

Session 10

Strengthening the effectiveness of the health system response



PAHO

- 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

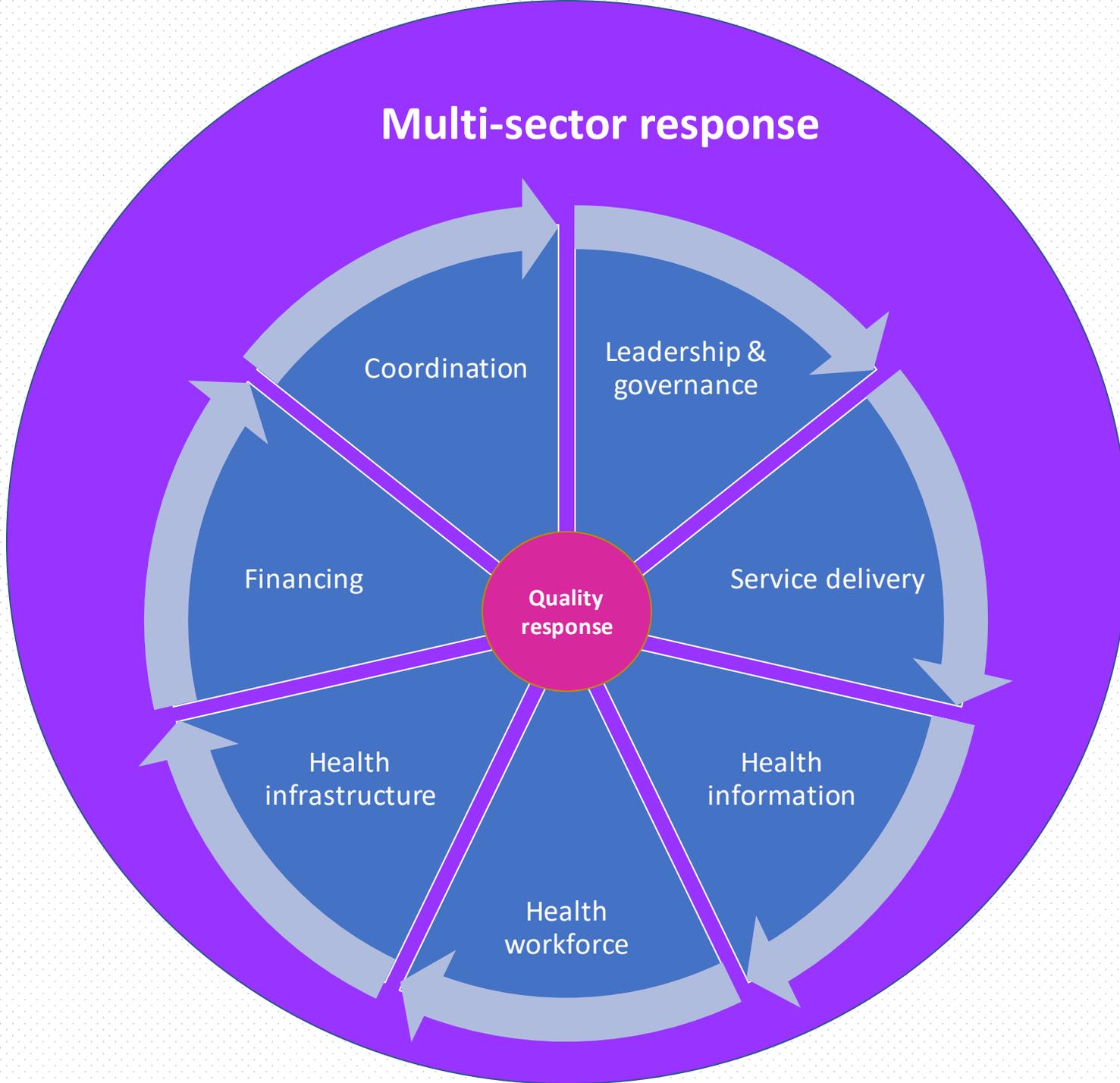


3.8 Universal Health Coverage



