Innovation in Medical Education: Implementation Science Methods Make Everyone Happy

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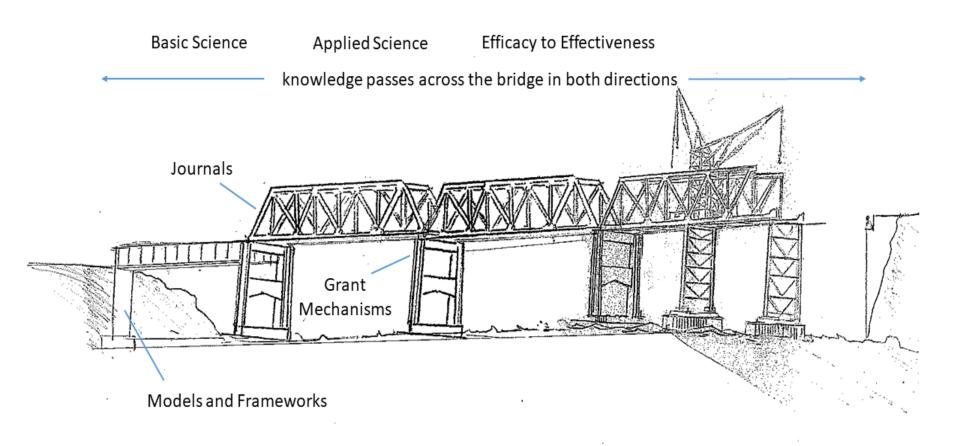
I have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Objectives

By the end of the lecture the learner will be able to:

- Define IS and discuss its attributes including why it makes everyone so happy
- Draw parallels between IS application in health care to medical education
- Describe a specific example for starting such work in the COM

Research Translation



Zerhouni, 2002, Science



The Unfinished Bridge

- 20 year lag in research to practice
- Siloed research and practice
- 33 RO1's funded for 1 "usable" study
- Lack consumer input
- 5-year trials don't keep pace with technology/health care system transformation

Dissemination of Scientific Findings

- To researcher: of the methods you use to disseminate your research findings, which do you think has the greatest impact on public health or medical practice/policy?
- 1. Journal articles
- 2. Face to face meetings
- 3. Media interviews
- 4. Press releases



Dissemination of Scientific Findings: A Tale of Two Worlds

Researchers

- 1. Journal articles
- 2. Face to face meetings
- 3. Media interviews
- 4. Press releases

Practitioners

- 1. Professional associations
- 2. Seminars/workshops
- 3. Email alerts
- 4. Journal articles

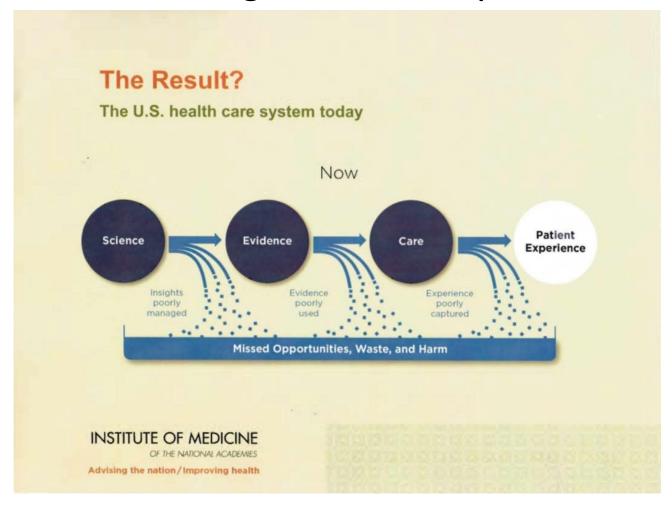




Brownson/TIDIRH



Learning Healthcare System





Parallel

Medical educators have raised concerns over the chasm between medical education theory and practice and the persistence of methods of learning and assessment with little valid or reliable evidence.



What Is Implementation Science and What Forces Are Driving a Change in Medical Education?

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Impact = Effectiveness X REACH

(Miller, Munoz, & Christensen, 2010)



Research Translation

Implementation **Basic Science** Efficacy to Effectiveness Applied Science Science knowledge passes across the bridge in both directions **Journals** Grant Mechanisms Models and Frameworks

Zerhouni, 2002, Science

Dissemination and



Definition

Implementation

• Introduce new practice or change in a way that gains traction and follow through in the real world.

