

8.2. RECOMMENDATION:
Should AUXILIARY NURSES deliver antibiotics for neonatal sepsis using a compact, prefilled, autodisable device (CPAD) such as Uniject?
Problem: Poor access to treatment for neonatal sepsis

Option: Auxiliary nurses delivering antibiotics for neonatal sepsis using CPAD

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 only in the context of rigorous research</i>	<i>We recommend the option</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- We suggest considering this option only in the context of rigorous research. We suggest evaluating this intervention where auxiliary nurses are already an established cadre, where clear clinical protocols are available and where a well-functioning referral system is in place or can be put in place.		
Justification	There is insufficient evidence on the effectiveness of auxiliary nurses delivering antibiotics for neonatal sepsis using a CPAD, and its feasibility is uncertain. However, this intervention may be acceptable and may reduce inequalities by extending care to underserved populations. Also, giving intramuscular and intravenous injections are generally within the standard competencies of auxiliary nurses. We therefore suggest considering the option in the context of rigorous research.		
Implementation considerations	Not applicable		
Monitoring and evaluation			
Research priorities	Studies are needed to assess the effects and the acceptability of using auxiliary nurses to diagnose sepsis and deliver injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis using a CPAD		

8.2. EVIDENCE BASE:

Should AUXILIARY NURSES deliver antibiotics for neonatal sepsis, using a compact, prefilled, autodisable device (CPAD) such as Uniject?

Problem: Poor access to treatment for neonatal sepsis
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CRITERIA	JUDGEMENT	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS AND QUERIES										
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE OPTIONS	<p>Are the anticipated desirable effects large?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>A 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, this review did not identify any studies that assessed the effects of using auxiliary nurses for this intervention. We are therefore unable to draw any conclusions about the desirable or undesirable effects of this intervention.</p> <p>Indirect evidence: A systematic review of the effects of lay health workers (Lewin 2012) identified a number of trials from LMIC settings where packages of care were delivered by LHWs. In one trial, the package included LHWs injecting procaine penicillin and gentamicin to treat sick neonates, apparently using a standard syringe. The trial did not report any adverse effects of LHWs using injectable antibiotics. Overall, the trials suggest that these packages of care may lead to a reduction in neonatal mortality (moderate certainty evidence) and child mortality (low certainty evidence).</p> <p>Annex: page 10 (Lewin 2012 – Table 2)</p>											
	<p>Are the anticipated undesirable effects small?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>												
	<p>What is the certainty of the anticipated effects?</p> <p>Very low <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> No direct evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>												
	<p>Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>												
RESOURCE USE	<p>Are the resources required small?</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Main resource requirements</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Resource</th> <th>Settings in which auxiliary nurses already provide other care</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>1-2 weeks of practice-based training in injection techniques and in diagnosing and managing neonatal sepsis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supervision and monitoring</td> <td>Regular supervision by midwife or nurse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplies</td> <td>Antibiotic CPAD, sterile solution, robust supply chain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Referral</td> <td>Transportation, adequate referral centre offering neonatal care</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Resource	Settings in which auxiliary nurses already provide other care	Training	1-2 weeks of practice-based training in injection techniques and in diagnosing and managing neonatal sepsis	Supervision and monitoring	Regular supervision by midwife or nurse	Supplies	Antibiotic CPAD, sterile solution, robust supply chain	Referral	Transportation, adequate referral centre offering neonatal care	
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CRITERIA	JUDGEMENT	EVIDENCE	COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Is the incremental cost small relative to the benefits?	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>	Uncertain as there is no direct evidence on effectiveness	
ACCEPTABILITY Is the option acceptable to most stakeholders?	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Indirect evidence: Three systematic reviews (Glenton, Khanna 2012; Glenton, Colvin 2012, Rashidian 2012) explored factors that influence the success of task-shifting to <u>lay health workers and nurses</u>. These reviews suggest that the acceptability of such programmes to key stakeholders may be mixed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurses may be motivated to take on new tasks by increased recognition and job satisfaction (moderate certainty evidence) (Rashidian 2012). • Recipients, LHWs and other health workers may find the delivery of drugs and vaccines, including antibiotics for neonatal sepsis, by LHWs through compact prefilled autodisable devices (CPADs) such as Uniject to be acceptable, although the importance of training and supervision is emphasised (low certainty evidence). Some LHWs voiced concerns about possible social or legal consequences if something went wrong. These concerns were at least partly addressed through support and supervision (low certainty evidence) (Glenton, Khanna 2012). • Activities that demand that the LHW is present at specific times may lead to changes in working conditions. At least one study shows that this may have direct implications for LHWs' expectations regarding incentives (low certainty evidence) (Glenton, Colvin 2012). <p>Annex: page 33 (Glenton, Khanna 2012); page 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)</p>	
FEASIBILITY Is the option feasible to implement?	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/> Probably no <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Varies <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Significant additional work may be required to add the intervention to the tasks of auxiliary nurses. It is likely to require changes in regulations; significant changes to drug supplies and training; and validation of appropriate treatment algorithms. Also, implementation would require access to a referral system with trained and equipped healthcare professionals and facilities.</p> <p>Significant training and supervision provided by skilled health cadres would likely be needed. However, systematic reviews of lay health worker, nurse and midwife programmes suggest that sufficient training and supervision is often lacking (Glenton, Colvin 2012; Rashidian 2012; Colvin 2012).</p> <p>Annex: page 26 (Glenton, Colvin 2012); page 20 (Colvin 2012); page 43 (Rashidian 2012)</p>	