

## 12.2. EVIDENCE BASE:

## Should AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES initiate and maintain injectable contraceptives using a standard syringe?

Problem: Poor access to contraception

**Option**: Auxiliary nurse midwives 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

	CRITERIA	JUDGEMENT	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS AND QUERIES
	Are the anticipated desirable effects large?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A contact time in a (Dalor 2010), a contact to the discrete the total contact time the discrete time to the contact time to the contact time time to the contact time time time time time time time tim	
THE OPTIONS	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A systematic review (Polus 2012a) searched for studies that assessed the efamily planning delivery in low and middle income countries. Another system assessed the effects of midlevel providers, including auxiliary nurse midwive care services (Lassi 2012). Neither of these reviews identified any studies the auxiliary nurse midwives to deliver injectable contraceptives using a standar draw any conclusions about the desirable or undesirable effects of this	atic review searched for studies that s, in improving the delivery of health at assessed the effects of using d syringe. We are therefore unable to
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE	What is the certainty of the anticipated effects?	Very     Low     Moderate     High direct evidence     No direct evidence       □     □     □     □     □     □	Indirect evidence: Another systematic review (Oladapo 2012) assessed the contraceptives to women of reproductive age. This review identified one stureceived DMPA from LHWs using 'autodisable' syringes (it was not clear who uncertain whether LHWs delivering injectable contraceptives improves contraceptives.	e effects of <u>LHWs</u> delivering injectable ly from Uganda in which women ether this was a CPAD device). It is aceptive uptake and maintains safety
BENE	Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	and patient satisfaction because the quality of the evidence from this study i	s very low.
			Main resource requirements	
RESOURCE USE	Are the	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies	Resource Settings in which auxiliary nurse midwicare	es already provide other
	resources required small?	no yes \tag{\text{Varies}}	Training 1-2 weeks of practice-based training in injection contraceptive methods and promotion	ction techniques and in
	Juii i		Supervision and monitoring Regular supervision by midwife or nurse	
			Supplies Injectable contraceptives, syringes, sterile	solution, robust supply chain



	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 midwife 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 recipients appreciate the easy access that community-based or home-based provision of contraceptives provides and appreciate the use of female health workers in the delivery of contraceptives. However, the review also 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, service fees; and a lack of support from husbands.  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 very few supplies (injectable contraceptives, syringes, sterile solution). However, changes to drug supplies may be needed and the intervention is also likely to require changes to norms or regulations.  Training, including in communication about family planning, and supervision is necessary. However, a review of country case studies of task shifting for family planning (Polus 2012b) suggests that <a href="mailto:auxiliary nurses">auxiliary nurses</a> 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 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 20 (Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)	