypertension artérielle, obésité, tabagisme.





Objectif clinique

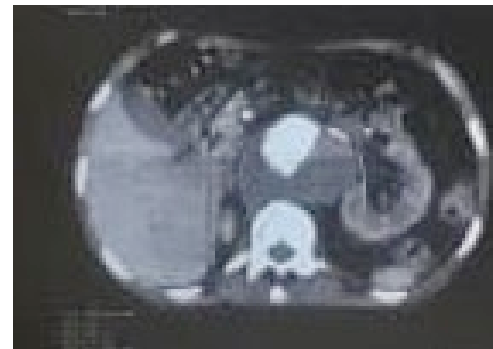
Améliorer la prise en charge médico-chirurgicale globale

Identifier des besoins

Réunions mensuelles : Staff PANAVASC de

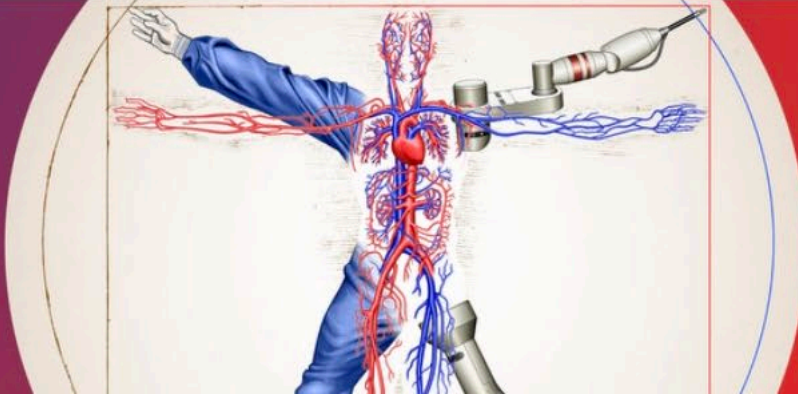
Répondre aux besoins

Missions médico-chirurgicales



37^{ème} CONGRÈS

SCVE



Objectif académique

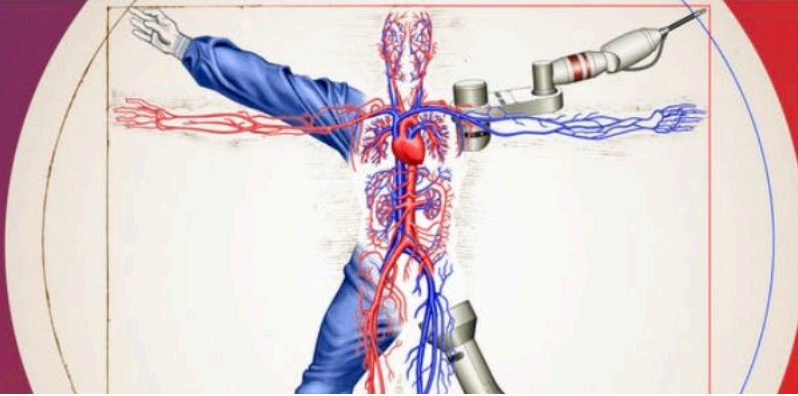
Analyse des spécificités - populations et interventions

Création et développement d'une DATA BASE

Institut d'Epidémiologie et de Neurologie Tropicale (IENT) - EpiMaCT
Epidémiologie des Maladies Chroniques en zone Tropicale

Support aux travaux scientifiques

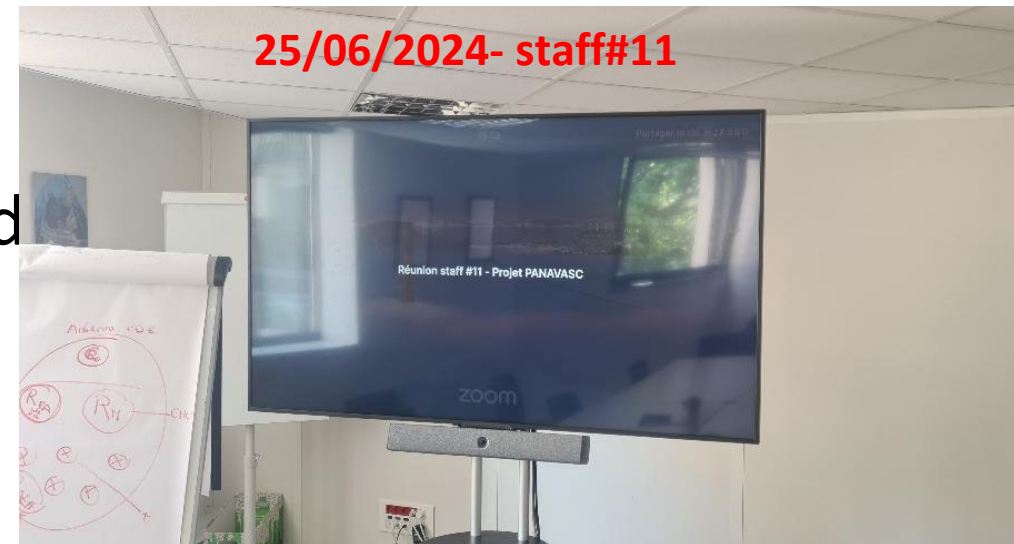
Master 2, thèse d'exercice, thèse de sciences

