

10.1. RECOMMENDATION:

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

Recommendation	We recommend against the option	We suggest considering the option with targeted monitoring and evaluation	We recommend the option			
		✓				
	We suggest considering the use of non-specialist doctors to perform ECV for breech presentation at term with targeted monitoring and evaluation					
Justification	The available evidence suggests that the use of non-specialist doctors to perform ECV has important benefits, and is likely to be acceptable and feasible.					
Implementation considerations	The following should be considered when using non-specialist doctors to deliver ECV: The relevant professional bodies should be involved in the planning and implementation of the intervention to ensure acceptability among affected health workers Clear scopes of practice are needed, and these need to be implemented at all levels of the health system. Linked to this, the distribution of roles and responsibilities between non-specialist doctors and other health workers needs to be made clear Supervision and support need to be in place Referral systems need to function well, i.e. financial, logistical (e.g. transport) and relational barriers need to be addressed Non-specialist doctors need to receive appropriate training 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					
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation should assess providers' confidence to deliver the procedure; success rate of procedure; any complications					
Research priorities						



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	
	Are the anticipated desirable effects large?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	One systematic review search (Hofmeyr GJ, 2010). The revie and non-specialist doctors. The and caesarean section (moder evidence). However, it may ma					
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE OPTIONS	Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	review also notes that there is external cephalic version at ter					
			Outcomes	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	
	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)					
			Main resource requirements	:				
RESOURCE USE			Resource	Settings in which non-specialist doctors already provide other care				
	Are the resources	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Training	E.g. 1-2 weeks of practice training to assess foetal position and perform ECV				
SOU	required small?		Supervision and monitoring	Regular supervision by senior doctor				
R			Supplies	Talcum powder. If ultrasound is available it may be helpful.				
			Referral	Transportation	to a centre where	CeMOC is availab	ble	



	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	 Evidence on the acceptability of non-specialist doctors performing ECV was not reviewed. The following factors should be considered: 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 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 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 	
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.	