



St. Michael's
Inspired Care.
Inspiring Science.

Practicing Knowledge Translation: Implementing Evidence. Achieving Outcomes.

Introductory webinar

June 16, 2016

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Why did we develop PKT?



Today's Roadmap

- Knowledge translation
 - Activity: Dissemination or Implementation
- Bringing research into practice
- Using evidence to get outcomes
- KT Theories and frameworks
- PKT Course
- Group discussion





What is Knowledge Translation?

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What is Knowledge Translation?

Knowledge translation:

- dynamic and iterative process includes **synthesis**, **dissemination**, **exchange** and ethically sound **application of knowledge**
- improves health services and products, and strengthen the health care system
- takes place within a **complex system of interaction**

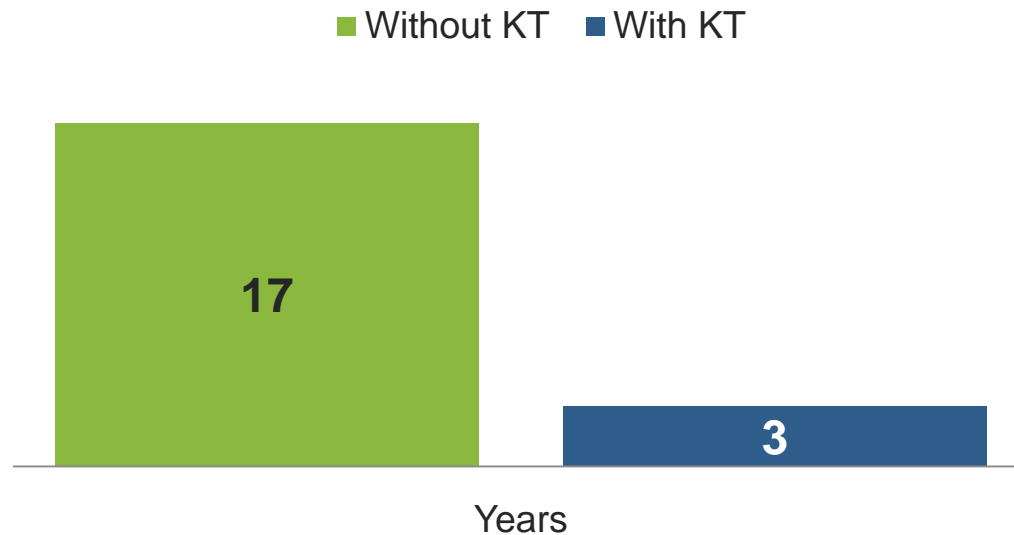
CIHR definition (www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/29418.html)



Why does KT matter?



Major gaps between evidence and practice



Balas E, Boren S. Managing Clinical Knowledge for Health Care Improvement. In: van Bommel JH, McCray AT, eds. Yearbook of Medical Informatics. Stuttgart: Schattauer Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, 2000:65–70

Why does KT matter?

- It is estimated that approximately 85% of research resources are wasted
 - Low priority questions addressed
 - Important outcomes not assessed
 - For every 100 projects:
 - 50 not published
 - 25 not usable or replicable
 - 12.5 have serious design flaws**= 87.5% wasted**



Sira Anamwong/freedigitalphotos

Chalmers & Glasziuo (2009) Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence.

Different Terms for KT

Knowledge Transfer
Research Utilization **Research Use**
Knowledge Exchange Implementation Science
Knowledge Translation
Knowledge Mobilization **Knowledge Uptake**
Dissemination and Diffusion

KT: Dissemination and Implementation

Knowledge Translation



Dissemination



Implementation



Practice



Science

Dissemination Practice

Purposive distribution of information and intervention materials to a specific audience. The intent is to spread information. (NIH)

Dissemination Science

The scientific study of processes and variables that determine and/or influence the spread/sharing of knowledge to various stakeholders. (NIH)

Implementation Practice

The use of strategies to adopt and integrate evidence-based interventions and change practice within specific settings. (NIH)

Implementation Science

The scientific study of the methods to promote the uptake of research findings in clinical, organizational, or policy contexts. (Implementation Science journal)

Dissemination and Implementation Science. (n.d.). *National Institutes of Health*. Retrieved September 21, 2015, from https://www.nlm.nih.gov/hsrinfo/implementation_science.html; Implementation Science. Retrieved September 21, 2015, from <http://www.springer.com/public+health/health+promotion+%26+disease+prevention/journal/13012>

Activity#1: Dissemination or Implementation

Read the following examples of projects and determine whether they constitute dissemination, implementation (i.e., KT practice), or dissemination science or implementation science (i.e., KT science).

