Halvtidskontroll för doktorsexamen i medicinsk vetenskap

Preparing for effective implementation

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13 december
Konferensrum 14 Baravägen 1

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**Background:** Gaps between recommended care and clinical practice remain, in spite of the Evidence-Based Practice movement. Guidelines are often used to improve health care and patient outcomes. Still, the adoption of guidelines is slow, inconsistent and challenged by several multilevel factors (determinants). Valid and reliable instruments are much needed to identify these determinants and to measure implementation outcomes. This research program draws on implementation theory to develop and test instruments, identify barriers, inform the implementation process and evaluate the impact of implementation strategies and guideline on implementation, service and patient outcomes.

**Method:** The research program uses a mixed method design to study a nationwide implementation of a guideline for youth depression in sixteen out of eligible 31 Swedish Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. Determinants and implementation, service and patients outcomes will be collected and instruments tested using staff surveys pre- and post-implementation (n=800 x2), medical record reviews at baseline and follow up (n= 330 x2) and patient scales at 0, 3 and 6 months (n=180). Focus group interviews (n=16) based on quantitative data will be used as a qualitative summit evaluation. The present dissertation and half-time review focus on the research program study protocol and The Evidence-based practice attitude scale (EBPAS) and Barriers and facilitator Assessment instrument (BFAI) used in the baseline staff survey. EBPAS is a widely used and psychometric strong measure. BFAI is widely used but with has limited data on construct validity. It will be tested using factor analysis. Staff attitudes toward EBP and perceptions of determinants for guideline implementation will further on be presented.
Preliminary results: We are the first to show that it is justified to use the EBPAS sums core to measure global attitude and the subscale scores specific attitudes toward EBP. Swedish staff has more favorable attitudes toward EBP compared to national norms.

Importance: This research program will present data on all phases of a nationwide implementation. In addition, instruments widely used in implementation research and practice will be psychometrically tested in a Swedish sample.

Delarbeten:


5. Santesson A, Holmberg R, Gustafson P, Bäckström M, Jarbin H. Barriers and enablers for the implementation of a clinical practice guideline for youth depression-. Planned