Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) Tool F – Surgical Equipment and Procedures External Quality Assurance (EQA)					
Site Name:	_ Reviewer's Name:		Date:		
This Tool (F) aims to objectively as	sess resources and ac	ctivities related to:			
 Facilities and supplies, scree Surgical procedures for adu Postoperative care and mar Prevention of infection 	lts and adolescents		ery		
Reviewer Guidance:					
The reviewer will record observation (not wholly adequate) as noted or asked to explain in the Notes section.	n the form. In cases w				
Any additional general comments end.	may also be recorded	d in the Comments	s/Notes section at the		
For surgical services and clinical mindicators. Several key elements a An indicator may be judged adequively as problematic components, acceptable standards. When judg component(s) that require change that are sound.	are identified for the nate overall, with come even though the over though the over	reviewer as a guide nments identifying all performance m inadequate (N) ov	e during observations. the strongest areas as nay be within verall, the specific		
Please obtain permission from the consent from the client (and from		•			

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For each item below, please check the correct box in the first column to indicate whether the provider asked about or performed the item (NOT whether the answer was "Yes"). In the second column indicate whether the provider documented the result.

	Medical History		ask al	rovider bout or orm?	Did provider document the results correctly?	
Medical History – Does the client currently have or did he recently have any of the following:				N	Y	N
	F1. Any discharge from the tip of penis?					
For post- pubescent	F2. Any pain or burning on urination?					
clients	F3. Frequent urination?					
only	F4. Any swelling/redness of the foreskin or penis?					
	F5. Any ulcer or warts anywhere on penis?					
	F6. Any problems with sexual function?					
F7. Medical	History – Does the client have allergies to any medication?	•				
F8. Medical	History – Has the client had any previous surgeries? If NO, skip to I	F10.				
F9. Medical	History – Has he had any complications including prolonged bleed	ing?				
	I History – Has the client ever had prolonged bleeding after cuts, dornose bleeds?	lental				
F11. Medica	Il History – Does the client have diabetes?					
F12. Medica	History – Does the client have any history of anemia?					
	Il History – Does the client currently have any other serious chronic NOT necessary to ask about HIV status).	С				
	Il History – Does the client have a history of keloid scarring? (historontraindication to circumcision at the VMMC site)	ry of				
	Physical Exam					
F15. Physica	I Exam – Was the weight obtained? <i>If NO, skip to F17.</i>					
•	I Exam – If YES, what was the weight (kg)?					
•	I Exam – Was the temperature obtained?					
F18. Physica	I Exam – Was the blood pressure obtained?					
previous sur	I Exam – Did the examiner ask the client to point out any scars from gery or injury? (The examiner should look at any scars to ensure the shirth would be a contraindication to circumcision)					
-	I Exam – Was the penis examined, lifting and moving as needed to sides? (Done to rule out current STIs and anatomic abnormalities)					
-	I Exam – Was an attempt made to retract the foreskin and visualizer phimosis, adhesions, hypospadias/epispadias)	e the				

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F22. Physical Exam – Was the scrotum examined, lifting and moving as needed to visualize all sides? (Done to rule out disorders such as hydrocele)					
F23. Physical Exam – Was eligibility for VMMC assessed by VMMC provider? (the operating provider should always personally examine to confirm eligibility prior to beginning the procedure)					
Sources: DEDEAD Operational Guide for Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Services: A service guide for site operations: Uganda					

Sources: PEPFAR Operational Guide for Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Services: A service guide for site operations; Uganda Standard MC Record; WHO Manual for Male Circumcision under Local Anesthesia.

Surgical Preparation and Procedures

All questions should be answered YES if the item is fully complete, and NO if any part is not.

Surgical Preparation and Procedures	Υ	N	Notes
Note: Local anesthetic may be injected before or after skin preparation. If adhesions or phimosis prevent the provider from easily retracting the foreskin, local anesthetic should be administered and given time to take effect prior to retracting the foreskin or separating adhesions and commencing skin preparation.			
24. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Was the client's name and age verified?			
25. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Was consent verified?			
F26. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider correctly perform all surgical scrub elements?			
F27. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider remove all jewelry? (If no jewelry worn, write N/A in the notes section).			
F28. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider first wash his/her hands and arms up to the elbow with non-medicated soap?			
F29. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider scrub with medicated soap or alcohol including all sides of each finger?			
F30. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider keep his/her hands above the elbows until gloved?			
F31. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider avoid touching anything, except drying towel, until gloved?			
F32. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider don gloves without letting skin touch the outer surface?			
F33. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider replace gloves if punctured? (If NO puncture, write N/A in the notes section).			
34. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Was the client asked whether they were allergic to iodine antiseptic prior to applying povidone-iodine (7.5% - 10%), and if allergic, was or chlorhexidine gluconate (2% - 4%) used instead?			
F35. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did provider check for physiological adhesions and if adhesions are detected, does provider			

