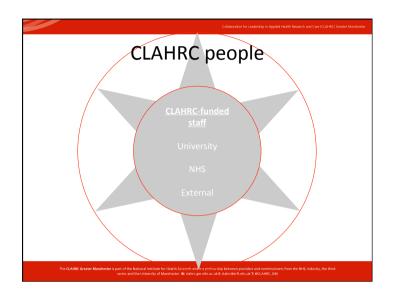
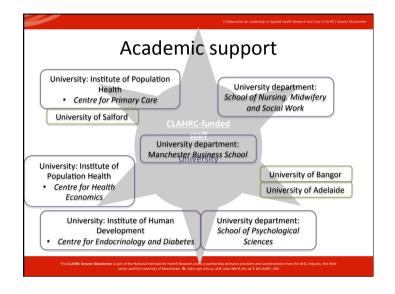


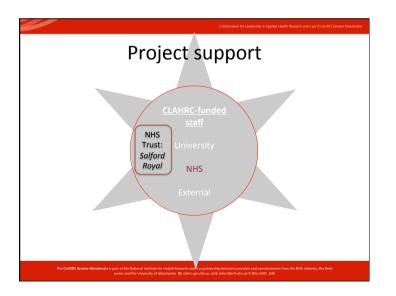
# Principles for new CLAHRC • Learn from experience - Don't have separate 'research' and 'implementation' themes - Develop leaders at all levels • Take a wider view of matched funding - A wider range of funders (and more of them) - Cash and staff time in kind • Build in flexibility - To respond to new issues as they arise - To respond when matched funding changes

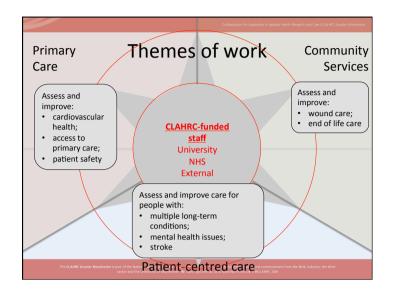


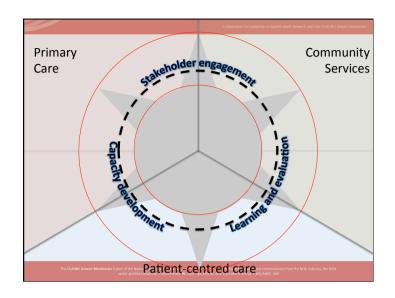


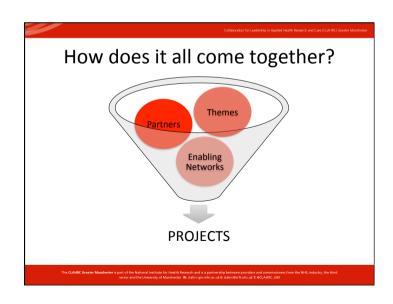


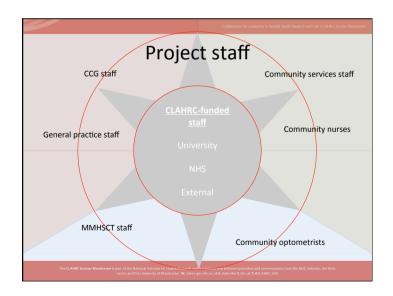


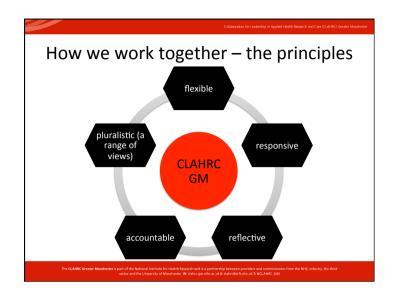


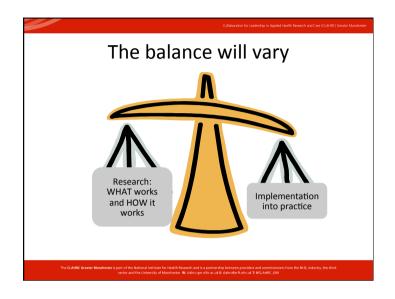




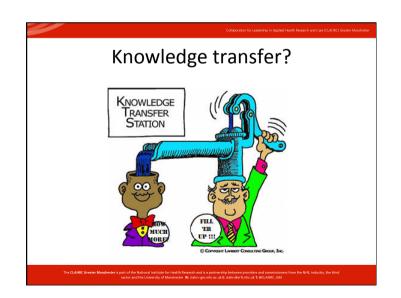








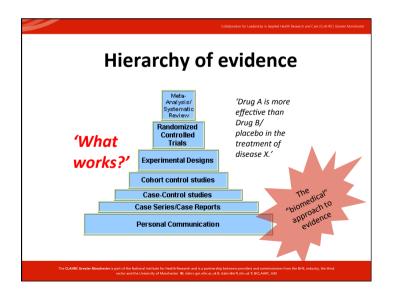




### **Knowledge mobilisation**

- ... is an emerging field of inquiry that seeks to strengthen connections between research, policy and practice across sectors, disciplines and countries, attempting to harness the benefits of research for organisational and societal improvement (Cooper and Levin 2010)
- … 'refers to moving available knowledge (often from formal research) into active use' (Wikipedia)

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## Knowledge

- Knowledge has tacit and explicit components:
   'We can know more than we can tell'
   (Polanyi 1958)
- Explicit knowledge codifiable, 'know-that' knowledge
- Tacit knowledge implicit, 'know-how' knowledge, embedded in practical skills and expertise

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# **Evidence-based medicine:** challenges

- Robust evidence is not sufficient to facilitate diffusion
- The interpretation of scientific evidence is socially constructed
- Hierarchies of evidence may be perceived differentially by different individuals and occupational groups
- Tacit/experiential knowledge is perceived as a persuasive form of evidence, which exists in a reciprocal relationship with scientific evidence
- Evidence is debated and weighed alongside other factors
  (Dopson et al. 2002; Ferlie et al. 2000; Fitzgerald et al. 1999; 2002; 2003)

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### **Evidence-based implementation**

 'Evidence-based medicine should be complemented by evidence-based implementation' (Grol 1997)

> 'We know that drug A is effective in the treatment of X but how do we make clinicians use drug A instead of the traditional but less effective drug B?'

