



Improving recovery outcomes for burns survivors in India: a systems approach – June 2022



The George Institute
for Global Health India

Facts:

- In 2019, 20% of global burns mortality; 23,000 fire-related deaths were reported in India. Around 1.5 million disability-adjusted life years were estimated to be due to fire-related injuries.
- There are less than 1500 hospital beds to cater for this huge burden of burns, with 30 burn centres in the public sector and 37 in the private sector.
- The risk of incurring high out-of-pocket costs and catastrophic expenditure for the family is highest in case of burns injury.

Project Cycle:

2020-2022

Partners:

- *The George Institute for Global Health, India*
- *Directorate General of Health Services, MoHFW, Government of India*

Supporters:

Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, India

Principal Investigator

Dr Jagnoor Jagnoor

Background:

- Burns is a major public health issue in India with a high burden of mortality and disability.
- The lack of effective coverage to quality burns services, and the absence of coordinated efforts within the health system, contribute to high mortality and morbidity rates.
- Our work identified three major knowledge gaps limited understanding about the pattern of burns, delays in healthcare seeking and, community-based rehabilitation.

Aims:

- To understand the clinical and epidemiological profile of burn patients seeking treatment at the tertiary care burn centres in Uttar Pradesh, India and how the data systems can be improved to inform quality burn care.
- To identify the features of the health systems which affect the burns care and its recovery outcomes.

Methods:

- A mixed-methods approach is adopted for the implementation of burns registry, qualitative inquiry on health system gaps and policy analysis.
- The pilot study will implement a burn registry in selected burn centres in Uttar Pradesh to capture data on burn patients prospectively.
- The qualitative approach aims to build an understanding of stakeholders' perspectives on barriers and ways to improve systems and policy responsiveness.

Impact:

- Knowledge gained through the study will create robust data and information gathering systems for burns.
- Health impact through ongoing quality improvement, better planning and program development.
- Policy impact through comparative analysis to improve implementation and rehabilitation services of burn care at a programmatic level.

Contact:

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