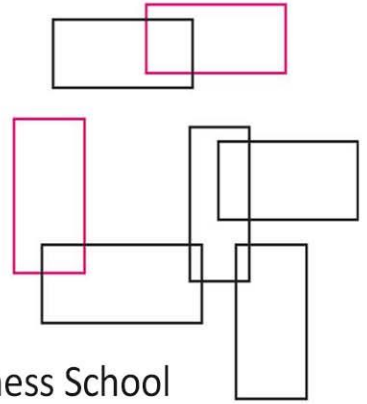
Australian Clinical Trials Alliance

ACTA Summit 2018

Building a self-improving healthcare system



29-30 November 2018 I The University of Sydney Business School

Optimising Implementation

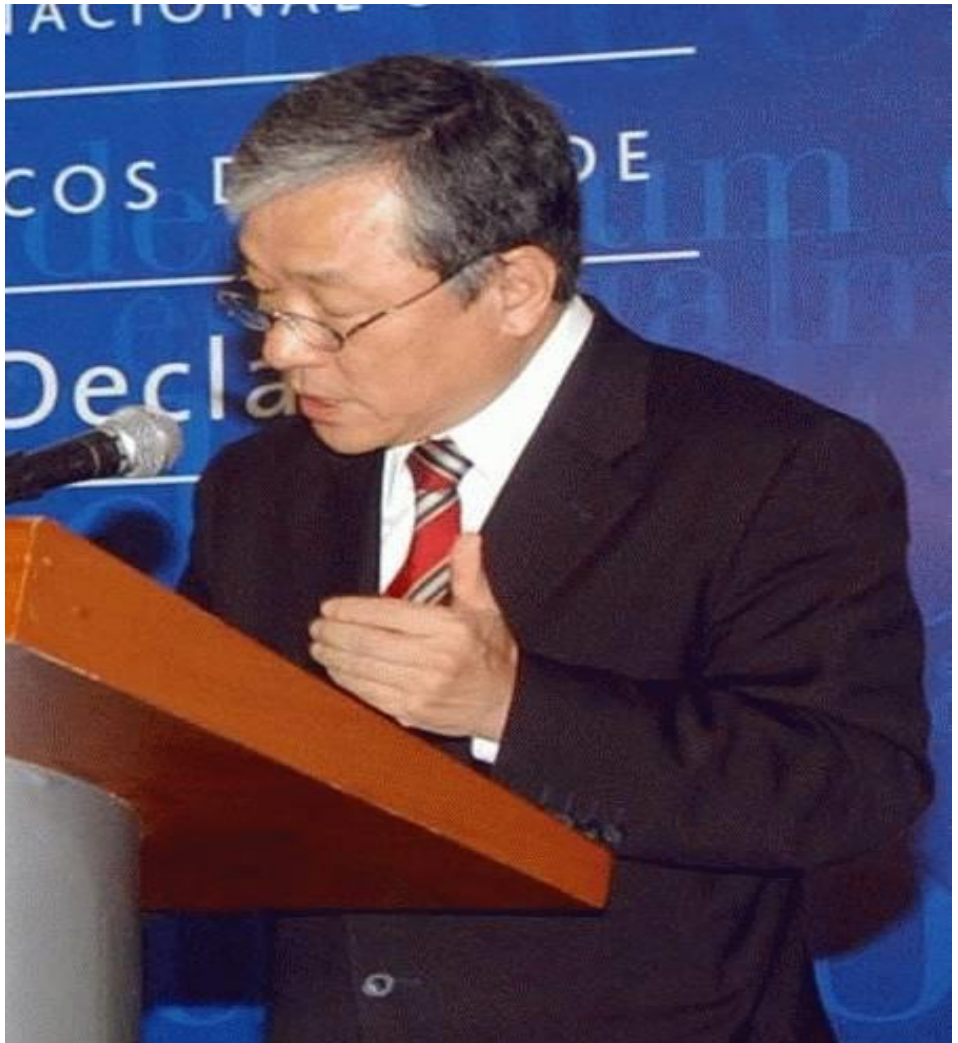
Learning from knowledge translation and implementation science

Sally Green, Cochrane Australia

Disclosure of interests

- Director of Cochrane Australia
- Co-chair Cochrane Knowledge Translation International Advisory Group
- Employee Monash University
- Member NHMRC STORE Advisory Group
- Funding from NHMRC, Cochrane, Monash and DoHA

The problem: many healthcare practice and policy decisions are not based on research evidence



‘There is a gap between today’s scientific advances and their application: between what we know and what is actually being done.....

