



# *What are Implementation Frameworks & Strategies?*

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# Implementation Frameworks and Strategies

## ■ Implementation Framework:

– A proposed model of factors likely to impact implementation and sustainment of EBP

■ (Aarons, Hurlburt, & Horwitz, 2011; Damschroder et al., 2009; Tabak et al., 2012)

## ■ Implementation Strategy:

– Systematic processes to adopt and integrate evidence-based innovations into usual care.

■ (Powell et al., 2011)

# Review of Models

(Tabak, et al., 2012)

- Reviewed 61 models
  - Models (aka “theories” or “frameworks”)
  
  - Frameworks evaluated on:
    - Construct flexibility
      - Broad → highly operationalized
  
    - Focus on dissemination vs. implementation
      - D-only → D+I → I-only
  
    - Socioecologic framework level
      - Individual → Community → System

**Table 2.** Categorization of D&I models for use in research studies (*continued*)

Model	Dissemination and/or Implementation	Construct flexibility: broad to operational	Socioecologic Level					References
			System	Community	Organization	Individual	Policy	
Pronovost's 4E's Process Theory	I-only	3		x	x	x	101	
Sticky Knowledge	I-only	3		x	x	x	102, 103	
Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research	I-only	4		x	x		104, 105	
Replicating Effective Programs Plus Framework	I-only	4		x	x		106	
Availability, Responsiveness & Continuity (ARC): An Organizational & Community Intervention Model	I-only	5		x	x		107, 108	
Conceptual Model of Evidence-Based Practice Implementation in Public Service Sectors EPIS	I-only	5		x	x		109	

D&I, dissemination and Implementation; DHAP, Division of HIV/AIDS Use, and HIV Testing In Reducing HIV Risk Behavior and Prevention; 4E, exposure, experience, expertise, embedding; OPTIONS, OutPatient Treatment in Ontario Services; Precede-Proceed, predisposing, reinforcing, and enabling constructs in educational diagnosis and evaluation—policy, regulatory, and organizational constructs in educational and environmental development; Pronovost's 4E's, engage, educate, execute, evaluate; RAND, research and development; RE-AIM, reach, effectiveness, adoption, implementation, and maintenance

Most frameworks also are adapted or modified in practice

Source: Tabak, R. G., Khoong, E. C., Chambers, D. A., & Brownson, R. C. (2012). Bridging research and practice: models for dissemination and implementation research. *American journal of preventive medicine*, 43(3), 337-350.

# Common Elements of Frameworks

## ■ Multiple Levels

- Implementation occurs in complex systems
- Need to identify concerns at different levels
  - System
  - Organization
  - Provider
  - Patient

