

# Session 10

## Strengthening the effectiveness of the health system response

- For each homicide, 20-40 young people are victims of serious violence-related injuries inflicted during assault and robbery
- Youth homicides and nonfatal physical assault-related injuries result in more **than \$21 billion annually in medical and lost productivity costs** in the US.
- Assault-injured youth seeking ED care reported higher levels of previous violence, weapon experience, and substance use.

**A priority  
health issue,  
an enormous  
burden and a  
missed  
opportunity**

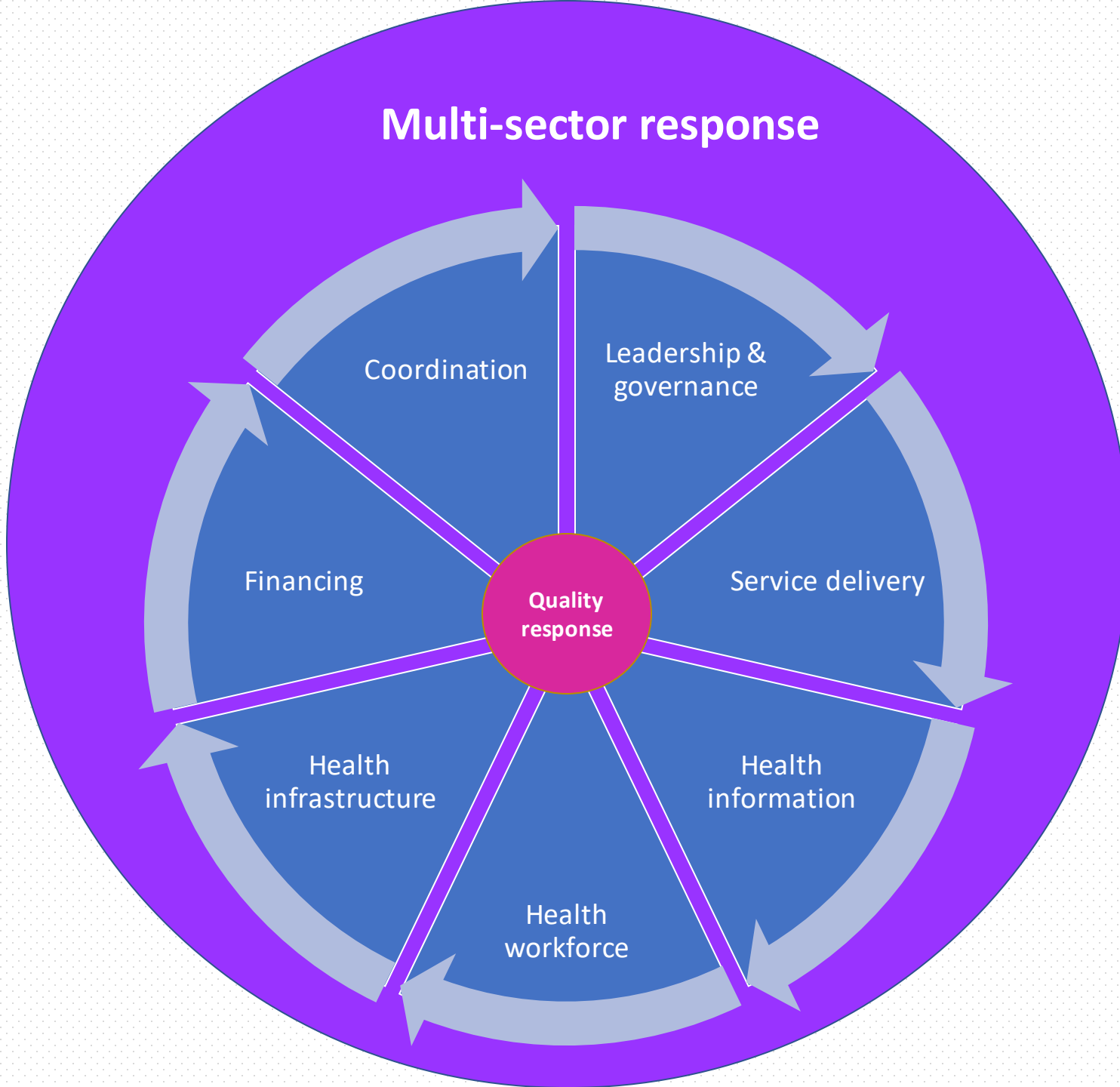


## 3.8 Universal Health Coverage



Provide comprehensive health services to survivors, including emergency, trauma and mental health care