Action without knowledge is wasted effort, just as knowledge without action is wasted resource’.

LEE Jong-wook

WHO Director General 2003-2006

THE LANCET

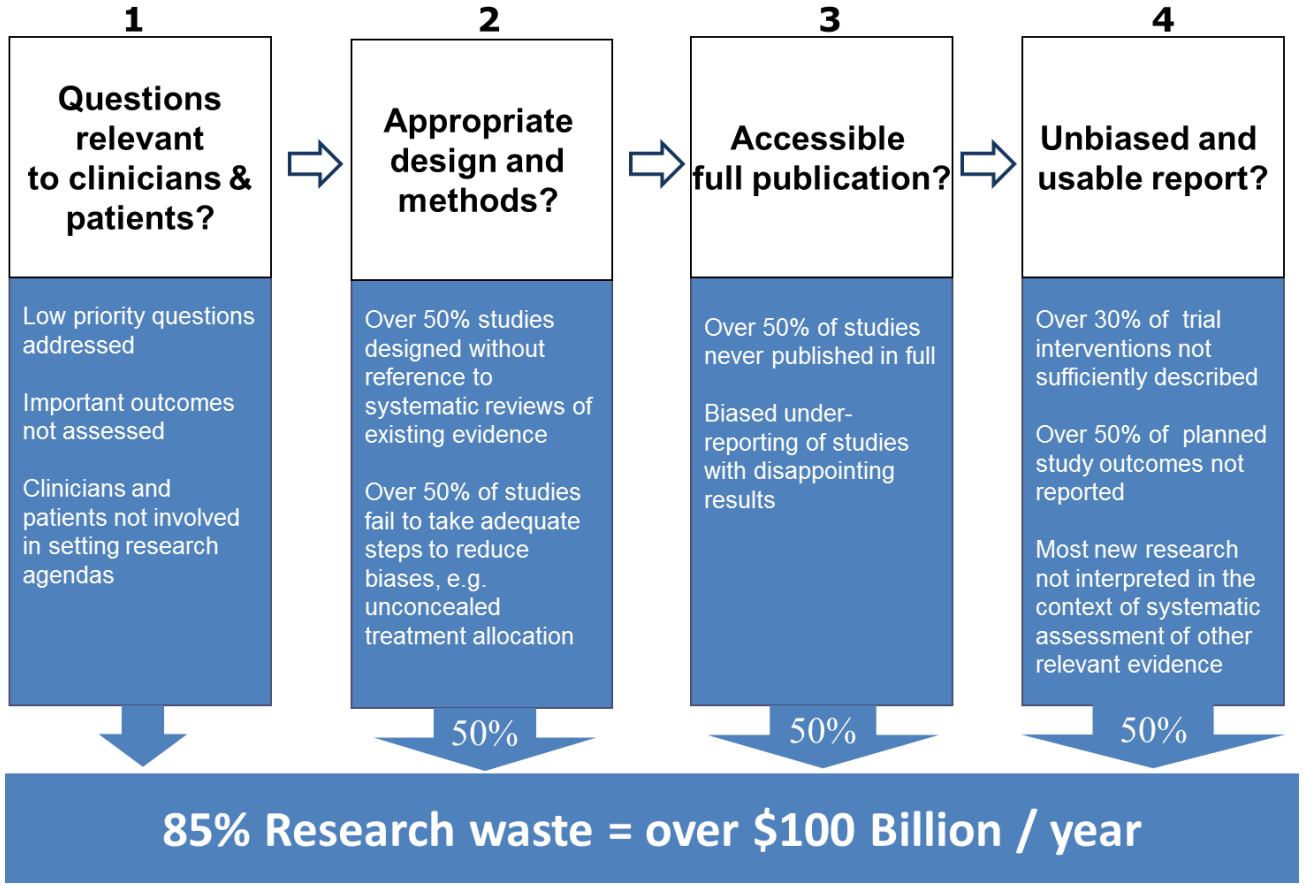
Log in

COMMENT | VOLUME 383, ISSUE 9912, P101-104, JANUARY 11, 2014

