

Existing frameworks for translating research evidence into policy and practice

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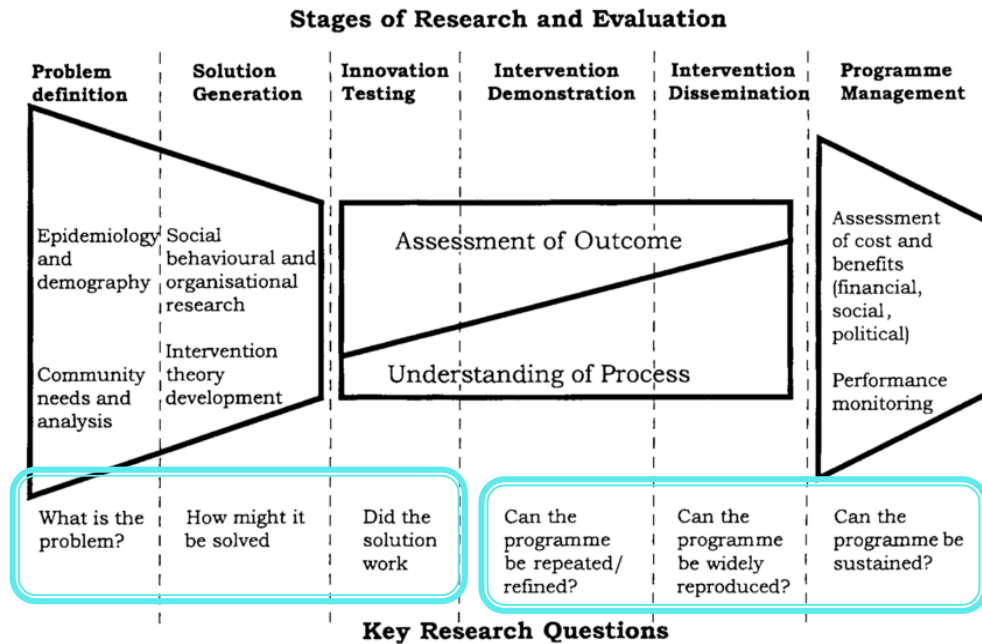
Narrative review of frameworks for translating research evidence into policy and practice

Public Health Research & Practice February 2017

- ✓ 41 different framework identified
- ✓ None specific to maternal – newborn health
- ✓ Different models generated from different fields: implementation science (RE-AIM) vs basic and medical sciences ('T' models) vs health services research (KTA and PARiHS frameworks) vs public health (EBPH and research progression models)
- ✓ Lack of consistent terminology: 'research translation' often used interchangeably with 'knowledge translation', 'knowledge to action', 'evidence based policy and practice' and 'research implementation'
- ✓ All frameworks acknowledge the difficulty of closing the gap between research and practice

Sequential Vs Circular models

#1. Stages of research progression (rocket model)



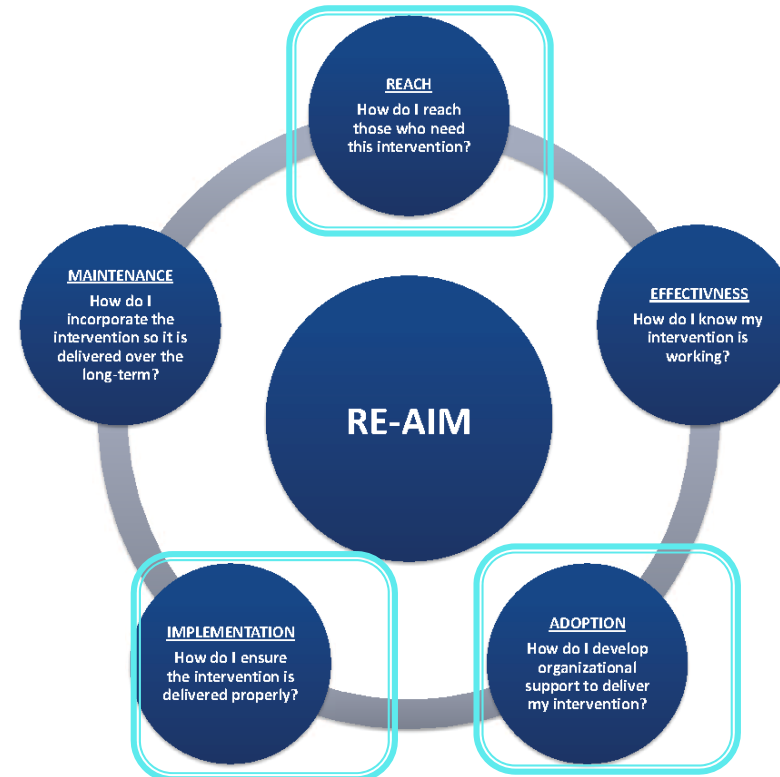
First developed by: Nutbeam and Bauman (2006)

