

Centre for Evidence and Implementation

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3rd Biennial Australasian Implementation Conference

Melbourne Convention Exhibition Centre | Melbourne, Australia 5–6 October 2016



Effective Implementation: A Marriage of Context and Strategy

Laura Damschroder Investigator, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs' Center for Clinical Management Research



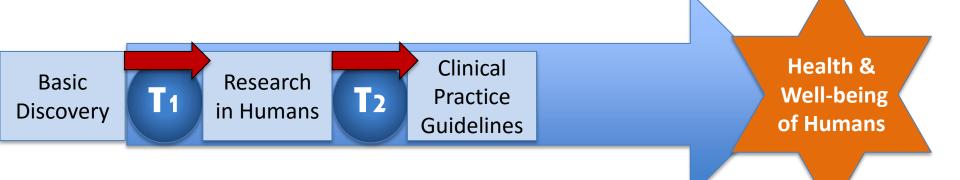
Effective Implementation: A Marriage of Context and Strategy

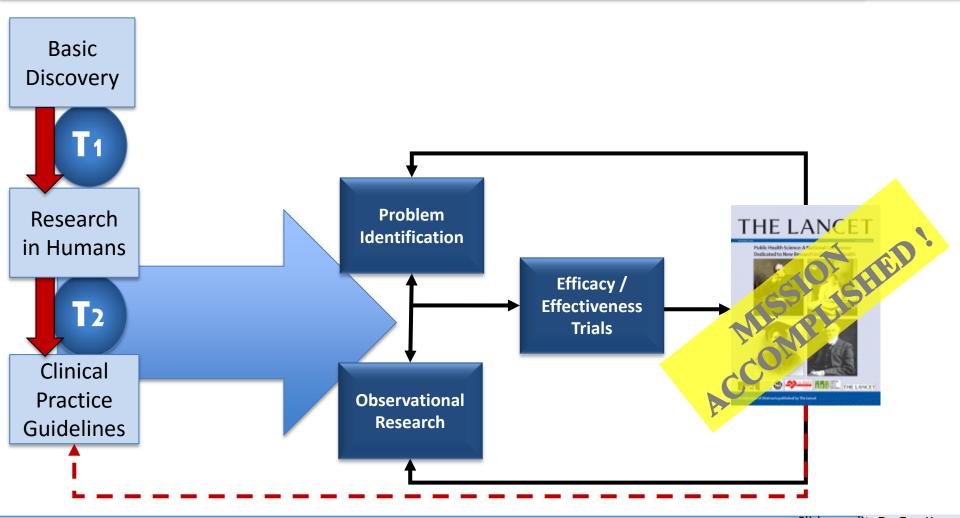
Laura Damschroder, USA Sneak Preview Webinar: 3rd Biennial Australasian Implementation Conference 30March 2016

My World

- Embedded researcher in US Veterans Affairs integrated national healthcare system
 - Conduct "partnered" research
 - Develop Practical Tools
 - Advance Implementation Science
 - Accelerate translation of evidence-based practices into clinical settings
- QUERI Program: http://www.queri.research.va.gov/

I am speaking from an unofficial capacity and the views expressed in this presentation are my own and do not reflect the position or policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States Government.



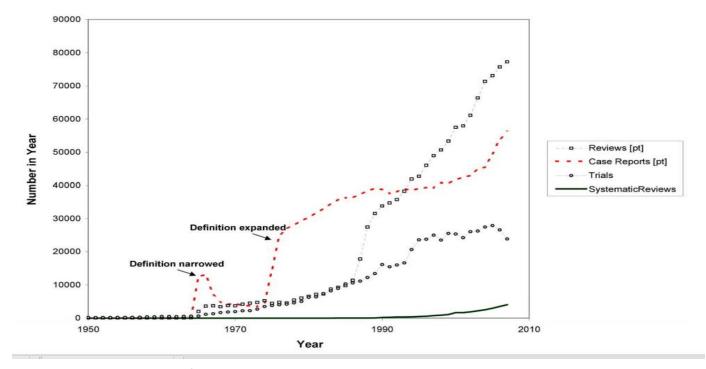






Glasgow, Russell E., et al. "National Institutes of Health approaches to dissemination and implementation science: current and future directions." American Journal of Public Health 102.7 (2012): 1274-1281.