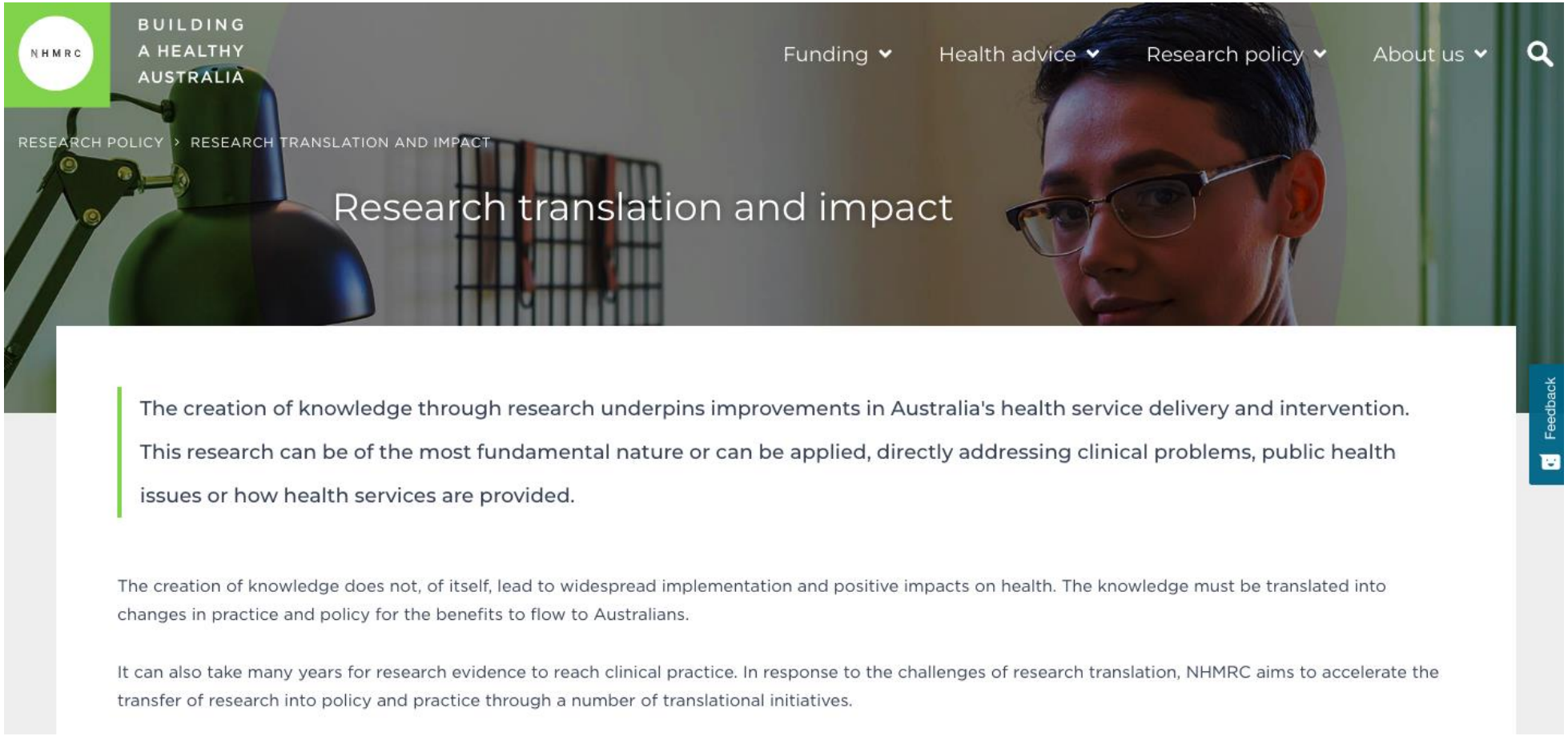
Biomedical research: increasing value, reducing waste

Malcolm R Macleod • Susan Michie • Ian Roberts • Ulrich Dirnagl • Iain Chalmers • John P A Ioannidis • Rustam Al-Shahi Salman • An-Wen Chan • Paul Glasziou

