

12.6. EVIDENCE BASE:

Should AUXILIARY NURSES perform vasectomy?

Problem: Poor access to contraception

Option: Auxiliary nurses performing vasectomy 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
Are the anticipated desirable effects large?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A systematic review (Polus 2012a) searched for studies that assessed the effects and safety of task shifting for family planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another 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, neither of these reviews identified any studies that assessed the effects of using auxiliary nurses to perform vasectomy. 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			
		Main resource requirements		
		Resource	Settings in which auxiliary nurses already provide other care	
Are the resources	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Training	Practice-based training in vasectomy technique. Auxiliary nurses are not normally trained in surgical techniques during their graduate studies. Training needs may therefore be relatively substantial	
required small?		Supervision and monitoring	Regular supervision by senior midwife or doctor	
		Supplies	Surgical instruments, antiseptic solution (vasectomy), suture material, surgical facility / theatre, resuscitation equipment	
		Referral	To a referral centre for failed vasectomies and / or complications	
	Are the anticipated desirable effects large? Are the anticipated undesirable effects small? What is the certainty of the anticipated effects? Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	Are the anticipated desirable effects large? Are the anticipated undesirable effects small? What is the certainty of the anticipated effects? Are the desirable effects? No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies yes Varies yes Varies yes Varies yes Varies	Are the anticipated desirable effects small? What is the certainty of the desirable effects? Are the desirable e	Are the anticipated desirable effects large? Are the anticipated undesirable effects and safety of task shifting for family planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects and safety of task shifting for family planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects and safety of task shifting for family planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects of middle providers, including auxiliary nurses, in improving the delivery of the effects and safety of task shifting for family planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects of middle providers, including auxiliary nurses, in improving the delivery of the effects of middle providers, including auxiliary nurses, in improving the delivery of the effects of using auxiliary nurses to perform vasectomy. We are therefore unable to draw any conclusions about the desirable or undesirable effects of this intervention. Are the desirable or undesirable effects of this intervention. Are the most of the probably uncertain Probably Vise Varies probable of the prob



	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 insufficient 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) Doctors may welcome the contribution of nurses where it reduces doctors' workloads (moderate certainty evidence). They may welcome the transfer of certain repetitive tasks to nurses (e.g. pap smears) and nurses seem to be happy with these tasks However, a lack of clarity about nurse roles and responsibilities in relation to other health workers may be a challenge (low certainty evidence) A review of country case studies of task shifting for family planning (Polus 2012b), which mainly included LHW programmes, suggests that some health workers may introduce their own criteria when determining who should receive contraceptives, including criteria tied to the recipient's marital status and age. Other factors that may affect the uptake of the intervention are primarily tied to the contraceptives themselves rather than the use of specific types of health workers, including a lack of knowledge about different methods of contraception; religious and other beliefs regarding family planning; a fear of side effects, and service fees. Annex: page 43 (Rashidian 2012); page 63 (Polus 2012b)	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	The intervention requires relatively well-equipped facilities, including access to surgical instruments, surgical facility / theatre and resuscitation equipment. In addition, changes to norms or regulations may be needed to allow auxiliary nurses to perform vasectomy. Training and regular supervision is also needed, and adequate referral to a higher level of care for further management may be necessary. However, a review of country case studies of task shifting for family planning (Polus 2012b) suggests that auxiliary nurses lacked confidence in their skills, partly because they had insufficient opportunities to practice these skills in settings were demand was low. In addition, systematic reviews of lay health worker, nurse and midwife programmes suggest that sufficient training and supervision is often lacking (moderate certainty evidence) (Glenton, Colvin 2012, Rashidian 2012, Colvin 2012). Annex: page 63 (Polus 2012b); page 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 20 (Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)	