Proliferation of "WHAT Works" Evidence



Bastian, H., P. Glasziou, and I. Chalmers, Seventy-five trials and eleven systematic reviews a day: how will we ever keep up? PLoS Med, 2010. 7(9)



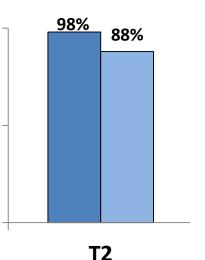
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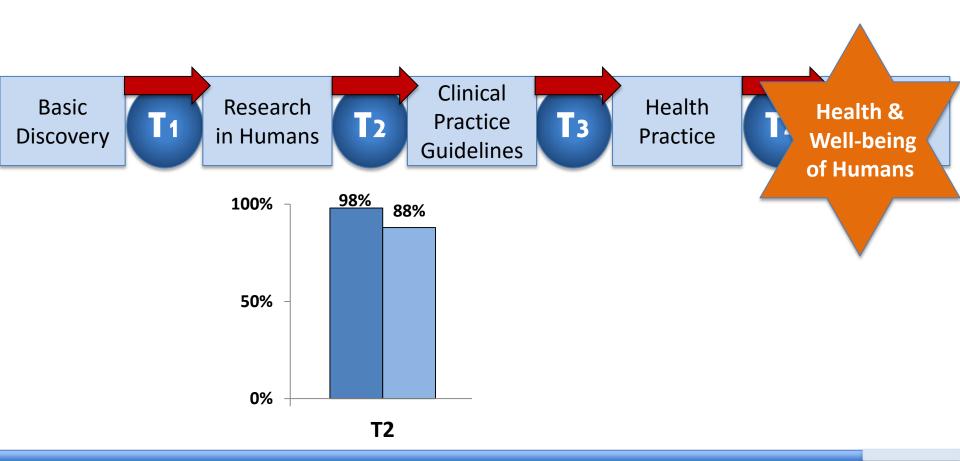
% Systematic Reviews from sample of 2 databases:

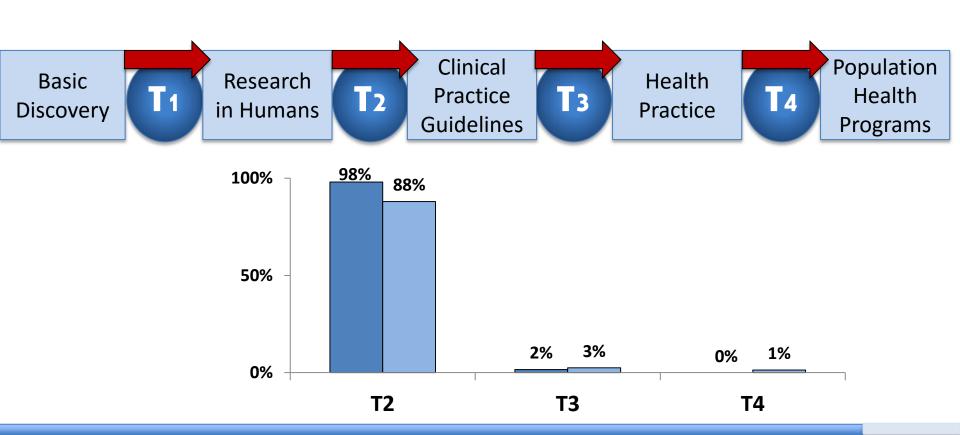
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of
- Effects (DARE)
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)





Yoong, Sze Lin, Tara Clinton-McHarg, and Luke Wolfenden. "Systematic reviews examining implementation of research into practice and impact on population health are needed." Journal of clinical epidemiology 68.7 (2015): 788-791.





August 21, 2013

Volume 310, Number 7 Pages 661–760

JANA Journal of the American Medical Association

A Call for an End to the Diet Debates

VIEWPOINT

jama.com

Sherry L. Pagoto, PhD University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester.

Bradley M. Appelhans, PhD Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.

+

Author Reading at jama.com As the obesity epidemic persists, the time has comemost entirely related to macronutrient composition (eg,to end the pursuit of the "ideal" diet for weight loss andZone, Atkins, South Beach, Dukan, Paleo). A second fac-disease prevention. The dietary debate in the scientifictor is the assumption that lifestyle interventions are in-

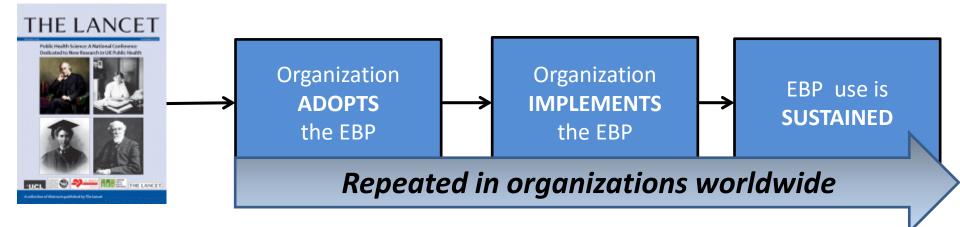
2013

"...the time has come to end the pursuit of the "ideal" diet for weight loss and disease prevention....it is puzzling that the diet debate continues when lifestyle interventions with well-established long-term efficacy are available but have not received the necessary support to be widely implemented."

have been published, each summarizing 13 to 24 trials.¹⁻⁴ The only consistent finding among the trials is that adherence—the degree to which participants continued in the program or met program goals for diet

tients stop taking them, with effects declining within a matter of hours (eg, metformin) to months (eg, statins). Just like medical therapies, behavioral interventions should only be expected to be effective when treat-

Assumed Dissemination



Dissemination & Implementation

Dissemination is...

the act of spreading something, especially information, widely; <u>broadcast</u> or <u>circulate</u>

Implementation is ...