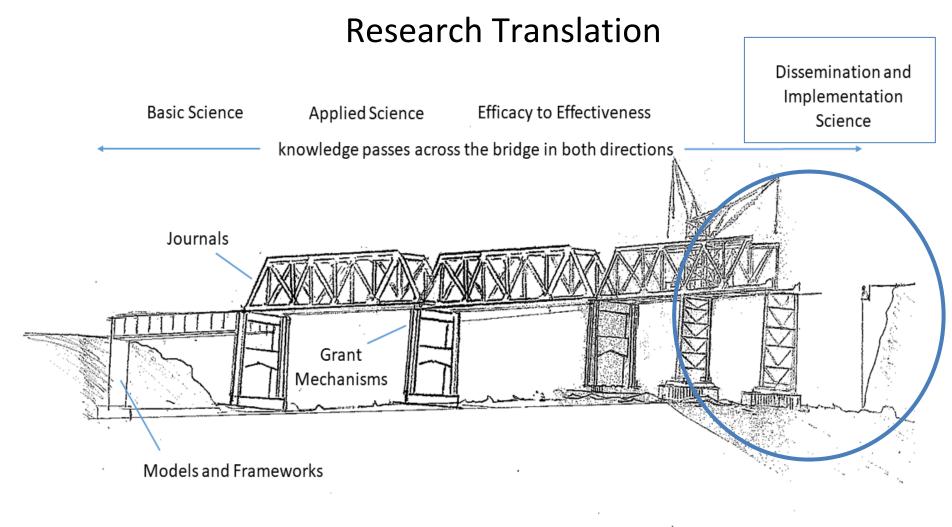
National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 1998



Definition

Dissemination

 How information about a given intervention is created, packaged, transmitted or interpreted across different stakeholder groups. Chambers, Ringeisen, & Hickman, 2005



Zerhouni, 2002, Science



Key Characteristics

- Focus on stakeholders
- Engagement of trans-disciplinary teams
- Incorporation of novel partners
- Innovation in methodology
- Rapid results, "high risk/high rewards"
- Emphasis on scaling up and sustainability



Key Challenges

- De-implementing bad practices
- Rapid and practical results vs. generalization
- Need for new methods
- Technology making best bets
- Fidelity vs. adaptation

Getting the Evidence to the Endpoint













Two Fields of Inquiry

Bridge Architecture

- Models and methods
- Journals, training, forums
- Funding sources
- Increasing policy infrastructure

Movement of Traffic

- Application/tests of models and methods
- Traffic moves two ways
- Why it makes everyone so happy

Movement of Traffic

Consideration of context driving uptake in medical education:

- (1) availability of high-quality evidence,
- (2) relevance and ease of implementation,
- (3) timeliness of research,
- (4) time and cost constraints, and
- (5) incentives.



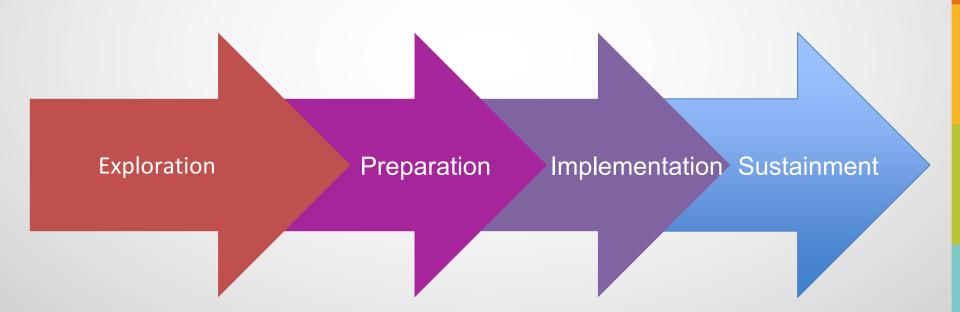
Implementation Practice

- Use of models and methods developed by IS to drive uptake
- Also: Science of Implementation Practice

Example: Implementation Model

 Provides structure to the process of implementation

Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, and Sustainment Framework^{1,2}





Exploration

Outer Context

Sociopolitical Context (legislation, policies, monitoring and review)

Funding (service/research/foundation grants, continuity)
Client Advocacy (consumer organizations)
Interorganizational Networks (direct and indirect networking, professional organizations, clearinghouses, technical assistance)

Inner Context

Organizational Characteristics (capacity, culture, climate, leadership)

Individual Adopter Characteristics (values, goals, social networks, perceived need for change)



Preparation

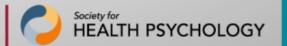
Outer Context

Sociopolitical Context (legislation, local enactment, "evidence")
Funding (support tied to federal and state policies)
Client Advocacy (national advocacy, class action lawsuits)
Interorganizational Networks (organizational linkages, leadership ties, formal and informal information transmission)

Inner Context

Organizational Characteristics (size, role specification, knowledge/skills/expertise, values)

Leadership (culture embedding, championing adoption)



Champion Teams: A Definition

 Our implementation strategy for building team based care

Putting Wheels on All Our Good Stuff



Essential Elements

- Key stakeholders
- Short, focused meeting schedule
- Short-term goals
- Data-driven



Example: Implementation Outcomes

Implementation Outcomes

Types of Outcomes In Implementation Research

<u>Implementation</u>

Outcomes

Acceptability Adoption **Appropriateness** Cost **Feasibility Fidelity** Penetration Sustainability

Service Outcomes

Efficiency Safety **Effectiveness** Equity Patient (Student)centeredness **Timeliness**

Client/Trainee Outcomes

Satisfaction **Function** Symptomatology (Achievement) (Competencies)