



# MOZAMBIQUE

Statistical data depicting the country's surgical and anesthesia infrastructure.

## COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 28,368,684 (2016)

Life expectancy: 57.5 years (2015)

Gross national income per capita (PPP international \$): 11 (2013)

Percentage of population living in poverty: 68.7 (2008)

Total expenditure on health per capita: 79 (2014)

Total expenditure on health as % of GDP: 7 (2014)

480

Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births (2015)

62

Infant Mortality Ratio per 1,000 live births (2015)

0.3

Physicians available per 10,000 people (2016)

4.12

Nursing and midwifery personnel available per 10,000 people (2012)

7

Hospital beds available per 10,000 people (2011)

## SURGICAL WORKFORCE

In 2015, GSC surveyed 7 surgical hospitals in Zambesia, Mozambique. The numbers below correspond to the mean of OB/GYNs and non-OB/GYN surgeons. In 2016, Mozambique had 33 practicing anesthesiologists and 257 anesthesia technicians for the entire population of 28.3 million.

0.57

OB/GYNs

1.29

Non OB/  
GYN  
Surgeons

257

Anesthesia  
Technicians

33

Anesthesiol  
ogists

## EXISTING GAPS

The perioperative mortality rate (POMR\*) is the primary metric used to determine the safety and success of a surgical system.

Monitoring POMR is a proven way to determine the impact of processes in a surgical system.

**Mozambique's POMR remains unknown.**

\*POMR is defined as the number of deaths following surgery divided by the number of surgeries performed.

## MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES

- ❖ Very high MMR and IMR
- ❖ Insufficient surgical personnel
- ❖ Shortage of surgical equipment
- ❖ Shortage of medications
- ❖ Limited available transport to surgical facilities
- ❖ Lack of methods to track the country's POMR

According to the World Health Organization's list of World Health Systems, Mozambique ranks

184<sup>th</sup> out of the

190 countries ranked.

The Global Surgical Consortium (GSC) is 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to researching and addressing surgical and anesthesia needs in low and middle-income countries.



Want to learn more about the global surgical crisis?

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