

11.7 EVIDENCE BASE:

Should NURSES perform vacuum extraction during childbirth?

Problem: Poor access to vacuum extraction Option: Nurses performing vacuum extraction

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	One systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects of nurse-led primary care compared to care that was given by primary care doctors (Laurant 2012). However, this review did not identify any studies that specifically assessed the effects of nurses performing vacuum extraction. We are therefore unable to draw any conclusions about the desirable or undesirable effects of this intervention.			
E OPTIONS	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes □ □ □ □	to doctors for the d	e: entify a number of studies, mostly from high income settings, where nurs delivery of other types of interventions. The review suggests that nurse comes while it may make no difference to other outcomes. However, th		
S OF TH	What is the certainty of	Very Low Moderate High No direct Varies	Outcomes	Impacts	Certainty of the anticipated effect	
8 HARN	the anticipated effects?	low evidence		For some outcomes, benefits in favour of nurses. For other outcomes, no differences between nurses and doctors	Very low to moderate	
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE	Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Patient mortality Process of care	No differences between nurses and primary care doctors Mixed results: some studies showed differences between nurses and primary care doctors in process of care, e.g. nurses gave more advice to patients, while others showed no differences	Moderate Very low to moderate	
				Patients were significantly more satisfied with nurses compared with primary care doctors. Also, patients preferred significantly more often to see a nurse rather than a primary care doctor.	Very low to moderate	
			Annex: page 6 (Laurant 2012)			
	Are the resources required small?		Main resource requirements			
JSE		No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Resource	Settings in which nurses already provide other care		
SCE L			Training	E.g. 1-2 weeks of practice-based training to use a vacuu	um extraction device	
RESOURCE USE			Supervision and n	monitoring Regular supervision by senior midwife or doctor	Regular supervision by senior midwife or doctor	
RE,			Supplies	Vacuum extraction device, equipment for neonatal resus	scitation	
			Referral	Transportation to a 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. Indirect evidence from the review referred to above (Laurant 2012) suggests that, compared to doctor-led care: Overall, studies showed lower costs for nurse-led care Consultation length was longer for nurses For the frequency of consultations, results were mixed For most studies there were no differences in the use of healthcare services and prescriptions	
ACCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to most stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A systematic review of doctor-nurse substitution (Rashidian 2012) did not identify any studies that evaluated the acceptability of vacuum extraction when performed by nurses. We are therefore uncertain about the acceptability of this intervention to key stakeholders. Indirect evidence: For other maternal and child health interventions, the same review suggests that: Nurses may be motivated to offer advanced care by increased recognition and job satisfaction (moderate certainty evidence) Recipients may regard nurses as more accessible and better at listening and caring than doctors (moderate certainty evidence). However, some recipients may have concerns about nurses' competence and willingness to provide high quality care compared to doctors (low certainty evidence). In addition, for tasks that are more "medical" in nature, recipients may prefer doctors over nurses (low certainty evidence) Doctors were generally satisfied with the contribution of nurses to maternal and child health care, although some concerns were raised (low certainty evidence). Doctors may welcome the contribution of nurses where it reduces doctors' workloads (moderate certainty evidence). However, an increase in nurse autonomy may negatively affect or produce negative reactions among other professions, including doctors and midwives, who for instance may be unwilling t o relinquish final responsibility for patient care. A lack of clarity about nurse roles and responsibilities in relation to other health workers may also be a challenge (low certainty evidence)	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies yes	The intervention requires a vacuum extraction device and equipment for neonatal resuscitation. Some training and supervision is needed, and adequate referral to a higher level of care for further management may also be necessary. However, (Rashidian 2012) suggests that nurses may be unprepared or not adequately trained or supervised when they are given advanced and substitution roles (low certainty). In some settings, changes to norms or regulations may be needed to allow nurses to perform vacuum extraction. Annex: page 43 (Rashidian 2012)	