

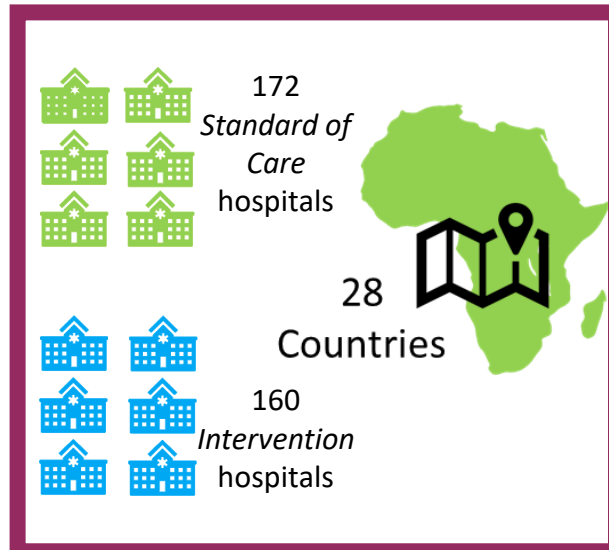


**BACKGROUND** Complications following surgery are twice as likely to result in death in Africa, compared to international outcomes.

**QUESTION** Does enhanced postoperative surveillance of adult surgical patients at high risk of postoperative morbidity or mortality reduce 30-day in-hospital mortality in Africa?

**INTERVENTION** Clustered randomised trial of five enhanced postoperative surveillance interventions for high-risk surgical patients.

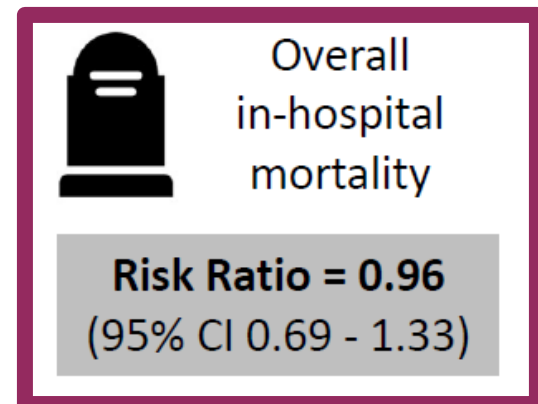
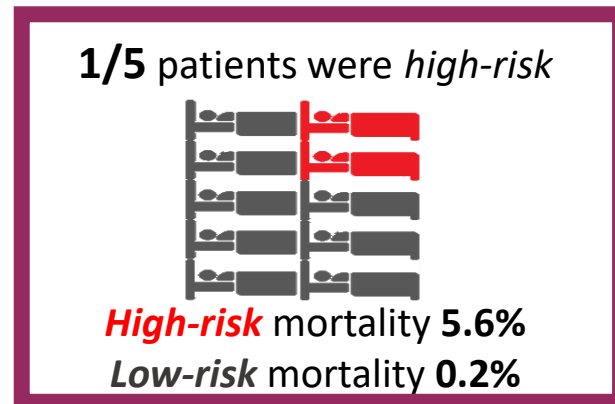
- High care ward
- Increased frequency of nursing observations
- Bed in view of nurses station
- Family at the bedside
- High risk bedside guide



**POPULATION** 332 hospitals in 28 African countries. Mean age was 37.1 years and 69.4% were women.

**PRIMARY OUTCOME** 30-day in-hospital mortality

**FINDINGS**



**CONCLUSION** Enhanced postoperative surveillance did not decrease in hospital mortality following surgery. To improve surgical outcomes in Africa, interventions need to be carefully co-designed with local healthcare staff to ensure sustainable adoption.

**FUNDING** Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists.

**PUBLICATION** ASOS-2 Investigators. Enhanced postoperative surveillance versus standard of care to reduce mortality among adult surgical patients in Africa (ASOS-2): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Global Health*. Published online 18 August 2021.