***The Health system has a critical role to play as part of multi-sector responses***



Recurrence of the same type of violence in the short term



Trauma symptoms (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety)



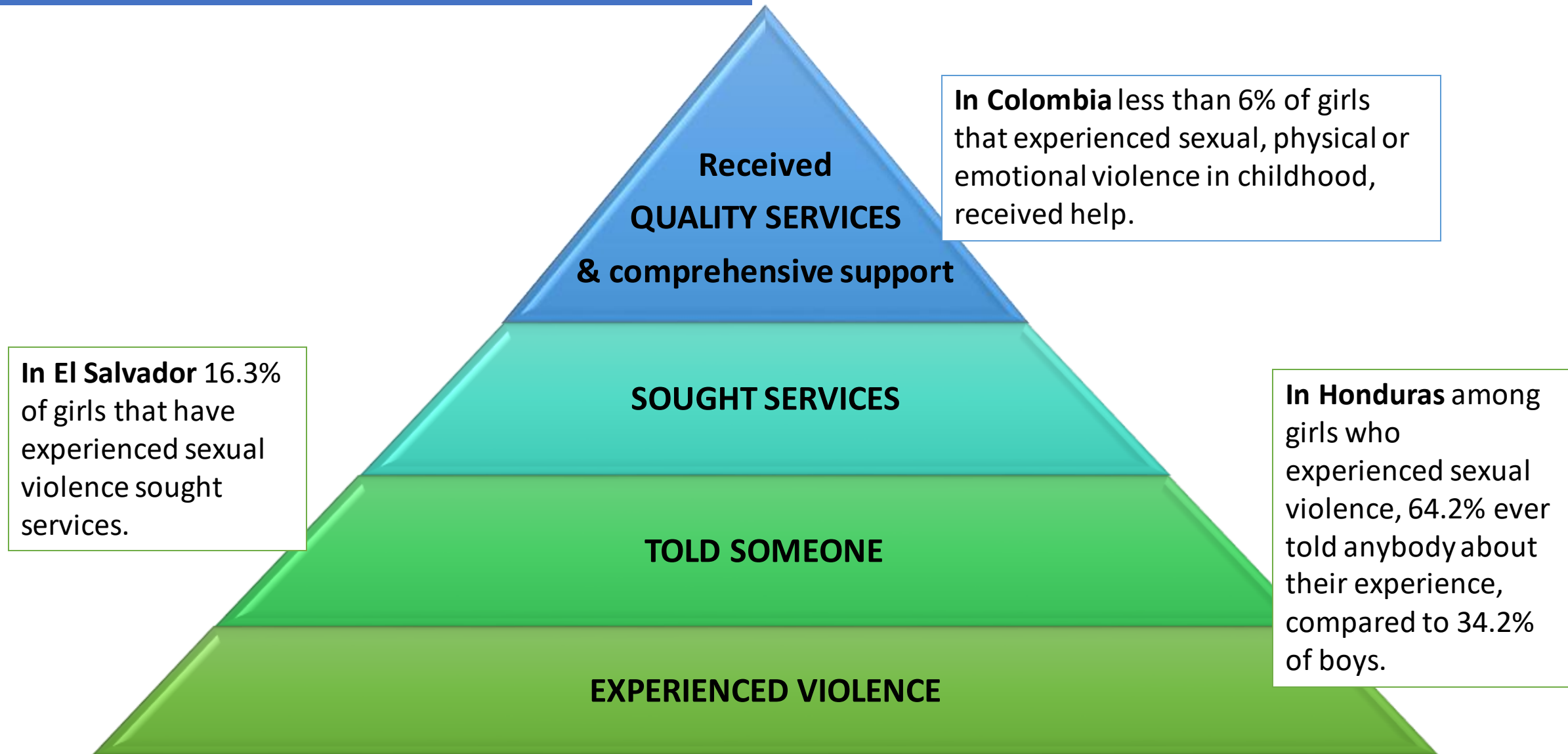
Sexually transmitted infections and negative reproductive health outcomes



