

National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools

Centre de collaboration nationale des méthodes et outils

Health Evidence[™]

Building Capacity to Support Evidence-Informed Public Health:

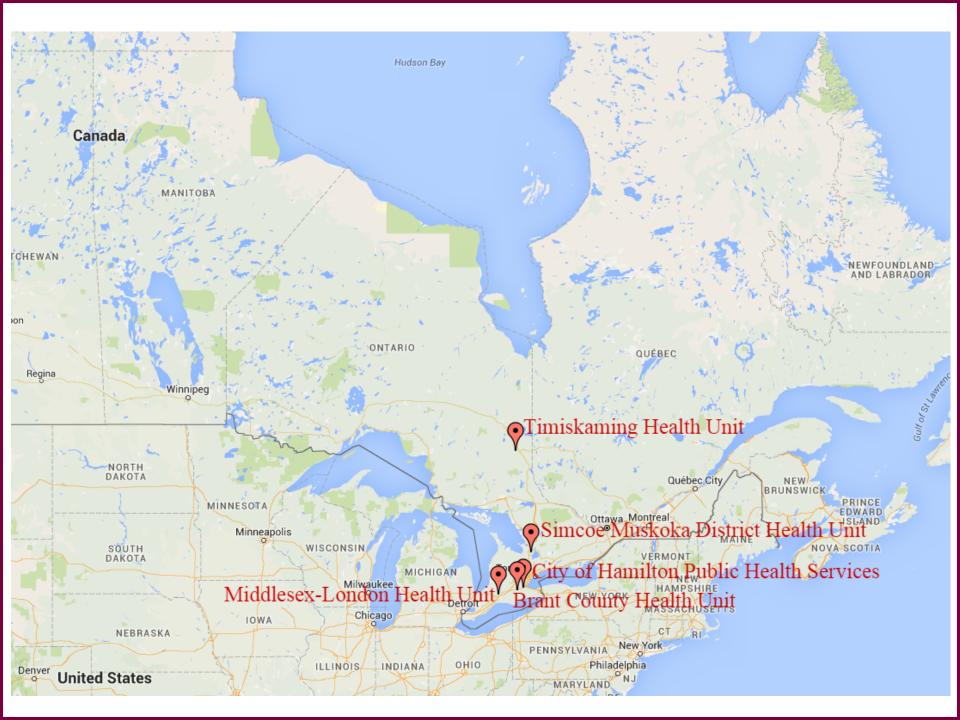
A KNOWLEDGE BROKER MENTORING PROGRAM

<u>Maureen Dobbins</u>, RN, PhD | Jenny Yost, RN, PhD | Donna Ciliska, RN, PhD McMaster University

> 3rd Fuse International Conference on Knowledge Exchange in Public Health, Newcastle, UK, April 2016

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

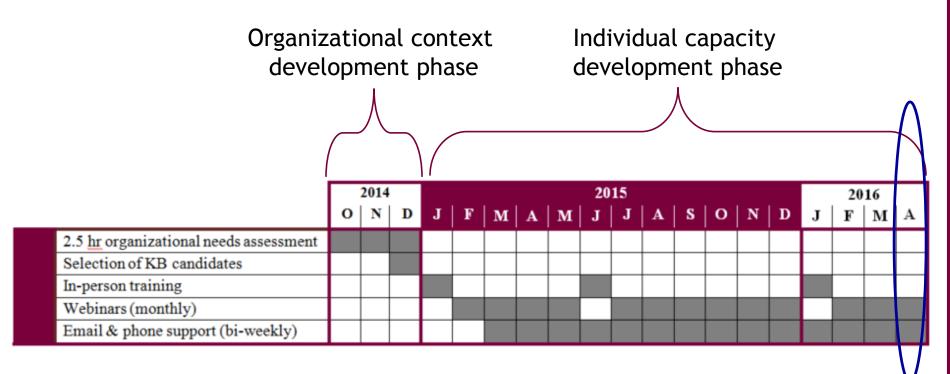
• There are no conflicts of interest



Objectives

- 1. Assess and assist health departments in developing organizational capacity for evidence-informed decision making (EIDM)
- 2. Build individual capacity of selected staff to function as 'internal' knowledge brokers in EIDM practice

Activities



Assessing Organizational Needs



Senior management

- Reviewed tool individually
- 2.5 hr team focus group
- Consensus on future directions

Is research working for you?