Context applied: Public health, child obesity prevention, chronic diseases..

Implications: **simple**, useful to **map the evidence** at each stage

Use: limited (**only 5 studies**)

#2. RE-AIM



First developed by: Glasgow (1999)

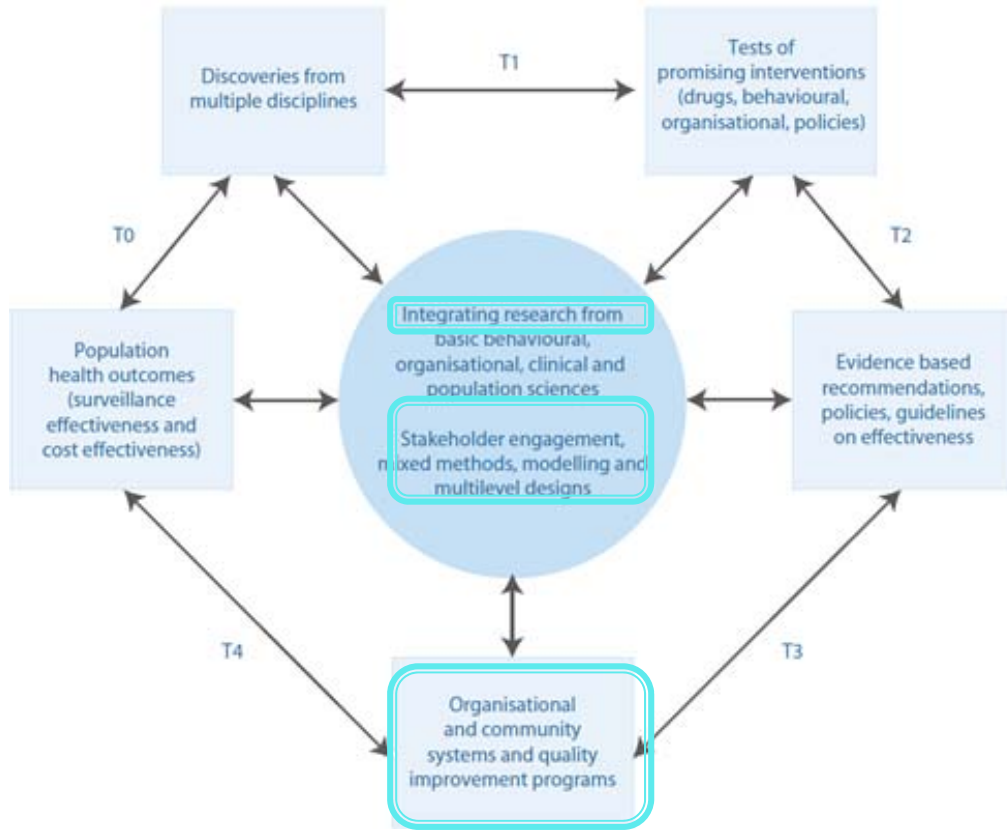
Context applied: Health behavior change, prevention, family medicine, **patient-centred** medical home, community health centres,

