

# **Research to Practice: Interventions to improve use of Laparoscopic Technology in Sudan**

**Presented by :**

**Dr. Shahad Mahmoud Hussein**

**Assistant Professor**

**University of Khartoum**

**Training course in Reproductive Health Research**

**WHO 2008**

**IAMANEH Scholarship**

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# INTRODUCTION

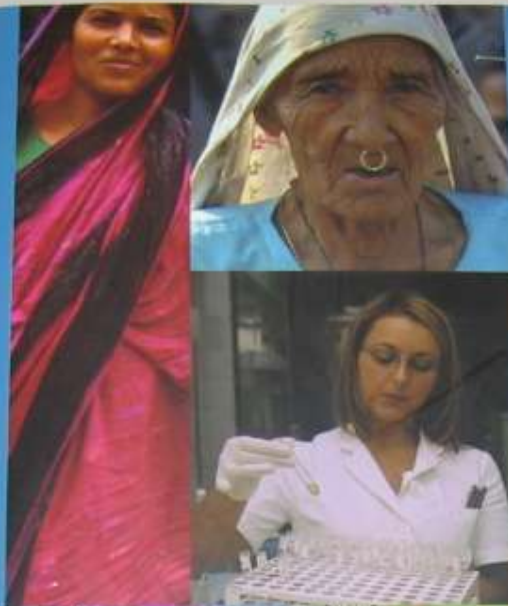
- Global vision
- Situation in Sudan
- **Links to Millennium Goals**

# Literature review

- Clinical research has a lot of high quality evidence on the benefits of laparoscopic surgery, which is hardly translated into our practice. Strong recommendations from systematic reviews comparing the use of laparoscopy versus laparotomy, reflect on the beneficial health outcomes to patients in terms of shorter hospital stay, faster recovery, minimal trauma to tissues, less infections and less blood loss. This would eventually reflect into the preventive role of laparoscopy as a secondary and/or tertiary intervention to improve reproductive health.

# Cochrane Reviews

- [Laparoscopic ovarian diathermy versus metformin for women with polycystic ovarian syndrome](#)
- [Laparoscopic surgery for pelvic pain associated with endometriosis](#)
- [Laparoscopic surgery for presumed benign ovarian tumor during pregnancy](#)
- [Laparoscopic surgery for subfertility associated with endometriosis](#)
- [Laparoscopic versus open myomectomy for uterine fibroids](#)
- [Laparoscopically assisted radical vaginal hysterectomy versus abdominal radical hysterectomy for the treatment of early cervical cancer](#)
- [Laparoscopy versus laparotomy for benign ovarian tumours](#)
- [Laparoscopy versus laparotomy for FIGO Stage I ovarian cancer](#)
- [Laparoscopy versus laparotomy for the management of endometrial cancer](#)



# Engaging for Health

Eleventh General  
Programme of Work  
2006-2015  
**A Global Health  
Agenda**



World Health  
Organization

# Links to MDGs

- The Constitution of WHO states that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one the fundamental rights of every human being.
- Another highlighted priority issue in the Global Health Agenda is:  
Harnessing knowledge, science and technology.
- As new technology leads to more effective treatments, countries need to know how to make them affordable so as to prevent them from causing new inequities and ethical dilemmas.

WHO 2006

# AIM

- To improve the use of laparoscopic technology in public hospitals in Sudan.

# Hypothesis

- Increased utilization of laparoscopic technology will decrease operative related morbidity and mortality.



# Objectives

- 1. To identify potential barriers to underutilization of laparoscopic techniques in Sudan, at the institutional and the individual levels.**
- 2. To structure methods and interventions needed to overcome barriers to change provider behavior towards making more use of available technology.**
- 3. To evaluate efficacy of implementing the use of laparoscopic surgery in our practice.**