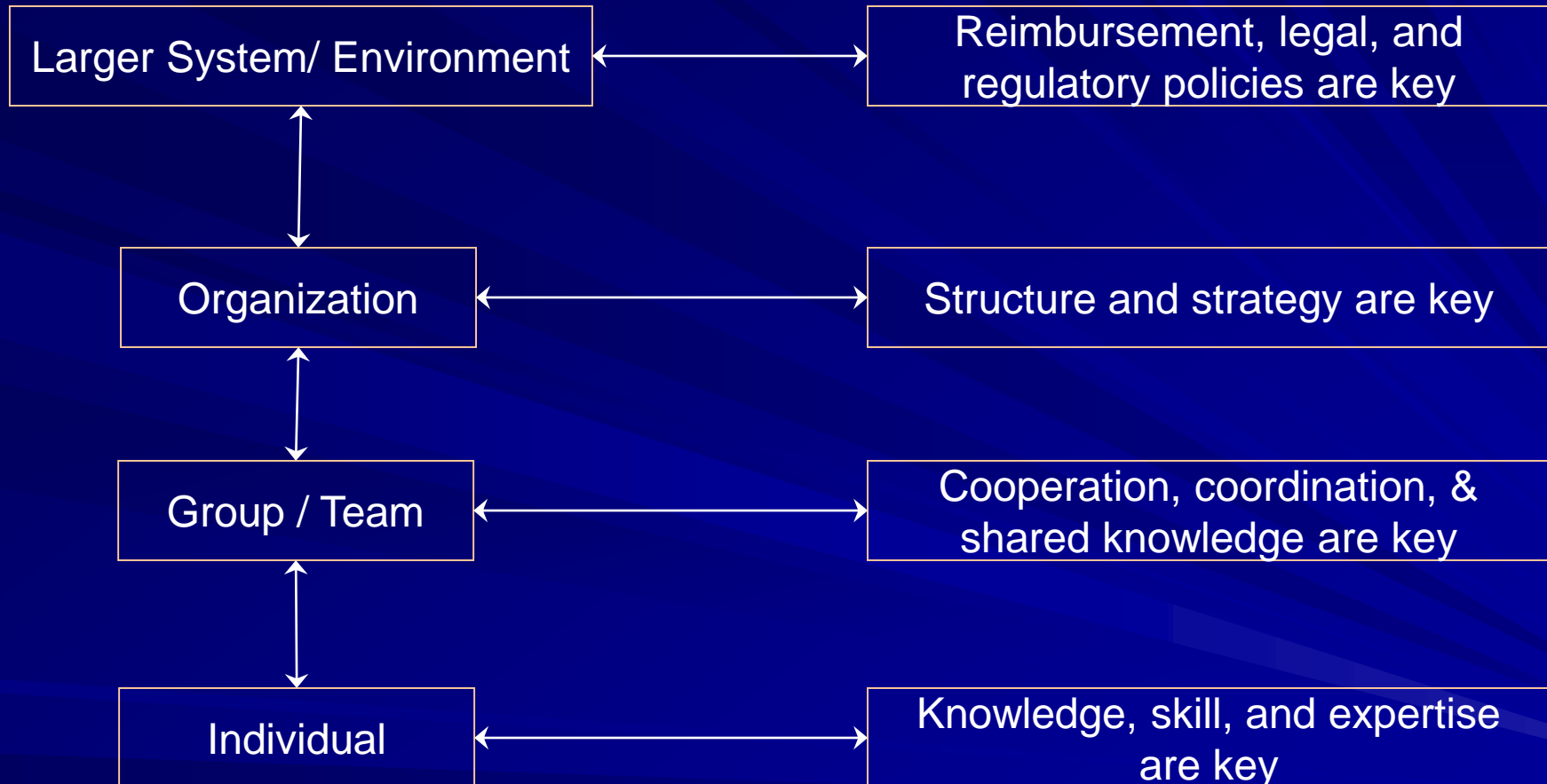
## ■ Multiple phases

- Implementation occurs over time
- There may be relatively discrete phases or stages

# Multiple Levels in Quality Improvement

## Four Levels of Change for Assessing Performance Improvement

## Assumptions about Change



Shortell, S. M. (2004). Increasing value: a research agenda for addressing the managerial and organizational challenges facing health care delivery in the United States. *Medical Care Research and Review*, 61(3 suppl), 12S-30S.

Ferlie, E. B., & Shortell, S. M. (2001). Improving the quality of health care in the United Kingdom and the United States: a framework for change. *Milbank Quarterly*, 79(2), 281-315.

# Outer Context

## ■ System

- Leadership
- Policy
- Packaging and use of research evidence
- Communications
- Collaboration/Negotiation
- Funding strategies

Aarons, G. A., Hurlburt, M., Willging, C., Fettes, D., Gunderson, L., Chaffin, M., & Palinkas, L. (In press). Collaboration, Negotiation, and Coalescence for Interagency-Collaborative Teams to Scale-up Evidence-Based Practice. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*.

Damschroder, L. J., Aron, D. C., Keith, R. E., Kirsh, S. R., Alexander, J. A., & Lowery, J. C. (2009). Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. *Implement Science* 4(1), 50.

Grimshaw, J. M., Eccles, M. P., Lavis, J. N., Hill, S. J., & Squires, J. E. (2012). Knowledge translation of research findings. *Implementation Science*, 7(1), 50.

Lavis, J. N., Røttingen, J. A., Bosch-Capblanch, X., Atun, R., El-Jardali, F., Gilson, L., ... & Haines, A. (2012). Guidance for evidence-informed policies about health systems: linking guidance development to policy development. *PLoS medicine*, 9(3), e1001186.

# Inner Context

- Organization
  - Congruence of leadership
  - Culture/climate for evidence-based care
  
- Provider
  - Local opinion leaders (formal/informal)
  - Individual attitudes
  - Perceptions of what is “expected, supported, rewarded”
  
