

Implementation of EBPs

SBIRT Meeting September 2011

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Challenges

- Clients cannot benefit from interventions they do not experience (NIRN, 2006)
- Practitioners and staff have to actually use evidence-based programs skillfully if clients are to benefit (Dobson & Cook, 1980)

▶ Verbal advocacy • • • • • •



Evidence-based

Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature



Fixsen, D. L., Naoom, S. F., Blase, K. A., Friedman, R. M. & Wallace, F. (2005). *Implementation Research: A Synthesis of the Literature.* Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, The National Implementation Research Network (FMHI Publication #231).

Download all or part of the monograph at:

http://www.fpg.unc.edu/~nirn/resources/publications/Monograph/





Global Implementation Conference

The Science and Practice of Using Science in Practice

2013

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Implementation Gap

►Implementation Gap

- Interventions are not <u>used as</u> <u>intended</u> and with good outcomes
- Interventions are not <u>sustained</u> for a useful period of time
- Interventions are not used on a scale sufficient to impact social problems



Longitudinal Studies of a Variety of Comprehensive School Reforms

Evidencebased

Supported

Actual Supports Years 1-3

Outcomes Years 4-5

Every Teacher
Trained

Every Teacher
Continually

Fewer than 50% of the teachers received some training

Fewer than 25% of those teachers received support

Fewer than 10% of the schools used the CSR as intended

Vast majority of students did not benefit

Aladjem & Borman, 2006; Vernez, Karam, Mariano, & DeMartini, 2006



Best Data Show These Methods, When Used Alone, <u>Do Not Result In Uses</u> of Innovations As Intended:

- Diffusion/ Dissemination of information
- **Training**
- Passing laws/ mandates/ regulations
- Providing funding/ incentives
- Organization change/ reorganization

About 5% to 20% Return on Investment



Formula for Success

Effective intervention practices

X

Effective implementation practices

Good <u>outcomes</u>

Disproportional Impact: Clients benefit 8 to 12 times more





		IMPLEMENTATION			
華		Effective	NOT Effective		
INTERVENTION	Effective	Actual Benefits	Inconsistent; Not Sustainable; Poor outcomes		
	NOT Effective	Poor outcomes	Poor outcomes; Sometimes harmful		

(Institute of Medicine, 2000; 2001; 2009; New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, 2003; National Commission on Excellence in Education, 1983; Department of Health and Human Services, 1999)



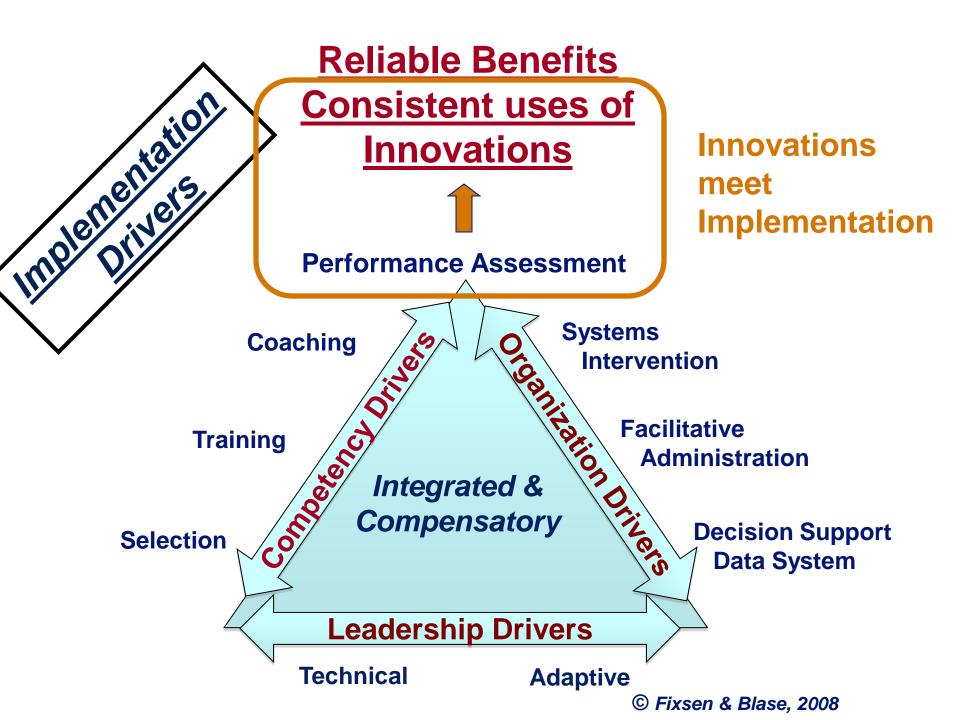
- MAn intervention is one thing
- Implementation is something else altogether
- Like serum and a syringe
 - **Each** is necessary
 - Neither one is useful without the other