Efforts designed to get innovations into use; preparation & execution

Dissemination & Implementation

Dissemination is...

the act of spreading something, especially information, widely; <u>broadcast</u> or <u>circulate</u>

Implementation is ...



T3-T4 Knowledge Gap

- Review of Quality and Safety Teams in acute care
- "Findings revealed limited information about
 - attributes of successful and unsuccessful team initiatives,
 - barriers and facilitators to team initiatives,
 - unique or combined contribution of selected interventions,
 - or how to effectively establish these teams."

White DE, Straus SE, Stelfox HT, et al. What is the value and impact of quality and safety teams? A scoping review. Implementation science : IS. 2011;6:97

GENERATING "WHERE" AND "WHY/HOW" EVIDENCE

T3-T4 Knowledge

Validity

- Internal validity
 - WHAT worked?
 - Focus on establishing causal pathway
- External validity
 - WHAT works WHERE, WHY, and HOW?
 - Focus on transferability, generalizability

RE-AIM Evaluation Framework

Outcome Domain	Description & Examples
Reach (Individual)	Is the intervention reaching the target population? Those most in need?

Glasgow RE, Vogt TM, Boles SM: Evaluating the public health impact of health promotion interventions: the RE-AIM framework. *Am J Public Health* 1999, 89:1322-1327.

Outcome Domain	Description & Examples
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Effectiveness (Individual)	Does the intervention accomplish its goals?

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Adoption (Settings & Individuals)	To what extent are those targeted to deliver the intervention participating?
Implementation (Settings)	To what extent is the intervention consistently implemented by staff members? What is the cost?
Maintenance (Settings & Individuals)	To what extent has the intervention become routine?

VIEWPOINT

Innovations in Health Care Delivery Implementation Science A Potential Catalyst for Delivery System Reform

Elliott S. Fisher, MD, MPH The Dartmouth

Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Stephen M. Shortell, PhD, MBA, MPH Division of Health Policy and Management, University of California-Berkeley School of The US health care system is in a period of unprecedented change. The threats posed by increasing health care costs and the growing consensus that much of current spending is wasted¹ have stimulated a broad array of public and private initiatives aimed at improving care and lowering costs: new technologies, increased investments in patient-centered outcomes research (PCOR), public reporting on the quality and cost of care, pay-forperformance initiatives; and continued efforts to adopt value-based payment models. The health system has responded. For example, the number of accountable care organizations (ACOs) has increased from a handful in lems. Examples include new medications, new technologies (such as implantable cardioverter defibrillators), and new surgical treatments (new approaches for joint replacement operations). Applications of these innovations are the traditional focus of clinical comparative effectiveness research and evidence-based practice. Physicians are the primary decision makers about whether and to whom these interventions should be offered, whether at the point of care or in the administrative offices of payers faced with a coverage decision. Adoption and implementation decisions are highly influenced by the magnitude of benefit and the quality of the evidence.

Fisher, Elliott S., Stephen M. Shortell, and Lucy A. Savitz. "Implementation Science: A Potential Catalyst for Delivery System Reform." *JAMA* 315.4 (2016): 339-340.

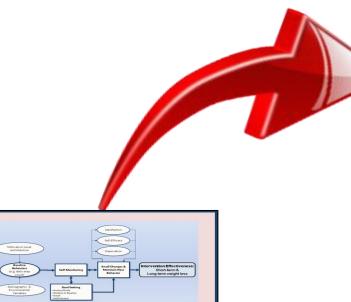
Power of Theory

- Organizing framework for research studies
- Build scientific knowledge base
 - Context, mechanisms of action
 - Generalize through theory
 - Syntheses
- Provides common terms & definitions
- Efficient way to systematically build collective knowledge

Colquhoun, H., Leeman, J., Michie, S., Lokker, C., Bragge, P., Hempel, S., ... Grimshaw, J. (2014). Towards a common terminology: a simplified framework of interventions to promote and integrate evidence into health practices, systems, and policies. Implementation Science, 9, 51.

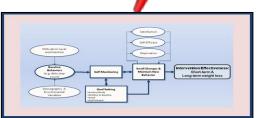
Foy R, Ovretveit J, Shekelle PG, et al. The role of theory in research to develop and evaluate the implementation of patient safety practices. Quality & safety in health care. Feb 11 2011.