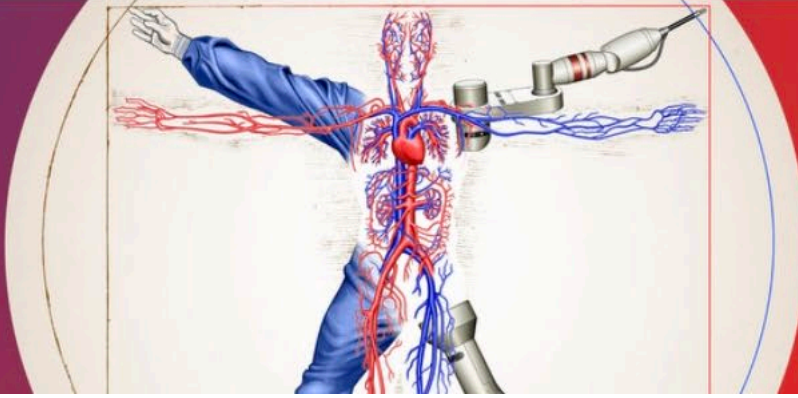


Objectif pédagogique

Transfert de connaissances

Réunions mensuelles : Staff PANAASC d
Missions médico-chirurgicales
Programmes d'échange
Formation et autonomisation





Objectif structurel et médico-social

Mise en place d'infrastructures dédiées

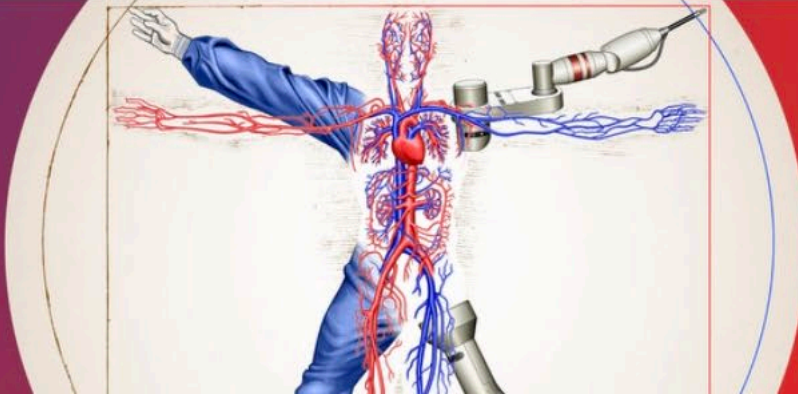
Première mission médico-chirurgicale, Dakar, octobre 2023

Evaluation des capacités matérielles

Rencontres : CHU de Fann, ministère sénégalais

Construction d'un bâtiment dédié, actuellement à l'étude

Développement d'un réseau de soins dans l'ensemble de la sous-région



Objectif économique

Une volonté de pérennisation

Plan de financement durable

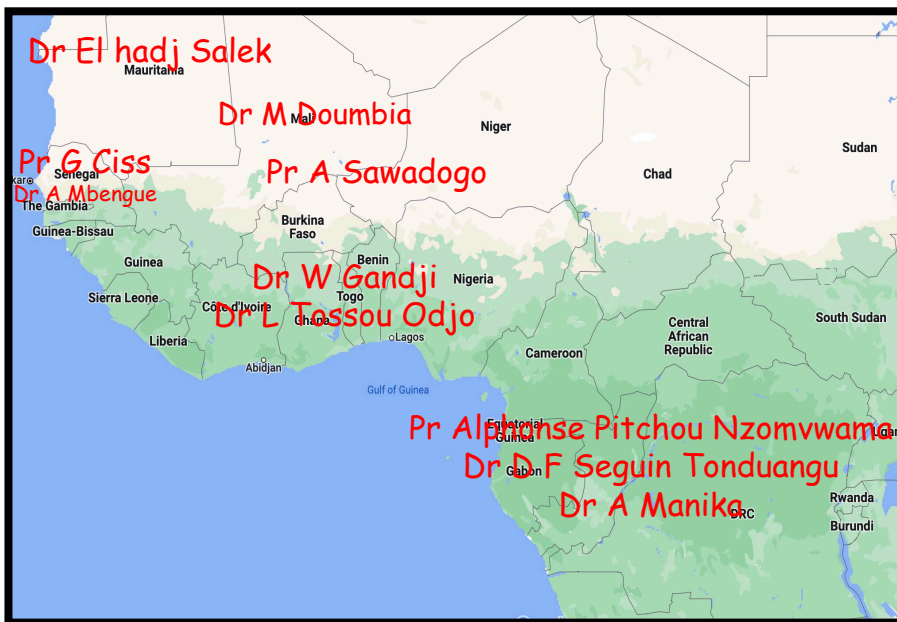
Ministère de la santé sénégalais, Banque Mondiale, Agence Française du Développement

Partenaires privés

Acteurs publics



Collectif



Equipe

Binôme médecin- chirurgien

(jeune)

Anesthésiste



Business plan

Les acteurs

Firmes

Fonds nationaux, européens

Mécènes

Financement local

Amorcer la pompe!



La chaîne
de l'espoir



CENTRE CARDIOVASCULAIRE HÔPITAL FANN

Version 4 - 07.02.2024

Programme prévisionnel des surfaces

Le Maître d'Ouvrage (CHU Fann) a proposé une parcelle d'environ 4500 m² au sein de l'enceinte du CHU



PROVISOIRE

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