

4.1 EVIDENCE BASE:

Should AUXILIARY NURSES diagnose preterm pre-labour rupture of membranes (pPROM) and deliver initial treatment of injectable antibiotics, using a standard syringe, before referral?

Problem: Poor access to injectable antibiotics for preterm PROM

Option: Auxiliary nurses delivering injectable antibiotics 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
BENEFITS & HARMS 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.	
	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes □ □ □ □		
	What is the certainty of the anticipated effects?	Very Low Moderate High No direct evidence □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
	Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes		
RESOURCE USE	Are the resources required small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Main resource requirements	
			Resource Settings in which auxiliary nurses already provide other care	
			Training e.g. two weeks of training for auxiliary nurses to diagnosis and manage, including diagnosis of amniotic fluid volume by ultrasound where available. This assumes proficiency in diagnosing pregnancy, assessing gestational age, and assessing leakage of amniotic fluid through observation and simple pH testing	
			Supervision and monitoring Regular supervision by a midwife or doctor	
			Supplies Antibiotics, equipment needed for diagnosis, e.g. litmus paper. Ultrasound equipment in some settings	
			Referral Transportation, adequate referral centre	



	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: A systematic review (Rashidian 2012) exploring factors that influence the success of doctor-nurse substitution suggests that the acceptability of this intervention to key stakeholders may be mixed: Nurses may be motivated to take on new tasks by increased recognition and job satisfaction (moderate certainty evidence). Recipients may regard nurses as more accessible and better at listening than doctors (moderate certainty evidence), but may prefer doctors for some medical tasks (low certainty evidence). Doctors may welcome the contribution of nurses where it reduces doctors' workloads (moderate certainty evidence) and may be comfortable with nurse prescribing, believing that it improves continuity of care (low certainty evidence). However, doctors and other health workers may be unwilling to relinquish final responsibilities in relation to other health workers may be a challenge (low certainty evidence). Annex: page 43 (Rashidian 2012) 	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	The intervention requires relatively few supplies (antibiotics and simple diagnostic tools). In addition, it is simple to deliver and requires only a relatively small amount of training. Regular supervision needs to be in place, and adequate referral to a higher level of care for further management may also be necessary. However, systematic reviews of lay health worker, nurse and midwife programmes suggest that sufficient training and supervision is often lacking (Glenton, Colvin 2012; Rashidian 2012; Colvin 2012). In some settings, changes to norms or regulations may be needed to allow auxiliary nurses to prescribe and deliver injectable antibiotics. Annex: page 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 20 (Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)	