Response options:

- **Dissemination Practice;**
- **Implementation Practice;**
- **Dissemination Science;**
- **Implementation Science.**



1. A research network developed and distributed summaries of their research findings to policy makers and clinicians.

Knowledge Translation



Dissemination



Implementation



Practice



Science

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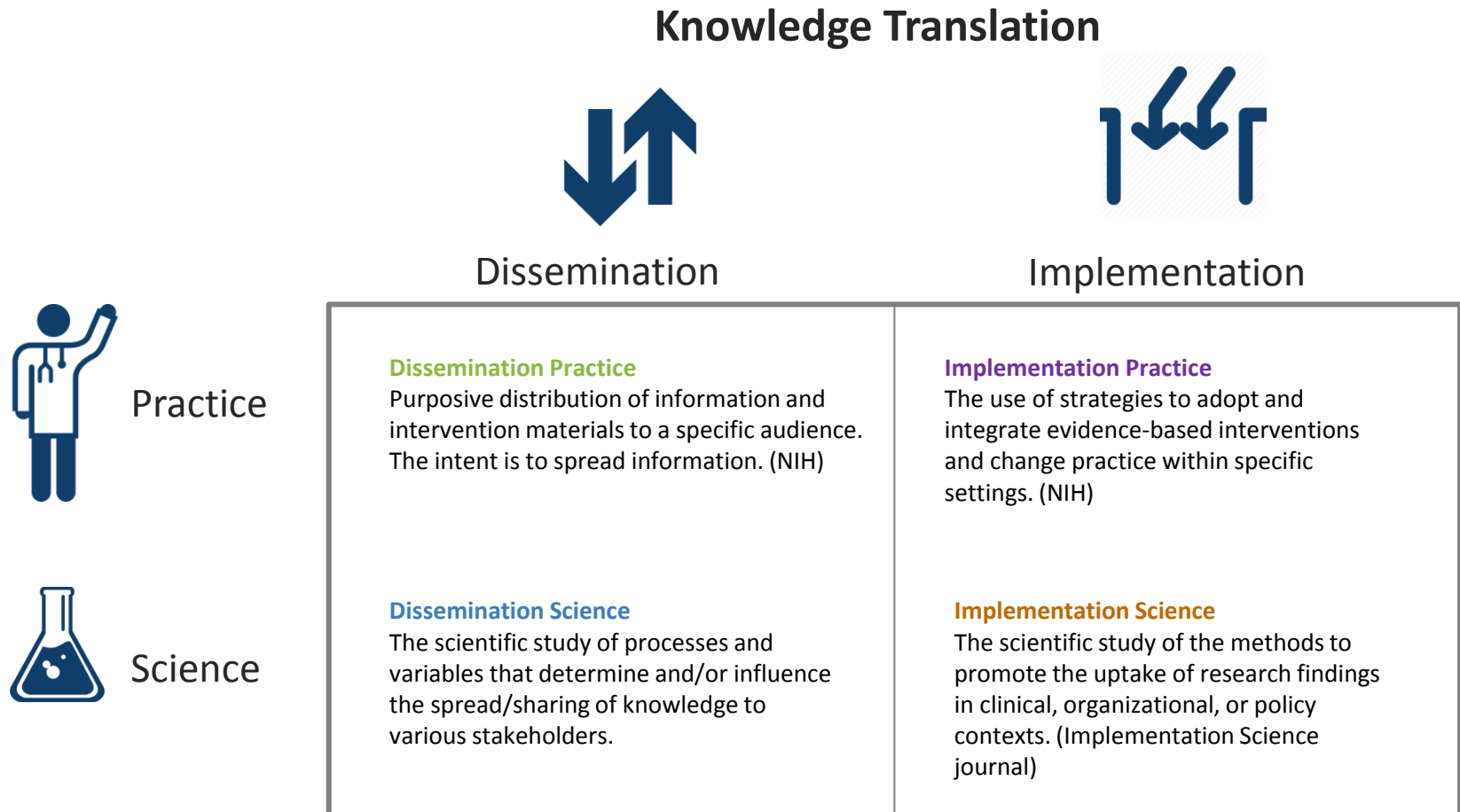
Implementation Practice

The use of strategies to adopt and integrate evidence-based interventions and change practice within specific settings. (NIH)

Implementation Science

The scientific study of the methods to promote the uptake of research findings in clinical, organizational, or policy contexts. (Implementation Science journal)

