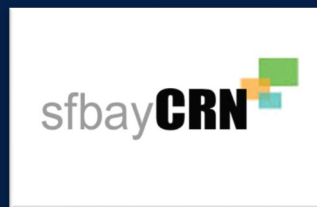




University of California
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Implementation Science & Program Evaluation

Section 6.2

Translating Evidence into Practice

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“Implementation research is the scientific study of methods to promote the systematic uptake of research findings and other evidence-based practices into routine practice, and hence, to improve the quality and effectiveness of health services and care.”

Eccles MP, Mittman BS. Implementation Science 2006

Learning Objectives



Describe how to make the case for translating evidence into practice



Understand that there are different sets of theories, models, frameworks used in implementation science (ImS) to guide ImS study design and analyses

Making the case for translation

- Select evidence that is “ready” for translation
 - Guidelines > systematic reviews > effectiveness > efficacy
- Frame evidence as a quality of care issue
 - Translating evidence into practice will lead to improved health care quality



Making the case for translation

- Measure the performance gap
 - How does observed care differ from recommended care?
- Link the performance gap to an outcome gap
 - How much improvement is expected in an outcome that reflects quality of care if the performance gap is closed?



Making the case for translation: Example

- Evidence-based guidelines for women aged 50-74 to have mammograms
- If women aged 50-74 get routine mammograms according to guidelines, there will be a reduction in breast cancer morbidity and mortality
- In 2015, only 58% of women aged 50-74 with Medicaid insurance reported having a mammogram in the past 2 years (compared to 72% in those privately insured)
 - Performance gap = Target rate – current rate
- If we increased the rate of mammograms to those with private insurance, we would decrease the relative risk of breast cancer in Medicaid patients from 31% to 25%

ImS Theories, Models, Frameworks

- Provide a road map for answering questions
 - “A theory may be defined as a set of analytical principles or statements designed to structure our observation, understanding and explanation of the world”
 - “Models can be described as theories with a more narrowly defined scope of explanation; a model is descriptive, whereas a theory is explanatory as well as descriptive”
 - “A framework usually denotes a structure, overview, outline, system or plan consisting of various descriptive categories, e.g. concepts, constructs or variables, and the relations between them that are presumed to account for a phenomenon”

ImS Theories, Models, Frameworks

- Provide a road map for a

- “A theory may be or statements of understanding

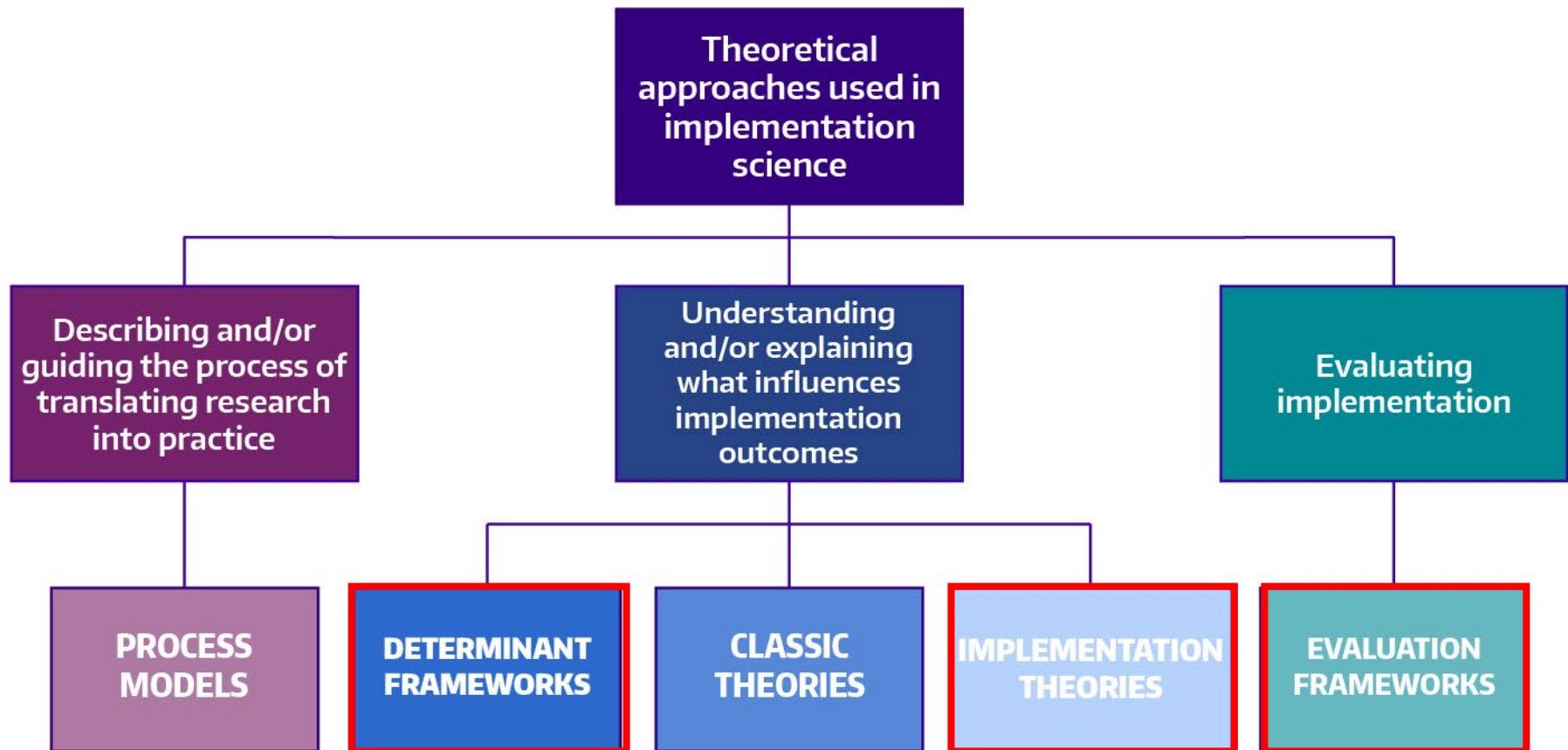
- “Models can be narrowly defined as descriptive, and descriptive

