Knowledge Translation and Exchange Community of Practice

Making KT happen: How to pick a framework that works for you

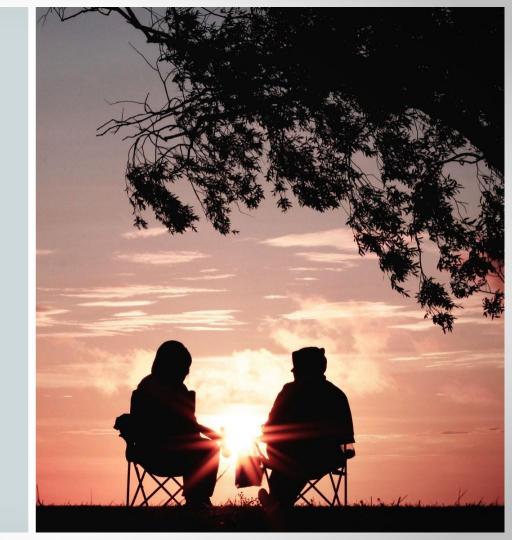
Dr. Julia E. Moore, The Center for Implementation

November 20, 2018

Roadmap



Introductions





Julia E. Moore

Senior Director, The Center for Implementation







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Defining KT

KNOWLEDGE MOBIL DISSEMINAT **IMPLEMENTATION** PROCESS M KNOWLEDG





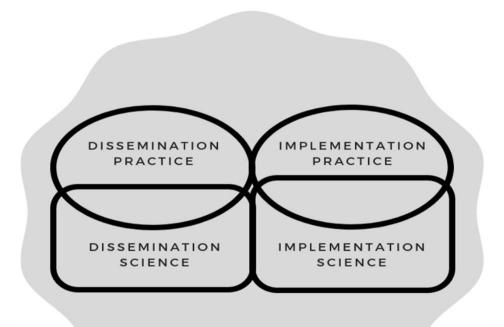
17 years to get innovations used in practice

Narrow the gap

Use strategy, not chance



Defining Knowledge Translation

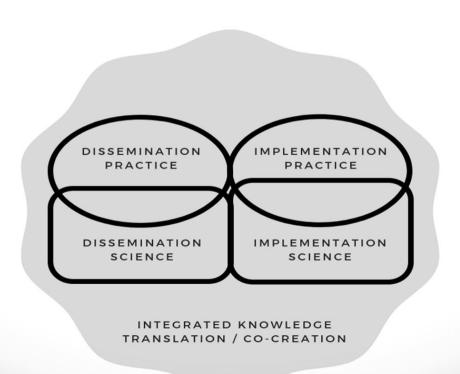


INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION / CO-CREATION

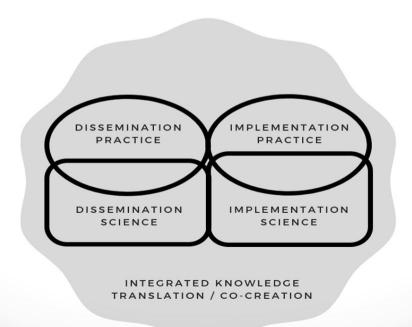
Activity 1



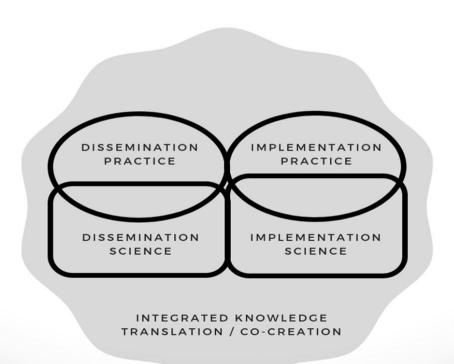
1. Creating a patient panel to prioritize what outcomes are most important to patients.



