



## Implementation Science Mini-Course August 1, 2013

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Department of Global Health

Director

**CFAR Implementation Science Scientific Working Group** 

#### IS SWG Overview

 Overall aim: improve the speed, efficiency and quality of the translation of scientific evidence on HIV and STI prevention and care into effective, large-scale health programs

#### • Leadership Structure:

- Kenneth Sherr, PhD (Director)
- Stephen Gloyd, MD, MPH (Co-Director)
- Judith Wasserheit, MD, MPH (Co-Director)

#### • Thematic sub-groups:

- Implementation research methods
- Policy research
- Socio-behavioral research
- Research training and curricular development
- <u>Timeframe</u>: 6/2013 5/2018

## Aim 1: Promote Collaborative Interdisciplinary IS Research

 Goal: Organize cross-discipline collaboration and discussion across

#### Activities:

- Bi-monthly IS meetings
- Annual IS symposia
- Grant development
- Support for young investigators and pilot projects, in coordination with the DGH PhD in Implementation Science

## Aim 2: Support IS Education, Training and Mentoring

 Goal: Train 60+ investigators per year in IS theory and conduct

#### Activities:

- Monthly work in progress meetings with junior researchers
- Short and long courses in IS theory and methods

## Today's Schedule

| Time          | Session                                | Presenter                  |  |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 08:00 – 08:15 | Welcome                                | Stephen Gloyd, MD, MPH     |  |
| 08:15 - 08:45 | Introduction to IS                     | Kenneth Sherr, MD, MPH     |  |
| 08:45 – 09:15 | Dissecting the 'Know-Do Gap'           | Judith Wasserheit, MD, MPH |  |
| 09:15 – 10:00 | Impact Evaluation and Study Designs to | Marie Ng, PhD              |  |
|               | Measure Effectiveness                  |                            |  |
| 10:00 – 10:15 | Break                                  |                            |  |
| 10:15 – 11:00 | IS Study Methodologies: Stepped Wedge  | James Hughes, PhD          |  |
| 11:00 – 11:45 | Surveillance Systems and IS            | Sarah Gimbel, RN, MPH      |  |
| 11:45 – 12:30 | Qualitative Health Systems Research    | James Pfeiffer, PhD, MPH   |  |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch                                  |                            |  |
| 13:30 – 14:15 | Quality Improvement                    | Pam Kohler, RN, PhD        |  |
| 14:15 – 15:00 | Introduction to Optimization Models    | Archis Ghate, PhD          |  |
| 15:00 – 15:45 | IS and Policy Change                   | Stephen Gloyd, MD, MPH     |  |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | Wrap-up and Course Evaluations         | Kenneth Sherr, MD, MPH     |  |

## Course Requirements (students enrolled for 1 credit only)

- 1. Attendance at all course sessions
- 2. A short (300-500 word) reflection on implementation science (due <u>August 9<sup>th</sup> by 5:00 PM</u>). Based on the required readings and course lecture material, answer the following questions. Make sure to reference material appropriately, and put your name and word count (excluding references) at the beginning of your paper.
  - a. Describe how implementation science applies to your work. Are there examples where the tools described in the course lectures or readings could be applied? If so, describe how. If not, why not?
  - b. What are strengths and weaknesses of the implementation science framework in the context of improving global health?
  - c. Explore the definition of implementation science provided in the course in the context of your work. What's missing? What's not necessary?

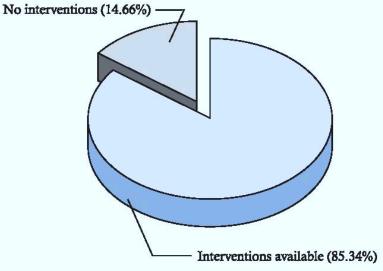
 Submit papers to <u>ksherr@uw.edu</u> and <u>Odeny@uw.edu</u>

## Introduction to Implementation Science

### 'Know-do' gap

- Advancements in medical science have outpaced their application
- 10+ million annual deaths from diseases with proven, low cost prevention or treatment strategies
  - 1.5 million HIV-related deaths
  - 1.2 million TB-related deaths
  - 7 million preventable child deaths
  - 300,000 maternal deaths

#### District disease burden addressable by available cost effective interventions



Derived from TEHIP/AMMP Cause Specific Mortality Data YLLs for Rufiji Sentinel District. 2000.