2. A group evaluated whether leadership buy-in affects the sustainability of a program.



3. A journal is comparing two different guideline formats to determine which format clinicians find more helpful.

Knowledge Translation



Dissemination



Implementation



Practice



Science

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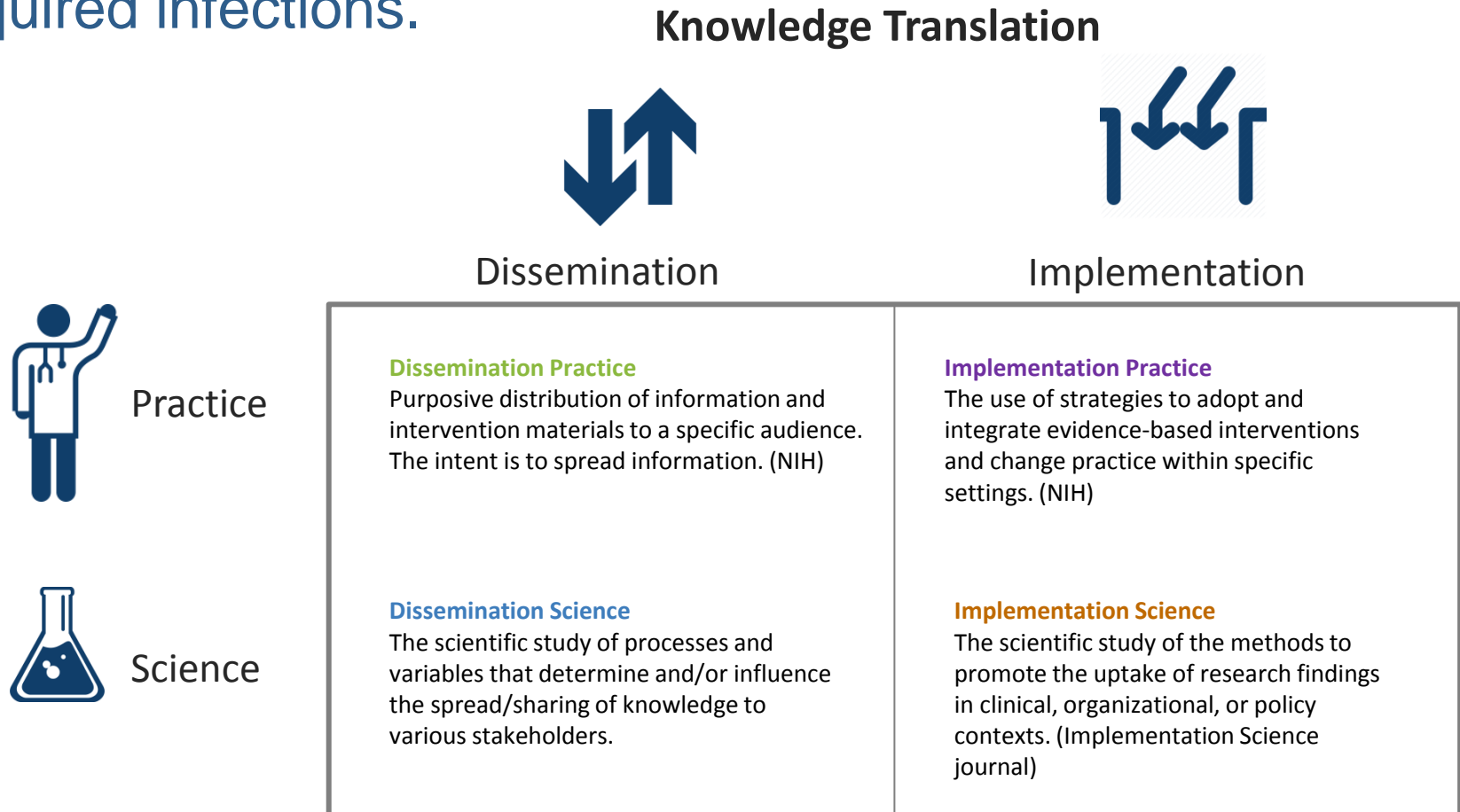
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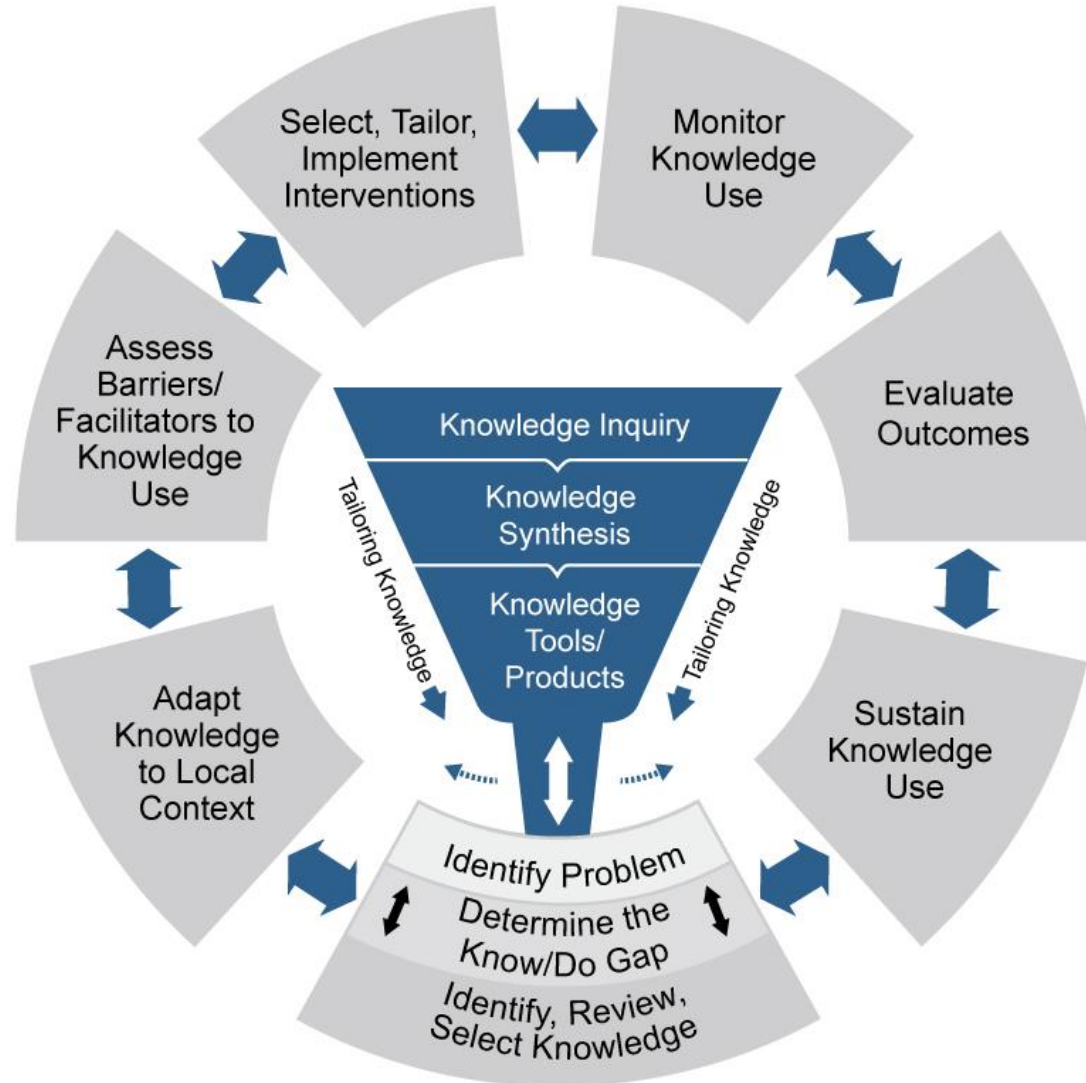
4. Health facilities received tools, training and support to decrease staff practices that were associated with hospital-acquired infections.