Innovations to Improve Patient Care



T3-T4 Knowledge

- "Active Ingredients"
- Adaptability



Program **Benefits**

T2: Innovation (Clinical Effectiveness): Targeted to improved health & well being of patients

Comparison of 2 Programs

Higher Fidelity

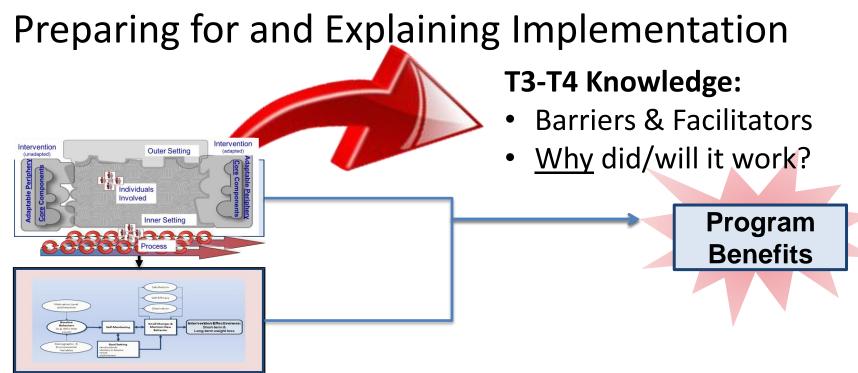
- DPP > Usual Care
 - Delivery of content
 - Goal setting
 - Goal progress
 - Group cohesion
 - Supportive, empathetic
- DPP = Usual Care
 - Coach characteristics
 - Staying on track

Higher Satisfaction

- DPP > Usual Care
 - Group preference
 - Group cohesion
 - Coach
 - Confidence and trust
 - Useful suggestions
 - Meaningful feedback
- DPP = Usual Care
 - Coach
 - Important questions
 - Treated with respect



Fidelity measure adapted from: Damschroder, Laura J., et al. "Development and validation of the ASPIRE-VA coaching fidelity checklist (ACFC): a tool to help ensure delivery of high-quality weight management interventions." *Translational Behavioral Medicine*: 1-17.

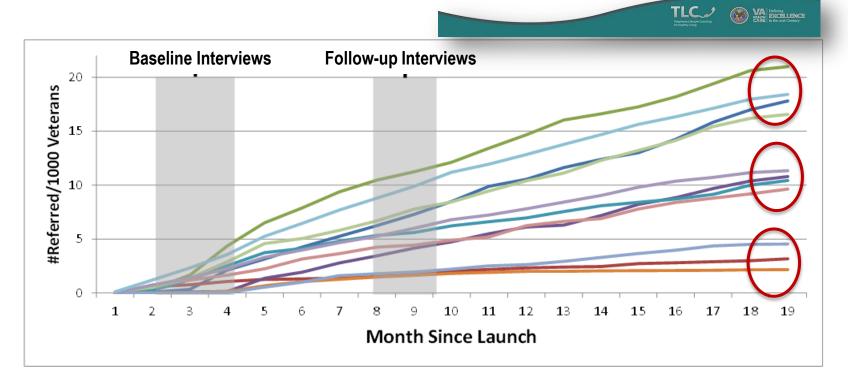


Explaining Implementation:

"...hypotheses and assumptions about how a specific intervention will facilitate a desired change, as well as the causes, effects, and factors determining success (or the lack of it) in improving health care." Grol, et al. (2007). Planning and studying improvement in patient care: The use of theoretical perspectives. Milbank Quarterly, 85(1), 93–138.

Case Study

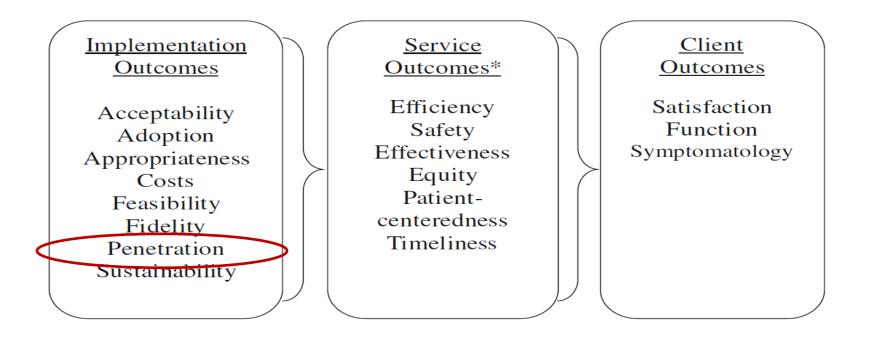
VA Telephone Lifestyle Coaching (TLC) Program