A self-assessment tool and discussion guide for health services management and policy organizations

PART ONE: ACQUIRE 1.1 ARE WE ABLE TO ACQUIRE RESEARCH?

1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree n RATING

We have skilled staff for research. Our staff has enough time for research. Our staff has the incentive to do research (it is used in our decision-making). Our staff has the resources to do research. We have arrangements with external experts who search for research, monitor research, or do

research for us.

PART TWO: ASSESS

2.1 CAN WE TELL IF THE RESEARCH IS VALID AND OF HIGH QUALITY?

1

1

1

RATING

PART FOUR: APPLY 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree nor disagree 4

Staff in our organization has critical appraisal skills and tools for evaluating the quality of methodology used in research.

Staff in our organization has the critical appraisal skills to evaluate the reliability of specific research by identifying related evidence and comparing methods and results.

Our organization has arrangements with external experts who use critical appraisal skills and tools to assess methodology and evidence reliability, and to compare methods and results.

PART THREE: ADAPT

3.1 CAN WE SUMMARIZE RESULTS IN A USER-FRIENDLY WAY? RATING 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree nor disagree 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly agree Our organization has enough skilled staff with

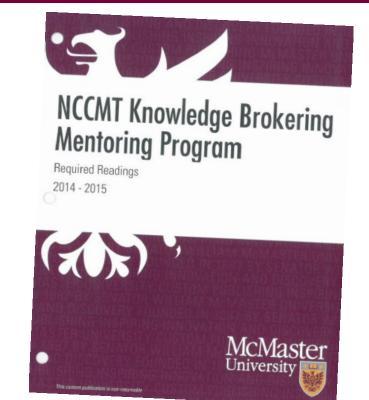
ives, and resources who use research tion skills to present research results d in accessible language.

5

4.1 DO WE LEAD BY EXAMPLE AND SHOW HOW WE VALUE RESEARCH USE? 1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neither agree nor disagree 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly agree Using research is a priority in our organization. Our organization has committed resources to ensure research is accessed, adapted, and applied 5 in making decisions. 2 2 Our organization ensures staff is involved in discussions on how research evidence relates to our main goals. 6

In-person Training

- 10 training days
 - Jan 26-30, 2015 (5 days)
 - Jun 16-18, 2015 (3 days)
 - Jan 19-20, 2016 (2 days)



- Course readings
- Individual & group critical appraisal practice

Monthly Webinars

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Blogging About the Experience http://www.thueidm.blogspot.ca/

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Documenting THU's work in becoming effective at accessing and understanding and using research evidence. Because so much is already known, because we all want to be as effective as we can, because our work matters.

Thursday, February 25, 2016

Story from the Field: Even Peel had to start somewhere.

Sharing a video produced by NCCMT about Peel Public Health's journey in becoming the EIDM powerhouse we know it to be today. Think we'll have a video like this about Temiskaming some day?



About this blog

THU is part of a 16-month project to get better at using evidence in decisionmaking.

5 staff are being mentored: building specific skills and practising ways to support our colleagues and our organization in using evidence. We are working with the National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools housed at McMaster University.

We are: Shari Brown, Public Health Nurse Erin Cowan, Research & Policy Analyst Caroline McBride, Registered Dietitian Shauna McGill, Research & Policy Analyst Amanda Mongeon, Program Evaluator

Change: EIDM Knowledge & Skills

- 10 skills assessment Qs (pre/post)
 - Difference in mean scores between pre/post (Mann-Whitney rank test)
 - % correct pre/post, stratified by Q (Chisquare test)

Results

- Overall, statistically significant improvement in knowledge pre-post
 - Pre-test score mean \pm SD = 60.7 \pm 17.5
 - Post-test score mean±SD = 77.6±9.7
 - Mean difference=16.9 P<0.001
- Specifically, statistically significant improvements observed in:
 - Factors to consider when applying results of studies
 - Interpreting quantitative findings from single studies and meta-analyses

Limitations

- Small sample (30 participants; 27 completed pre-test; 25 completed post-test)
- Single group pre-post
- Significant variation in knowledge among participants at baseline
- Ceiling effect (some participants had very high knowledge at baseline, resulting in no difference at post-test)

