

# Introduction of the WHO Guidelines in national programmes

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# Outline of the presentation

Guideline development process

What is adaptation

Need for adaptation

The adaptation process

Adaptation tools

# WHO guideline development process :

Evidence: Randomised trials,  
case control studies,  
observational studies, expert  
opinion

**generic practice  
guidelines**

**Adapted guideline or  
national/local policy**

**Needs**

**Resources**

**Priorities**

Adapted from:  
Cochrane  
Collaboration

# WHO Guidelines development process

Level of evidence:



Strength of recommendation:



Set of recommendations

SAFE ?  
EFFICACIOUS ?  
COST-EFFECTIVE ?  
AFFORDABLE ?  
BENEFICIAL ?  
ACCEPTABLE ?

# Lessons learnt

- Distribution of written materials and didactic educational sessions are largely ineffective and that multiple methods are needed to effectively implement new practices (Cochrane)
- guidelines are often not adapted to be appropriate to the local context
- evidence-based practice not reaching users

# The challenge: Know-Do Gap

The effective exchange and transfer of information to change and improve practice

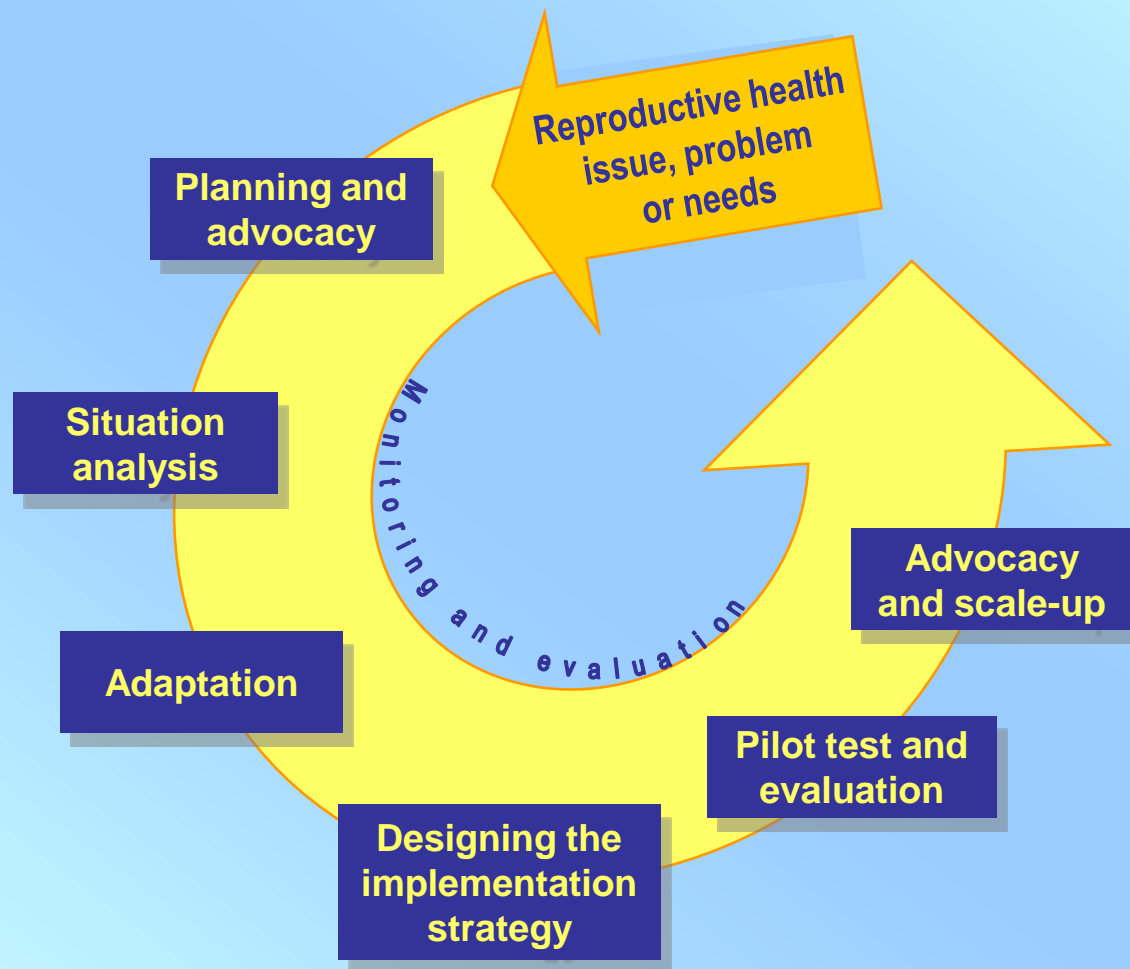


Overcoming the transfer and application of knowledge gap

To take evidence into practice



# A suggested process to introduce WHO's evidence-based guidance





# Step 1: Planning and Advocacy



- Formation of a "guideline resource team"
- Designate a coordinator
- Orientation and advocacy with key decision-makers
- Initiate monitoring and evaluation





## Step 2: Situation analysis



*Necessary for:*

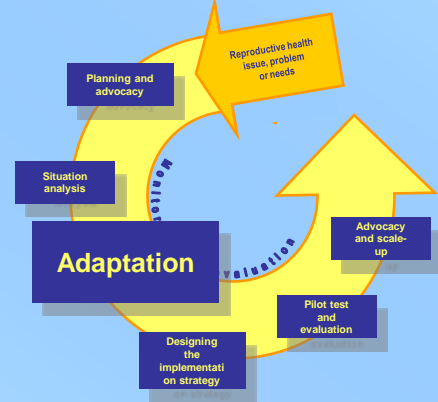
- Baseline data collection
- Identification of differences in WHO recommendations and current practices
- Identify programmatic opportunities
- Identify other factors to address
- Identify target service delivery level