implementation grants, multisector partnerships,

Use: **Most used** framework

Stellar model

#3. Translation research continuum or 'T' models

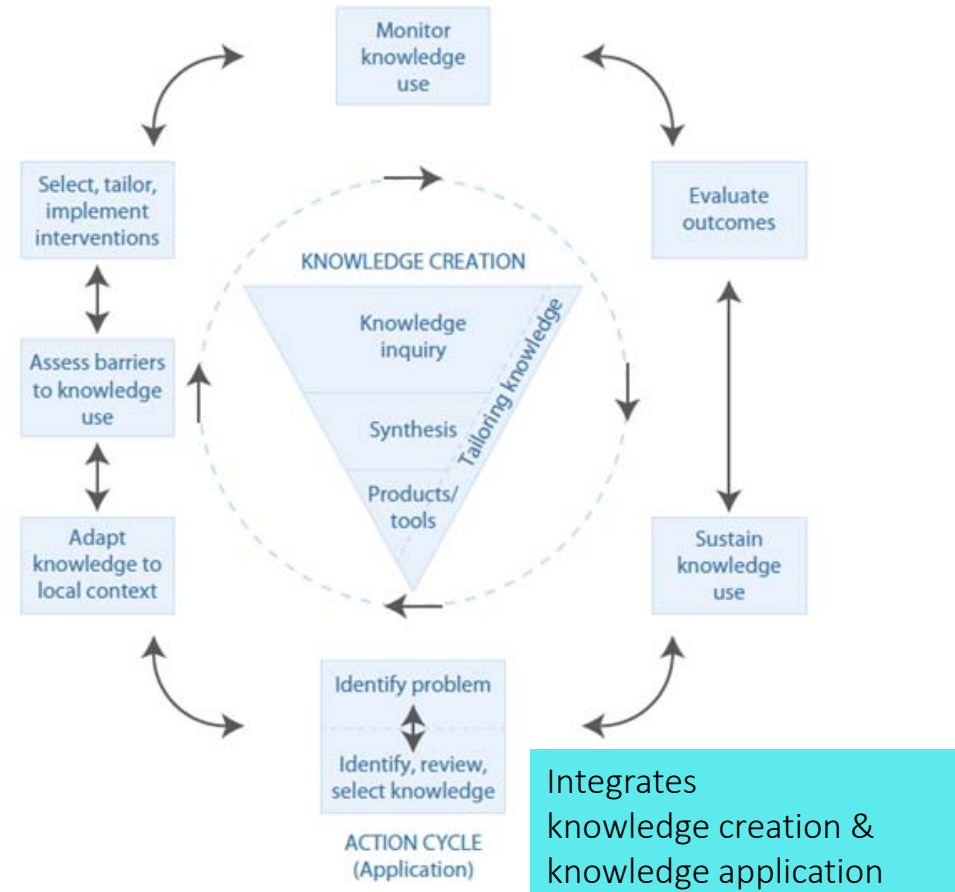


First developed by: Zerhouni (2003)

Context applied: child health, breastfeeding, general medical research

Complex structure model

#4. Knowledge to Action (KTA) framework



First developed by: Graham (2006)

Context applied: Translating knowledge to consumers, critical care nutrition, asthma, osteoporosis, dialysis

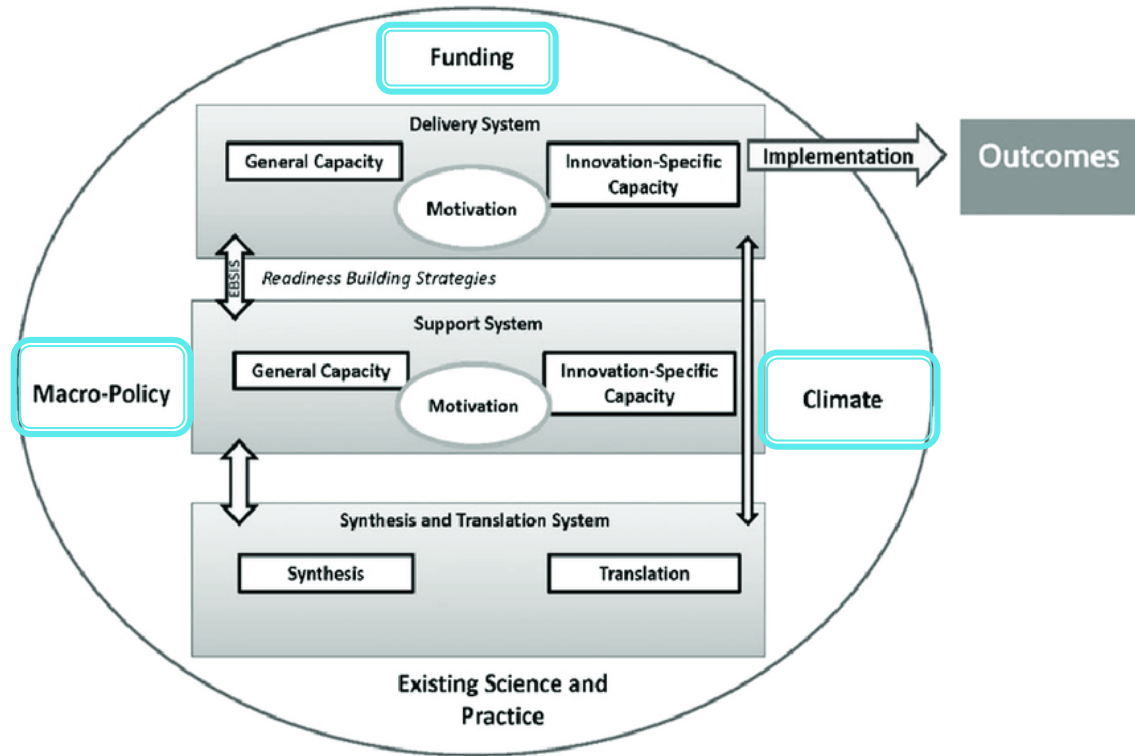
Models giving emphasis to context and facilitating factors