Conclusions

- Knowledge brokering is a promising strategy for developing knowledge and capacity among public health professionals
- Expansion of program across Canada!
- Dissemination of program findings via publication(s) and conferences



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Comparing knowledge exchange across 5 Centres of Excellence in Public Health

Peter van der Graaf (Fuse); Oliver Francis (CEDAR); Elizabeth Doe (DECIPHer); Eimear Barrett (Northern Ireland); Graeme Docherty (UKCTAS)

Third Fuse International Conference on Knowledge Exchange in Public Health, 27-28 April 2016

www.fuse.ac.uk



Content

- Why knowledge exchange?
- Public Health Research Centres of Excellence (PHR CoE)
- Developing a model for comparing practices
- Five case studies
- Similarities and differences
- Lessons and recommendations









Why knowledge exchange?

Difficulties in mobilising PH research evidence:

- Policy makers cannot access (and understand) academic publications
- Mismatch between academic timescales and policy processes
- Different types of evidence are valued
 Need for more structural meeting places





- 2008: five UKCRC Public Health Research Centres of Excellence (PHR CoE) funded
- Aims: build local and national research capacity in public health and engage with policy and practice across UK to increase flow of evidence
- Each CoE has developed their own model for knowledge exchange
- Informal sharing of approaches across centres but no detailed comparisons to date



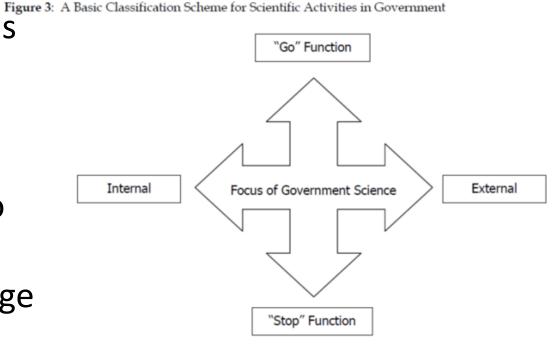
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Model: interfaces between policy and academia

Different manifestations^{Fig} depending on:

- Focus (internal or external)
- *Purpose* (Stop or Go function)
- Type of activity (range for low to high engagement)



Saner, 2007; Ward et al., 2012

NHS National Institute for Health Research



5 case studies



- **CEDAR:** knowledge exchange in active travel research
- DECIPHer: Public Health Improvement Research Network (PHIRN) in Wales
- **CoENI:** formally partnering government with academia
- Fuse: responsive research and evaluation service (AskFuse)
- **UKCTAS:** Building on collaborative relationships with policy partners and charitable bodies



Case study 1: RDGs @

- Research ideas are developed into funded projects through Research Development Groups
- Since 2006, PHIRN has developed 119 RDGs and 71 successfully funded grant proposals, bringing in more than £30M in research grants
- Temporarily projects become embedded in wider structures (e.g. Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Schemes)







- RDGs are time and resource intensive: not for everyone
- Present at local breakfast meetings for politicians
- Knowledge Exchange Seminar Series (KESS) in partnership with Northern Ireland Assembly
- Academics prepare policy briefing in advance (skill development and dissemination)



Comparing case studies on three dimensions

Case	Function	Focus	Type/ Scale (Low – High)
study CEDAR	(Go – Stop) Go (developing new research)	(Internal – External) Internal (academic staff); External (national policy makers)	Range of interdependent activities (info management, linkage, capacity development)
DECIPHer	Go (developing new research)	Internalising external audiences (national policy makers)	Early linkage and capacity development to build strategic partnerships for focused engagement (RDGs)
CoENI	Go (developing new research)	Internal (academic staff); External (national policy makers)	Focused engagement (RDGs) and wider linkage that supports capacity building
Fuse	Go (developing new research)	External (local policy makers and practitioners)	Range of activities, either separate or organic development (info management, linkage, capacity development and decision and implementation support)
UKCTAS	Stop (control- ling pollution problem)	External (national policy makers)	Range of organic developed activities (info management, linkage, capacity development and decision and implementation support)

NHS National Institute for Health Research



Discussion

- Common approaches but different structures and processes for *linking KE activities*
- Fluidity of focus: KE activities move purposefully between internal and external audiences to link them
- Temporality of function: time limited structures for bringing academics and policy makers together (RDGs)
- Range of types: Intensity versus inclusivity? Develop additional mechanisms for wider inclusion (KESS)
- *Structural* KE approach versus *organic* progression





Conclusions



- Different KE practices in response local needs and existing structures -> no silver bullet
- Importance of linking range of activities that engage at different levels and points in decision making
- Building on each activity (structural and organic) to develop a structural approach to KE





KE similar to complex interventions?