## 'Know-do' gap

#### What we know ≠ what we do

| Quality indicator                  | Median<br>(World) | Median<br>(Low income) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Antenatal care coverage (>1 visit) | 94%               | 72%                    |
| Births by skilled health personnel | 96%               | 47%                    |
| Measles vaccination                | 93%               | 77%                    |
| ARVs for advanced HIV infection    | 49%               | 56%                    |

<u>Source</u>: WHO. World Health Statistics 2013.

| Quality indicator (US)          | Median 2000-2001 |  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| B-blockers <24hrs in MI         | 69%              |  |
| Antibiotics <8hrs for pneumonia | 87%              |  |
| Mammogram q2yrs                 | 60%              |  |
| Lipid panel q2yrs in diabetics  | 60%              |  |

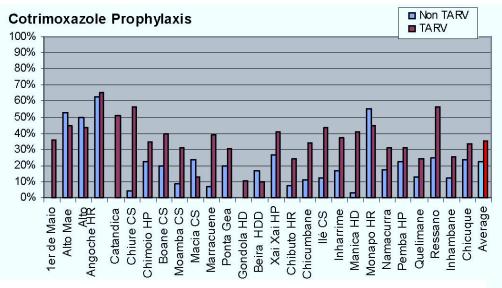
Source: Jencks SF et al, Change in the quality of care delivered to Medicare beneficiaries, 1998-1999 to 2000-2001. JAMA. 2003;289:305-312.

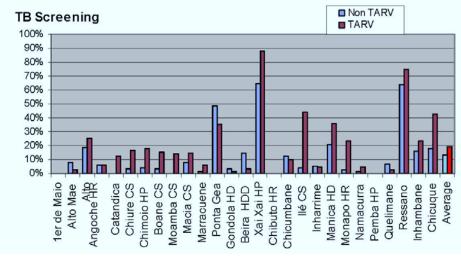
## Mozambique experience (ART)

- Survey of 32 facilities with comprehensive HIV care
- 5,642 patients enrolled (2,696 on ART, 2,946 pre-ART)

|                                 | Aspiration | Action |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|
| CD4 test in the last 6 months   | 100%       | 66%    |
| Eligible patients receiving ART | 100%       | 79%    |
| Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis       | 100%       | 31%    |
| TB screening                    | 100%       | 18%    |

## Mozambique experience (ART)





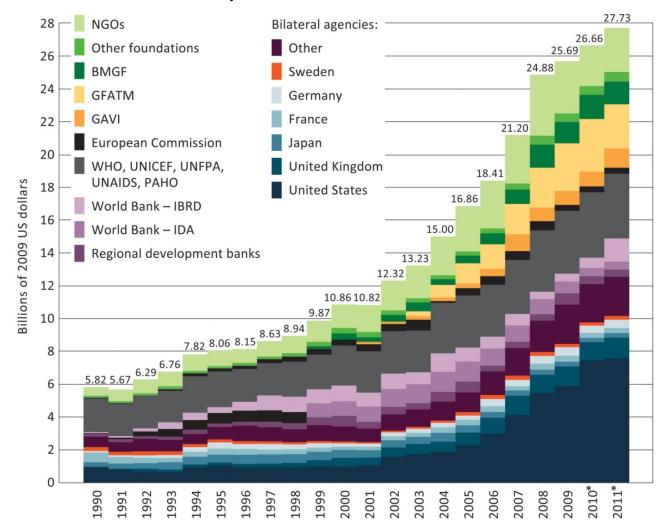
## The Implementation Bottleneck

- Vaccines
- Primary Health Care
- MCH Care
- Drug therapies
- Basic surgery



## Trends in Development Assistance for Health, 1990-2011





Source: http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/publications/presentation/financing-global-health-2011-continued-growth-mdg-deadline-approaches

### The Implementation Bottleneck

- Vaccines
- Primary Health Care
- MCH Care
- Drug therapies
- Basic surgery

#### **Development of new:**

- Microbicides, PrEP, Option B/B+, other preventive tools & strategies
- New malaria, TB drugs, diagnostics
- New combination therapies
- New vaccines
- Drugs for neglected diseases



# Role of delivery systems in closing the know-do gap

Discovery  $(T_0-T_1)$ 

Development (T<sub>2</sub>)

Delivery (T<sub>3</sub>)

Improved
Health
Outcomes
(T<sub>4</sub>)

What is the pathophysiology?

What is the diagnosis and appropriate intervention?

How do we best deliver the intervention to those who need it?

Does the intervention and delivery model work?

"Every process is perfectly designed to give you exactly the outcome you get."

