

12.2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Should AUXILIARY NURSES initiate and maintain injectable contraceptives using a standard syringe?

Problem: Poor access to contraception
Option: Auxiliary nurses initiating and maintaining injectable contraceptives using a standard syringe
Comparison: Care delivered by other cadres or no care
Setting: Community/primary health care settings in LMICs with poor access to health professionals

| Recommendation | <i>We recommend against the option</i> | <i>We suggest considering the option with targeted monitoring and evaluation</i> | <i>We recommend the option</i> |
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| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | We recommend the use of auxiliary nurses to deliver injectable contraceptives using a standard syringe with targeted monitoring and evaluation. | | |
| Justification | There is insufficient evidence on the effectiveness of this intervention. However, this intervention may be a cost-effective, acceptable and feasible approach to making injectable contraceptives available more widely. In addition, the delivery of injections is part of auxiliary nurse practice in a number of settings. | | |
| Implementation considerations | <p>The following should be considered when using auxiliary nurses to deliver injectable contraceptives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relevant professional bodies should be involved in the planning and implementation of the intervention to ensure acceptability among affected health workers - The distribution of roles and responsibilities between auxiliary nurses and other health workers needs to be made clear, including through regulations and job descriptions - Changes in regulations may be necessary to support any changes in auxiliary nurses' scope of practice - Implementation needs to be in the context of a comprehensive remuneration scheme, in which salaries or incentives reflect any changes in scope of practice. Giving incentives for certain tasks but not for others may negatively affect the work that is carried out - Supplies need to be secure - Responsibility for supervision needs to be clear and supervision needs to be regular and supportive - Because of the sensitivity of sexual and contraceptive issues, planners should consider whether health workers promoting or delivering reproductive health services to women should also be women. It may also be an advantage to ensure that relevant training of female health workers is carried out by females - Auxiliary nurses and their supervisors need to receive appropriate initial and ongoing training, including in communicating with recipients and in side effects of different contraceptive methods. Training needs to reinforce that auxiliary nurses should avoid introducing their own criteria for determining who should receive contraception - Auxiliary nurses need to be trained in confidentiality issues and recipients need to be made aware that their interactions with health workers regarding contraception are confidential. | | |
| Monitoring and evaluation | Implementation should include monitoring of the standard of counselling on contraceptive choices. | | |
| Research priorities | | | |