Common elements:

- Interventions with several interacting components
- Difficulty of standardising design and delivery
- Sensitivity to features of local context
- Length and complexity of causal chains linking intervention with outcome

(MRC Guidance - Developing and evaluating complex interventions)







Recommendations



- Develop and integrate communications and knowledge exchange strategies at each PHR CoE
- Keep long term focus for developing structural approaches to KE: be flexible and enable iterations
- Build KE capacity within researchers not just KE professionals at all stages of career pathways
- Systematically monitor and evaluate impact of KE activities with a range of methodologies and tools







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References

Saner, M. (2007) A Map of the Interface Between Science & Policy), Staff Papers, Council of Canadian Academies.

Ward, V. Smith, S., House, A., Hamer (2012) Exploring knowledge exchange: A useful framework for practice and policy, Social Science & Medicine, 74(3): 297-304.

MRC (2008) Developing and evaluating complex interventions: new guidance.



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Evaluation of the Impact of an organizational strategy for evidence-informed decision making

Megan Ward

F.U.S.E. Newcastle Upon Tyne April 28, 2016

Is Research Working for You?

2008	2010	2013
X Access	Library	2 FT librarians
X Critical appraisal	38 Critical appraisal training	107 Critical appraisal training
X Time	8 Rapid reviews	37 Rapid reviews
		X Frontline needs

Research grants

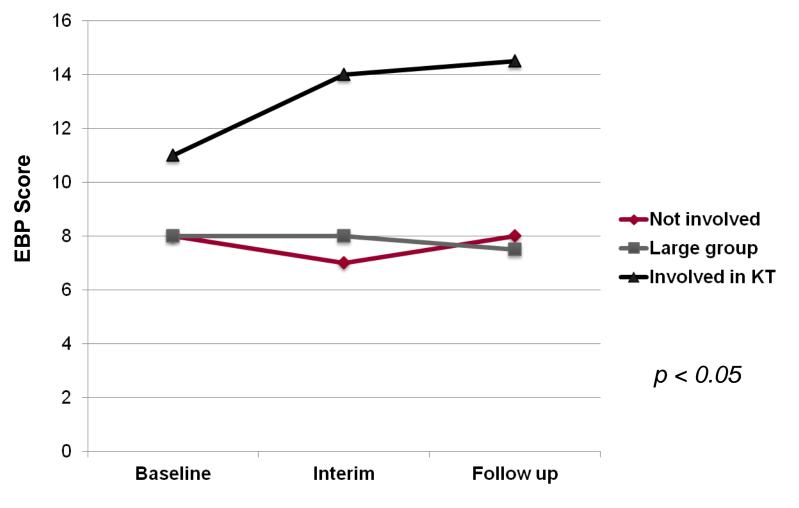
2010	16
2011	14
2012	13
2013	11
2014	4
2015	10