# Information useful from the situation analysis:

- Current use of guidelines or tools
- Other ongoing programmes on MNH, FP
- Identifying key organizations providing services, training, etc.
- Training information
- Supervisory systems
- Contraceptive use, prevalence, method mix
- Human resources issues
- Private sector involvement
- Laws and policies affecting new practices, health worker
- Health services information (including quality of care, utilization of services)
- Availability of commodities
- Client and provider attitudes to contraception

# Step 3: Adaptation



*Adaptation is the process to transform the generic tool into an accepted tool that fits a particular country's or region's needs, circumstances and context.*



**President of Indonesia with the adapted Indonesian DMT**

# What is adaptation?

- generic guidelines to local context
- development of job aids, wall charts,
- local policies and practice
- update of existing local guidelines-communication formats to highlight new information practices

## Need for adaptation

- to ensure that the national policies and guidelines are consistent with evidence based guidance
- to ensure that guidelines address local priorities (local situation and resources)
- to make guidelines feasible to be implemented through the national health system
- to reach consensus amongst stakeholders on interventions that must be provided at different level of health care system



# Type of adaptation

- Recommended (Essential adaptation first-line antibiotic, if new information available: MTCT, malaria in HIV)
- Possible (if national policy or epidemiology is different from that assumed)
- Not Recommended ( known to be not effective or safe)

*Other adaptation : Language, format, images*

*No adaptation: following a review, country may decide not to adapt the guideline or sections of it*

# Adaptation tools

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Adaptation guide

Technical basis documents

- Citations of evidence to support the generic recommendations

- Technical considerations in reviewing the possible adaptations

- Examples of most common adaptations and references

Standards of maternal and newborn care, Reproductive Health Library, Medical Eligibility Criteria





# Expected outcomes of adaptation

- National/regional version of the guideline, incorporate sections in existing national policy or guidelines
- Job aids, wall charts
- Promotes local ownership
- Commitment of key partners
- Linkages between researchers, scientific community, programme managers and service providers... thus reducing the gap between knowledge and actual practice
- Identification of issues relating to funding, training, policy and programming

# Key issues for a successful adaptation

- Adaptation based on evidence
- Build on existing data, tools
- Consultation with all key stakeholders
- Encourage end-users participation
- Consistent with the principles of the guide
- Allow for flexibility



## Step 4: Planning implementation

*Implementation is a specified set of activities or interventions designed to ensure that new guidance is **APPLIED** within programmes and that best practices are successfully **UTILIZED** by healthcare providers*



Training in Indonesia

# Training considerations

- For the tool to be effective, training is IMPORTANT
- Training options:
  - How to use the tool
  - Counselling skills
  - Contraceptive Technology update
  - Dual protection counselling
- Studies demonstrate the importance of supportive follow-up and supervision
- Pre-service vs in-service training



# Other considerations for implementation

*Consider issues such as:*

- Production: format, costs, available budget
- Dissemination: not adequate on its own; consider dissemination with revised national guidelines
- Advocacy and orientation: to district level decision-makers and to providers; use "champions"
- Integration with other quality improvement programmes or training strategies



# The Zambia Adaptation Workshop

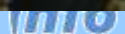


Organization



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Center for Communication Programs



International Network of Organizations

# National facilitators in Zambia

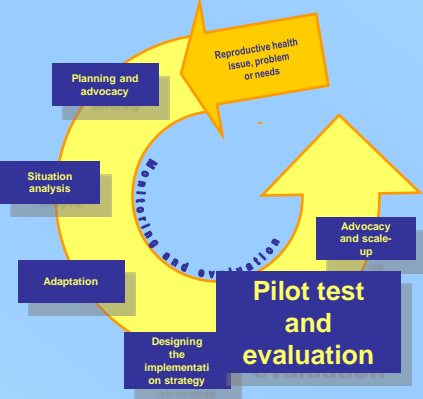




# Implementation materials



- Electronic files
- Users guide
- Adaptation guide
- Training manual
- Demonstration video
- Advocacy materials
- References

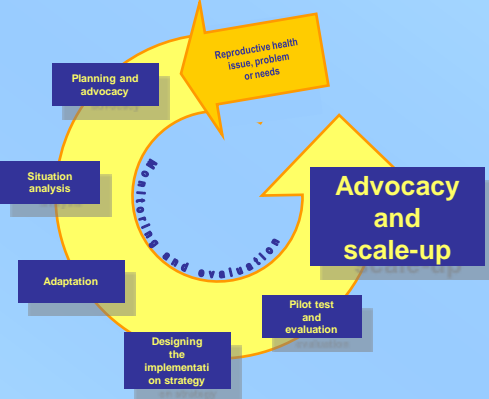


# Step 5: Pilot test and evaluation

*Pilot testing can evaluate*

- Use of the tool by providers and clients
- Impact on quality of care
- Effectiveness of training interventions
- Supervision

*Reviewing pilot test results can be used to demonstrate impact of the tool to decision-makers and stakeholders*



# Step 6: Advocacy and scale-up

## *Key lessons from scaling-up:*

- Consider different strategies: phased approach, cascade approach, "adding on" to existing programmes, etc.
- Plan scale-up from the beginning
- National guidance may need to be adapted locally
- Share lessons from pilot tests
- Involving new partners can be beneficial
- Continue to monitor and evaluate