

Save LIVES

Every year an estimated 1.25 million people die because of road crashes, and millions more are injured. The World Health Organization has synthesized evidence-based measures that can significantly reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries.

The result is **Save LIVES**: a package of 6 strategies to reduce injuries and deaths from road traffic crashes.



The components of the **Save LIVES** package are: **S**peed management, **L**eadership, **I**nfrastructure design, **V**ehicle safety standards, **E**nforcement of traffic laws and **S**urvival after a crash.

This flyer summarizes **SURVIVAL AFTER A CRASH** – one of the six strategies of the **Save LIVES** road safety package.

SURVIVAL AFTER A CRASH



INJURY CARE

Timely and effective emergency care can reduce the consequences of injuries resulting from a road traffic crash, thereby reducing disability and deaths.

SOLUTIONS

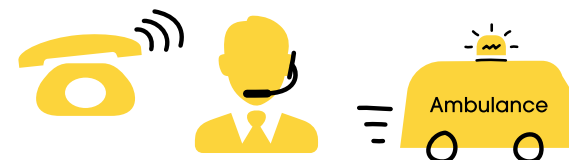
Effective emergency care begins at the scene of injury with assistance from bystanders and continues through prehospital care and transport to services at an appropriate medical facility.

1

Develop organized and integrated prehospital and facility-based emergency care systems

- Ensure access to emergency care regardless of ability to pay; and integrate pre-hospital and hospital-based emergency care into national health plans.

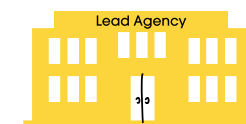
- Create a single universal access call number, a centrally coordinated dispatch of ambulances and emergency health workers and a system of trauma centre designation. Make sure injured people are transported to a facility that is prepared to treat their injuries.



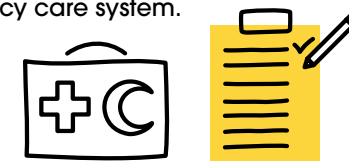
- Develop basic standards for emergency care at hospitals.



- Establish a lead government agency with authority to coordinate pre-hospital and facility-based emergency care.



- Conduct a standardized national assessment of the emergency care system.



SURVIVAL AFTER A CRASH

2

Train health workers in basic emergency care

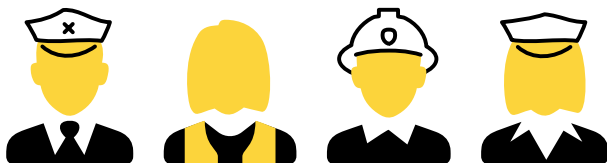
- Promote a consistent approach to caring for all injured patients, and improve early recognition of life-threatening conditions.
- Ensure that all providers who deliver emergency care for the injured have had training, such as the WHO Basic Emergency Care course.



3

Promote community first responder training

- Ensure non-medical emergency responders such as police and firefighters and others (such as taxi and public transport drivers) whose occupations frequently put them at the scene of road traffic crashes can perform simple, life-saving interventions.
- Place special focus on this type of training in places where prehospital services are limited or response times are long.



BENEFITS

Improving emergency care after road traffic crashes has the clear benefit of preventing unnecessary deaths and mitigating the long-term consequences of injuries.

Timely emergency care saves people's lives and protects their families from financial hardship. There is an additional benefit to a country's entire health system because well-coordinated emergency care leads to more efficient and effective use of existing resources.

There is also value for a country's security because improvement of emergency care after road traffic crashes generates better capacity to maintain services in the face of events with multiple casualties.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a target to reduce road traffic deaths and injuries by 50% by 2020. This is an ambitious goal that can be achieved only if we work collaboratively to build a culture of road safety.



Is your country improving survival after a crash?

Assess your country's efforts on providing emergency care after road traffic crashes with the tool provided in the appendix of the **Save LIVES** technical package.



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