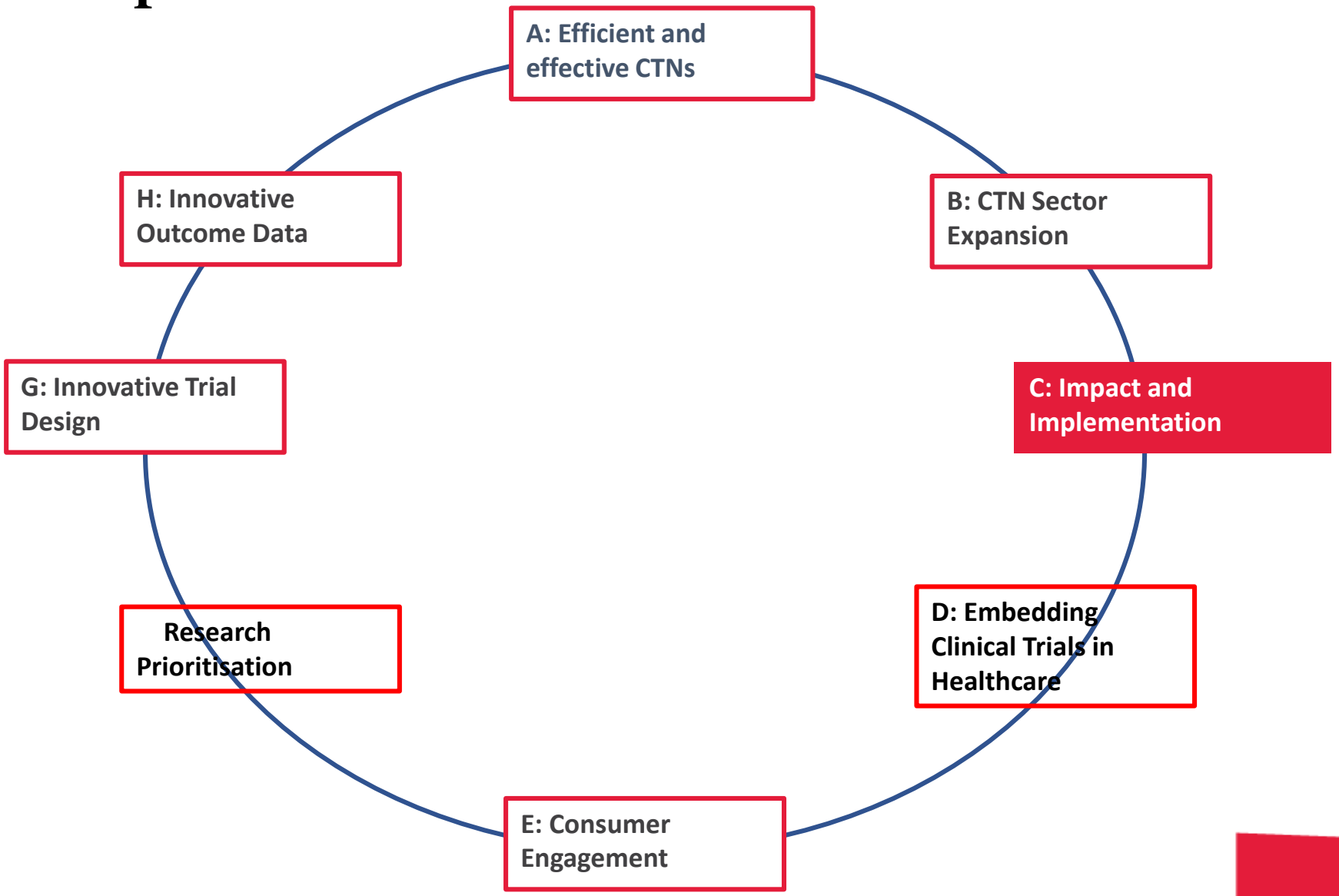
Waste at four stages of research



The response:



ACTA
Reference Groups



Guiding Principle 10:
Research knowledge that can lead to benefit should be effectively disseminated to end users. Where appropriate, the usage of new knowledge should be supported and facilitated.

Cochrane’s vision is a world of improved health where decisions about health and health care are informed by high- quality, relevant and up-to-date synthesized research evidence.

To achieve this we need excellent knowledge translation to accompany our excellent systematic review production.

Cochrane

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.