Variable referral rates

• Number of Referrals per 1000 Veterans by Site

Outcomes



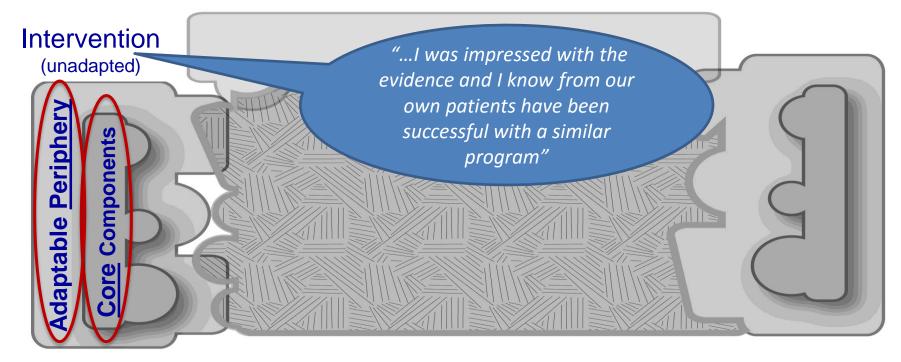
Proctor, E., H. Silmere, R. Raghavan, P. Hovmand, G. Aarons, A. Bunger, R. Griffey, and M. Hensley, *Outcomes for implementation research:* conceptual distinctions, measurement challenges, and research agenda. Administration and Policy in Mental Health, 2011. **38(2): p. 65-76.** 32

Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)

- A comprehensive framework to promote consistent use of constructs, terminology, and definitions
 - Consolidate existing models and frameworks
 - Comprehensive in scope
 - Tailor use to the setting

Damschroder L, Aron D, Keith R, Kirsh S, Alexander J, Lowery J: Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. 2009, 4:50.

CFIR: Major Components

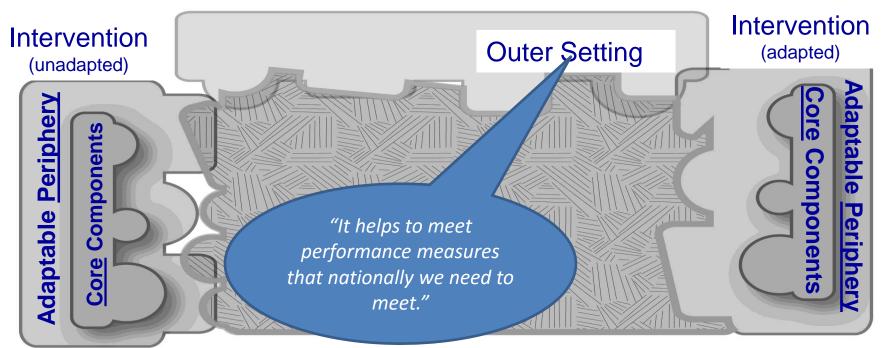


Damschroder, Laura J., et al. "Development and validation of the ASPIRE-VA coaching fidelity checklist (ACFC): a tool to help ensure delivery of highquality weight management interventions." *Translational Behavioral Medicine*: 1-17.

