

## 10.1. EVIDENCE BASE:

## Should NON-SPECIALIST DOCTORS perform external cephalic version (ECV) for breech presentation at term?

Problem: Poor access to ECV

Option: Non-specialist doctors performing ECV

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	One systematic review searche (Hofmeyr GJ, 2010). The revie and non-specialist doctors. The and caesarean section (moder evidence). However, it may ma						
	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	review also notes that there is not enough evidence from randomised trials to assess complications of external cephalic version at term. Large observational studies suggest that complications are rare.						
	NATI 41 41			No ECV (per 1000)	ECV (per 1000)	Difference (per 1000)	Certainty of the anticipated effect		
	What is the certainty of the	Very Low Moderate High No direct varies low	Non-cephalic births	756	348	408 fewer	⊕⊕⊕ Moderate		
	anticipated effects?		Caesarean section	296	187	109 fewer	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate		
BENEF!	Are the		Neonatal admission	111	40	71 fewer	⊕⊕○○ Low		
_	desirable effects large relative to the	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Perinatal death	8	3	5 fewer	⊕⊕○○ Low		
	undesirable effects?		Annex: page 3 (Hofmeyr 2010)						
RESOURCE USE		No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes □ □ □ ☑ □	Resource	Settings in wh	Settings in which non-specialist doctors already provide other care				
	Are the resources		Training	E.g. 1-2 weeks of practice training to assess foetal position and perform ECV					
	required small?		Supervision and monitoring	Regular supervision by senior doctor					
			Supplies	Talcum powder	Talcum powder. If ultrasound is available it may be helpful.				
			Referral	Transportation to a centre where 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	The resources required for non-specialist doctors to perform ECV are small and the available evidence suggests important benefits.	
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to most stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	<ul> <li>Evidence on the acceptability of non-specialist doctors performing ECV was not reviewed.</li> <li>The following factors should be considered:</li> <li>Basic training in obstetrics is part of core medical training in most settings and, in many settings, non-specialist doctors provide routine care for women during pregnancy. This could be extended to include ECV where indicated</li> <li>Women are likely to consider the option acceptable, particularly in settings where access to specialist doctors is limited and / or most routine pregnancy care is conducted by non-specialist doctors</li> <li>Where ECV is currently conducted largely by specialist doctors (obstetricians), this group may not consider the option acceptable or safe. In some settings this shifting of tasks may also have revenue implications for specialist doctors. However, general medical and midwife professional associations are unlikely to object to this option</li> </ul>	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes □ □ □ □ □	The intervention requires very few supplies. In addition, it is unlikely to require changes to norms or regulations.  Some training and supervision is needed, and adequate referral to a higher level of care for further management may also be necessary, for instance if a caesarean section is needed.	