

# Chapter 4

## Conclusions and Prospects

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In the course of implementing this project, Japanese associations confirmed that the project can contribute to improving trauma and medical care in both India and Japan. From the point of view of Japanese associations, Japanese surgeons' participation in the treatment of a large number of trauma patients was extremely valuable. They witnessed first-hand how patients in India were quickly brought to operation theatres and surgical treatments started immediately. In most Japanese institution, even in emergency and critical care medical centres, it is very difficult to start operation in such a short time after a patient's arrival. In addition, surgical procedures at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were highly educational for the Japanese surgeons. Their experiences will be very useful when treating their patients at their institutions in Japan.

Meanwhile, less invasive treatment techniques, such as interventional radiology (IVR) and resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (REBOA) are still uncommon at AIIMS. Since Japanese trauma surgeons have handled many cases involving IVR, they can share their experiences with AIIMS' surgeons and contribute to widening the treatment options available for trauma patients in India. In addition, Japanese associations have designed off-the-job training courses which include educational materials, management and organisation skills training components, and instructor list that could be very valuable for trauma surgeons in India.