How do we bring research to practice?

The Knowledge to Action Model

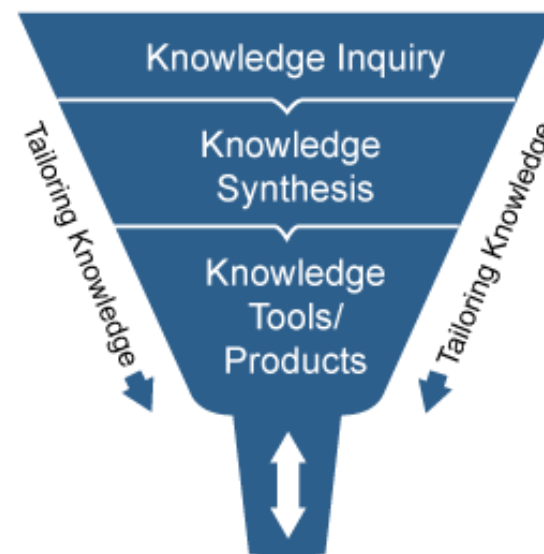


Source: Graham ID et al.
JCHEP 2006;26:13-24.

Knowledge Creation Funnel

The **knowledge creation funnel** conveys the idea that knowledge needs to be increasingly distilled before it is ready for application

- **Knowledge Inquiry:**
First generation knowledge (e.g., broad base primary studies or information)
- **Knowledge Synthesis:** Methodologies for determining what is known in a given area or field and what the knowledge gaps are (e.g., systematic reviews)
- **Knowledge Tools/Products:**
Refined knowledge for decision-making (e.g., guidelines, decision aids, algorithms)



Source: Graham ID et al. *JCHEP* 2006;26:13-24.

The Action Cycle

The **action cycle** emphasizes the **dynamic action steps** needed to apply the knowledge created (in any sequence). It is intended to **deliberately** cause change.



Source: Graham ID et al. *JCHEP* 2006;26:13-24.