#5. Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services (PARiHS) framework



First developed by: Kitson, Harvey and McCormack (1998)
 Context applied: neonatal health, pain management

#6. Interactive Systems Framework for Dissemination and Implementation (ISF)



Context applied: Teenage pregnancy

Recommendation for research

- ✓ More work is needed to determine how research translation frameworks are being used by researchers, policy makers and institutions.
- ✓ “**We encourage authors** to document accounts of successful and unsuccessful application of these frameworks in real-world case studies and, importantly, encourage journals to publish these data”

Bridging Research and Practice

Models for Dissemination and Implementation Research

Am J Prev Med 2012;43(3):337-350

- ✓ 61 models were retrieved
- ✓ Only the minority (8 models) addressed policy activities.



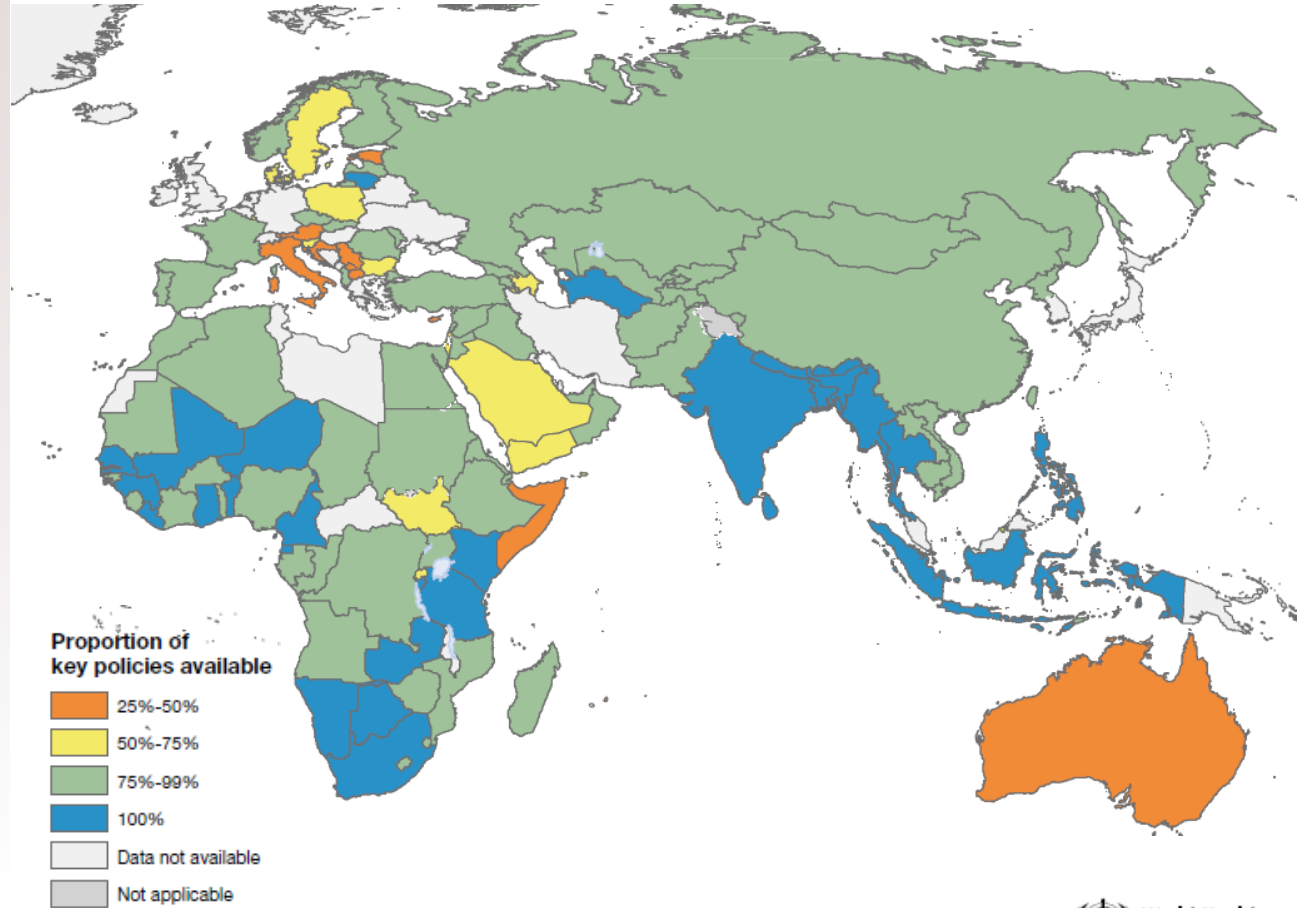


2020

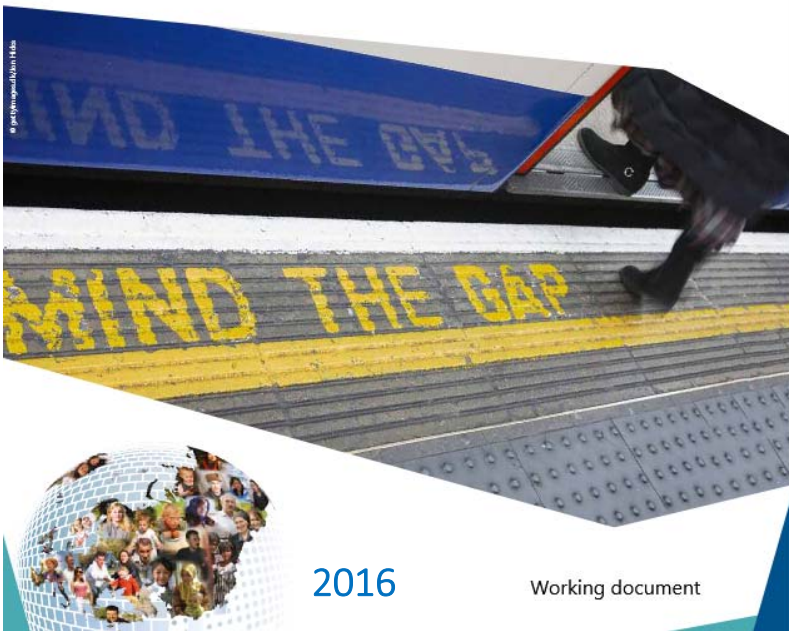
Key policies in the SRMNCAH are lacking even in the European region

16 national policy areas covered in the 2018–2019 SRMNCAH policy survey

- Family planning/contraception
- Diagnosis, treatment and counselling for sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention
- Antenatal care (ANC)
- Childbirth
- Postnatal care for mothers and newborns
- Management of low birth weight and preterm newborns
- Child health and development of children
- Early childhood development
- Integrated management of childhood illness
- Management of childhood pneumonia
- Management of childhood diarrhoea
- Management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children (in malaria-endemic countries)
- Management of acute malnutrition in children
- Policies/guidelines specifically addressing people ages 10–19
- Multisectoral plans of action and policies/guidelines for the health system response to violence against women.



