

Introduction to Implementation Frameworks and Developing Research Partnerships

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CCBHC-E National Training and Technical Assistance Center

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Learning Community Purpose

Opportunity for CCBHC grantees participating in the EBP Implementation Science Pilot to:

- Gain knowledge and skills in research-practice partnerships and implementation science
- Supporting CCBHC grantees participating in the pilot to develop and/or implement their project templates
- Interact with and learn from peer CCBHCs and researchers to shape or advance pilot projects



CCBHC-E NTTAC/SAMHSA Updates

- Database launch
 - Database is live please continue to send us new/updated information or templates for inclusion
 - Webinar hosted for researchers on April 19 to unveil the ISP initiative and database and support outreach/engagement between researchers and CCBHC-Es
 - <u>https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/program/ccbhc-e-national-training-and-technical-assistance-center/ccbhc-ebp-implementation-science-pilot/</u>
- New Resource Alert
 - Evidence-based Practice Reference Guide: Serves as a brief reference for CCBHCs on the most commonly required or implemented EBPs across CCBHCs identifying the target populations, staffing considerations and training and fidelity resources available to aid them in implementation.
 - <u>https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/resources/ccbhc-ebp-reference-guide/</u>
- SAMHSA Check-ins
 - SAMHSA is conducting 15 minutes check ins with all of you to discuss where you are in the process of the ISP and how we can continue to provide support.





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What We Heard From You

Reflections

- A majority of you have past experience on research projects, but not implementation science research.
- High reported capacity for:
 - Gathering appropriate data to inform gaps/needs at your orgs
 - Ability to use information to shape research questions associated with implementation of EBPs at my agency.
 - Prepared and motivated to partner with a researcher to develop and conduct an implementation science project.

Hopes/Questions

- Set context and take it slow:
 - Don't assume everyone is on the same page and ensure shared understanding and definition of implementation science, research partnership expectations and roles
 - Provide examples of other projects
- More information about funding mechanisms and support to achieve them.



Session Evaluation Results

- 50% Response Rate
- Common barriers to research participation included timing and organizational capacity

	Past Research Projects	Past Implementation Science Projects
Yes	70%	39%
No	30%	61%

Training Wishes

- Clarification on research funding and application support
- Guidance and examples of projects



Evaluation Survey Results

	Count	Mean
How you understand implementation science frameworks.	23	5
What you do to address client problems/needs.	23	5
How you understand gaps in care for your clients.	23	4
How you develop research questions to address improved services for clients.	23	5
How you engage in research to improve services for your clients.	23	5
How motivated you are to engage in implementation research.	23	5
How you collaborate with researchers.	23	5
How you collaborate with other organizations in the community.	23	5
Mean scores were calculated from a rating scale of 0-10.	BS	MATIONAL COUNCIL for Mental Wellbeing

What We Heard From You

Topics of Interest



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Today's Presenters

Angela Weeks, DBA Marlene Matarese, PhD

Innovations Institute at the University of Connecticut School of Social Work

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the breadth of implementation science frameworks
- Recognize key themes contained within each implementation framework
- Identify considerations for partnering with researchers, including assessing
 organization capacity and competency for partnership and understanding roles of
 research partners
- Engage in a dialogue about applying implementation science frameworks







What is implementation science?

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

Implementation science: What is it and why should I care? - ScienceDirect





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What is a framework?

A framework gives us a roadmap or checklist to help guide the implementation process.

Frameworks do three things

- Describe implementation (What is it?)
- Identify benchmarks of implementation (How to do it?)
- Evaluate implementation (Did it work?)



Five Categories of Theories, Models, and Frameworks



Category	Description		
Process models	Specify steps (stages, phases) in the process of translating research into practice, including the implementation and use of research. The aim of process models is to describe and/or guide the process of translating research into practice. An action model is a type of process model that provides practical guidance in the planning and execution of implementation endeavours and/or implementation strategies to facilitate implementation. Note that the terms "model" and "framework" are both used, but the former appears to be the most common	Five Categories of Theories, Models, and	
Determinant frameworks	Specify types (also known as classes or domains) of determinants and individual determinants, which act as barriers and enablers (independent variables) that influence implementation outcomes (dependent variables). Some frameworks also specify relationships between some types of determinants. The overarching aim is to understand and/or explain influences on implementation outcomes, e.g. predicting outcomes or interpreting outcomes retrospectively		
Classic theories	Theories that originate from fields external to implementation science, e.g. psychology, sociology and organizational theory, which can be applied to provide understanding and/or explanation of aspects of implementation	Frameworks	
Implementation theories	Theories that have been developed by implementation researchers (from scratch or by adapting existing theories and concepts) to provide understanding and/or explanation of aspects of implementation		
Evaluation frameworks	Specify aspects of implementation that could be evaluated to determine implementation success	NATIONAL COUNCIL	
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The types of frameworks you use is determined by your needs, understanding, and goals.