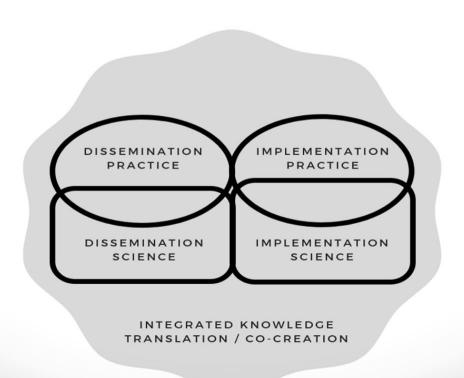
2. A national organization collaborates with the MOH to ensure all hospitals receive access to new guidelines.



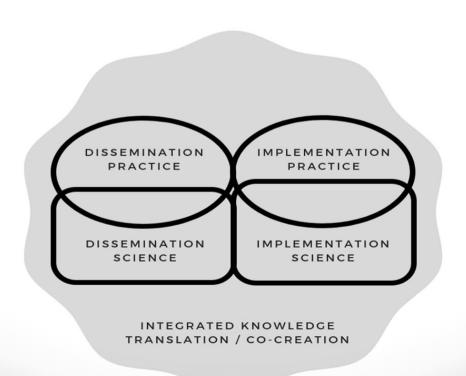
3. Comparing two different policy brief layouts to determine which one policymakers prefer.



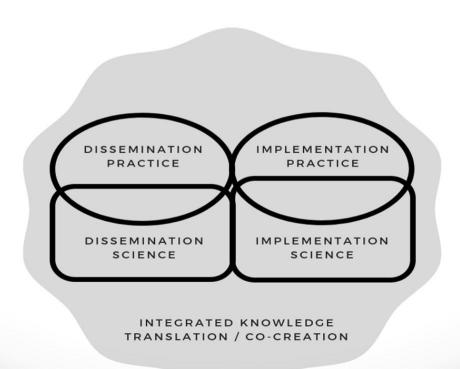
4. A group wants to assess which contextual factors affect the implementation of Big Brothers Big Sisters.



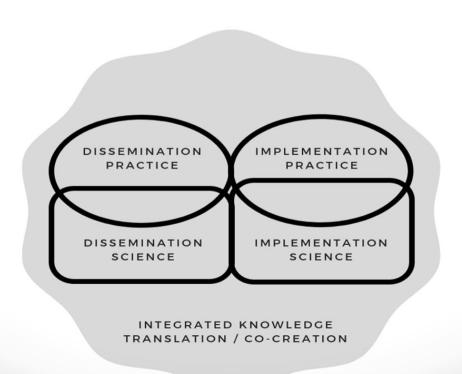
5. An organization uses reminders, education, and champions to implement a new program.



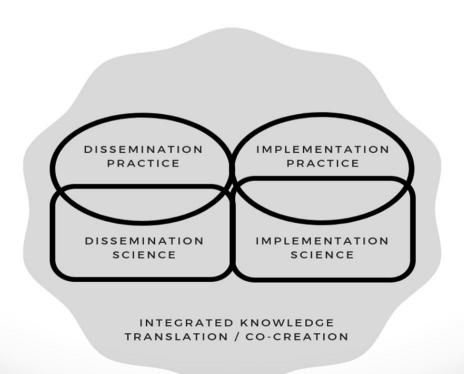
6. Co-creating information sheets to share with clients/patients.



7. Scaling up an effective evidence-based program in new settings.



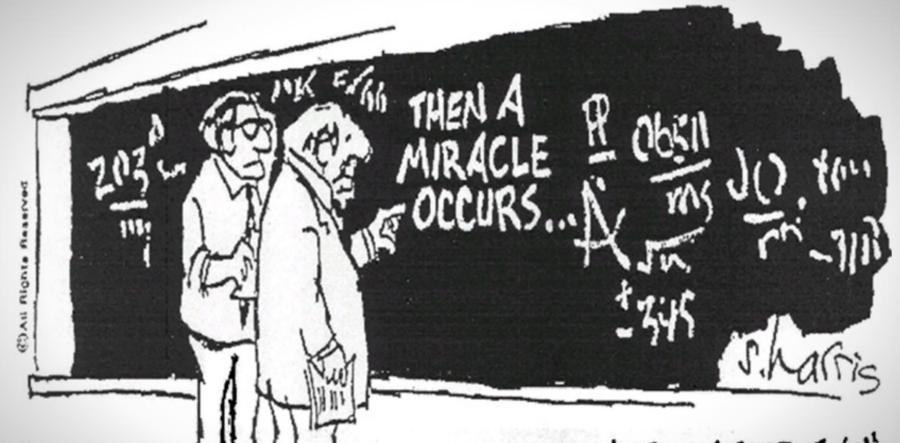
8. Evaluating how different adaptations impact program outcomes.