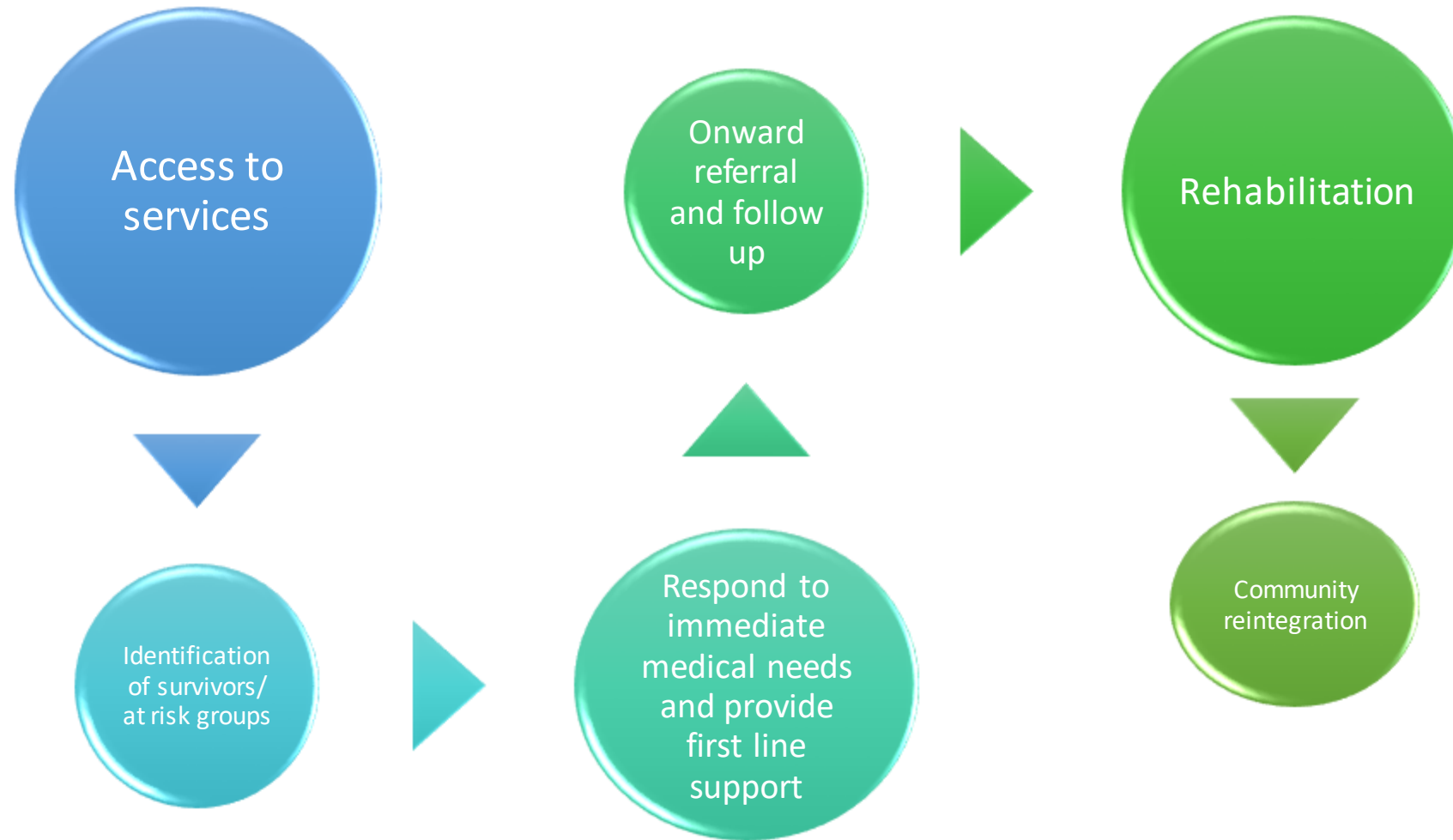
Victimization or perpetration of violence in the short term and later in life

