

11.7. EVIDENCE BASE:

Should MIDWIVES perform vacuum extraction during childbirth?

Problem: Poor access to assisted delivery Option: Midwives 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
BENEFITS & HARMS OF THE OPTIONS	Are the anticipated desirable effects large?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	A systematic review searched for studies that assessed the effects of midlevel providers, including midwives, in improving the delivery of health care services (Lassi 2012). However, this review did not identify any studies that assessed the effects of midwives performing vacuum extraction. 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	Indirect evidence: The review (Lassi 2012) did identify a number of other studies, all from high income settings, in which midwives delivered antenatal, intrapartum and postpartum care, although it is not clear precisely what services this care included. The review suggests that midwife-led care may improve several health outcomes while it may make no difference to other outcomes. However, the certainty of this evidence varies. Similar findings were seen in another systematic review on the effects of midwife care (Hatem 2008)	
	Are the desirable effects large relative to the undesirable effects?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	Annex: page 4 (Lassi 2012)	
RESOURCE USE			Main resource requirements	
	A una Alba		Resource Settings in which midwives already provide other care	
	Are the resources	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies	Training E.g. 1-2 weeks of practice training to use a vacuum extraction device	
	required small?		Supervision and monitoring Regular supervision by senior midwife or doctor	
			Supplies Vacuum extraction device, equipment for neonatal resuscitation	
			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.	
CCEPTABILITY	Is the option acceptable to most stakeholders?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no yes	 A systematic review of task-shifting in midwifery programmes (Colvin 2012) did not identify any studies that evaluated the acceptability of vacuum extraction when performed by midwives. We are therefore uncertain about the acceptability of this intervention to key stakeholders. Indirect evidence: For other midwife-delivered interventions, the same review suggests the following: Mothers and midwives are more likely to accept task-shifting initiatives if they increase the midwives' ability to provide more holistic and continuous care (moderate certainty evidence) Midwives may also be motivated by being "upskilled" as it can potentially lead to increased status, promotion opportunities and increased job satisfaction (moderate certainty evidence) However, midwives may not readily accept a mode of care that is technology-focused and that views pregnancy as risky and uncertain (moderate certainty evidence). They may also be less likely to accept tasks that increase the involvement of others in clinical care. In addition, midwives may be concerned about the increased liability that may accompany new tasks (moderate certainty evidence) Doctors may be skeptical about the extension of midwifery roles in obstetric care, although doctors who worked closely with midwives tended to have better attitudes towards them (low certainty). A lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities between midwives and other health worker cadres, as well as status and power differences may also lead to poor working relationships and 'turf battles' (moderate certainty evidence) Annex: page 20 (Colvin 2012) 	
FEASIBILITY	Is the option feasible to implement?	No Probably Uncertain Probably Yes Varies no 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, a systematic review (Colvin 2012) suggests that ongoing support, training and supervision was often insufficient in midwife taskshifting programmes (moderate certainty evidence). In some settings, changes to norms or regulations may be needed to allow midwives to perform vacuum extraction. Annex: page20 (Colvin 2012)	