Questions?



Applying implementation science



"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO,"

What are the foundations of implementation science?



Process model

Specify steps in the process of translating research into practice



Theory

Describe prediction and causal mechanisms



Framework

Explain factors that influence implementation and outcomes



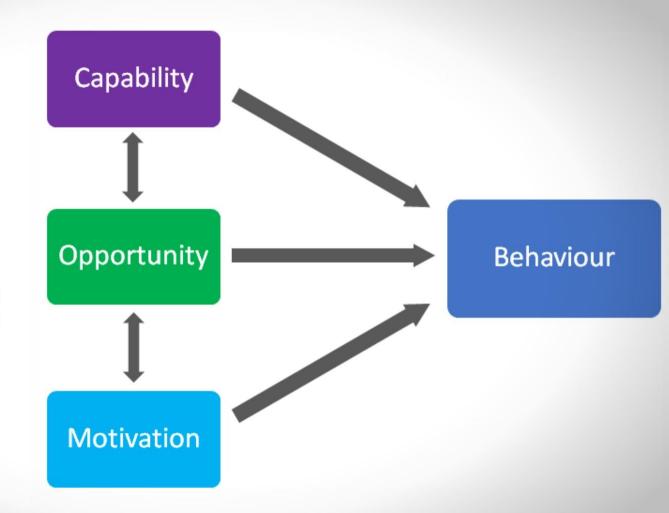


Process Model: Getting to Outcomes



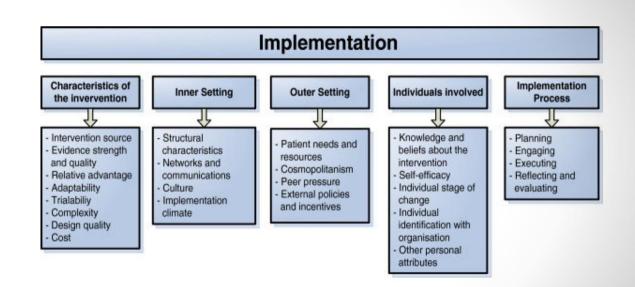
Theory: COM-B

Michie, Atkins, & West (2014). The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions.



Framework: Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

Damschroder et al. (2009). Implementation Science; 4:50.



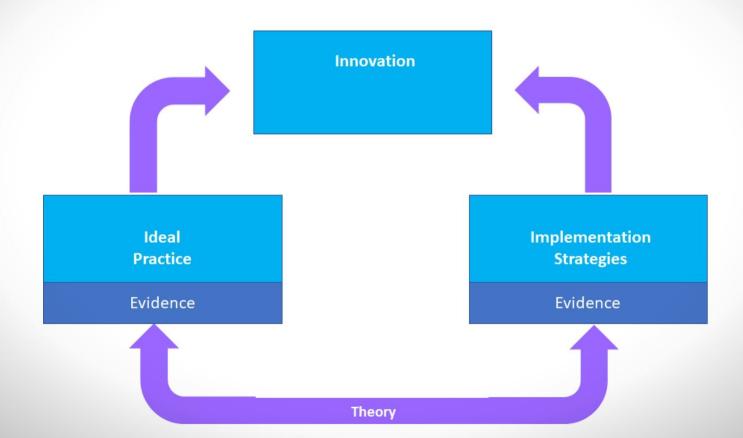
Why do you use a process model?

Build program

Guide Implementation Process models

Build a program

What are you implementing?

