







TASK SHIFTING: GOOD FOR WOMEN BUT WHAT ABOUT THE PROVIDERS?

Shanon McNab, David Lusale, Yotham Phiri, Helen de Pinho October 21, 2015





Outline

- Advanced Associate Clinicians
- Task shifting for EmOC

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- Zambian MLP Research
- Findings
- Implications









Advanced Level Associate Clinicians

A professional clinician with advanced competencies to diagnose and manage the most common medical, maternal, child health and surgical conditions, including obstetric and gynaecological surgery (e.g. caesarian sections). Advanced level associate clinicians are generally trained for 4 to 5 years postsecondary education in established higher education institutions and/or 3 years post initial associate clinician training. The clinicians are registered and their practice is regulated by their national or subnational regulatory authority

- Assistant medical officer (Tanzania)
- Clinical officer (Malawi)
- Medical licentiate practitioner (Zambia)
- Health officer (Ethiopia),
- Physician assistant,
- Surgical technician,
- Medical technician.
- Non-physician clinician





Task Shifting for CEmOC: Increasing access to c/sections

- Acute human resource shortage
- Inequitable distribution: focus on rural deficits
- Many countries have failed to meet MDG 4
- Strategies to address HR shortages have included task shifting for c/sections







Implementation Research Goal

To develop implementation guidance notes to support national level decision makers in countries seeking to implement task shifting to increase access to caesarean section.





Zambia

Population: roughly 14 million

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• MMR: 280

C/section rate: 3%

Skilled birth attendance: 47%

Health worker gap: 56-59%









Medical Licentiate Practitioner (MLP) Research

Who are they?

- Clinical Officers with at least 3 years of clinical practice in a rural facility
- Until 2014 there was an advanced diploma course now a BSc is awarded
- 3 years training in advanced clinical skills:
 - pediatrics,
 - obstetrics & gynecology
 - Internal medicine
 - Surgery (including c/section)





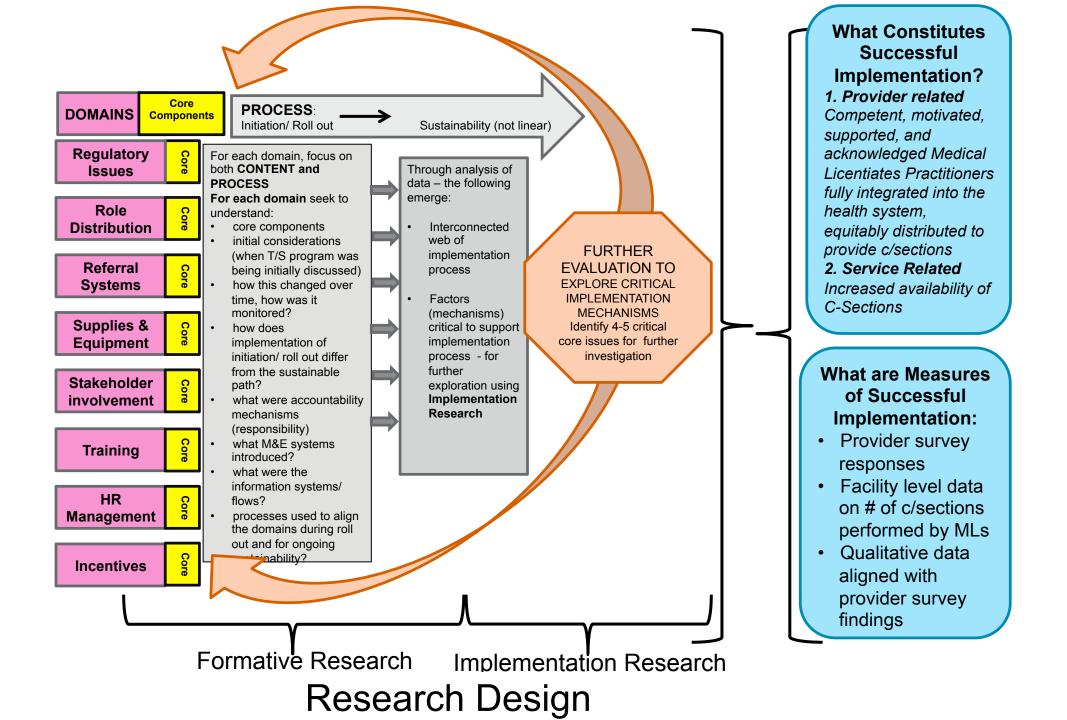




Definition of Successful Associate Clinician Program

Provider related: Competent, motivated, supported and acknowledged Medical Licentiates fully integrated into the health system, equitably distributed to provide quality care