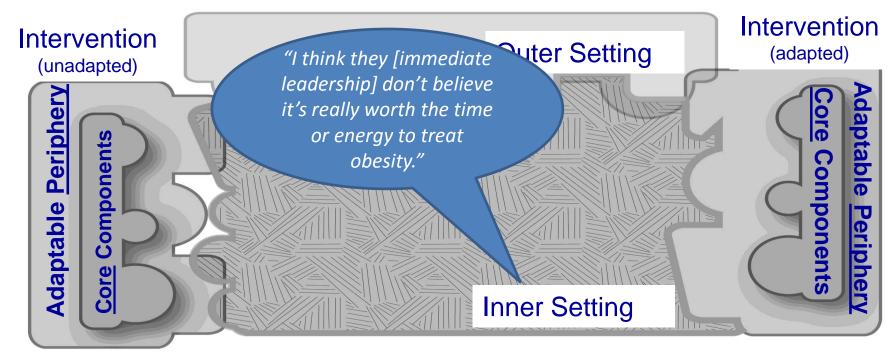
CFIR: Major Components



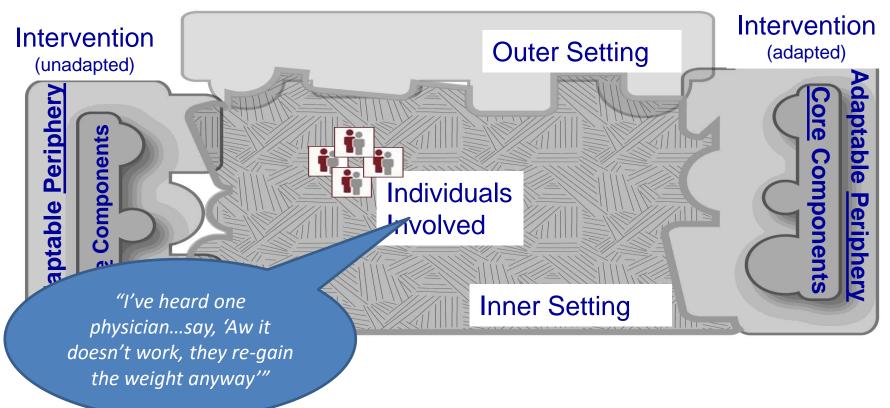
CFIR: Major Components



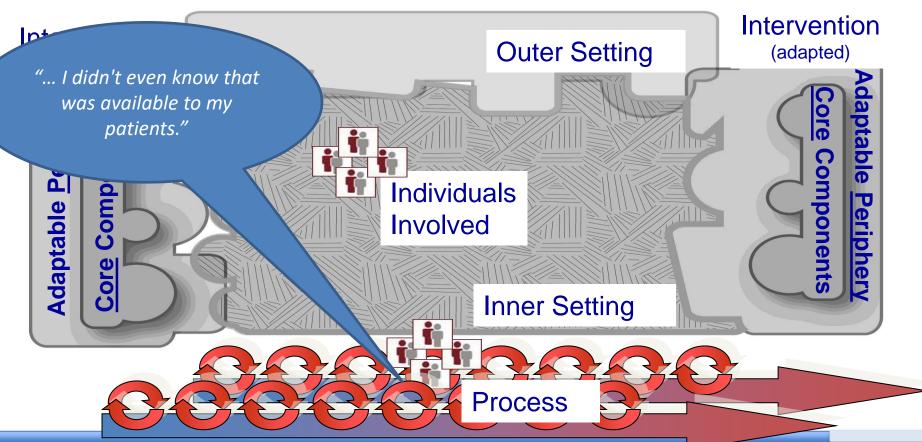
CFIR: Major Components



CFIR: Major Components



CFIR: Major Components



CFIR Constructs

Ref: <u>http://www.implementationscience.com/content/4/1/50</u>

Additional Resources: <u>www.cfirguide.org</u>

	Topic/Description	Short Description
I. INTERV	VENTION CHARACTERISTICS	
А	Intervention Source	Perception of key stakeholders about whether the intervention is externally or internally developed.
В	Evidence Strength & Quality	Stakeholders' perceptions of the quality and validity of evidence supporting the belief that the intervention will have desired outcomes.
С	Relative advantage	Stakeholders' perception of the advantage of implementing the intervention versus an alternative solution.
D	Adaptability	The degree to which an intervention can be adapted, tailored, refined, or reinvented to meet local needs.
E	Trialability	The ability to test the intervention on a small scale in the organization [8], and to be able to reverse course (undo implementation) if warranted.
F	Complexity	Perceived difficulty of implementation, reflected by duration, scope, radicalness, disruptiveness, centrality, and intricacy and number of steps required to implement
G	Design Quality and Packaging	Perceived excellence in how the intervention is bundled, presented, and assembled
н	Cost	Costs of the intervention and costs associated with implementing that intervention including investment, supply, and opportunity costs.
II. OUTEI	R SETTING	
A	Patient Needs & Resources	The extent to which patient needs, as well as barriers and∣facilitators to meet those needs are accurately known and prioritized by the organization.
B	Cosmopolitanism	The degree to which an organization is networked with other external organizations.
С	Peer Pressure	Mimetic or competitive pressure to implement an intervention; typically because most or other key peer or competing organizations have already implemented or in a bid for a competitive edge.

Technical Support Website: <u>www.CFIRguide.org</u>



Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

Home

CFIR Constructs

Design an Evaluation

- Overview
- Qualitative Data
- Quantitative Data
- Implementation Outcomes

Design an Implementation Strategy

Tools and Templates

Interview Guide

Published Studies

Additional Resources

Participate

Contact Us

Welcome to the CFIR Technical Assistance Website

You have come to the right place if you are looking for more information about the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) that was originally <u>published in Implementation Science in</u> 2009. This site is created for individuals considering using the CFIR to evaluate an implementation or design an implementation study.

Implementation Science Basics

What is the CFIR

Benefits of using the CFIR

Published Citations of the CFIR

Future Plans for the CFIR



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> CFIR Research Team Center for Clinical Management Research North Campus Research Complex

CFIR Guide

Intervention Characteristics

Evidence Strength & Quality

1. In a healthcare setting, influential stakeholders may include influential and well-respected clinicians, where as in an education setting, this may include influential and well-respected teachers or educators.

What do influential stakeholders think of the intervention?

- · What do administrative or other leaders think of the intervention?
- 2. What kind of supporting evidence or proof is needed about the effectiveness of the intervention to get staff on board?
 - Co-workers? Administrative leaders?

Relative Advantage

- 1. How does the intervention compare to other alternatives that may have been considered or that you know about?
 - · What advantages does the intervention have compared to these other programs?
 - · What disadvantages does the intervention have compared to these other programs?

Outer Setting

External Policies & Incentives

- 1. What kind of local, state, or national performance measures, policies, regulations, or guidelines influenced the decision to implement the intervention?
 - How will the intervention affect your organization's ability to meet these measures, policies, regulations, or guidelines?