Action plan to strengthen the use of evidence, information and research for policy-making in the WHO European Region



VISION

- ❖ The long-term vision of the Action plan is to contribute to **reducing inequalities in health** and to improving health status and well-being in the European Region.
- ❖ This will be achieved through the **enhanced generation and use of information and evidence in policy-making**, in line with the health-related United Nations SDGs and the Health 2020 policy framework.

ACTIONS

- ❖ Action area 1: strengthening national health information systems, harmonizing health indicators and establishing an integrated health information system for the European Region
- ❖ Action area 2: establishing and promoting national health research institutes and systems to support the setting of public health priorities
- ❖ Action area 3: increasing country capacities for the development of evidence-informed policies (knowledge translation)
- ❖ Action area 4: mainstreaming the use of evidence, information and research in the implementation of Health 2020 and other major regional policy frameworks

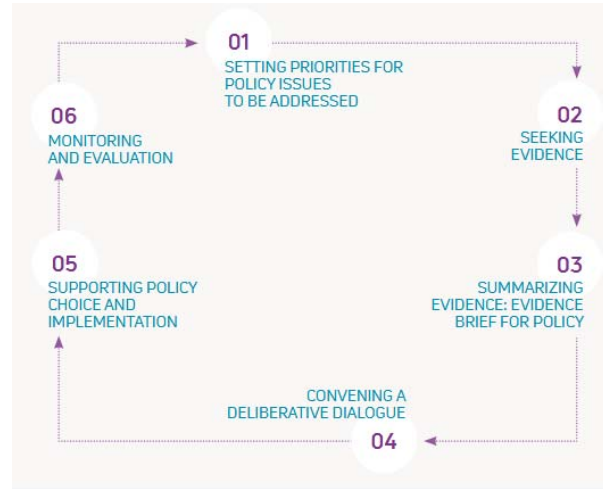
Evidence-informed Policy Network (EVIPNet)

EVIPNet Europe: 23 Members



The key objectives of the Network are:

- ◆ to promote the systematic use of research evidence in policy-making to improve health systems through a networked structure;
- ◆ to increase country capacity in KT;
- ◆ to institutionalize KT through the establishment of KTPs.



Four main EVIPNet tools

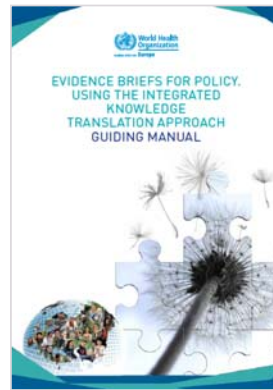
- ❖ Situation analysis
- ❖ Evidence brief for policy
- ❖ Policy dialogue
- ❖ Rapid response