Service related: expanded access to EmOC and other critical clinical health services







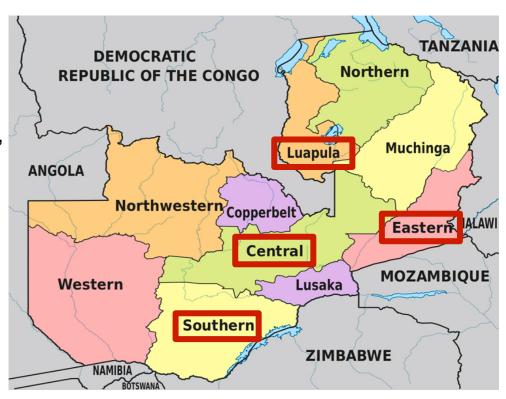
Mixed methods approach

Qualitative Data Collection (61 total):

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- 4 provinces
- Key informants included: MLPs, District Medical Officers, Provincial Medical Officers, MLP supervisors, Trainers/lecturers, interns, professional associations, MOH representatives, and the regulatory bodies.
- MLP Provider Survey
 - 97 completed surveys, 76.4% response rate
- Facility C-Section Data
 - 11 facilities









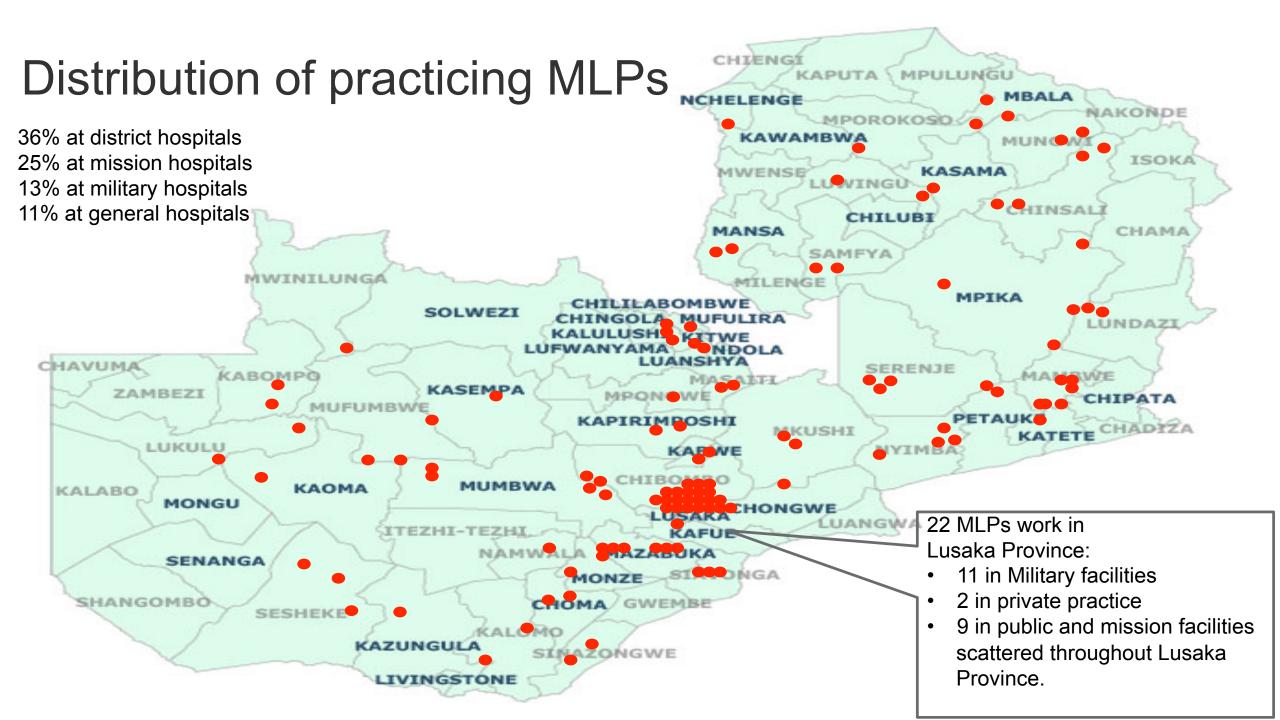
Results





Preliminary Results: Who are the MLs?