Review Ecosystem

This infographic shows how Cochrane reviews are produced, together with the resources available to support their achievement.

RESOURCES

COMMUNITIES

APPLICATIONS

* Task Exchange

DATA STORES

Definitions and concepts: What is research translation?

- Ensuring stakeholders* are aware of and use research evidence to inform their health and healthcare decision-making
- Ensuring research is informed by current available evidence and the experiences and information needs of stakeholders

**stakeholders* include:

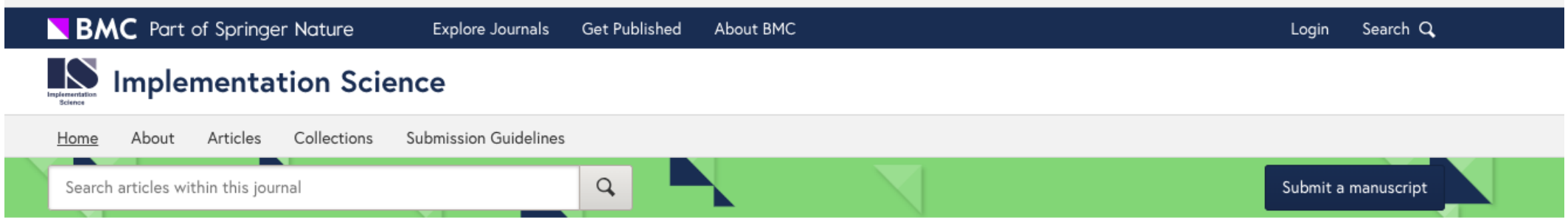
- healthcare professionals
- consumers of health care (i.e. patients, family members, carers)
- policy makers
- educators
- research funders
- researchers