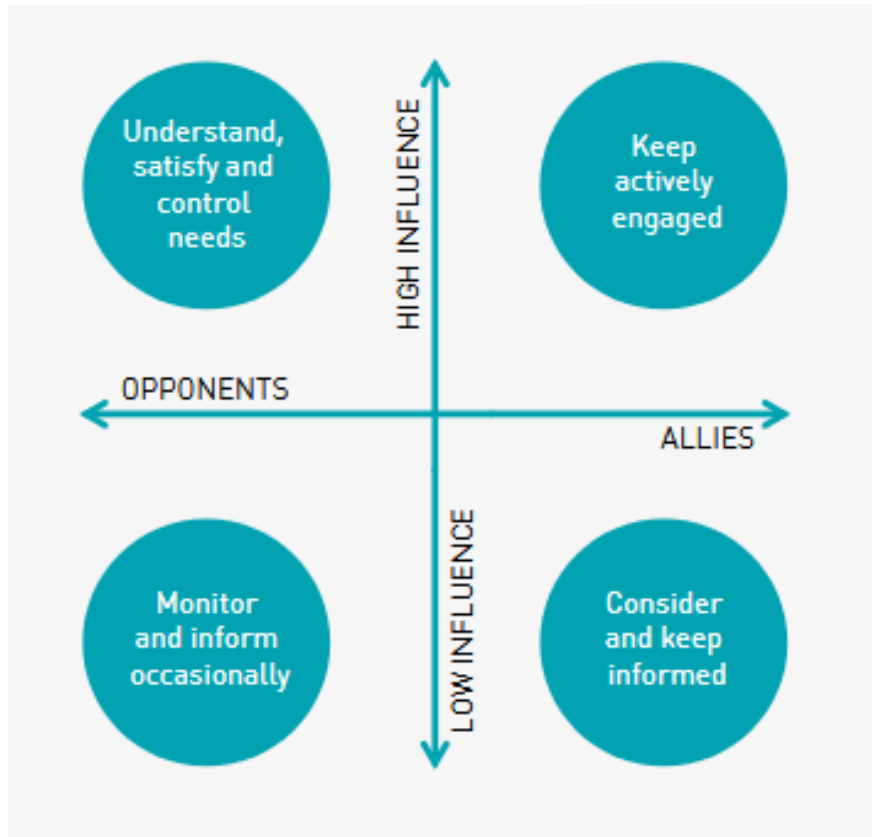
SITUATION ANALYSIS



Evidence-informed Policy Network (EVIPNet)



STAKEHOLDER POWER ANALYSIS MATRIX



Communication tools

RESEARCHERS	STAKEHOLDERS (POLICY-MAKERS AND INFLUENCERS)	THE GENERAL PUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy studies Research papers Working papers Policy reports Policy-oriented journal articles Conference/seminar presentations Less formal presentations in meetings or lobbying activities Presentations to working groups and public hearings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy briefs, memos and fact sheets Media (sound)bites Newsletters Policy reports Infographics Less formal presentations in meetings or lobbying