- 84% male
- Average age 42 years
- Average of 8.5 years practicing as Clinical Officers
- 85% felt they had received adequate training during diploma course
- Work an average of 56.3 hours/week
- Serve as the only clinician at the facility for 7.8 days/month
- Were 'on call' 11 days/month







Signal Functions Conducted in the Last 3 Months

	Procedure	MLP Yes (%)	
Г	Perform c/section	70.5%	
	Repair ruptured uterus	49%	
	Perform vacuum aspiration for retained products with electric or manual suction/vacuum, or curettage for retained products	67.7%	
	Perform manual removal of placenta	73.7%	
	Perform forceps or vacuum delivery	65.3%	
	Newborn resuscitation with bag and mask	76%	
	Administer blood transfusion	69.1%	
	Administer magnesium sulphate or anticonvulsants for management of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia	72.9%	
	Administer parenteral (intravenous or intramuscular) antibiotics	82.8%	



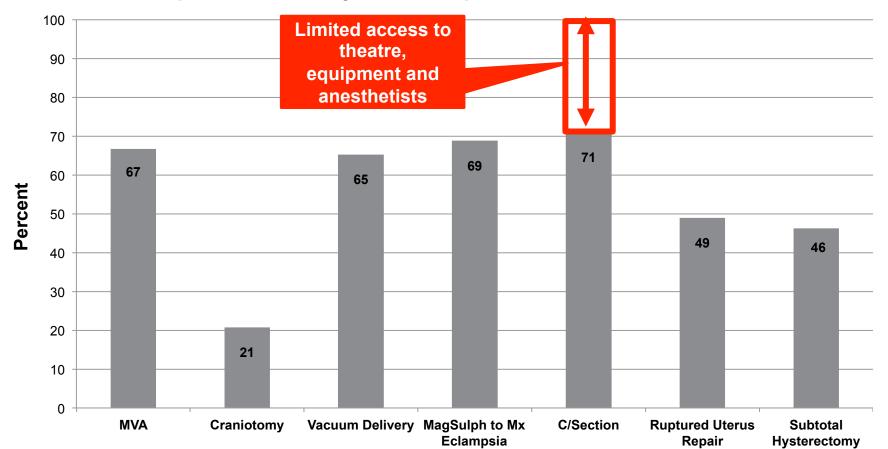


Improved Efficiencies in Health System

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Obstetric Procedures performed by MLs in past 3 months

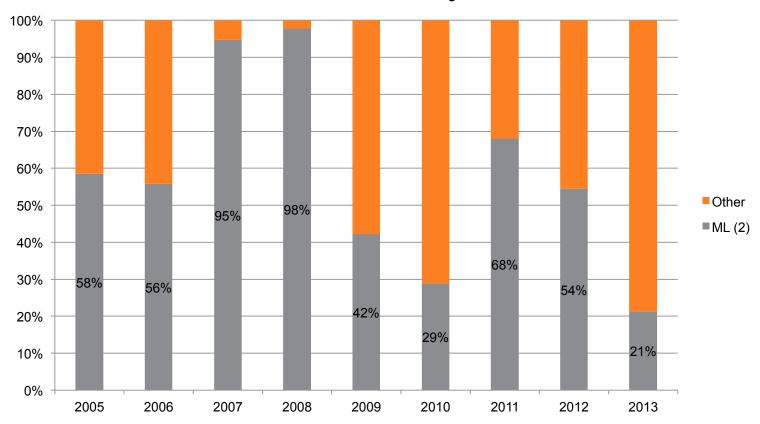






C-Section Data

% of C-Sections by Staff









Enabling Environment for Effective Service Delivery

Local strategies were developed to ensure MLPs had the necessary drugs, supplies, and staff to be able to provide c/sections and other emergency surgeries.

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Equipment	n	%
Vacuum Extractor	38	39.2%
Oxygen	38	39.2%
Resuscitaire	34	35.1%
Incubator	23	23.7%
CTG	12	12.4%
Suction	8	8.2%
Supplies	n	%
Gloves	44	45.4%
Cotton/Gauze	17	17.5%
Sutures	14	14.4%
Blood	9	9.3%
Drugs	n	%
Magnesium		
Sulphate	28	29%
Antibiotics	17	18%
Misoprostol	14	14%
Oxytocin	12	12%
Hydralazine	8	8%
Naloxone	8	8%





Legal and Regulatory Issues

1. Lack of legal clarity regarding MLP official scope of work - MLPs feel legally unprotected.

2. HPCZ lack effective mechanisms to:

- monitor the quality and completion of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) of MLPs
- track the location of MLPs as they move across permanent establishments.
- 3. **ZMLPA** has played a pivotal role in advocating for an enabling statutory and work environment for MLPs.