- Letting it happen
 - Recipients are accountable
- Helping it happen
 - Recipients are accountable
- Making it happen
 - Implementation Teams are accountable

Based on Greenhalgh, Robert, MacFarlane, Bate, & Kyriakidou, 2004







Use of SBIRT: 47 Articles

<u>Facilitators</u>	<u>Barriers</u>
Clinics Nurse/time Intervention Training Staff Attitudes Receptivity to Training Rapport with Client Immediate Appointment	Specialist/visibility Clinical Inertia Not part of role Caseload Lack of: •Funding •Knowledge •Time •Belief in usefulness •Comfort with topic •Motivation •Support after Training •Managerial Support

Johnson, M., Jackson, R., Guillaume, L., Meier, P., & Goyder, E. (2010). Barriers and facilitators to implementing screening and brief intervention for alcohol misuse: a systematic review of qualitative evidence. *Journal of Public Health.*

Reliable Benefits



Performance Assessment

- Support after Training
- Comfort with topic Coaching
- Rapport with Client

Intervention Training

- Knowledge Training
- •Belief in usefulness

Staff Attitudes Receptivity to Training Not part of role

Systems roanization Drivers **Facilitat** O CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH Integrated & Compensatory

Managerial Support

Immediate App't Nurse/time Caseload

Decision Support Data System

Leadership Drivers

Technical

- Time
- Funding

Adaptive

Motivation Clinical Inertia

Admi



Stages of Implementation

Implementation occurs in stages:

- Exploration
- **Installation**
- Initial Implementation
- **Full Implementation**

2 – 4 Years

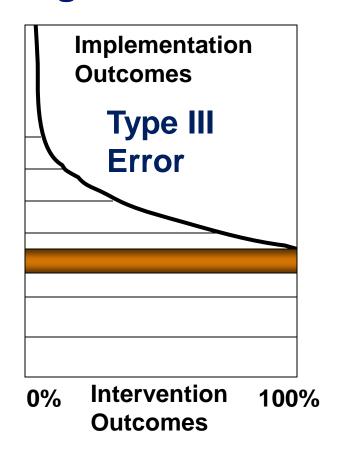
Fixsen, Naoom, Blase, Friedman, & Wallace, 2005