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



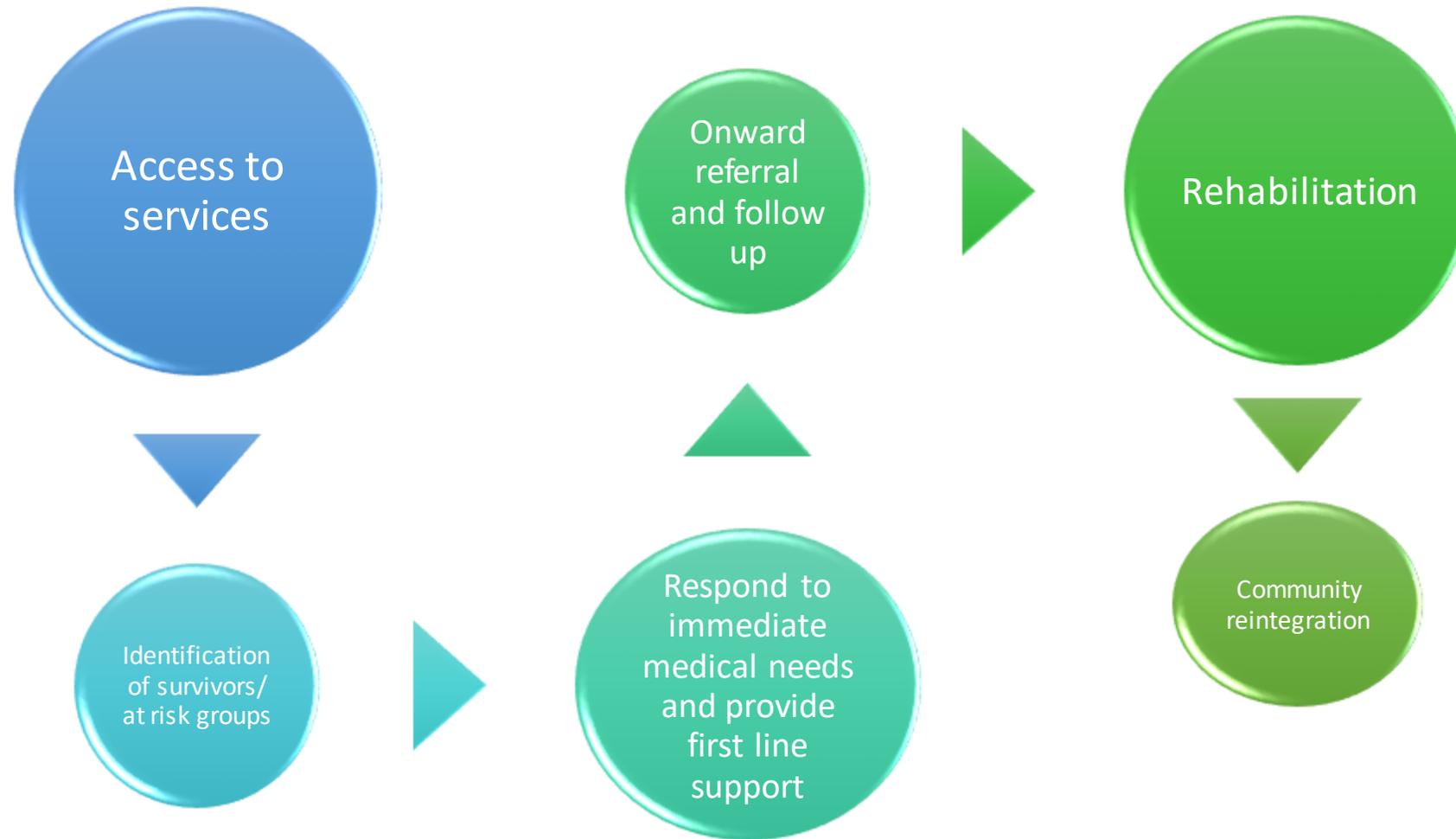
Victimization or perpetration of violence in the short term and later in life

What are the benefits of a health sector response?