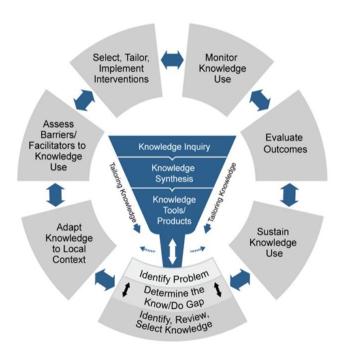


Flu vaccine





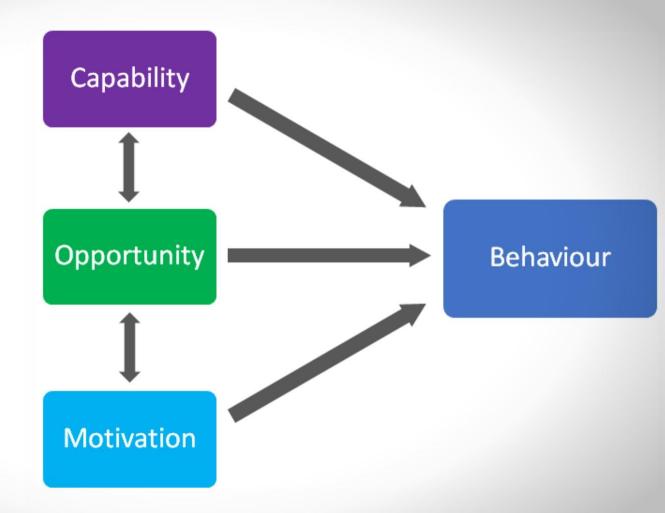
Knowledge to Action



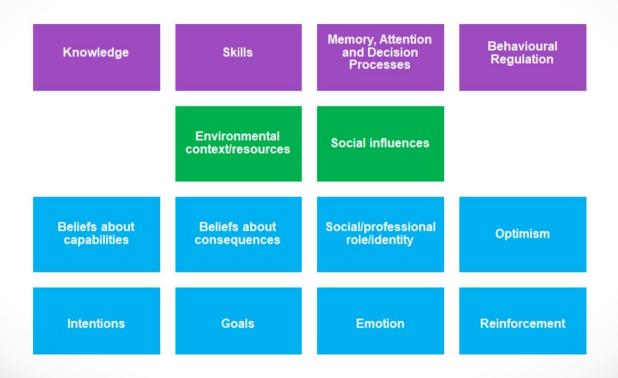
Graham et al. (2006) Lost in knowledge translation: time for a map? J Contin Educ Health Prof.

Theory: COM-B

Michie, Atkins, & West (2014). The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions.



Theoretical Domains Framework



Cane, O'Connor, & Michie (2012). Implementation Science; 7:37.

Intervention Mapping

Step 1: Logic Model of the Problem	 Establish and work with a planning group Conduct a needs assessment to create a logic model of the problem Describe the context for the intervention including the population, setting, and community State program goals 	
Step 2: Program Outcomes and Objectives; Logic Model of Change	 State expected outcomes for behavior and environment Specify performance objectives for behavioral and environmental outcomes Select determinants for behavioral and environmental outcomes Construct matrices of change objectives Create a logic model of change 	
Step 3: Program Design	 Generate program themes, components, scope, and sequence Choose theory- and evidence-based change methods Select or design practical applications to deliver change methods 	
Step 4: Program Production	 Refine program structure and organization Prepare plans for program materials Draft messages, materials, and protocols Pretest, refine, and produce materials 	
Step 5: Program Implementation Plan	 Identify potential program users (implementers, adopters, and maintainers) State outcomes and performance objectives for program use Construct matrices of change objectives for program use Design implementation interventions 	
Step 6: E∨aluation Plan	Write effect and process evaluation questions Develop indicators and measures for assessment Specify the evaluation design Complete the evaluation plan.	