- Patient
  - Advocacy/empowerment
  - Competing demands
  - Co-morbidities

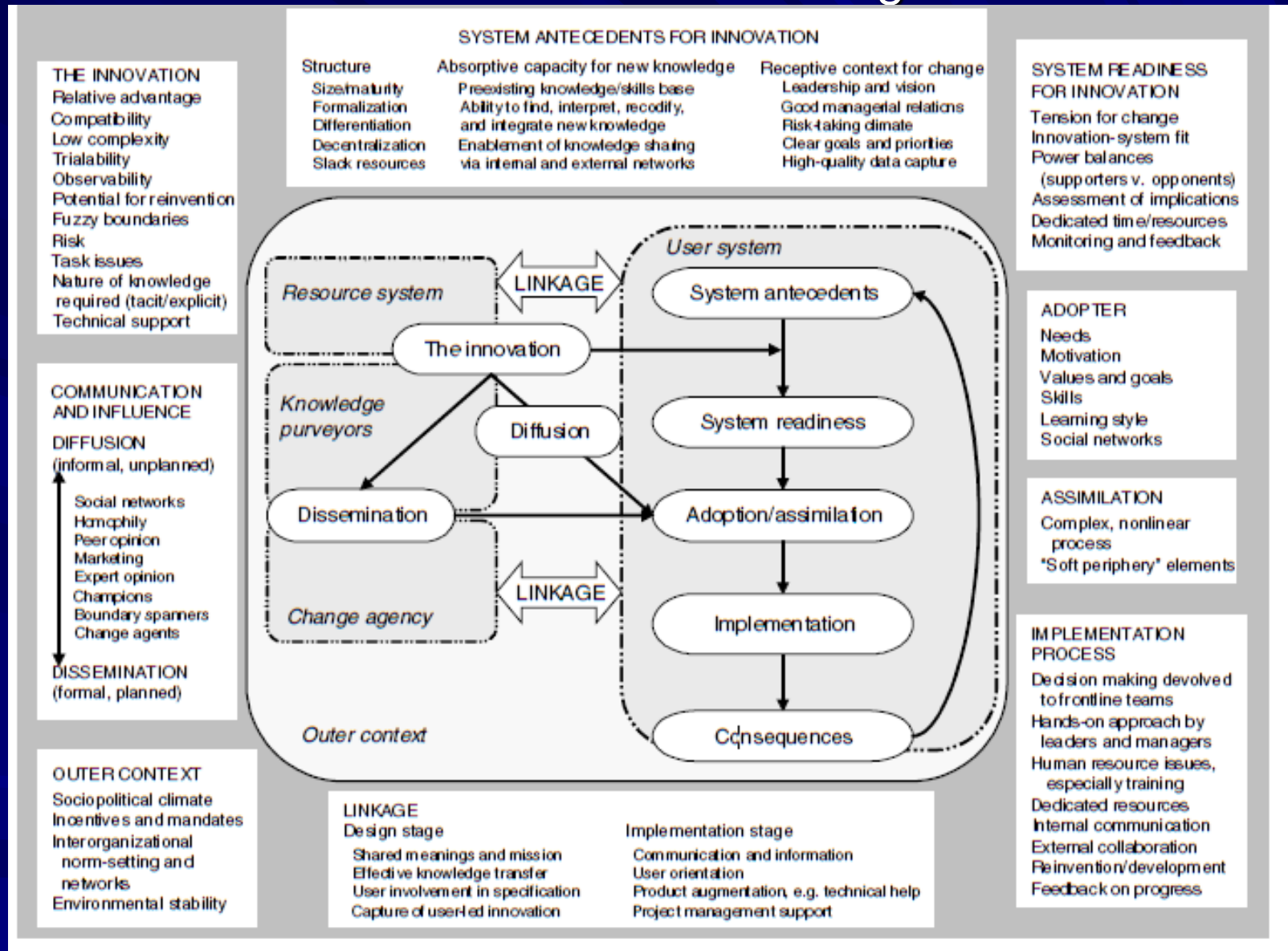
Aarons, G.A., Hurlburt, M. & Horwitz, S.M. (2011). Advancing a Conceptual Model of Evidence-Based Practice Implementation in Public Service Sectors. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*.38, 4-23.

Borntrager, C. F., Chorpita, B. F., Higa-McMillan, C., & Weisz, J. R. (2009). Provider attitudes toward evidence-based practices: Are the concerns with the evidence or with the manuals? *Psychiatric Services*, 60(5), 677-681.

Jacobs, S. R., Weiner, B. J., & Bunger, A. C. (2014). Context matters: measuring implementation climate among individuals and groups. *Implementation Science*, 9(1), 46.



# Diffusion Model for Service Organizations



Greenhalgh, T., Robert, G., Macfarlane, F., Bate, P., & Kyriakidou, O. (2004). Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: systematic review and recommendations. *Milbank Quarterly*, 82(4), 581-629.



# Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)

## ■ CFIR domains:

- Intervention characteristics
- Outer setting
- Inner setting
- Characteristics of the individuals involved
- Process of implementation

# Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainment (EPIS) Model

- Key phases of the implementation process
- Multilevel
- Frames implementation factors across levels within each phase
- Enumerates common and unique factors across levels and across phases

## EXPLORATION

### OUTER CONTEXT

Sociopolitical Context  
Legislation  
Policies  
Monitoring and review  
Funding  
Service grants  
Research grants  
Foundation grants  
Continuity of funding  
Client Advocacy  
Consumer organizations  
Interorganizational networks  
Direct networking  
Indirect networking  
Professional organizations  
Clearinghouses  
Technical assistance centers

### INNER CONTEXT

Organizational characteristics  
Absorptive capacity  
Knowledge/skills  
Readiness for change  
Receptive context  
Culture  
Climate  
**Leadership**  
Individual adopter characteristics  
Values  
Goals  
Social Networks  
Perceived need for change

## PREPARATION

### OUTER CONTEXT

Sociopolitical  
Federal legislation  
Local enactment  
Definitions of "evidence"  
Funding  
Support tied to federal and state policies  
Client advocacy  
National advocacy  
Class action lawsuits  
Interorganizational networks  
Organizational linkages  
**Leadership ties**  
Information transmission  
Formal  
Informal

### INNER CONTEXT

Organizational characteristics  
Size  
Role specialization  
Knowledge/skills/expertise  
Values  
**Leadership**  
Culture embedding  
Championing adoption

## IMPLEMENTATION

### OUTER CONTEXT

Sociopolitical  
Legislative priorities  
Administrative costs  
Funding  
Training  
Sustained fiscal support  
Contracting arrangements  
Community based organizations.  
Interorganizational networks  
Professional associations  
Cross-sector  
Contractor associations  
Information sharing  
Cross discipline translation  
Intervention developers  
Engagement in implementation  
**Leadership**  
**Cross level congruence**  
**Effective leadership practices**

### INNER CONTEXT

Organizational Characteristics  
**Leadership**  
Structure  
Priorities/goals  
Readiness for change  
Receptive context  
Culture/climate  
Innovation-values fit  
EBP structural fit  
EBP ideological fit  
Individual adopter characteristics  
Demographics  
Adaptability  
Attitudes toward EBP