Job Satisfaction

In general, I am satisfied with this job
 68% Agree

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- I find that my opinions are respected at work

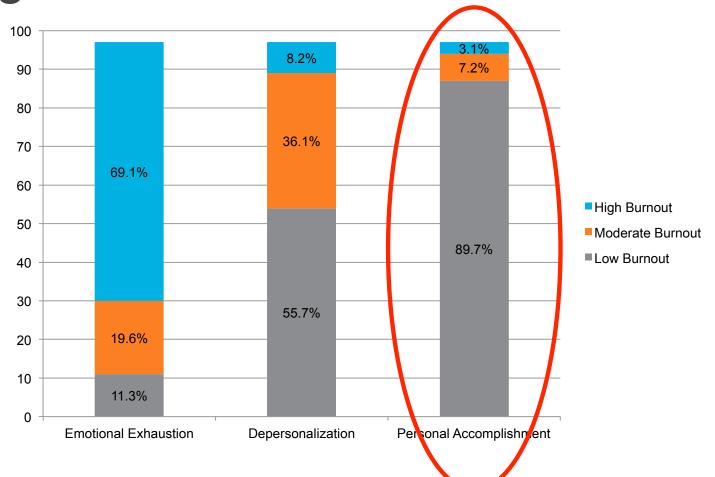
 93% Agree
- I am satisfied with the recognition I get for the work that I do
 59% Agree







Assessing ML Burnout Levels





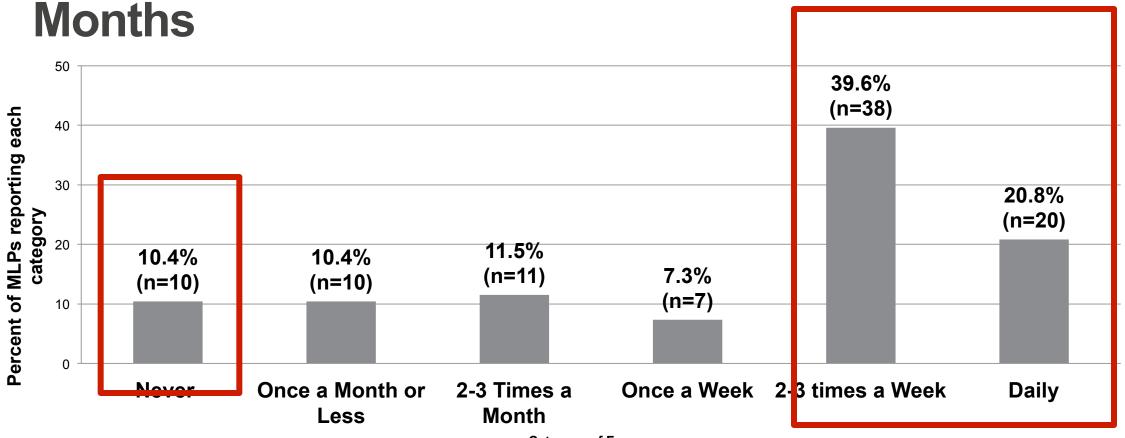






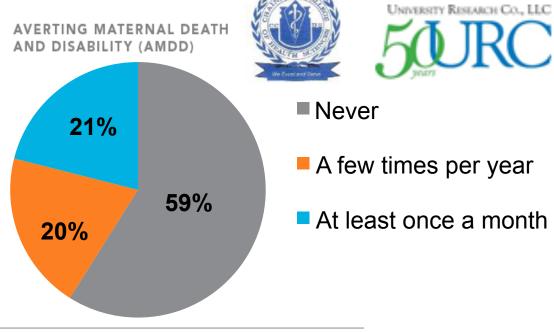


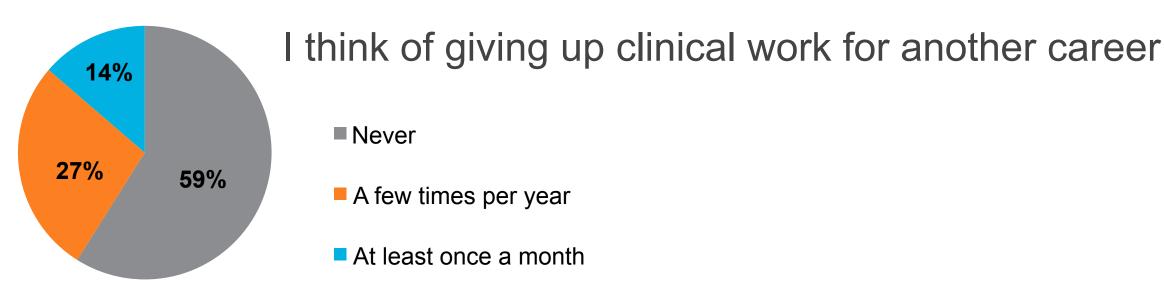
Frequency MLPs Reported Being On-Call in Past 6