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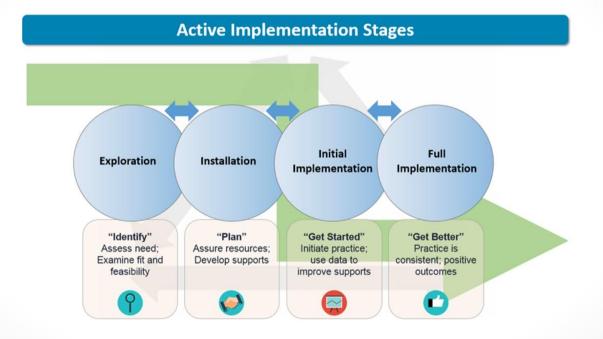
Comparison table: intervention development process models

	KTA Cycle	Intervention Mapping
Source	Healthcare	Psychology
Evidence	Based on systematic reviews	Evaluations of the method
Complexity	Quite complex	Quite complex
Ease of Application		Structured process
Designing and Packaging	Articles and book	Articles and book
Advantages and Challenges	Well-known Requires training Requires additional theories, models and frameworks	Well-known Requires training Can be used with additional theories, models, and frameworks

Process models

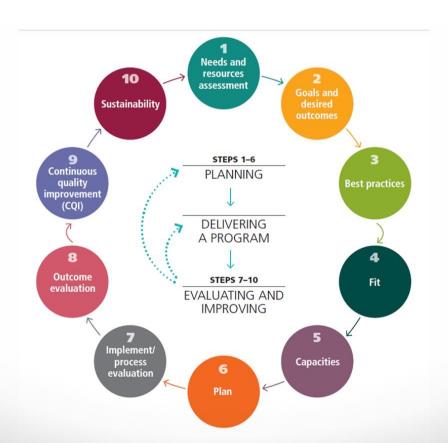
Guide Implementation

Active Implementation

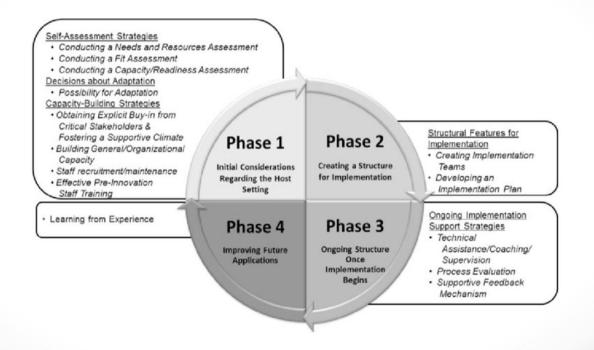


https://sisep.fpg.unc.edu/news/sisep-enotes-september-2016

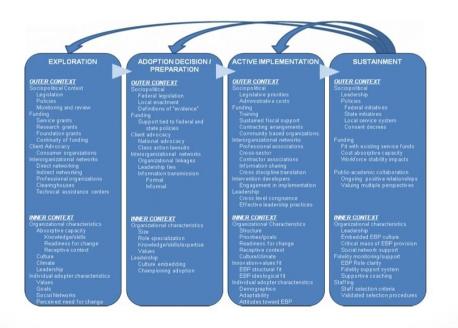
Getting to Outcomes



Quality implementation framework



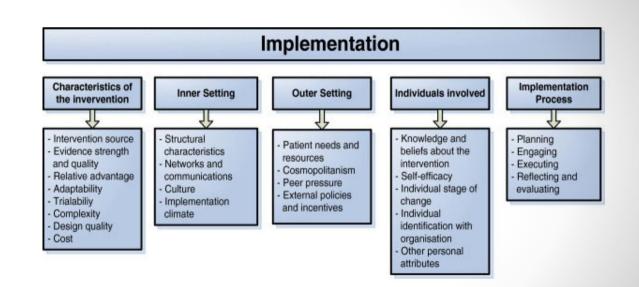
Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainability



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3025110/

Framework: Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

Damschroder et al. (2009). Implementation Science; 4:50.