Inner Setting

Analysis

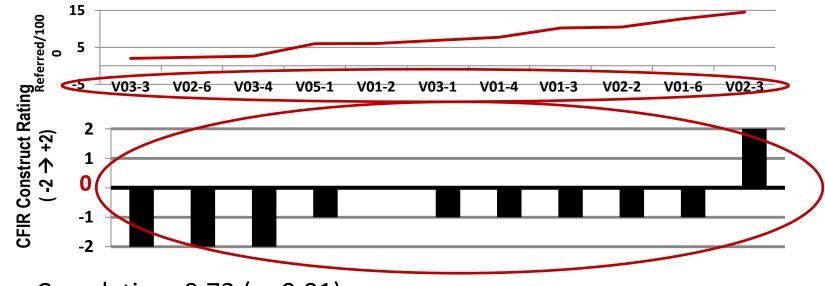
- Coded qualitative data using CFIR as "codebook"
- Rated strength and valence of each construct
 Scale: -2 to +2

Damschroder, Laura J., and Julie C. Lowery. "Evaluation of a large-scale weight management program using the consolidated framework for implementation research (CFIR)." *Implementation Science* 8.1 (2013): 51.

Referral rate & Construct Ratings by Site

Site ID	V03-3	V02-6	V03-4	V05-1	V01-2	V03-1	V01-4	
Referral Rate	2.0094	2.3236	2.5855	5.9953	6.0434	6.8834	7.7227	
Structural Characteristics	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	
Networks & Communications	-1	1	•			-1	-1	
Compatibility	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	

Structural Characteristics



• Correlation: 0.73 (p=0.01)

Structural Characteristics

- Barriers
 - Key Coordinator positions unfilled or absent
 - Major cultural transformation in primary care
 - Primary Care Medical Home (PCMH; aka "PACT")
- Facilitators
 - Example: Organization of prevention services
 - "...we made the case to have prevention programming moved under us...so that we could...inter-refer among ourselves... what's nice with TLC, is that that fills an important gap in our other programming"

Distinguishing Constructs: Levers for Change

	High Referral	Low Referral
Structural Characteristics	Preventive services report to same boss	Unfilled positions PCMH Changes
Engaging: Implementation Lead(s)	Enthusiastic, capable leaders	Missing leaders
Engaging: Stakeholders	Multi-faceted communications	Poor communications
Planning		Roll out to smaller rural clinics first
Compatibility	Values Clinical initiatives Existing programs	Only PCPs refer Could not access notes
Networks & Communications	High respect and relationships - teams	Weak/no links in primary care

Tailored interventions to address determinants of practice (Review)

Baker R, Camosso-Stefinovic J, Gillies C, Shaw EJ, Cheater F, Flottorp S, Robertson N, Wensing M, Fiander M, Eccles MP, Godycki-Cwirko M, van Lieshout J, Jäger C



Tailored implementation can be effective, but the effect is variable and tends to be small to moderate...It is not yet clear how best to tailor interventions and therefore not clear what the effect of an optimally tailored intervention would be.



Expert Recommendations for Implementing Change (ERIC)

Waltz et al. Implementation Science 2014, **9**:39 http://www.implementationscience.com/content/9/1/39



Open Access

STUDY PROTOCOL

Expert recommendations for implementing change (ERIC): protocol for a mixed methods study

Thomas J Waltz^{1,2*}, Byron J Powell^{3,4}, Matthew J Chinman^{5,6}, Jeffrey L Smith¹, Monica M Matthieu⁷, Enola K Proctor³, Laura J Damschroder⁸ and JoAnn E Kirchner^{1,9}

ERIC Compilation of 73 Strategies

Powell *et al. Implementation Science* (2015) 10:21 DOI 10.1186/s13012-015-0209-1



Open Access

RESEARCH

A refined compilation of implementation strategies: results from the Expert Recommendations for Implementing Change (ERIC) project

Byron J Powell^{1*}, Thomas J Waltz², Matthew J Chinman^{3,4}, Laura J Damschroder⁵, Jeffrey L Smith⁶, Monica M Matthieu^{6,7}, Enola K Proctor⁸ and JoAnn E Kirchner^{6,9}