The Knowledge to Action Model

Knowledge creation,
distillation and
dissemination are not
sufficient to ensure
behaviour change...

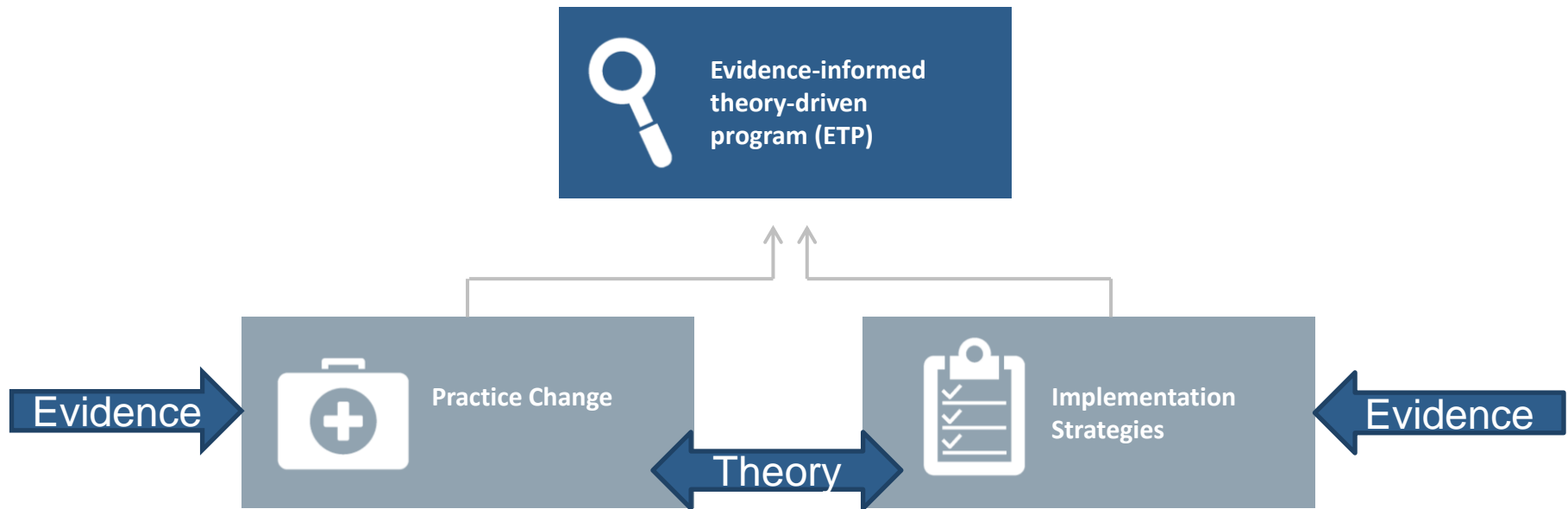


**We need to effectively
implement!**



How do we use evidence to get outcomes?

What are we going to implement?



- Practice change must have high-quality research evidence of effectiveness that it can achieve desired outcomes
- Implementation strategies must be supported by implementation research evidence
- Implementation strategies must be linked to practice change through behaviour change theory