Comparison table: Implementation process models

	Active Implementation	Getting To Outcomes	Quality Implementation Framework	Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainability
Developed in which field?	The state of the s	Prevention science	Child/Youth mental health	Mental health
Design and Packaging	Online Modules	Resource Manuals	Publication	Publications
Evidence	Experience	Evaluated in RCTs	Based on systematic reviews	Experience
Complexity	Quite complex	Moderately complex	Less complex	High level is easy to understand; details more complex
Ease of Application	More challenging to apply	Several versions with detailed guidance	Easy to apply	More challenging to apply
Advantages and Challenges	Well-known Incorporates frameworks Requires training and support	Well-known Intervention- specific, may require adaptation	Easily followed and understood Requires additional theories, models, and frameworks	Very detailed Can be overwhelming Incorporates frameworks

Activity 2



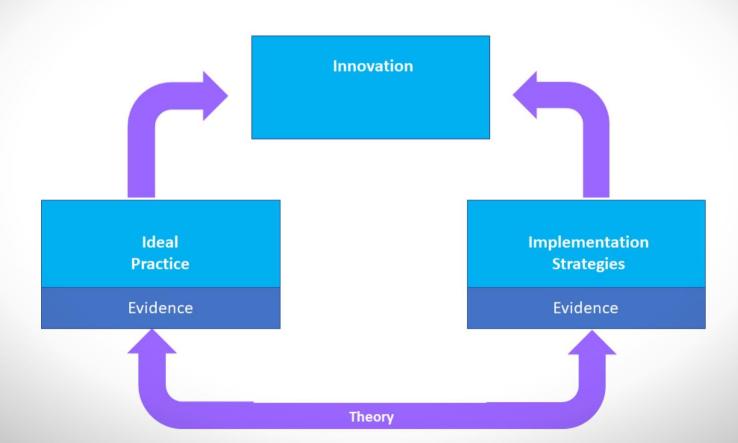
Scenario 1

You work at a community mental health organization that is exploring how to implement a new evidence-based intake process (i.e., providing specific recommendations about how to intake and triage potential clients). This is the first time, to your knowledge, that a Canadian organization has tried implementing this practice, so you are essentially "starting from scratch". As a large group, discuss:

- 1. What process models might you consider using at this point?
- 2. What other options exist?
- 3. Why would you use a particular process model?



Building a program - Select implementation strategies



Scenario 2

After developing the program, your organization is trying to come up with an Implementation Manual that will guide implementation teams in each community to actually implement the program.

- 1. In small groups, discuss what process model you might use, thinking about the pros and cons of each process model.
- 2. Share your selected process model with the large group, including a rationale for why you chose that process model.



Questions?



HOME / LEARN ~ / CONDUCT RESEARCH ~ / CONNECT ~

Theories, Models, & Frameworks

A > Implementation Science at UW > Research > Theories, Models, & Frameworks

Where to start?

One of the cornerstones of implementation science is the use of theory.

Unfortunately, the vast number of tools available in the implementation science toolkit can make it difficult to determine which is the most appropriate to address or frame a research question. There are dozens of theories, models, and frameworks used in implementation science that have been developed across a wide range of disciplines, and more are published each year.

Two recent reviews provide schemas to organize implementation science theories, models, and frameworks and narrow the range of choices:

Bridging research and practice: models for dissemination and implementation research (Tabak, Khoong, Chambers, & Brownson, 2013)
 Tabak et al's schema organizes 61 dissemination and implementation (D&I) models based on three variables: 1) construct flexibility, 2) focus on dissemination and/or implementation activities, and 3) socio-ecological framework level.

"The explicit application of theory could shorten the time needed to develop improvement interventions, optimise their design, identify conditions of context necessary for their success, and enhance learning from those efforts."

- Davidoff et al (2014)

http://impsciuw.org/research/frameworks/

Socials - Check us out!



"If I had an hour to solve a problem I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and 5 minutes thinking about solution."

Althort Election



Welcome to Implementation in Action, a monthly bulletin for implementers and intermediary organizations who are seeking to apply implementation science in a thoughtful and systematic way. Implementation in Action includes an introduction to the theme, a Project Spotlight, and links to two resources, an older one and a new one.

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The Center for Implementation
Julia Moore





