

2.5 and 2.6. EVIDENCE BASE:

Should AUXILIARY NURSES administer misoprostol to (a) prevent and (b) to treat postpartum haemorrhage before referral?

Problem: Poor access to prevention and treatment of postpartum

haemorrhage

Option: Auxiliary nurses administering misoprostol Comparison: Care delivered by other cadres or no care

Setting: Community/primary health care settings in LMICs with poor

access to health professionals

CRITERIA		JUDGEMENT	EVIDENCE		COMMENTS AND QUERIES
OF THE OPTIONS	Are the anticipated desirable effects large?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects of midlevel providers, including auxiliary nurses, in improving the delivery of health care services (Lassi 2012). However, this review did not identify any studies that assessed the effects of using auxiliary nurses for this intervention. We are therefore unable to draw any conclusions about the desirable or undesirable effects of this intervention.		Note: A World Health Organisation guideline recommends that where skilled birth attendants are not present and oxytocin is not available, the administration of misoprostol (600mcg PO) by community health care workers and lay health workers is recommended for prevention of PPH. (Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence). The guideline makes no recommendation regarding the use of lay health workers or auxiliary nurses to administer misoprostol at the time of delivery for the treatment of postpartum haemorrhage.
	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes □ □ □ □			
BENEFITS & HARMS OF	What is the certainty of the anticipated effects?	Very Low Moderate High low No direct evidence Varies □ □ □ □ □ □			
BENEF	Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies yes			The guideline also notes that, in view of the past concerns regarding community distribution of misoprostol and serious consequences of administration before birth, emphasis should be placed on the training of those providing misoprostol and monitoring of these interventions with appropriate indicators.
RESOURCE USE	Are the resources required small?		Main resource requirements		
			Resource	Settings in which auxiliary nurses already provide other care	
		No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies	Training	1-2 weeks of practice-based training in safe delivery and in diagnosing and managing postpartum haemorrhage.	
		no yes	Supervision and monitoring	Regular supervision by midwife or nurse	
			Supplies	Misoprostol tablets, robust supply chain	
			Referral	Transportation to a centre where comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CeMOC) is available	



	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENT	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS AND QUERIES
	Is the incremental cost small relative to the benefits?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Uncertain as there is no direct evidence on effectiveness	
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to most stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	We are not aware of any systematic reviews that considered the acceptability of auxiliary nurse interventions. We are therefore uncertain about the acceptability of this intervention to key stakeholders. Indirect evidence: Three systematic reviews (Glenton, Khanna 2012; Glenton, Colvin 2012, Rashidian 2012) explored factors that influence the success of task-shifting to lay health workers and nurses. These reviews suggest that the acceptability of such programmes to key stakeholders may be mixed: Nurses may be motivated to take on new tasks by increased recognition and job satisfaction (moderate certainty evidence) (Rashidian 2012). Recipients, LHWs and other health workers may find the delivery of drugs and vaccines by LHWs through compact prefilled autodisable devices (CPADs) such as Uniject to be acceptable, although the importance of training and supervision is emphasised (low certainty evidence). Some LHWs voiced concerns about possible social or legal consequences if something went wrong. These concerns were at least partly addressed through support and supervision (low certainty evidence) (Glenton, Khanna 2012). Activities that demand that the LHW is present at specific times, for instance during labour and birth, lead to irregular and unpredictable working conditions. At least one study shows that this may have direct implications for LHWs' expectations regarding incentives (low certainty evidence) (Glenton, Colvin 2012). There may be a number of challenges with referral of women in labour, including logistics and poor treatment of women at facilities (moderate certainty evidence) (Glenton, Colvin 2012).	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	While this intervention is simpler to deliver than oxytocin, significant additional work may still be needed to add this intervention to the tasks of auxiliary nurses. It is likely to require changes in regulations; and significant changes to drug supplies and training. Also, implementation would require access to a referral system with trained and equipped healthcare professionals and facilities. Significant training and supervision provided by skilled health cadres would likely be needed. However, systematic reviews of lay health worker, nurse and midwife programmes suggest that sufficient training and supervision is often lacking (Glenton, Colvin 2012; Colvin 2012; Rashidian 2012). Annex: page 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 20 (Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)	