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administer anesthesia before continuing cleaning? In case of adhesions, SKIP to question F46, follow anesthesia questions, then return to F36. Adhesions can usually be separated easily by applying gentle pressure on them using a moist gauze swab or a blunt probe.					
	Υ	N	Notes		
F36. Surgical Preparation and Procedures –Was antiseptic applied to client moving outward from the glans and inner foreskin, to the outer foreskin, shaft and scrotum, and peripheral genital area, including lower thighs and suprapubic area, without letting cleaned skin touch uncleaned skin?					
F37. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider apply antiseptic three times?					
F38. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider wait ≥2 minutes before cutting for disinfectant action?					
F39. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider drape the client correctly? (Draping extends up to mid-chest, down to mid-thighs, and laterally over sides of the bed).					
F40. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider remove and replace gloves after skin preparation?					
F41. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the provider wear face mask and protective eyewear throughout the procedure?					
F42. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – If the provider wore protective eyewear, did the lenses remain clean and clear throughout the procedure? (poor visualization of the operative field can lead to poor operative technique and increased risk for adverse events.)					
F43. Surgical Preparation and Procedures – Did the operative field have adequate lighting during the entire procedure? (poor lighting can increase the risk of adverse events)					
Retraction and Marking					
F44. Retraction and Marking – Did the surgeon retract the foreskin fully (using artery forceps to dilate and separate adhesions if needed)?					
F45. Retraction and Marking – Did the surgeon mark the circumcision line at the corona with a pen or forceps?					
Anesthetic					
F46. Anesthetic Were early symptoms of anesthetic overdose explained to client e.g., metallic taste in the mouth, numbness, light-headedness, dizziness, itching, or shortness of breath?					
F47. Anesthetic – Did the provider open a NEW vial of anesthetic for the observed client?					

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F48. Anesthetic – Was only lidocaine <u>without</u> epinephrine, with or without bupivacaine used?					
F49. Anesthetic – For clients receiving lidocaine alone, what was the volume (ml) AND strength of the lidocaine injected (%)?			%		
F50. Anesthetic – Does this equate to no more than 3.0 mg/kg based on the weight recorded in F14? (Indicate N/A in the notes if client did not receive lidocaine alone).					
F51. Anesthetic – For clients receiving lidocaine with bupivacaine, what was the volume (ml) AND strength of the lidocaine injected (%)? (Write N/A in notes if client did not receive lidocaine with bupivacaine).					
F52. Anesthetic – For clients receiving lidocaine with bupivacaine, what was the volume (ml) AND strength of the bupivacaine injected (%)? (Write N/A in notes if client did not receive lidocaine with bupivacaine).		ml%			
	Υ	N	Notes		
F53. Anesthetic – Does this equate to no more than 2.0 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg of lidocaine and bupivacaine, respectively? (Write N/A in notes if client did not receive lidocaine with bupivacaine).					
F54. Anesthetic – Was a 23-gauge needle inserted at the 11 and 1 o'clock positions?					
F55. Anesthetic – Was advancement around side of penis and injection each time performed? (without unnecessary additional sticks)					
F56. Anesthetic – Was aspiration performed before injection at each new site?					
F57. Anesthetic – If client expressed pain during the VMMC procedure, did the provider wait for drug to take effect if applicable, then give additional anesthetic if needed (up to max safe dose)? (If no pain, N/A in notes).					
F58. Anesthetic – Did the provider use a NEW needle AND syringe (no 'double-dipping') to withdraw the additional anesthetic? If additional anesthetic was not required, ask the provider what technique would be used in this situation, and answer this question based on description.					
Surgical Technique					
F59. Surgical Technique – Did the surgeon follow method-appropriate procedures?					
F60. Surgical Technique – What was the surgical start time: (first cut)?			: (circle one) AM PM		
F61. Surgical Technique – Prior to using diathermy or placing hemostatic sutures, did the provider compress the operative site with a dry gauze for 2-3 minutes? (doing this will often control small areas of bleeding without the need for sutures or diathermy)					
F62. Surgical Technique – Was haemostasis maintained with vessel clipping and tie-off as needed, or diathermy for small vessels?					

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F63. (If diathermy not used, skip to F64) Surgical Technique – Did the provider avoid all diathermy use in the frenulum? (using diathermy in the frenulum may put client as risk for a fistula)			
Suture Technique	Υ	N	Notes
F64. Suture Technique – Was suturing material 3-0 or 4-0 chromic gut, vicryl (polyglactin) or vicryl rapide?			
F65. Suture Technique – Did suture technique include first aligning the midline skin raphe with the frenulum?			
F66. Suture Technique – Did suture technique include the correct mattress sutures at 3, 6, 9 and 12 o'clock? (horizontal mattress at the frenulum (just under the meatus) and vertical mattress for the other three points)			
Incision)			
Horizontal Vertical			
F67. Suture Technique – Did suture technique include ≥2 simple interrupted sutures in each quadrant?			
F68. Suture Technique – Were all sutures placed using needle holders (not fingers)?			
F69. Suture Technique – Was surgical time documented correctly?			
F70. Suture Technique – What was the wound closure time (final suture):			: (circle one) AM PM
Dressing Material and Application	Υ	N	Notes
F71. Dressing Material and Application – Did the provider first ensure bleeding was stopped (with manual pressure if needed)?			
F72. Dressing Material and Application – Were the dressing materials used petroleum-jelly-impregnated gauze and dry sterile gauze?			
F73. Dressing Material and Application – Did the provider first wrap petroleum gauze around the wound?			
F74. Dressing Material and Application – Was the dressing applied by then covering petroleum gauze with dry sterile gauze, and taping up against abdomen but allowing circulation?			
All questions should be answered YES if the item is fully	com	plete	, and NO if any part is not.
Surgical Preparation and P	roce	dures	;
Disinfection	Υ	N	Notes
F75. Disinfection – Did the staff dispose of personal protective equipment correctly?			

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F76. Disinfection – Were all needles and syringes disposed of safely? (in sharps container, no two-handed recapping, no reuse, no disassembling before disposal, without overstuffing)			
If disposable instruments used, proceed to question F77. If only reusable F78 and ensure instrument reprocessing tool (Tool C) completed.	instru	ments	were used, please skip to question
F77. Disinfection – Were used disposable instruments placed in high-level chemical disinfection?			
F78. Disinfection – Was lidocaine vial disposed of? <i>If YES, skip question F79.</i>			
F79. Disinfection – Ask provider how opened lidocaine vials are handled after first use. Does the procedure ensure that no vial which might have had 'double dipping' is later used for another client?			
Additional Comments/Notes:			

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