Research and Knowledge Translation Projects 2013				
Title Funding Body (Prog		Partner	Peel Contacts	
Approaches to Accountability: Implications of Goals, Governance, Services, and Sub-sectors	CIHR (PHSI) University of Toronto Dr. David		Dr. David Mowat	
Evidence-Informed Practice Change - Increasing Breastfeeding Exclusivity in Hospital	CFHI (EXTRA)	Trillium Health Partners	Debbie Chang and Cheryl Morin	
Background and Consequences of Work Engage- ment and Burnout Among Canadian Dietitians	CIHR (K to A)	University of Toronto	Sandra Fitzpatrick	
The Renewing Public Health Systems (RePHS)	CIHR (K to A)	Government of British Columbia, Public Health Ontario	Gayle Bursey, Maria Morais	
Healthy Canada by Design	CPAC (CLASP)	HSFC, UPHN, CIP	Dr. David Mowat	
Syndromic Surveillance Evaluation Study - Algorithms and Response Protocols for Public Health Surveillance	CIHR	Public Health Ontario and Alberta Health Services	Dr. David Mowat, Monali Varia, Maureen Horn	
Knowledge Exchange Mechanisms for Health Status, Surveillance and Research Data	CFHI (EXTRA)		Julie Stratton, Monali Varia	
Evidence-Informed Policy Development - A Process for a Diverse Population	CFHI (EXTRA)		Dr. Eileen, de Villa, Gayle Bursey	
A Framework for Public Health Emergency Preparedness: Setting Research Priorities	CIHR	Public Health Ontario	Dr. Eileen de Villa	
Building Capacity to Use Data and Evidence through In-service Education	PHAC	Montérégie Region (Quebec), University of Waterloo, Public Health Ontario and Durham Region	loo, Public Health Stratton, Bev Bryant	
Supporting Diabetes Population Health Risk Tools in Practice: Partnerships to Guide Adaption, Implementation and Evaluation	CIHR	University of Toronto, Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit, Manitoba Health, and Sandy Bay First Nations Community	t Health Unit, h, and Sandy Bay	

Partnerships for Health System Improvement

- The grant asked: What is the impact of a tailored KT strategy on Knowledge, capacity and behaviour for EIDM?
- What contextual factors facilitate and/or impeded impact?

EIDM Behaviour



Case Study

o 2008-2010

- Clear vision and strong leadership
- Workforce and skills development
- Library services
- Financial investments
- Acquisition and development of technological resources
- Knowledge management strategy
- Effective communication
- Receptive organizational culture
- Focus on change management

• Peirson L, Ciliska D, Dobbins M, Mowat, D. Building capacity for evidence informed decision making n public health: a case study of organizational change. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12:137

Case study of organizational Change

o 2013

- Strategy had focused on supporting high quality rapid reviews
- Most investments directed to critical mass of 100 staff
- Skills and confidence increasing
- More work needed to developed skills in particular areas
- Need to build capacity and rigor in other domains of decision making
- Reduce competing demands on managers
- Mentor managers to independently lead reviews and change
- Share common findings across divisions

Smoking in the Movies

LOG0

At least 185,000 kids today in Ontario will start smoking because they saw smoking in movies.

> Movies influence kids. Make them smoke-free.

Hey Parents, We Trust you to do The right Thing.

SmokeFreeMovies.ca

Hey Parents, you've got our backs, right?

In the past 10 years, 86% of movies with smoking were rated for kids and teens.

Movies influence kids. Make them smoke-free.

Taria Takaran Data sort the P

LOGO

SmokeFreeMovies.ca

2015 Rapid Reviews

- Effective Use of Pit and Fissure Sealants to Prevent Pit and Fissure Caries on the Permanent Posterior Teeth of Children and Youth
- Effective Interventions to Reduce Alcohol-related Harm in Licensed Establishments: A Rapid Review of the Literature
- Effective Interventions to Mitigate Adverse Human Health Effects from Transportation-Related Air and Noise Pollution
- <u>Health Risk of Escherichia coli Exposure in Fresh Water</u> <u>Beaches</u>
- <u>Health Effects from the Use of, and Exposure to,</u> <u>Tobacco and No-Tobacco Waterpipes</u>
- Effect of Topical Anesthetics on Vaccine

Rapid review decisions

Start	Change
17	20
Status Quo	Stop
6	6

Summary

EIDM:

- Taking root
- Extensive skill development
- Key investments
- Significant impact on decisions
 Bridging to frontling staff
- Bridging to frontline staff

References

- 1. Dobbins, M., et al. (2014). A tailored, collaborative strategy to develop capacity and facilitate evidence-informed public health decision making. Final Report, Partnerships for Health System Improvement. Canadian Institutes of Health Research.
- 2. Peirson, L, Ciliska, D, Dobbins, M and Mowat, D. Building capacity for evidence informed decision making in public health: a case study of organizational change. BMC Public Health 2012, 12:137
- 3. Ward, M. Evidence-informed decision making in a public health setting. Healthcare Management Forum, 2011, 24:S8-S11
- 4. Ward, M and Mowat D. Creating an organizational culture for evidence-informed decision making. Healthcare Management Forum, 2012, 25:146-150