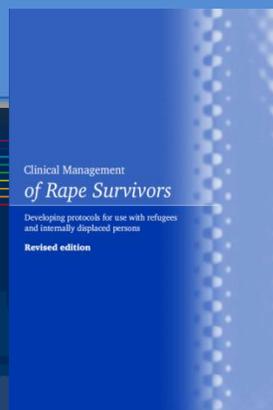
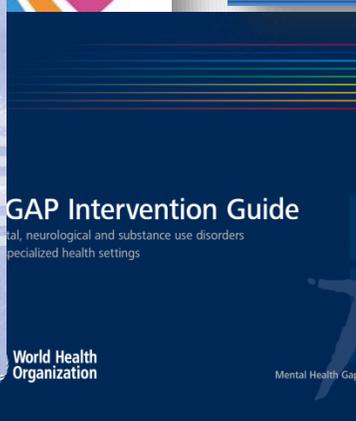
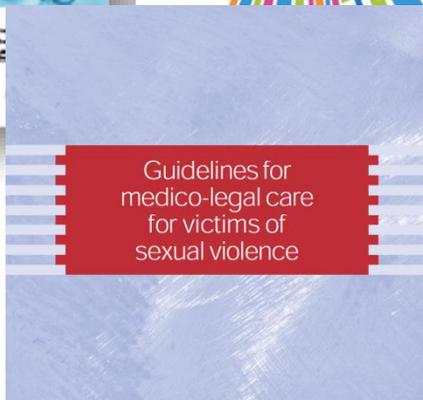
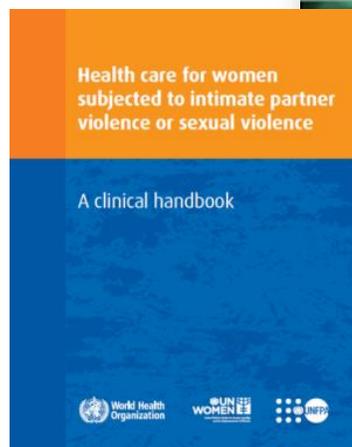
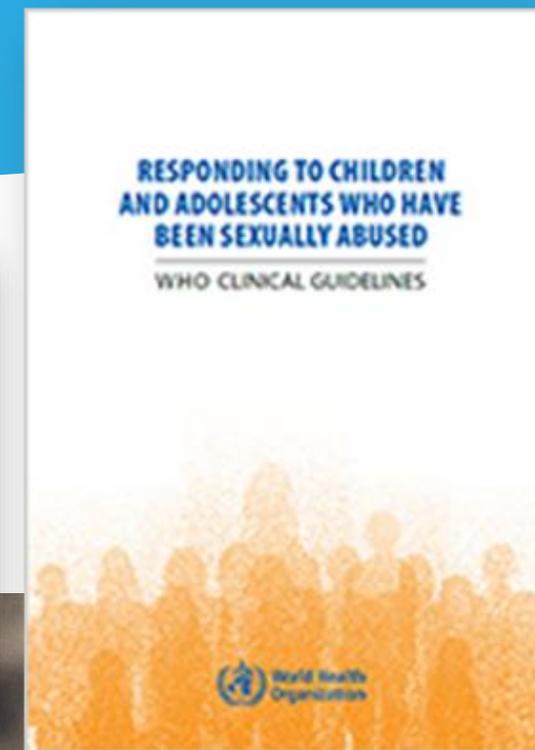
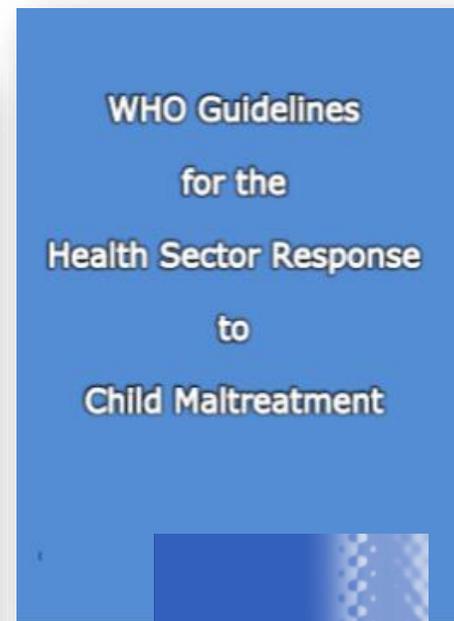
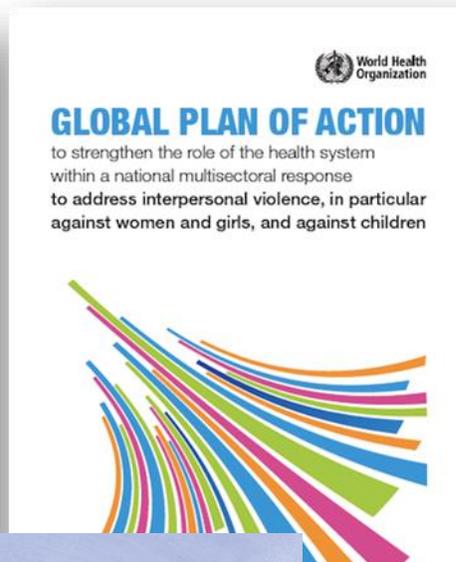
Few survivors seek or receive quality services