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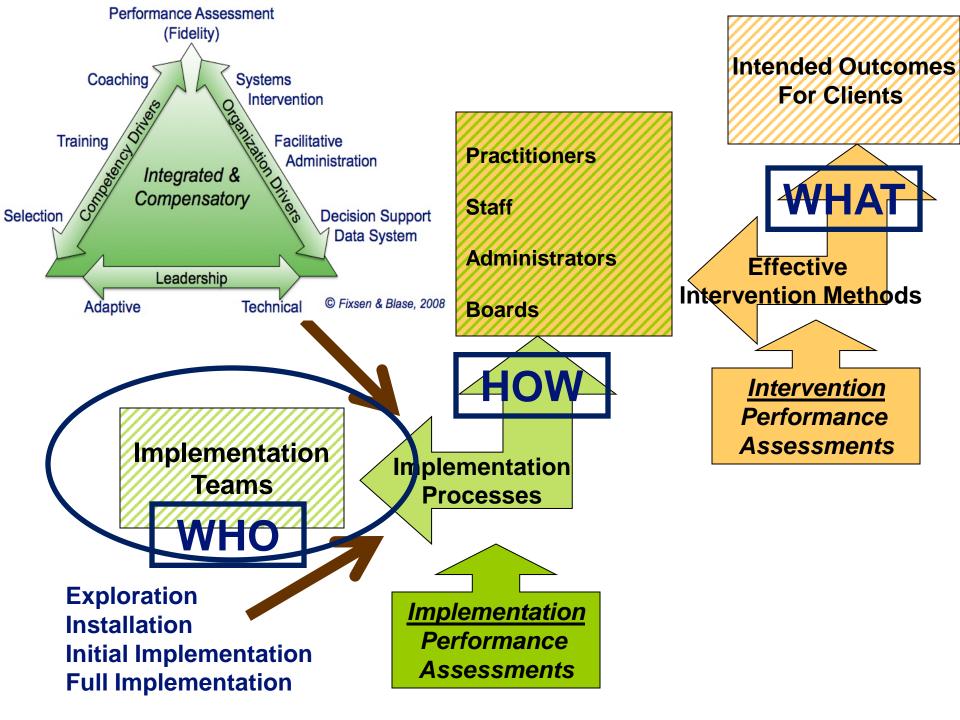


Fixsen, Naoom, Blase, Friedman, & Wallace, 2005



System Change

- Supply side: Innovations go where they are most welcome
 - Islands of excellence
- Demand side: Innovations go where they are most needed
 - A sea of change





Minimum of three people (four or five preferred) to promote effective, efficient, and sustainable implementation, organization change, and system transformation work

Tolerate turnover; <u>teams are</u> <u>sustainable</u> even when the players come and go



- A group that knows the innovations very well (formal and craft knowledge)
- A group that knows implementation very well (formal and craft knowledge)
- A group that knows improvement cycles to make intervention and implementation methods more effective and efficient over time