Common Framework Examples







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Consolidated Framework for Implementation Science





NIRN Model has 5 Frameworks



Active Implementation Frameworks

Usable Innovations	To be usable, an innovation must be well operationalized so that it is teachable, learnable, doable, and readily assessable in practice, and assessments in practice (fidelity) must be linked to improved outcomes	
Implementation Stages	Stages of implementation require thinking through the right activities for each stage to increase the likelihood of success of use of the AIFs and the effective innovation. Stages are exploration, installation, initial implementation, and full implementation	
Implementation Drivers	Drivers are key components of the infrastructure and capacity that influence the successful use of an innovation. There are three driver domains: Competency (selection, training, coaching, fidelity), Organization (decision support data systems, facilitative administration, systems intervention), and Leadership (adaptive, technical)	
Improvement Cycles	provement CyclesIterative processes by which improvements are made and problems solved are based on the Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycle (3 types of cycles: Rapid Cycle problem solving, Usability Testing, and Practice-Policy Communication cycles).	
Implementation Teams	Teams are accountable for planning, determining usable innovations, exercising implementation expertise, supporting system change, and seeing the change process through to full implementation.	





Common Themes in Each Framework







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Explore the problem, including client experiences and data indicators, and create a plan to move toward the desired experience.

Continue reform or installation including replication or scale up; monitor progress & outcomes



Innovations Institute's Implementation Science Framework

> Continually assess system, organization, and model needs through QA lens and using both PDCA and PDSA cycles, address barriers and make quick course corrections as needed

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Continuous Quality Improvement

Quality assurance is included in all stages:

- Early testing
- Readiness, Practice, Process, and Outcome Evaluation
- Implementation tracking, and reporting
- Plan, Do, Check/Study, Act Cycles
- Quality and fidelity monitoring
- Coaching
- Ongoing Training



In each stage, assess and plan for <u>determinants/ constructs</u> (factors) impacting the success of the reform, initiative, or program.



Fit & Feasibility

Will the chosen strategy/ reform effort impact the target population at the right time with the right intensity of support?



Care Pathways

- 1. Support rebalancing of care between community-based options and restrictive settings.
- 2. Are tools to outline a sequence of steps in a family's experience.
- 3. Enhance quality of care across the continuum by improving outcomes, increasing family satisfaction, and optimizing use of resources.



Considerations for Partnering with Researchers









Internal Readiness Assessment Process

- Culture and Climate: Shared behavioral norms and expectations and the psychological impact of the work environment on an employee's wellbeing.
- Intervention Fit: Is this the best intervention to meet the identified need?
- Capacity and Readiness for Implementation: Do you have what you need in place to be ready to implement?





Understanding Evaluation Types

- <u>Process evaluations</u> assess whether an intervention or program model is implemented as planned, whether the intended target population was reached, and determines significant challenges and successful strategies associated with implementation.
- <u>Outcome evaluations</u> determines whether and to what extent the expected changes in specific outcomes occur and whether these changes are attributed to the intervention or intervention activities.
- **Implementation evaluation** is used to measure "how well did we do it?" and whether the intervention was implemented as planned.
- <u>Formative evaluation</u> ensures if the intervention activity is feasible, appropriate, and acceptable before it is fully implemented. Evaluation during early implementation provides data to inform program improvement and assess for sustainability and the potential to create a summative evaluation. (CDC)
- <u>Summative evaluation</u> refers to a process of evaluating an intervention's impact or efficacy through an examination of program design and management. A summative evaluation is outcome-focused and completed at the end of the project when the program or intervention is stable.





Necessary Infrastructure

- Allocate time to the evaluation
- Access to software and equipment
- Identification/hiring of a data manager or point person for the evaluation (Min 20% FTE)
- The data manager is the primary point of contact for all activities related to the site's data and evaluation
- Role may include coordinating all logistics associated with:
 - Data collection
 - Data management
 - Data de-identification
 - Data sharing with the evaluator(s)
 - Liaison between the researcher and program implementation team





Identifying a Research Partner

- Look for researchers that are interested in your population of focus
- Relationships matter
- Legitimacy in the field and prior research experience
- Shared goals
- Security to ask questions
- Ability and commitment to design equitable, family centered evaluations





Expectations for the Researcher

- Provide min of quarterly reports
- Present data in meaningful way
- Engaging in dialogue about findings and implications for practice
- Providing training or guidance around:
 - Formulating research questions
 - Logic model development
 - Research processes (ex. Deidentified data?)
 - Data presentation
 - Privacy and confidentiality
 - Research terminology
 - Reasons for collecting specific data elements
 - Data informed decision making
 - Practicing transparency with families about the evaluation
 - Scripts to explain the intent of the evaluation







Expectations of a Research Partnership

- Authentic partnership with shared goals, transparent processes, and respect for distinct roles and expertise
- Tailored to your agency, population, and community
- Mutually understood language
- This is translational research which aims to:
 - Produce more meaningful, applicable results that directly benefit human health
 - Translate (move) basic science discoveries more quickly and efficiently into practice
- Value to the practitioner to use data to improve practice



Example of a 4 Year Implementation & Evaluation Process



Questions and Answers?





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