The trauma pathway approach ensures that quality and adequate medical care is provided to every injured person from the point of injury to rehabilitation and re-integration in society. National and international emergency medical teams (EMTs) provide surge capacity to the local Ministry of Health (MoH).

1. **Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs)**
   - Located near the point of injury
   - Conduct initial patient triage
   - Provide resuscitation and stabilization of severely injured patients
   - Provide treatment and discharge of less severe patients
   - Transfer seriously injured patients to higher levels of care

2. **District Hospital (Secondary Hospital)**
   - Located further away from the frontline
   - Provide life and limb-saving surgery and emergency care
   - Transfer more complex patients to tertiary facilities (referral hospital)

3. **Referral Hospital (Tertiary Referral Care)**
   - Provide life and limb-saving surgery and emergency care
   - Provide early and late reconstructive surgery

4. **Rehabilitation and Reintegration**
   - Provide multi-disciplinary rehabilitation care
   - Coordinate post-op and rehabilitation care with different providers

WHO is working across the trauma pathway to ensure that people with conflict-related injuries have access to life-saving medical care.