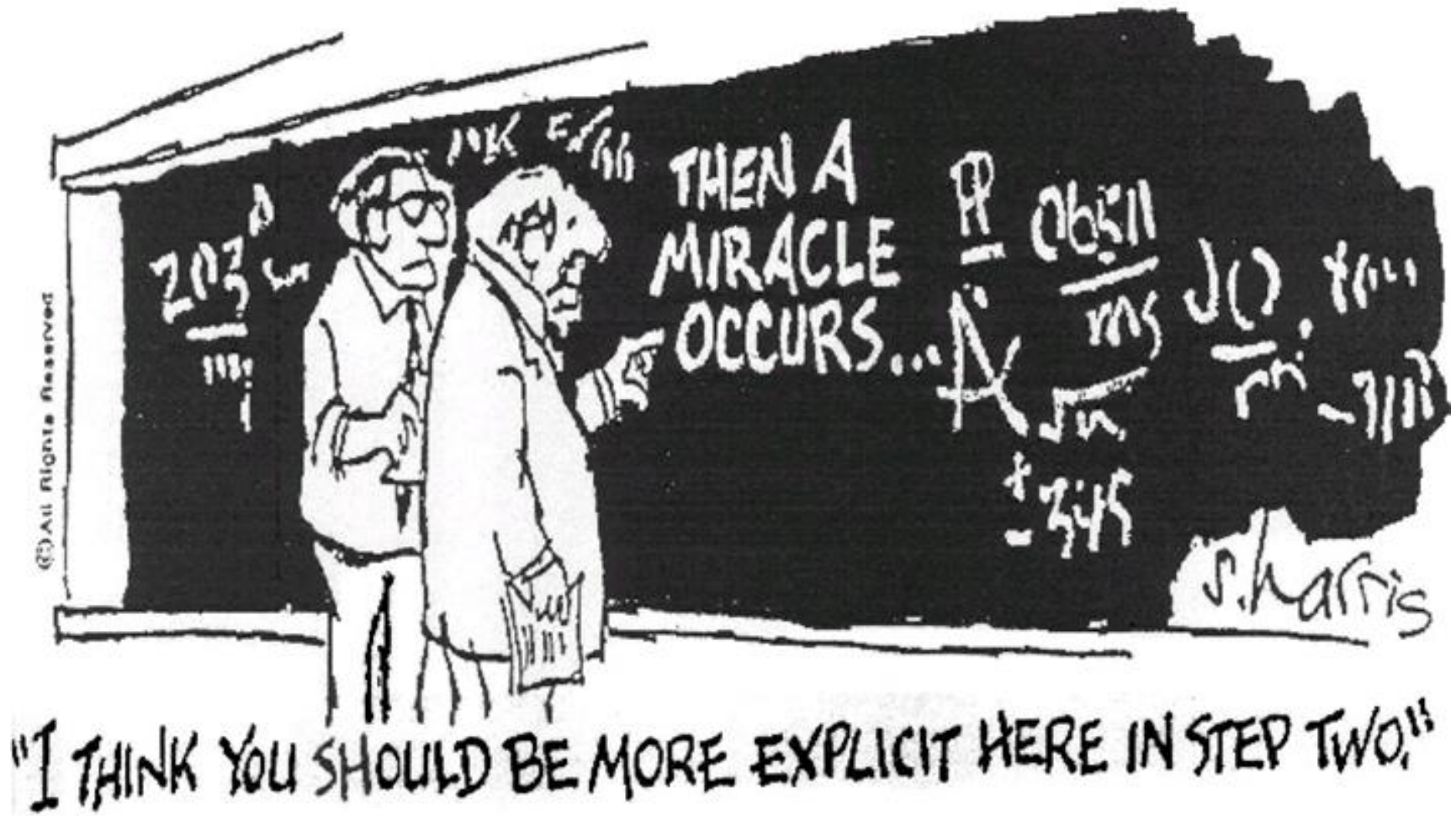
Operationalizing the KTA: Developing an ETP



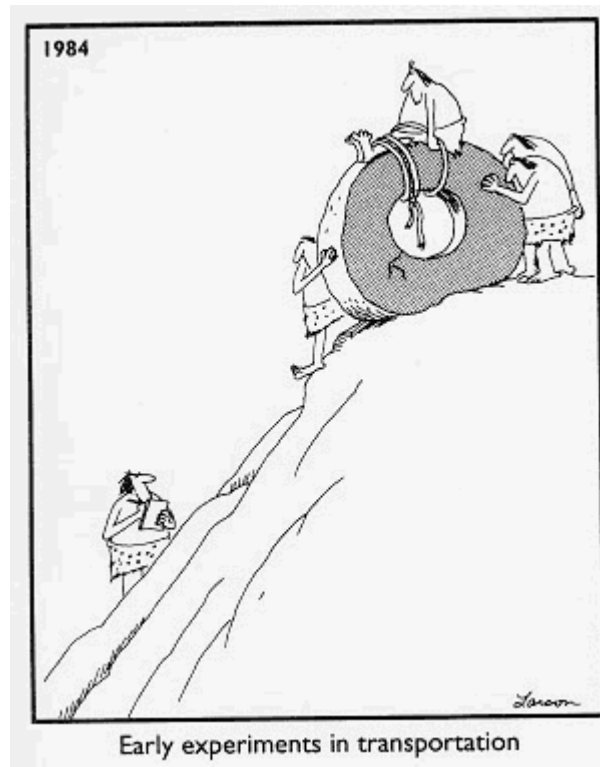
LEGEND

- A Identify knowledge to action gaps**
 1. Describe your program's long-term goal
 2. Identify and consult with key stakeholders for your program
 3. Define the practice change
 4. Define the gap
- B Adapt knowledge to local context**
 5. Adapt the practice change
- C Assess barriers and facilitators to knowledge use**
 6. Identify barriers and facilitators
 7. Organize barriers and facilitators to select individual barriers to the practice change
 8. Map barriers and facilitators to a behaviour change framework
- D Select, tailor, implement interventions**
 9. Map barriers and facilitators to a behaviour change theory and implementation strategy
 10. Select implementation strategies
 11. Identify relevant barriers and facilitators for each implementation strategy
 12. Develop key messages/actions for each selected strategy considering the relevant barriers and facilitators
 13. Describe implementation strategy elements
 14. Operationalize each implementation strategy
- E Bringing it all together**
 15. Develop a logic model