## SUSTAINMENT

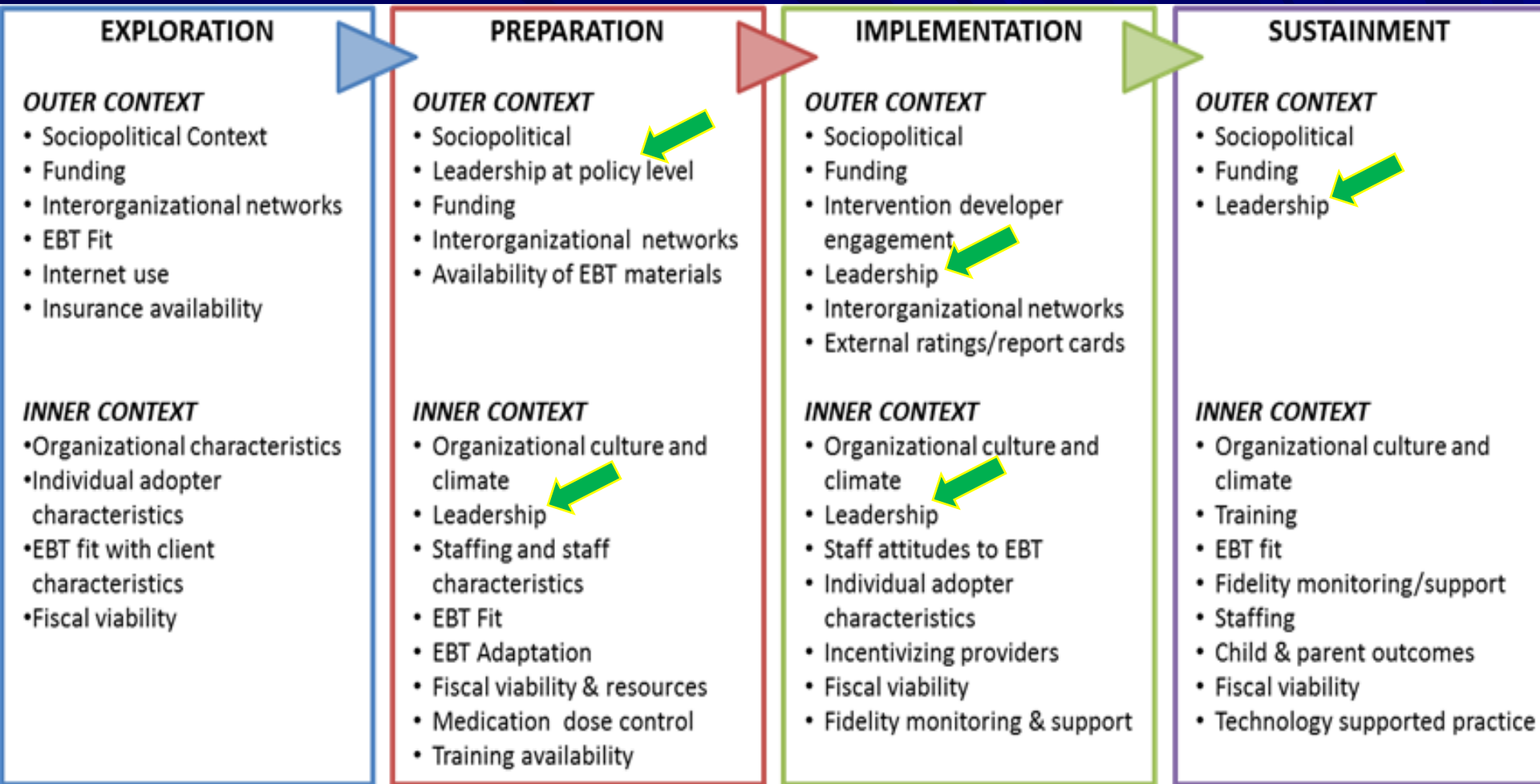
### OUTER CONTEXT

Sociopolitical  
**Leadership**  
Policies  
Federal initiatives  
State initiatives  
Local service system  
Consent decrees  
Funding  
Fit with existing service funds  
Cost absorptive capacity  
Workforce stability impacts  
Public-academic collaboration  
Ongoing positive relationships  
Valuing multiple perspectives

### INNER CONTEXT

Organizational characteristics  
**Leadership**  
Embedded EBP culture  
Critical mass of EBP provision  
Social network support  
Fidelity monitoring/support  
EBP Role clarity  
Fidelity support system  
Supportive coaching  
Staffing  
Staff selection criteria  
Validated selection procedures

# EPIS MODEL



Adapted from: Aarons, G.A., Hurlburt, M. & Horwitz, S.M. (2011). Advancing a Conceptual Model of Evidence-Based Practice Implementation in Public Service Sectors. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health*, 38, 4-23.

Novins, D.K., Green, A.E., Legha, R.K., & Aarons, G.A. (2013). *Dissemination and Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices for Child and Adolescent Mental Health: A Systematic Review*. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 52(10), 1009-1025

# Implementation Strategies

- *Address specific factors identified in implementation frameworks*
- Discrete implementation strategies
  - Clinical reminders, training only
- Multifaceted implementation strategies
  - Training + reminders
  - Training + fidelity monitoring + coaching
- Blended implementation strategies (comprehensive)
  - Dynamic Adaptation Process strategy (DAP)
  - Leadership and Organizational Change for Implementation (LOCI)

Powell, McMillen, Proctor et al (2011). A compilation of strategies for implementing clinical innovations in health and mental health. *Medical Care Research and Review*, 69(2) 123-157.

Aarons, G. A., Green, A. E., Palinkas, L. A., Self-Brown, S., Whitaker, D. J., Lutzker, J. R., ... & Chaffin, M. J. (2012). Dynamic adaptation process to implement an evidence-based child maltreatment intervention. *Implementation Science*, 7(32), 1-9.

# Domains of Strategies

Type of Strategy	Description	Context Level	N
Planning	Info gathering, leadership, relationships	Outer/Inner	n=17
Education	Training, materials, influence stakeholders	Inner/Outer	n=16
Financing	Incentives, financial support	Inner/Outer	n=9
Restructuring	Change roles, create teams, alter record systems, create relationships	Inner/Outer	n=7
Quality Management	MIS + feedback, clinical reminders, decision support, PDSA cycles	Inner/Outer	n=16
Policy Change	Licensure, accreditation, certification, mandates	Outer/Inner	n=3

Source: Powell , McMillen, Proctor et al (2011). A compilation of strategies for implementing clinical innovations in health and mental health. *Medical Care Research and Review*, 69(2) 123-157.



# Questions for Discussion

- How are frameworks useful (or not)?
  - Are frameworks important for funding agencies (why or why not)
  - A theory of change or theory of what specific factors impact implementation effectiveness
- Is there a difference between a strategy and an intervention?
  - Clinical
  - Public health
  - implementation
- Fidelity of what?
  - Intervention fidelity vs. implementation fidelity
- Implementation effectiveness vs. Intervention effectiveness
- To what degree is IS defined by what is funded and the perception of those decisions by others in the field

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