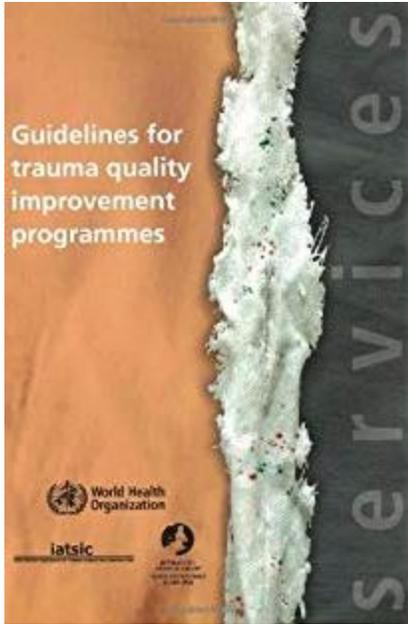
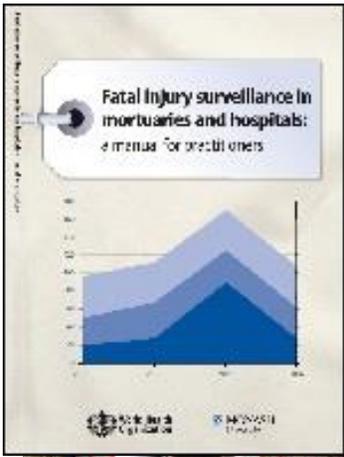
What can the health sector do?



What we can do: available resources

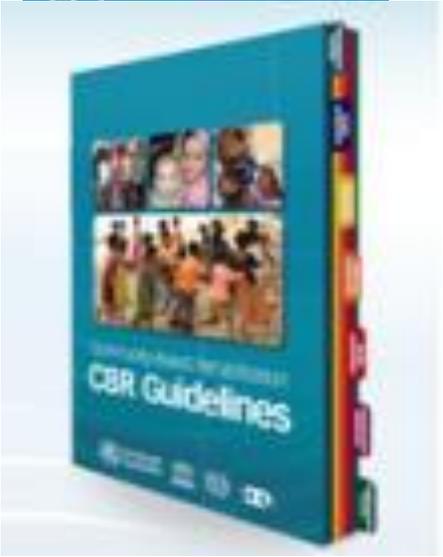
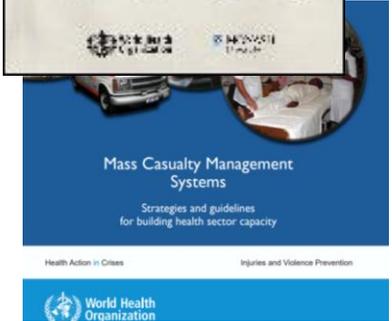
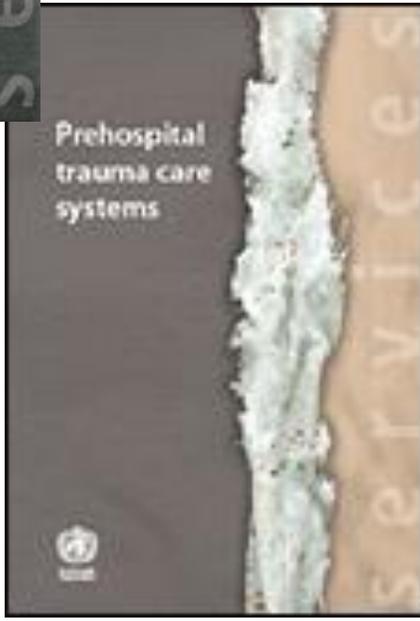


**POST-EXPOSURE
PROPHYLAXIS
TO PREVENT
HIV INFECTION**
Joint WHO/ILO guidelines
post-exposure prophylaxis
(PEP) to prevent HIV infection



**TIMELY
CARE
SAVES
LIVES**

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- 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