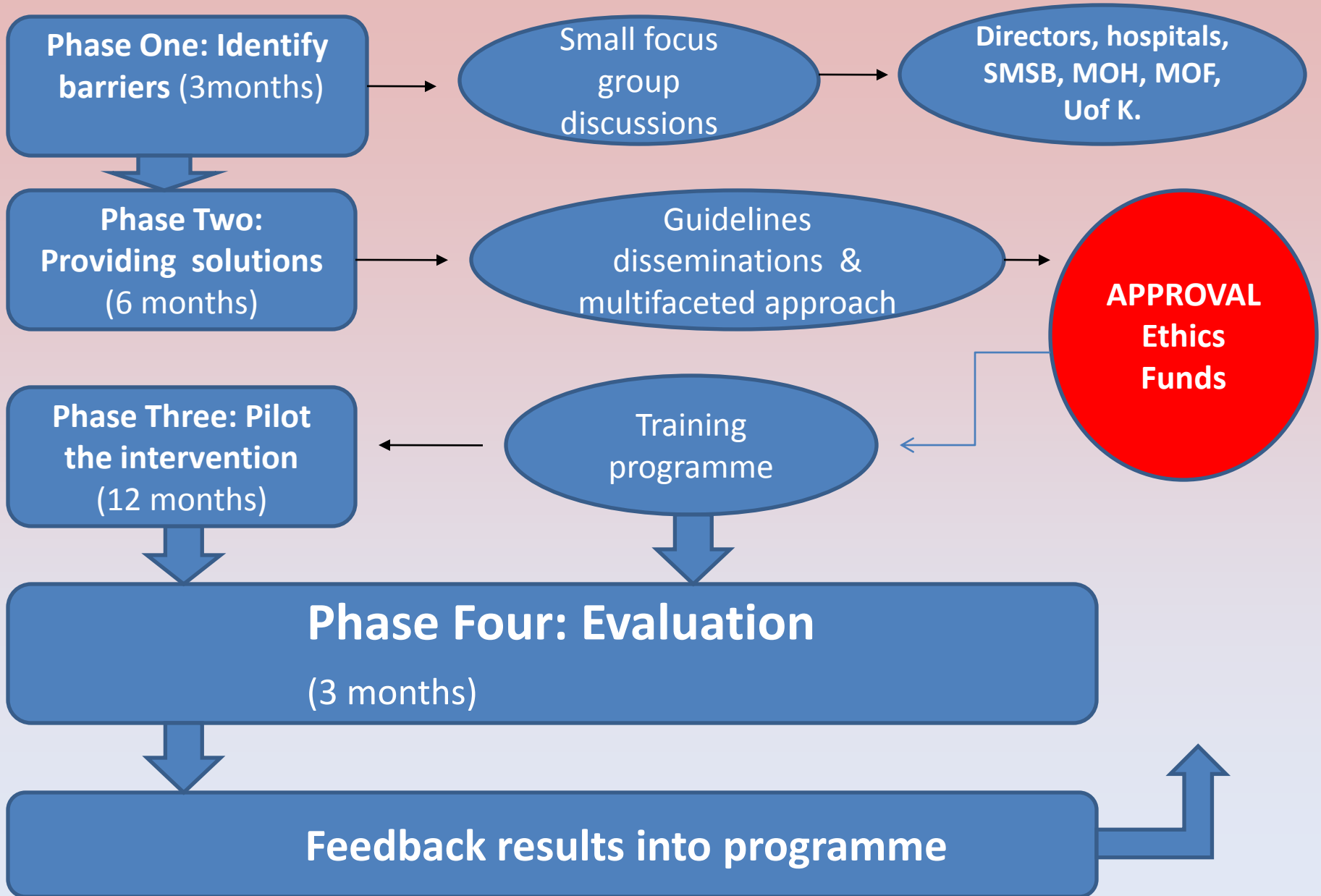
# Methodology

- **Research Design:**
  - Implementation Research to improve the use of laparoscopic surgery in clinical practice in Reproductive Health in Sudan.
  - Qualitative and Quantitative

# Methodology

- **Phase one:** Identifying barriers
- **Phase two:** Providing solutions
- **Phase Three:** Piloting the intervention
- **Phase four:** Evaluation

# Flow chart



# Analysis and Evaluation

- **Outcomes indicators:**
- **Impact Indicators:**

On Quality of care

On Professional development

**THANK YOU**