KT is the key to the black box of “what happened”

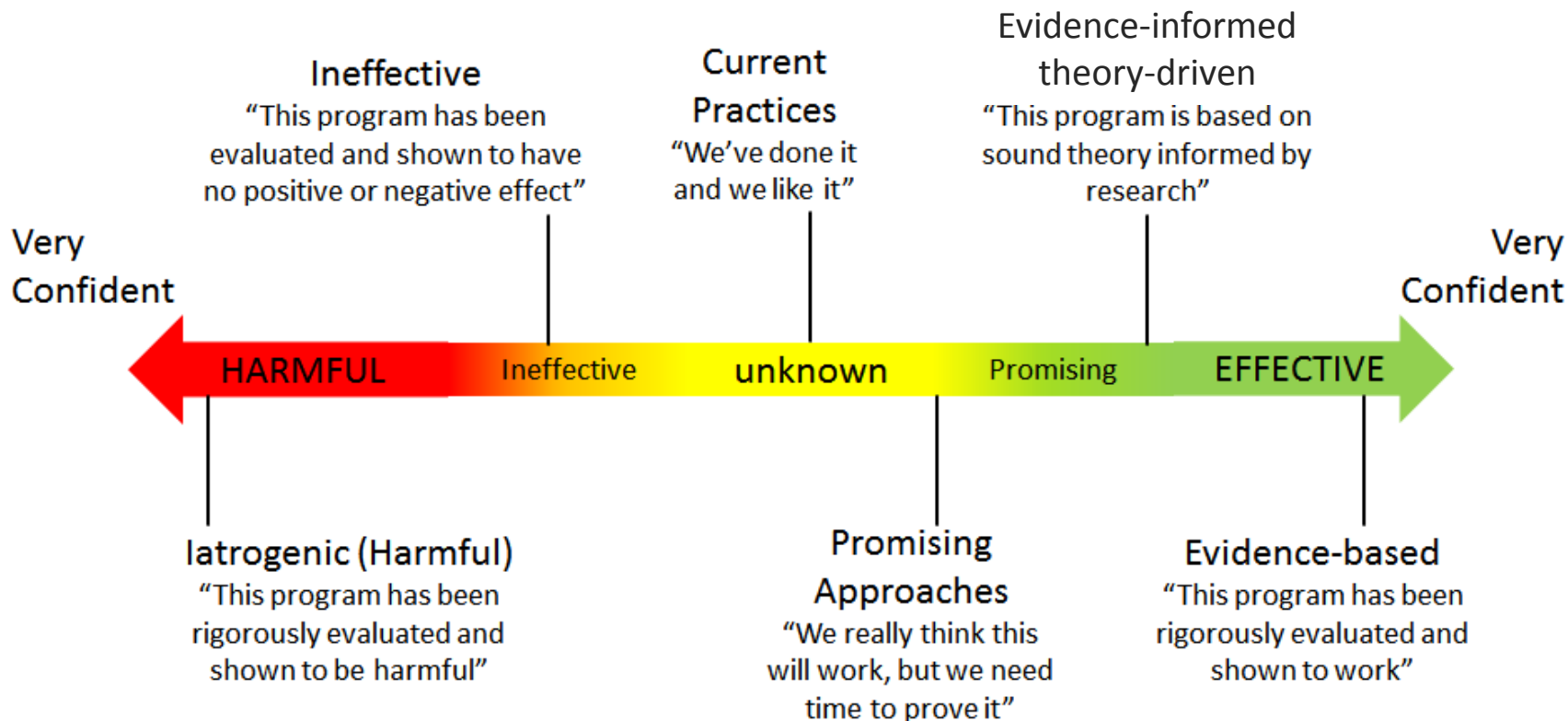


“ISLAGIATT” principle



"The Far Side" by Gary Larson.

Consider the evidence for implementation strategies



How confident are we that this activity is a good use of our resources AND improves outcomes?

Bumbarger & Rhoades, 2012

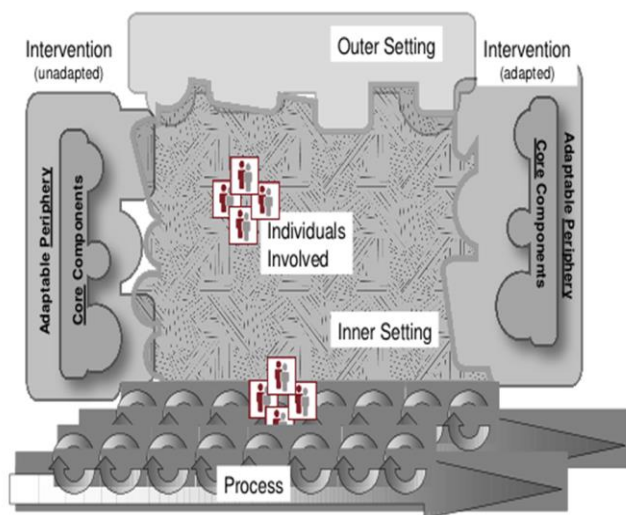


What are KT frameworks & theories and how do we use them?