**What are the benefits of a health sector response?**

# Few survivors seek or receive quality services



# What can the health sector do?

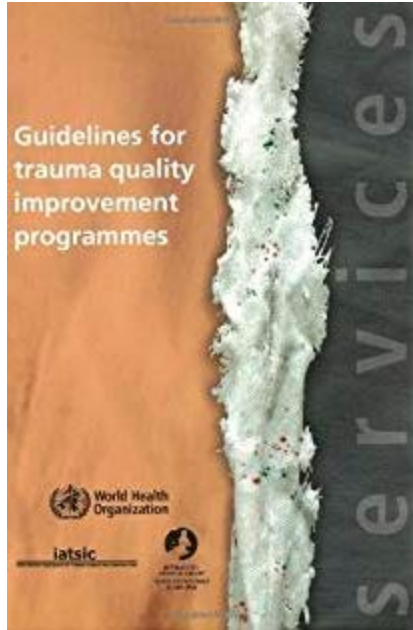
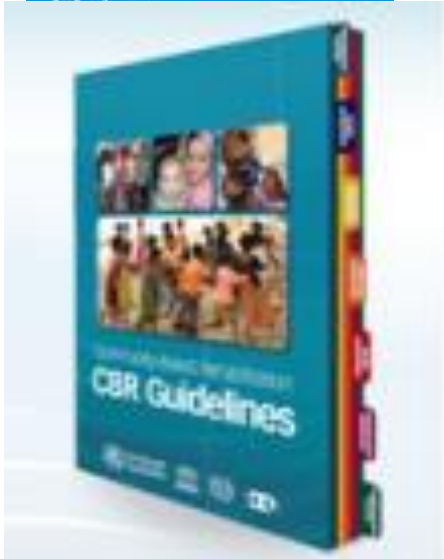
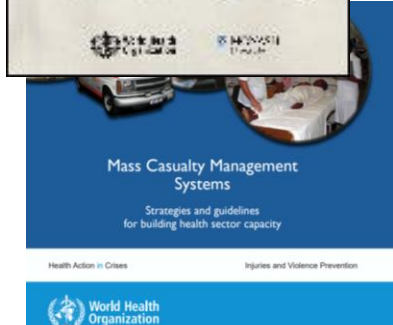
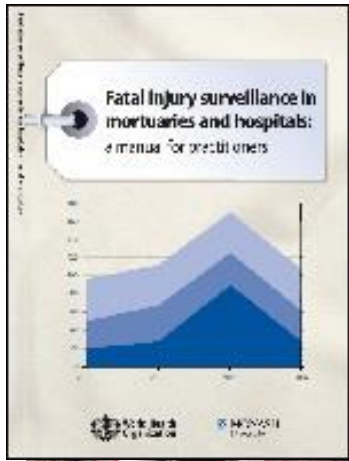




# What we can do: available resources







**TIMELY  
CARE  
SAVES  
LIVES**

[www.who.int/emergencycare](http://www.who.int/emergencycare)

Emergency  
Care

- ☐ Are there similar **EXAMPLES OF ACTION** in other settings or countries?
- ☐ Are there any **GAPS** or barriers that need to be urgently addressed?
- ☐ Are there any **OPPORTUNITIES** for strengthening this area of work in collaboration with PAHO?

## KEY QUESTIONS