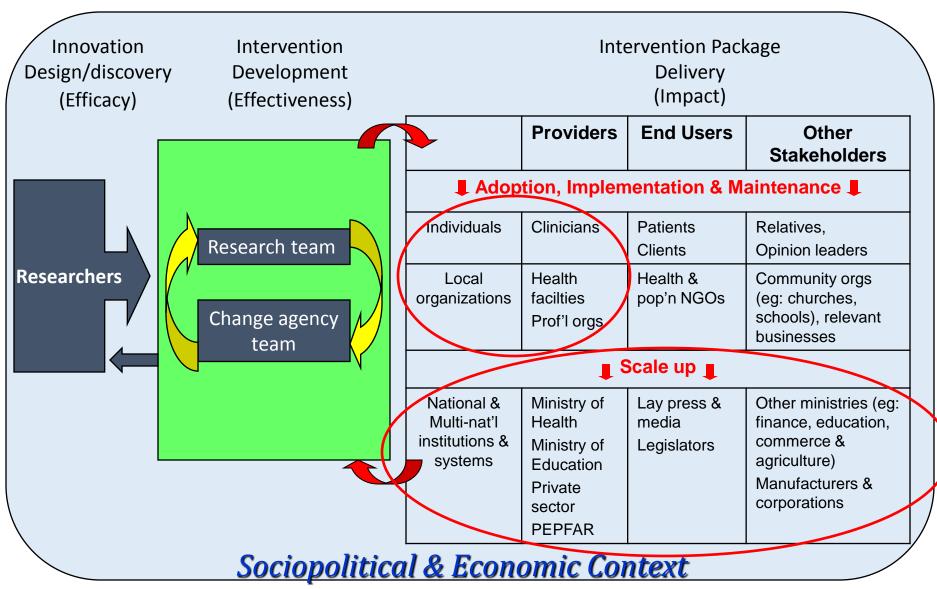
— Don Berwick, IHI

### Implementation Science

 A systematic, scientific approach to ask and answer questions about how to get 'what works' to people who need it with greater speed, fidelity, efficiency and coverage

 Analytic framework to understand the dynamics and processes as we move from intervention development → implementation → scale-up

## Research on Determinants & Strategies for Implementation & Scale-up: A Conceptual Model



Source: Modified from Greenhalgh et al. Milbank Quarterly 2004;82:581-629; Harris J, et al. UW HPRC 2008

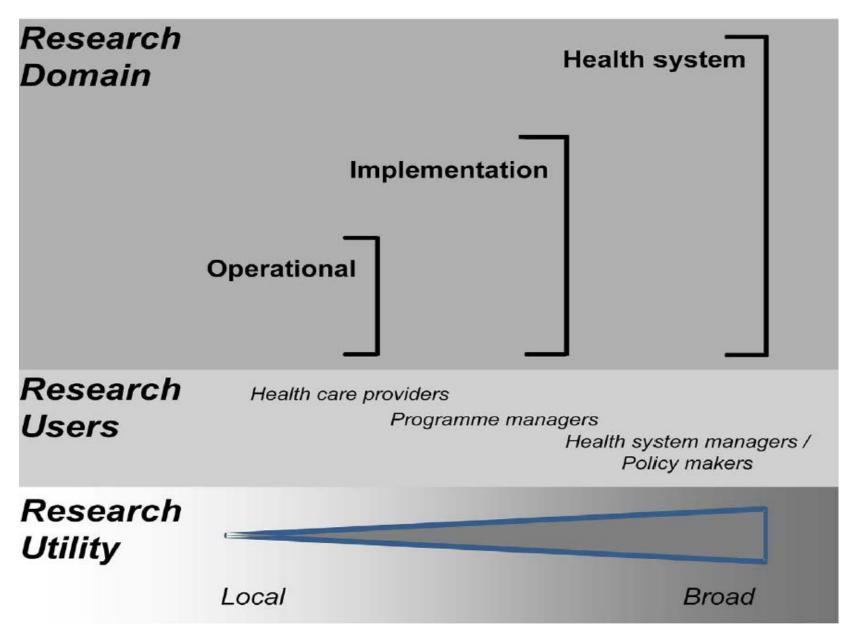
## Implementation Science Framework



Adapted from: Kim J, Bridging the Implementation Gap in Global Health, 2009 NIH Conference on Science of Dissemination and Implementation

#### Defining Research to Improve Health Systems

Remme, et al, PLoS Medicine Nov 2010



"Knowing is not enough, we must apply; willing is not enough, we must do."

Goethe

"Do or do not. There is no try."

Yoda



