What are the most effective forms of knowledge translation to improve quality of care?

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- Mental Health Commission of Canada
- Research grants CIHR

Disclosure

- Brief description of methodology
- Will summarize evidence for effective KT approaches
- Will summarize evidence focusing on individuals with severe mental disorders

Outline

LITERATURE SEARCH 1:

- Systematic search Medline, PsychINFO and CINAHL
- Journals 2007 to 2012
- Search terms specific to mental health practice
- Only reviews and meta-analyses

LITERATURE SEARCH 2:

- Systematic search Medline
- Journals 2000 to August 2014
- Search terms relevant to services or policy for individuals with severe mental disorders and for schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

Methods

LITERATURE SEARCH 1:

- 259 papers identified
- 60 retained for full review
- Findings published in CJP 2014: 59(3):160-9

LITERATURE SEARCH 2:

- 218 papers identified
- 62 retained for full review
- Findings unpublished

Methods cont.

- Evidence regarding effective forms of KT differs for each of the three main groups targeted:
 - Health care providers
 - Patients/general population
 - Policy/decision makers

Findings I

- Educational Outreach
- Audit and Feedback
- Use of Opinion Leaders
- Reminders and Prompts
- Interactive Educational Meetings

Health care providers

- Mass Media Campaigns
- Social Marketing Approaches
- Community Mobilization
- Laws and Regulations
- Financial Incentives and Disincentives

Patients/General Population

- Targeted and Tailored Dissemination of Research Knowledge to Decision Makers
- Linkage of Researchers and Decision Makers
- Capability Building of both Researchers and Decision Makers
- Fostering Culture of Evidence-Based Decision Making

Policy/Decision Makers

- Implementation studies have been undertaken for various interventions for individuals with severe mental disorders (e.g.):
 - Patient psychoeducation
 - Family psychoeducation
 - Supported employment
 - Integration of psychiatric and medical care
 - Psychosocial interventions for psychosis
 - Skills training for individuals with schizophrenia
 - Clinical guideline adherence

Findings II

- Mixed results with some implementation failures and some successful implementation outcomes
- Evidence is consistent with findings outlined previously for each of the three groups (health care providers, patients/general population, policy/decision makers)
- Contextual factors, e.g. organizational support, stakeholder politics appear to be important factors influencing outcomes

Findings II cont.

with SchizophreniaAmy N. Cohen, PhD^{1,2}, Shirley M. Glynn, PhD^{2,3}, Alison B. Hamilton, PhD, MPH^{1,2}, and Alexander S. Young, MD, MSHS^{1,2}

Implementation of a Family Intervention for Individuals

CONCLUSIONS: Uptake of the family intervention failed due to barriers from all stakeholders. Families did not respond to the mailer, patients were concerned about

J Gen Intern Med 25(Suppl 1):32-7

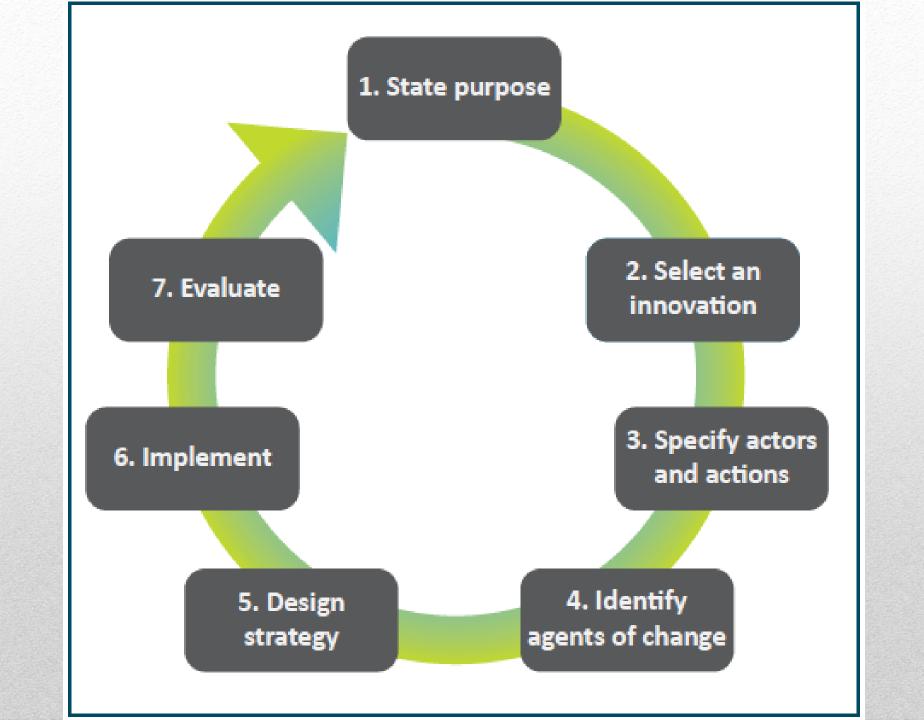
privacy and burdening family, clinicians had misperceptions of family-patient contact, and organizations did not free up time or offer incentives to provide the service. If a full partnership with patients and families is to be achieved, these barriers will need to be addressed, and a family-friendly environment will need to be supported by clinicians and their organizations. Applicability to family involvement in other disorders is discussed.

- Top-down implementation with resistance from front-line staff
- Varying opinions about the utility of the intervention
- Passive approaches to implementation
- Inadequately planned implementation
- Staff stress or discontent
- Financial costs

Barriers to success

Practical "how-to" guide to undertaking KT





- Emerging evidence for potential benefit of governance models that support:
 - Integrated rehabilitation services with technical assistance centres
 - Meaningful patient and family involvement
 - Quality measurement and improvement

Lesage A. CJP 2014: 59(4): 175-177

Emerging best practices