Adapting *Knowledge to* Local Context

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The Knowledge to Action Cycle

Select, Tailor Implement Interventions

Assess Barriers to Knowledge Use

Adapt Knowledge to Local Context

Knowledge Creation

Monitor Knowledge Use

Knowledge Inquiry

Knowledge Synthesis

Knowledge Tools/Products

Tailoring Knowledge-dissemination

Evaluate Outcomes

Sustain Knowledge Use

ACTION CYCLE (Application)

Identify Problem

Identify, Review Select Knowledge

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Define GAP - between knowledge & action

Describe, measure what is happening

• clinical care provided by clinicians to patients, and families
• organisational setting in which clinical care is delivered
• national policy for clinical care delivery

Describe what should be happening

• research evidence
• clinical experience
• patient experience

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What knowledge is required?

• Empirical knowledge
  – Where is the best quality research evidence

• Theoretical knowledge
  – Do psychology, sociology theories explain why

• Experiential knowledge
  – What has been done in the past

• Tacit knowledge
  – What is done around here

• Critical reasoning
  – Why, when, how to act...
Identify quality research evidence

6S Pyramid
http://www.nccmt.ca/eiph/search-eng.html
Using research evidence

**The strength of evidence is**

- interpreted by opinion leaders
- compared with experience and other factors
- reliant on professional networks for debate and translation

**Implementation is not uniform, predictable**

- need to create local context for healthcare that is receptive to complex and dynamic change
Adapt knowledge to local context

**Critical Appraisal**
- Relevance
- Validity
- Results
- Clinical significance

**Is there high quality research evidence applicable to your**
- **P**opulation?
- **I**ntervention and/or **C**omparators?
- **O**utcome/s?
What is context?

Context is everything

• Why, what, when of the environment that \textbf{supports} the intervention
  – from individual to policy
  – depends on the intervention, but not part of it

• Usually excluded from controlled experimental studies
  – treatment effect is caused by intervention
Recognise local context

1. **clarify what is happening**
   - use existing database information, chart audits, questionnaires, observation, interviews

2. **consider why this is happening**
   - stakeholder identification and analysis
   - appropriate contextual analyses

3. **collaboratively plan what should be happening**
   - local interpretation of the evidence
   - use of KT tools and strategies
Measure what is happening

• identify key outcomes from research evidence
• need to establish clear baseline measures
  – population
  – organisation
  – health care provider
Analyse local context

Engage key stakeholders

• People with interest in and power to make change
• People who will experience change
• Managers, staff, patients, public

Describe and Measure Context

• Root cause analysis
• Stakeholder analysis
• SWOT analysis
Summary

• Evidence alone is insufficient for its implementation
• Local application and understanding of context is crucial
• Enhance future implementation by assessment of barriers and facilitators
• Engage key stakeholders in assessing the problem and planning the solution
  – implementation is not uniform, predictable
  – skills and experience required to transfer knowledge