Frameworks

To understand and/or explain influences on implementation and outcomes

Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)



Damschroder et al. (2009). Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. *Implement Sci.*;4:50.

Theoretical Domains Framework



Michie et al 2005 *Qual Saf Health Care*
Cane, O'Connor, Michie, 2012 *Implementation Science*

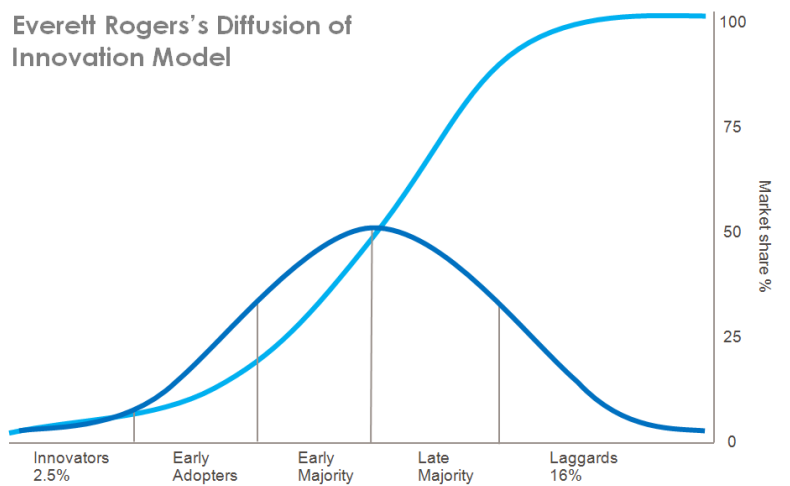
Theories

Prediction and causal mechanisms

Diffusion of Innovations

Figure 1

Everett Rogers's Diffusion of Innovation Model

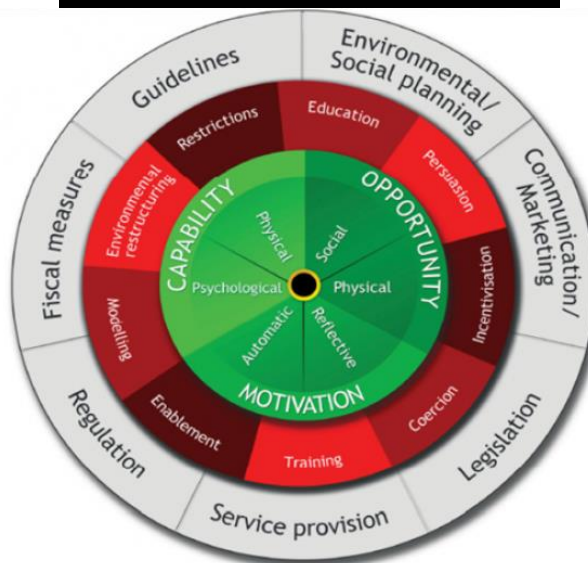


Source: Prochaska, J. O. & Di Clemente, C. C., (1982). Transtheoretical therapy: Toward a more integrative model of change. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*, 19(3), 276-288.

Transtheoretical Model



Behaviour Change Wheel



Source: Michie et al. *Implementation Science* 2011 6:42 doi:10.1186/1748-5908-6-42



PKT Course

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PKT Course Components



Readings

Participants complete assigned readings on specific topic areas before each session, and may bring notes (e.g., observations, thoughts, questions) to each session.



Workshop

Participants will take part in a 3-day in-person workshop which will cover the core modules of the course in detail.



Webinars

Participants will receive continued KT skill-building learning opportunities as they present their KT projects and receive feedback.



Activities

Participants will take part in interactive activities and contribute to group discussions. (e.g. group assignments, case examples, mock scenarios).



Coaching

Participants receive 3 hours of coaching support to discuss their project and get feedback from instructor .



Resources

Participants will receive take-home resources to facilitate KT capacity building at their home organizations.

Questions

1. Is KT relevant to your work? If so, how?
2. Is your organization interested in building KT capacity?
3. Are you familiar with any KT frameworks or theories? If so what?
4. Is the PKT course something that could assist you in your work? Could it assist projects that your colleagues are working on?



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For more information about PKT

<http://knowledgetranslation.net/capacity-building/our-courses/pkt>



HOME OUR EXPERTISE KT TOOLS THE TEAM CONTACT

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Are you interested in learning how to implement practices using comprehensive methods and the best available evidence?



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