Concept Mapping Results

Waltz et al. Implementation Science (2015) 10:109 DOI 10.1186/s13012-015-0295-0



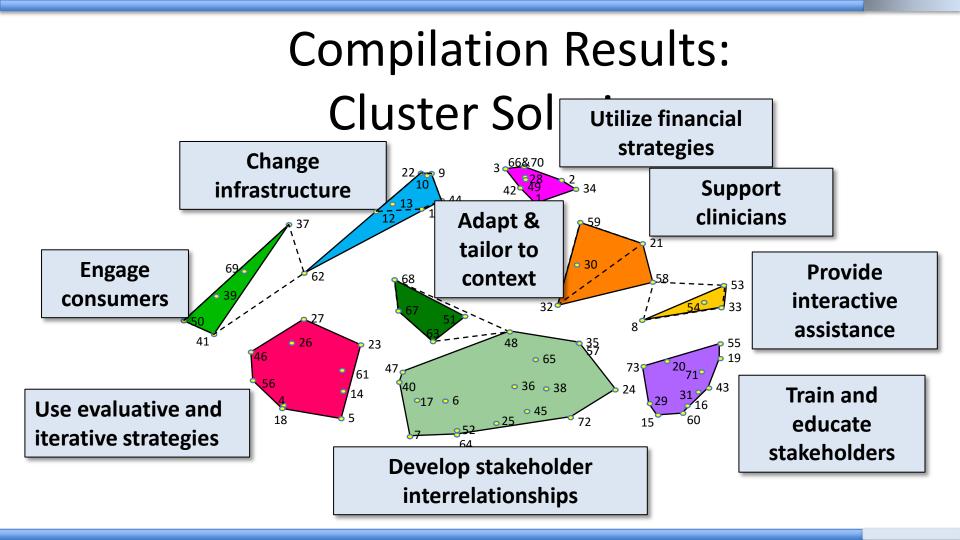
Open Access

CrossMark

SHORT REPORT

Use of concept mapping to characterize relationships among implementation strategies and assess their feasibility and importance: results from the Expert Recommendations for Implementing Change (ERIC) study

Thomas J. Waltz^{1,2*}, Byron J. Powell³, Monica M. Matthieu^{4,5,10}, Laura J. Damschroder², Matthew J. Chinman^{6,7}, Jeffrey L. Smith^{5,10}, Enola K. Proctor⁸ and JoAnn E. Kirchner^{5,9,10}



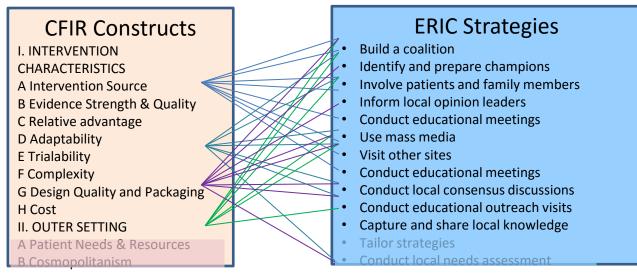
2 complex sub-studies

- Expert recommendations for selecting strategies based on:
 - Context
 - Innovation characteristics (e.g., evidence)
 - Phase of implementation
 - CIFR barrier

Distinguishing Constructs: Levers for Change

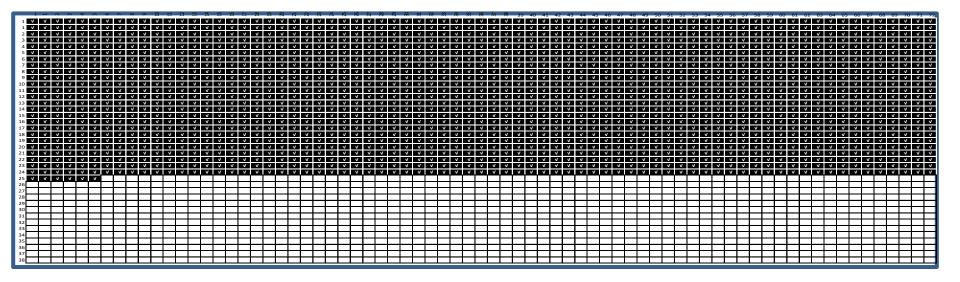
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Magnitude of the Task



- 39 CFIR constructs
- 73 ERIC Strategies

Pictograph: Array of possible combinations



73 ERIC Strategies X 39 CFIR Constructs = 2847 possible combinations

Respondents endorsed 1832 (64%) of all possible combinations

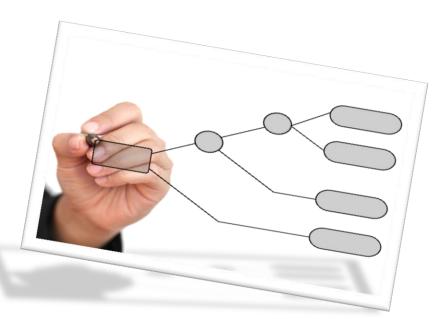
Number of combinations reduced by 36%

Findings so far...

- A few strategies are consistently endorsed
- The portfolio of strategies to consider is large
 - Each expert endorses many strategies
- The work continues...

Packaging for the (real) world

- Guidance for planning successful implementations
 - Context assessment tools
- Implementation Strategies
 - "How to" execute strategies
 - Tailored to context
- "Learning" repositories
 - Collective learning



Advancing Implementation Science

- Foundation: Common Terminology & Constructs
- Assess Context

CH

- Quantitative & Qualitative
- Targeted innovations
 - Intervention mapping (<u>http://www.interventionmapping.com</u>)
 - Adaptations (<u>http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1748-5908-8-65.pdf</u>)
- Implementation Strategies
 - Strategy Taxonomy (e.g., <u>http://www.implementationscience.com/content/10/1/21/abstract</u>)
 - Tailored to context (forthcoming)
- Generate Testable Theories

T3-T4 Knowledge Building





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Questions and comments





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Thank you and we look forward to seeing you at the Australasian Implementation Conference **5–6 October 2016**

www.ausimplementationconference.net.au