 Developing and using a robust evidence base to support the choice of implementation strategies and interventions aiming to increase the uptake of research in clinical practice

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Evidence of effectiveness for interventions to promote behavioural change among health professionals Consistently effective Variable effectiveness Educational outreach visits (for Audit and feedback (or any summary **Educational materials** prescribing in North America) of clinical performance) (distribution of recommendations for clinical care) Reminders (manual or The use of local opinion leaders Didactic educational computerised) (practitioners identified by their meetings (such as lectures) colleagues as influential) Multifaceted interventions (a Local consensus processes (inclusion combination that includes two or of participating practitioners in more of the following: audit and discussions to ensure that they agree feedback, reminders, local that the chosen clinical problem is consensus processes, or important and the approach to marketing) managing the problem is appropriate) Interactive educational meetings Patient mediated interventions (any (participation of healthcare intervention aimed at changing the providers in workshops that performance of healthcare providers for which specific information was include discussion or practice) sought from or given to patients) (Bero et al. 1998)

### Mechanisms for change

A single intervention may draw on one or more mechanism, of which five emerge as prevalent and important:

- Dissemination tailored formats, active
- Social influence experts and peers
- Interaction stronger links between research & practice communities
- Facilitation enabling through technical, financial, organisational, personal support/development
- Incentives (rewards) & reinforcement

Adapted from: Walter I, Nutley SM & Davies HTO (2003) Developing a Taxonomy of Interventions used to Increase the Impact of Research, Discussion Paper 3. Research Unit for Research Utilisation, University of St Andrews.

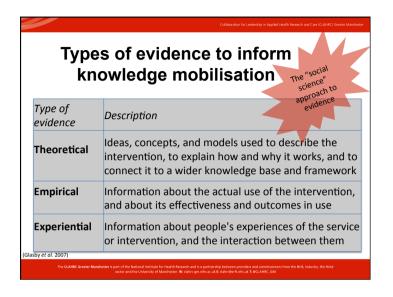
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# For example:

'What works for whom, how and in what circumstances?'

- Audit and feedback 'can be effective in improving professional practice' (Jamtvedt et al. 2006)
   BUT
- · What exactly does it include?
- How to conduct audit and feedback most effectively?
- In what contexts does it work and why?
- In what contexts does it not work and why?
- · How should audit and feedback be facilitated?

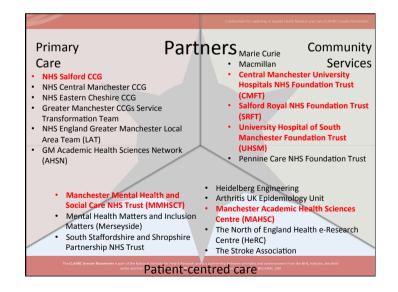
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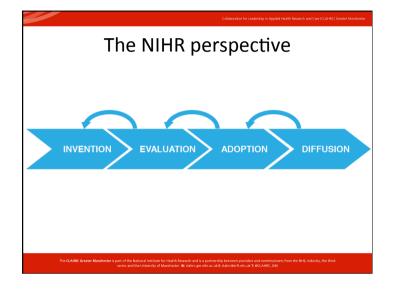


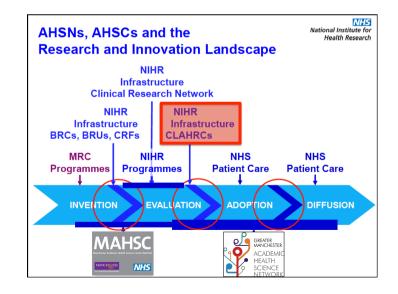
# Some of our *theoretical* approaches Boundaries – sociocultural differences between groups that can lead to discontinuity in action or interaction (Akkerman and Bakker 2011) Communities of practice

- The Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services (PARIHS) framework
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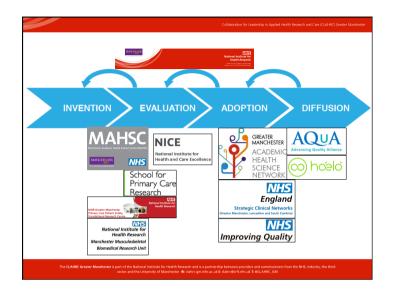














# Whose experience is this?

What I like about the CLAHRC is that it actually works with frontline general practices to implement evidence-based improvements in care. It pays attention to the local contextual factors, within and outside practices, which need to be addressed for those practices to improve. Research into the implementation process produces new learning that is fed back to improve the next round of improvement initiatives.

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# NIHR message to CLAHRCs Take-Home Message ✓ There are currently huge opportunities for health research ✓ There are also huge expectations on delivery - for patients and the economy ✓ CLAHRCs are at the centre of the opportunity and the expectation

## The future?

The huge reward for me has been to see measurable improvements in the quality of patient care. The big challenge going forward is how to scale-up and improve upon this learning to reach general practices beyond the CLAHRC. For me, implementation research is the new frontier in primary care research.

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