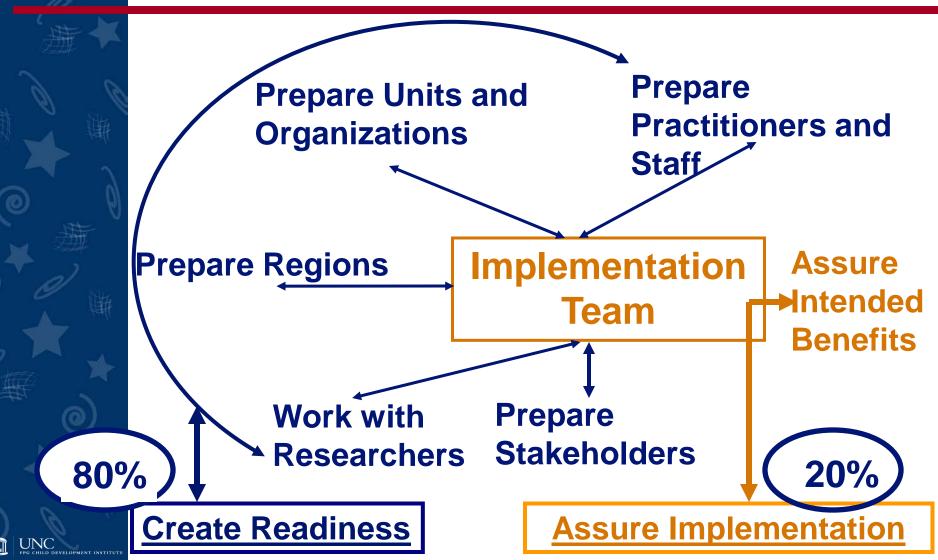
Simultaneous, Multi-Level Interventions

itation Team

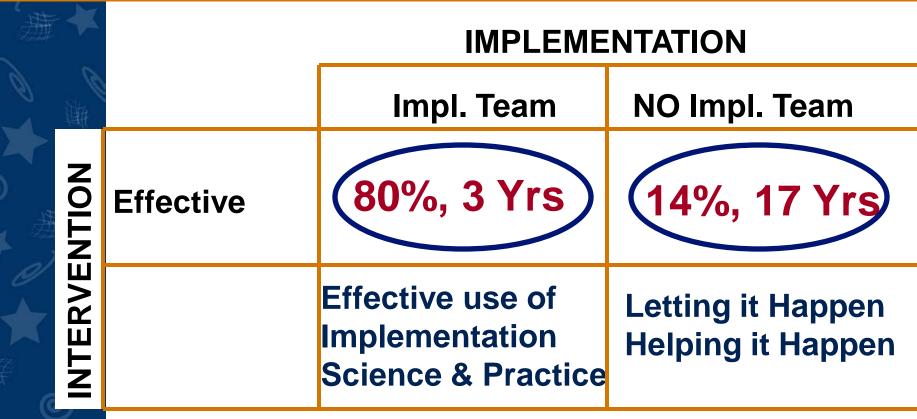
Practitioner/Staff Competence

- Unit/Organization Supports
- Management (leadership, policy)
- Administration (HR, structure)
- Supervision (nature, content)
- Regional Authority Supports
- **→ State System Supports**









Fixsen, Blase, Timbers, & Wolf, 2001

Balas & Boren, 2000

3X to 12X Return on Investment



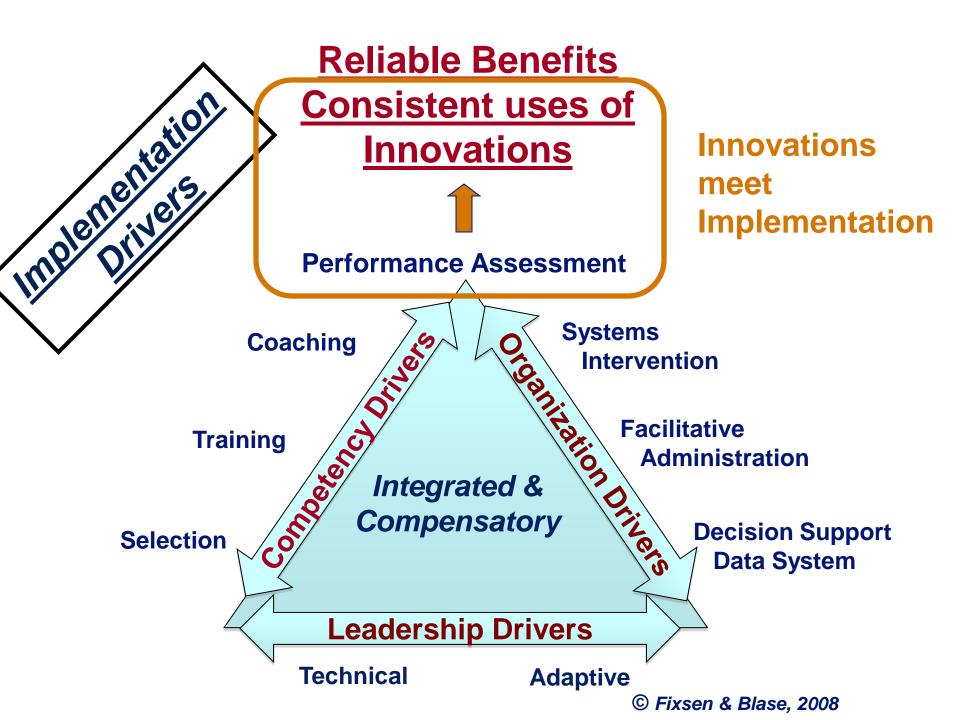
Capacity Building

- Invest in implementation capacity (competent Implementation Teams)
- This year's success pays for next years increase in capacity a "virtuous circle"

Barber & Fullan (2005)

Fox & Gershman (2000)

Putnam (1993)