Category of Frequency

I regret my decision to become an ML



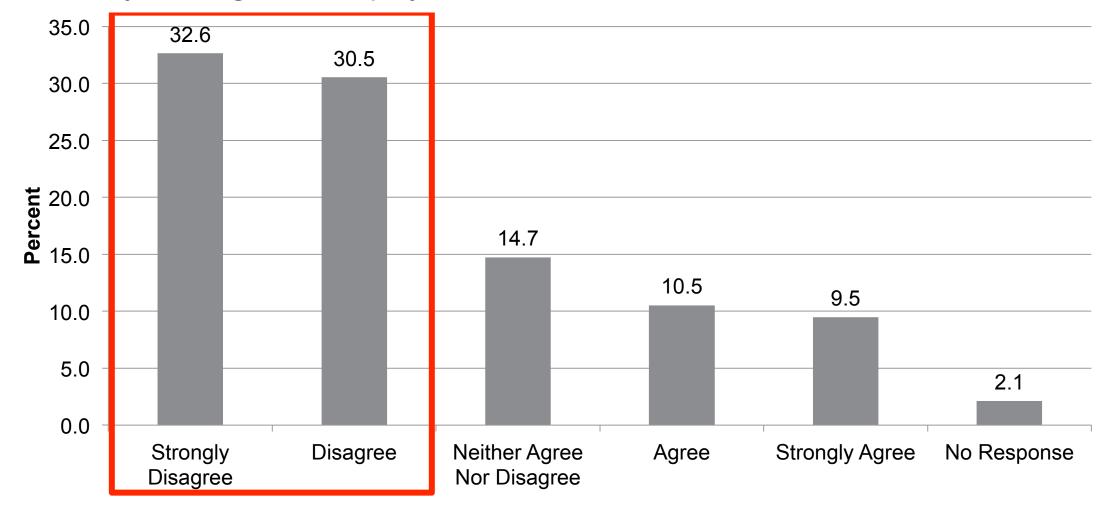






Retention

I am actively seeking other employment







Individual Motivating Factors

1. The main motivating factor for MLPs to apply to the program was the desire to **have the skills necessary** to provide reproductive health services to women in the rural areas where they had been working.

"...I applied because I wanted to improve my skills, and just to build some job satisfaction there, because I knew just being a Clinical Officer I was not doing much. I reached a stage where I would refer certain conditions to someone else, but if I have those expertise I would deal with that problem myself. So that's what compelled me to really go for this training." (MLP_18)





Individual Motivating Factors

- 2. Level of motivation closely linked to the presence of a supportive enabling environment, including when:
 - roles were clearly understood
 - skills were appropriately utilized
 - MLPs is appreciated by colleagues at district and facility level, and are regarded as vital and motivated members of the health professional team.





Drivers of the motivation

- Working for the community they once served as Clinical Officers
- Being respected and valued by facility staff and clinical teams
- Being able to treat more complications





Individual Demotivating Factors

- Lack of appreciation of MLP at the national policy level
- Inadequately defined roles and responsibilities
- 'Dead end' career pathways





of PUBLIC HEALTH

AVERTING MATERNAL DEATH AND DISABILITY (AMDD)





Short term and long term view





Short term

Have accurate JDs and SOW for the cadre



Ensure regulatory bodies match regulation with training



- Stock the district level facilities with all necessary supplies/equipment
- Match the placement of MLPs to facilities with theatres
- Give district level more autonomy to place MLPs where needed





Long term

- Training those already working in rural areas is crucial component
- Enact policies to clearly support and place MLPs in the health system
- Institute an on-call policy for MLPs
- Create a career pathway for MLPs that is transparent and feasible
- Identify ways to better support MLPs in rural facilities for CPD and retention
- Ensure adequate funding is available for hiring and retaining clinicians for the MLP training college
- Address the continuing changes to the needs/demands of next generations





Challenges to sustainability

- Motivators are not always financial and depend on context of working environment and individual
- Current leaders of the MLP association are near retirement new generations bring different perspectives
- Training is not the solution: recruitment, retention and career progression matter a lot more
- The demotivating factors are largely health systems problems
- Mobility and urbanization





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