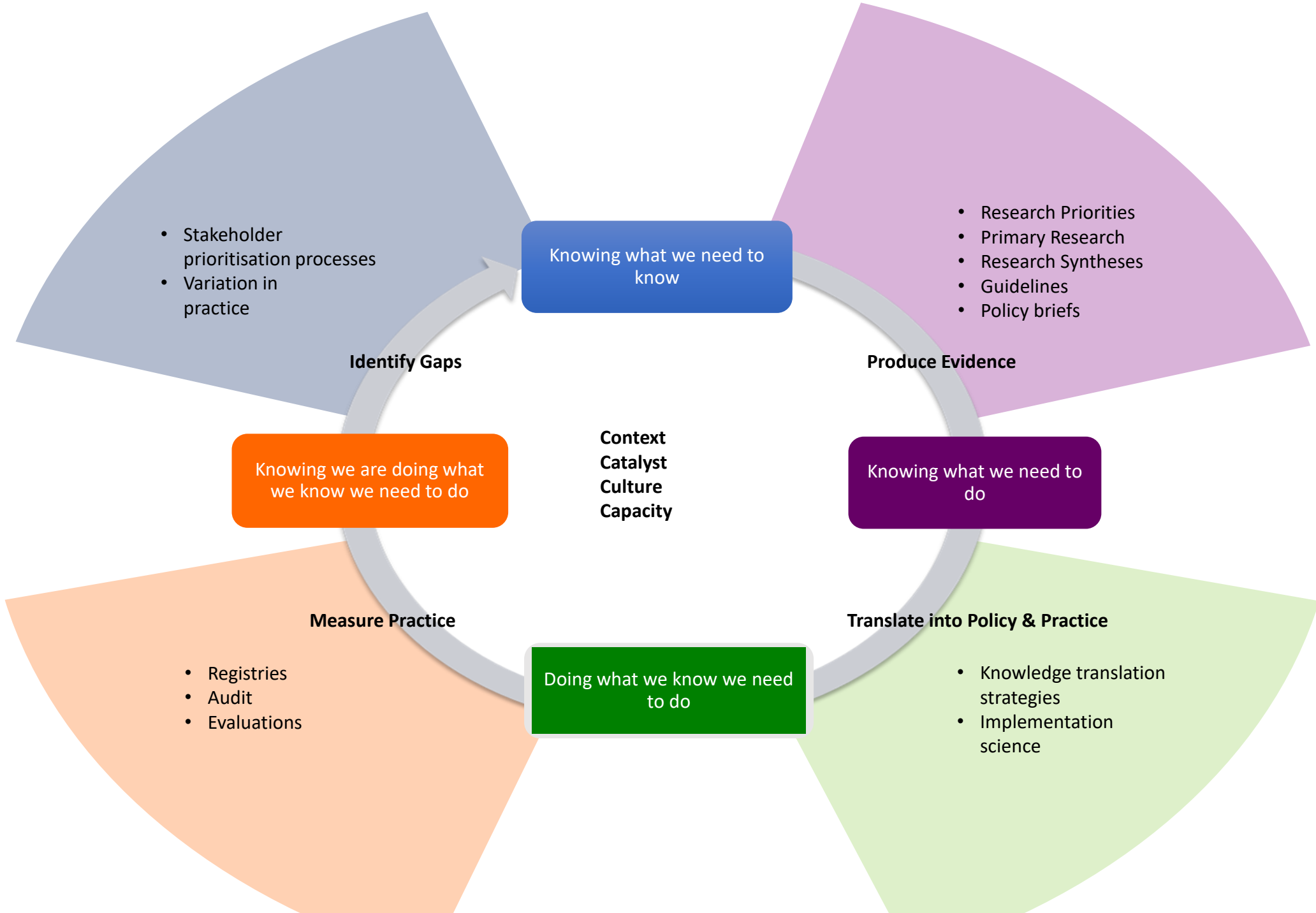
Grimshaw et al, *Implement Sci* 2012

What is implementation science?

- Implementation science is the scientific study of methods to promote the systematic uptake of clinical research findings and other evidence-based practices into routine practice and policy, and hence to improve the quality (effectiveness, reliability, safety, appropriateness, equity, efficiency) of health care*
- It involves study of the determinants, processes and outcomes of implementation.

* Eccles et al, *Implement Sci* 2009




Knowing what we need to know
Produce Evidence
Knowing what we need to do
Translate into Policy & Practice
Doing what we know we need to do
Measure Practice
Knowing we are doing what we know we need to do
Identify Gaps
Context
Catalyst
Culture
Capacity
• Research Priorities
• Primary Research
• Research Syntheses
• Guidelines
• Policy briefs
• Knowledge translation strategies
• Implementation science
• Registries
• Audit
• Evaluations
• Stakeholder prioritisation processes
• Variation in practice

Australian Clinical Trials Alliance

Reference Group for Impact and Implementation of Clinical Trial Networks

Scope

To enhance the impact of clinical trials conducted by Clinical Trials Networks and Coordinating Centres in Australia through:

- Improving the implementability of late phase clinical trials conducted by ACTA members.
- Identifying appropriate opportunities and mechanisms to measure the implementation and impact of trial results (including measurement of economic impact).

Leadership Team

Sophia Zoungas
Steve Webb
Alan Cass
Judith Trotman
Monique Katter
Madeline Enright
Miranda Cumpston

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Trial Implementability

- Characteristics of the design, execution and reporting of a clinical trial that influence its implementation.

- Not contingent on the results of a trial
- Unlike implementation which is dependent on the results (should we implement?) and implementability (can we implement?).

When should we implement trials?

Is the body of evidence strong?

Based on systematic review of all trials, we are reasonably certain that this is an effective practice or policy.

Is it important?

Is the population an area of high importance, prevalence or burden? Will there be an impact on health or health care quality improvement?

Is there a documented gap?

Is the evidence inconsistent with prevailing practice or existing policy?

Can we measure impact?

Is there a data through which we can measure impact?

Improving implementability

- Engage with stakeholders
  - Address questions of importance and measure meaningful outcomes.
- Synthesise existing evidence
  - Identify what the trial can add to the existing research.
- Use robust trial methods and reporting
  - Ensure we are implementing valid research
  - Use reporting guidelines
- Ensure relevance
  - Recruit participants who reflect real populations and diagnostic practices.
  - Deliver the intervention as it would be delivered in practice or policy
  - Use a comparator that reflects current practice or policy
- Report the intervention(s) with enough detail to replicate
  - TIDieR statement, reporting guidelines
- Facilitate inclusion of the trial in systematic reviews and guidelines
- Include cost-effectiveness.

What next?

- Continue consultation and information-gathering with networks to identify current good practice, barriers and facilitators
- Share examples of good practice
- Develop practical guidance