activities Presentations to working groups and public hearings Documentary videos Advocacy-based advertising Email campaigns Dedicated advocacy websites or pages Social networking: Facebook, Twitter SMS/WhatsApp messaging campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles in newspapers Adverts, banners, posters, T-shirts, stickers Radio and TV programmes Public meetings and hearings Speeches to the public Infographics Documentary videos Advocacy-based advertising Email campaigns Dedicated advocacy websites or pages Social networking: Facebook, Twitter SMS/WhatsApp messaging campaigns

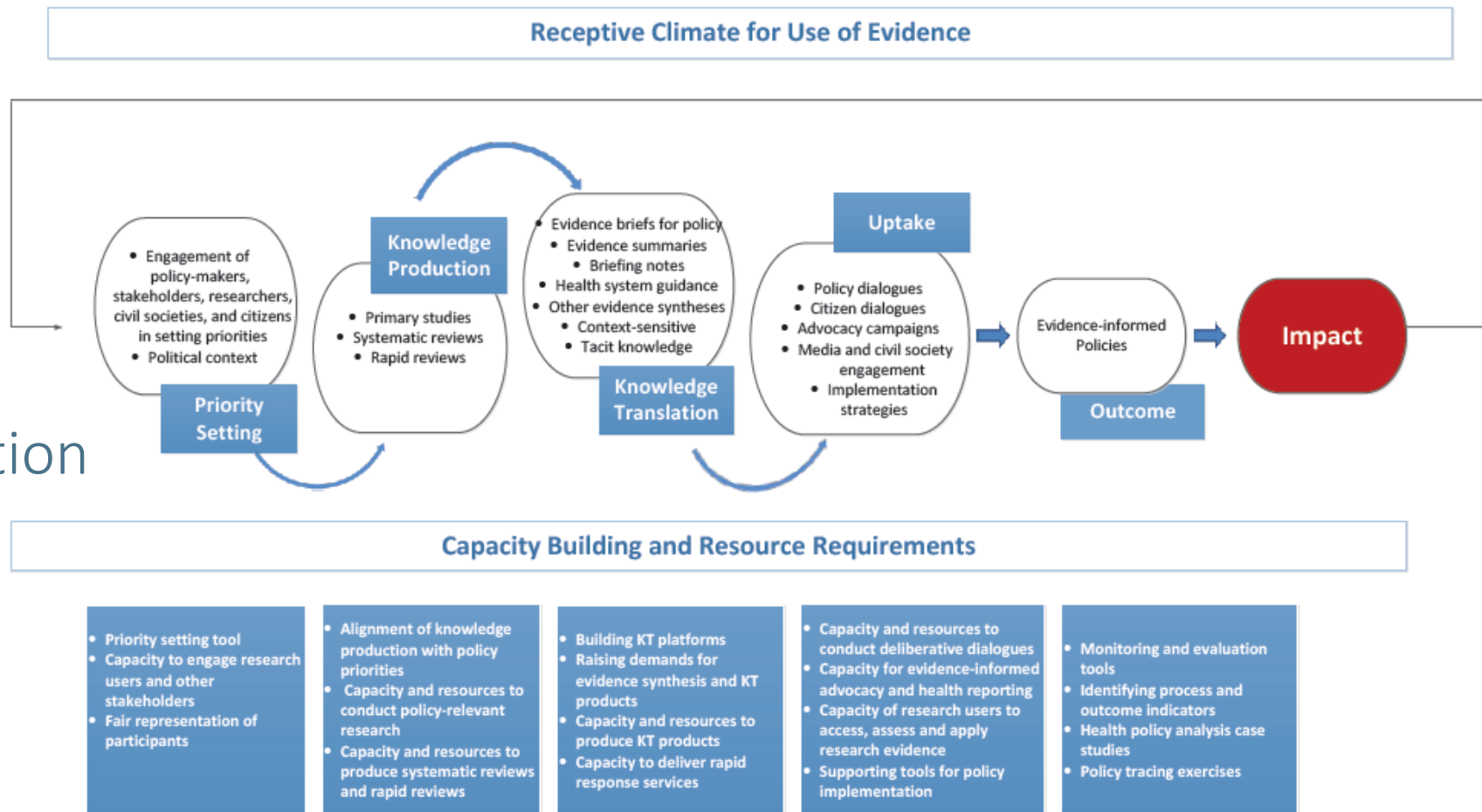
Skills for EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY-MAKING