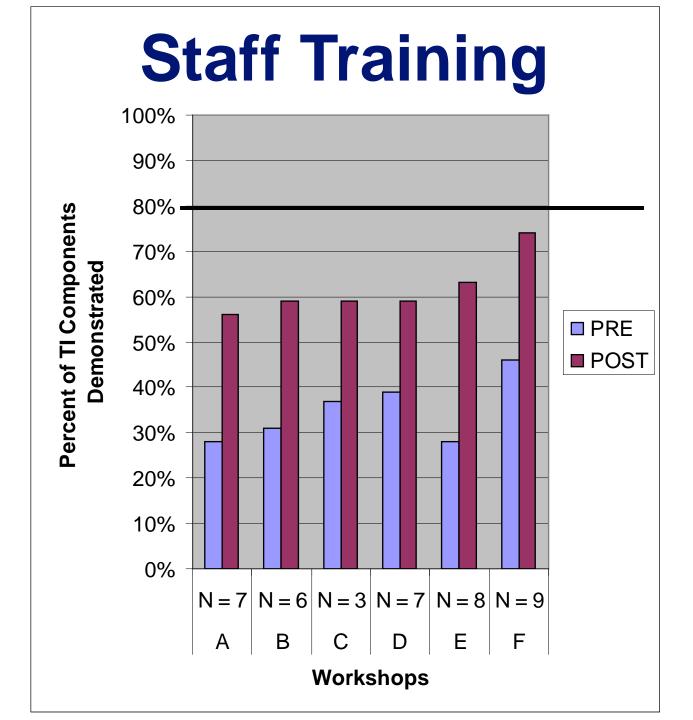
Selection

- Job descriptions modified to include EBP competencies
- Hire on the basis of willingness to do the work as prescribed
- Interview done by those who know the program well, and who will work with the new person (e.g. manager, coach, coworker)
 - ► Interview includes role play 3 of 10 applicants might make it to the role play part of the interview; 1 is selected



Training

- Training available immediately
 - For new practitioners, supervisors, managers, directors
- Pre-post assessment of EBP-related knowledge and skill
- Also train on data collection and use; recordkeeping; related knowledge, skills, and abilities
- Training done by trainers with practitioner/coaching experience



Collins, S. R., Brooks, L.E., Daly, D.L., Fixsen, D.L., Maloney, D.M., & Blase, K. A. (1976)



Coaching

- Follow up coaching for each new practitioner; continuing coaching for each practitioner (less frequent with skill development)
- Coaching for supervisors and managers
- Coaching based on direct observation, record reviews, conversations with others
- Coaching for competency
 - Outcome = High fidelity and intended client benefits

Training, Coaching, Performance

OUTCOMES

(% of Participants who Demonstrate Knowledge, Demonstrate new Skills in a Training Setting, and Use new Skills in the Classroom)

TRAINING COMPONENTS	Knowledge	Skill Demonstration	Use in the Classroom
Theory and Discussion	10%	5%	0%
+Demonstration in Training	30%	20%	0%
+ Practice & Peedback in Training	60%	60%	5%
+ Coaching in Classroom	95%	95%	95%



Performance Assessment

- The hardest part!
- Specific assessments for specific interventions (e.g. SBIRT)
- Assessments based on direct observation, record reviews, interviews with others
- <u>Data used</u> to improve practitioner performance, coaching, training, selection, organization supports, and interventions



Organization Supports

- Organization teams meet monthly
- Decision support data system: Lots of data collection on a regular schedule with data reviews and action planning as a result (standing agenda items)
- Managers take any corrective action deemed necessary by any of the trainers or coaches ("to do = ta-done!")
- "We cannot provide support if we don't know what they are supposed to be doing."



Organization Supports

- "Three is the magic number" (Sihu Klest, 2011)
- One or two therapists in a unit reach fidelity but often do not continue using the EBP
- Three or more (five or more even better) reach fidelity and continue using the EBP
 - Critical mass = disturbs the organization = encourages organization supports
 - Critical mass = mutual support for using the EBP as intended



Leadership

- Managers exercise leadership for outcomes (intervention and implementation outcomes)
 - All eyes on the data
 - Creators of common methods across units (more efficient)
 - Implementation Teams in place to assure common practices (more effective)
 - Create a culture to support effective implementation of effective interventions; continual improvement



THANK YOU!



For More Information

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