“Good theory is what enables knowledge to emerge out of seeming chaos and to be translated into effective use for the benefit of humankind.”

- Damschroder 2020

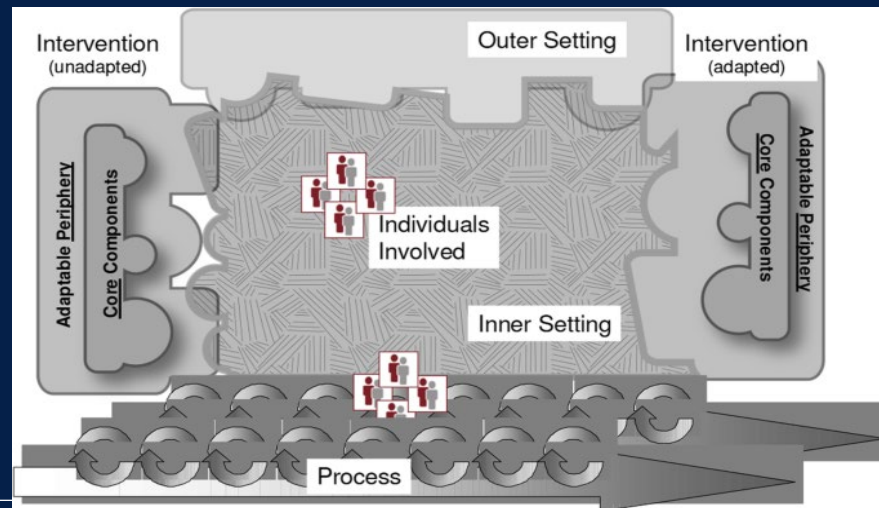
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ImS Theories, Models, Frameworks



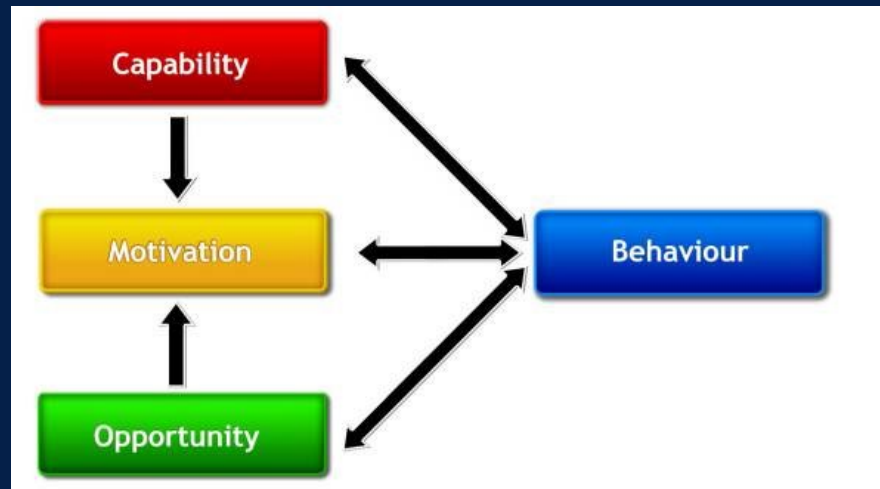
Example Determinant Framework

- CFIR: Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research
 - 5 domains: individuals, intervention, inner setting, outer setting, process
 - Asks and answers: “...what works where and why across multiple contexts”



Example Implementation Theory

- COM-B: Capability, opportunity, motivation, behavior
 - Framework to understand how individual physical and psychological capabilities, physical and social opportunities, and automatic and reflexive motivation result in behavior change



Example Evaluation Framework

- RE-AIM: Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance
 - Framework to understand implementation outcomes



TIPR projects

- Implementation Science provides the tools to think about the real-world translation of evidence into practice
- Thinking about the evidence-practice gap can help inform research projects—are you able to make the case for translation?
- Implementation Science theories, models and frameworks provide ways to better understand why gaps exist and how to bridge them.