The process requires a major set of skills



...and preparation



Facilitators and barriers

FACILITATING FACTORS

1. **Personal contact** between scientists and policy-makers
2. **Timely** research
3. **Summaries** of research outcomes with recommendations by scientists for decision-makers

INHIBITING FACTORS

1. **Absence of personal** relationships
2. **Poor quality** of research
3. **Lack of mutual trust** between scientists and policy-makers
4. Disagreement over **budgets**.
5. **Info-demic**

The sheer volume of evidence emerging during COVID-19 and the speed at which it evolves poses a challenge for policy makers

EIGHT STRATEGIES for Research to Practice

1. **Include key stakeholders** in research to increase the likelihood of producing useful research findings
2. Design and evaluate **pilot** projects to enhance the potential for future replication and scale-up
3. Develop and **implement a plan for disseminating** research findings to key audiences
4. Advocate policy changes that will facilitate the **widespread use** of evidence-based practices
5. Engage **champions** to increase the likelihood that a new or underused evidence-based practice will become the standard
6. Develop **job aids** to help practitioners implement new evidence-based policies or guidelines
7. **Replicate** interventions that have been proven effective
8. **Scale up** interventions that have been proven effective



Proposal for 2 joint papers

Specific to MN field

1. Reporting case studies
2. Document facilitators and barriers

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Walugembe et al. *Health Research Policy and Systems* (2015) 13:26
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RESEARCH

Open Access

Utilization of research findings for health policy making and practice: evidence from three case studies in Bangladesh



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- SAMAS Association, Bucharest
- Department of International Cooperation National Medical Research Center for Obs., Gyn. & Perinatology, Moscow
- Centar za mame, Belgrade
- National Institute of Public Health, Ljubljana
- Department of Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work. Medical Anthropology Research Center (MARC), Rovira i Virgili University (URV), Tarragona
- University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg
- University of Exeter, Exeter
- New entries June 2021
- Switzerland – Haute École de Santé Vaud, Lausanne
- France – BFHI France, Paris
- Centre of Postgraduate Medical Education, Warsaw, Poland
- Association of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists of Ukraine (AOGU)
- Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine

Thank you!

Merci!

Takk skal du ha!

Hvala ti!

Спасибо!

Хвала вам!

¡Gracias!

Obrigada!

Хвала!

Hvala vam!

Danke dir!

Dziękuję!

Tack!

Mulțumesc!

Grazie!