









Developing and improving indicators to capture the activity of Integrated Care Diabetes Clinical Nurse Specialists: a collaborative audit and feedback process

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Integrated Knowledge Translation (IKT)

- Co-production of knowledge
- On-going relationship between researchers and decisionmakers
- Mutually beneficial research project or program of research to support decision-making



National Clinical Programme for Diabetes

- 1. Develop standardised integrated care pathways
- 2. Clinical Nurse Specialist Diabetes Integrated Care
 - Primary care-based specialist service for complicated type
 2 diabetes
 - · Support to GPs and Practice Nurses
 - · Provide education and training
 - Work as part of multidisciplinary team (MDT) in secondary care



Activity data

Data collection was a 'ground up' process initiated and driven by nurses (part of the Primary Care Diabetes Nurse Network)

Why?

- 1. Monitoring implementation of role
- 2. Generate a benchmark
- 3. Demonstrate feasibility of the approach





- Existing relationship with National Clinical Programme
 - National Working Group
- On-going work

STUDY PROTOCOL

Den Access

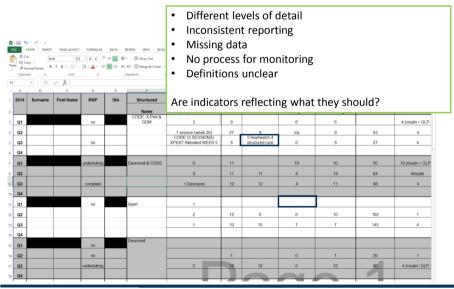
CrossMark

Evaluating the implementation of a national clinical programme for diabetes to standardise and improve services: a realist evaluation protocol

S. McHugh^{1*}, M. L. Tracey¹, F. Riordan¹, K O'Neill¹, N. Mays² and P. M. Kearney¹



Activity data: problems





IKT approaches and strategies

Evidence briefs

Deliberative dialogues

Priority setting

Training sessions

Consultation

Committees, boards, working groups

Meetings (conference, presentations, workshops)

Joint research

Audit and feedback



Gagliardi et al. (2016) Integrated knowledge translation (IKT) in health care: a scoping review

Collaborative audit and feedback process

Leads to small but important improvements in professional practice

Most effective when....

- Baseline performance was low
- Feedback was delivered more than once
- Written and verbal
- Include explicit targets and an action plan

Hutchinson et al. Implementation Science (2015) 10:70 DOI 10.1186/s13012-015-0260-y



STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Acces

Implementation of an audit with feedback knowledge translation intervention to promote medication error reporting in health care: a protocol

lison M. Hutchinson^{1,2,3*}, Anne E. Sales^{4,5}, Vanessa Brotto¹ and Tracey K. Bucknall^{1,2)}

Aim

Refine and develop indicators to make them more concise and useful



Ivers et al. (2012) Audit and feedback: effects on professional practice and healthcare outcomes

Involvement in IKT

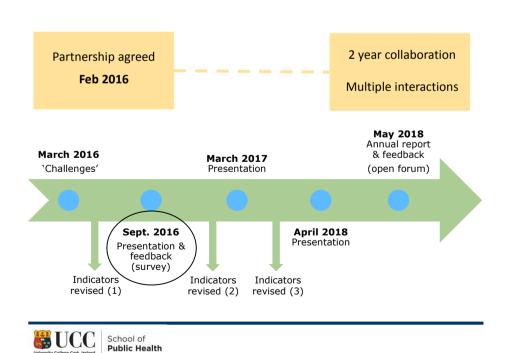


Anna R. Gagliardi^{1*}, Whitney Berta², Anita Kothari³, Jennifer Boyko³ and Robin Urquhart⁴

	Decision-maker (nurses)	Researchers
Conceptualize and plan	٧	٧
Recruit or collect data	v	Х
Interpret findings	٧	٧
Disseminate or implement	٧	٧

Full, Partial, No involvement





Interim feedback (survey) - Sept. 2016

Short (anonymous) survey post-presentation at the national meeting of the professional association (IDNMSA)

20 nurses in attendance

15 questions

Understanding
Usefulness
Comprehensiveness
Preferences for future feedback



17/20 returned questionnaire (68%)

82% of respondents (n = 14) indicated there were other indicators that should be recorded:

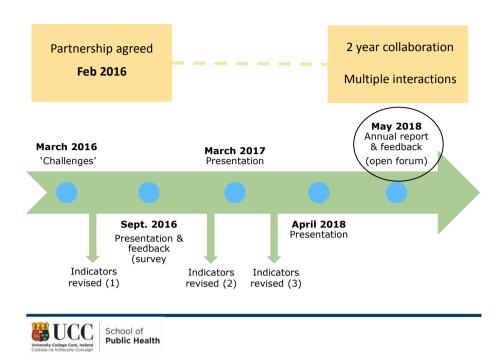
- Patient education (65%)
- Professional education (71%)
- Phone consultations (59%)

Useful, but would like to analyse my own area more closely so before national meeting [I] would like an online report"

Useful if we got an email with a summary of our data

Receiving feedback preferences: 31% presentation; 19% report only; 50% both





Feedback (open forum) – April/May 2018

Discussion on annual report

5 nurses attending regional network meeting

- Further data should be collected to ensure role is reflected
- Some indicators could be defined better
- Data collection process feasible in current form



Barriers

Annual report

Difference in research goals, methodologies and languages

- Differing needs and priorities among participants
- · Goals, roles, and expectations not clear
- Lack of funding or infrastructure for IKT
- Little continuity of involvement due to **staff turnover**, infrequent attendance
- Participants (nurses and researchers) are busy with multiple responsibilities



Gagliardi et al. (2016) Integrated knowledge translation (IKT) in health care: a scoping review

Enablers

- Strong leadership commitment, skill, and experience
- Support from facilitators, champions, and boundary spanners
- Establish partnership early in the research process
- Openness of partners to listen, learn, and adapt
- Built on pre-existing relationship



Conclusions

1	Co-production of knowledge	Improved indicators, new indicators
1	On-going relationship between researchers and decision-makers	2-3 year collaboration
1	Mutually beneficial research project or program of research to support decision-making	1. Refined indicators-Revised minimum dataset-Shared definitions
		2. Use data for other project s (e.g. programme evaluation)
		3. Understanding how to pitch material to clinical and policy stakeholders



Kothari A, and Wathen CN. (2013) A critical second look at integrated knowledge translation. Health Policy.

Acknowledgements

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ESPRIT: Evidence to Support Prevention Implementation and Translation $\underline{\text{http://www.ucc.ie/en/esprit/}}$





