



Prevention Research Centers Program Research Model

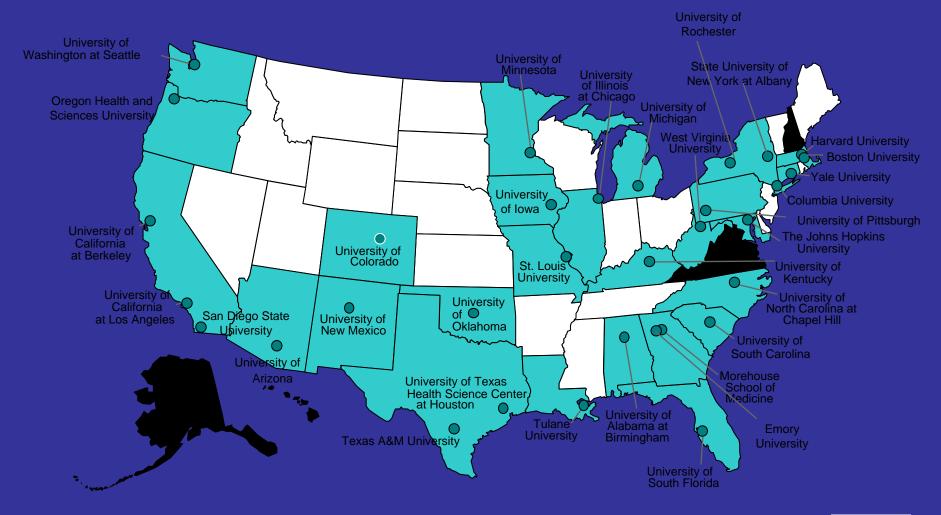
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Prevention Research Centers Program

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE[™]

Prevention Research Centers





Prevention Research Centers Collaborators

Multidisciplinary, academic researchers

 State and local public health practitioners

Community partners

Prevention Research Centers Requirements

- Community-based participatory research (CBPR)
- Designed for translation and dissemination
- Accountable

Prevention Research Centers CBPR

- Permeates all steps of research
- Ties with an underserved community
- Philosophy of partnership
- Guidance from a community committee

Prevention Research Centers Meeting with a Community Advisory Board



Prevention Research Centers Community Partners

- African Americans and Latinos in Harlem
- Public housing residents in Boston
- Mexican Americans on the U.S.-Mexico border
- Underserved families in the Rocky Mountain region
- Korean Americans on the West Coast
- Migrant workers in South Florida
- American Indians in New Mexico

Prevention Research Centers Health Issues

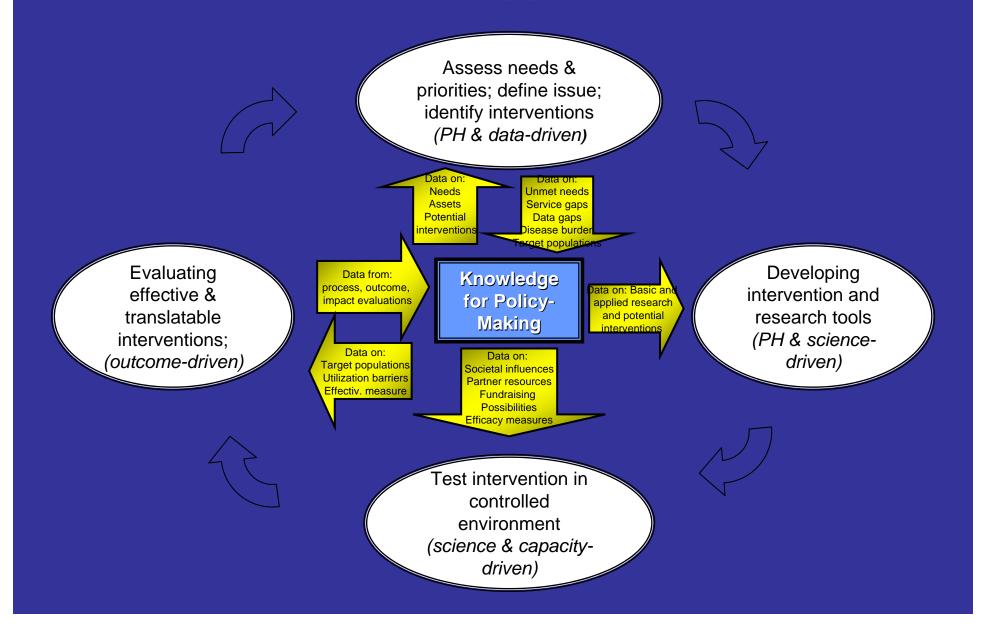
- Aging
- Healthy youth and school health
- Conditions such as asthma, arthritis, and epilepsy
- Health threats such as obesity and cancer
- Promotion of physical activity and healthy diet
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Oral health
- Vision and hearing impairment

Prevention Research Framework Prevention Research Center Program

Research Phases:

Formative Phase Define health problem and needs Identify interventions Process Phase Formative evaluation Test tools Summative Phase Efficacy trials Effectiveness/Translation studies Dissemination research Disseminate Research

Framework for Prevention Research: A Community Driven Approach



Define the health problems and assess community health needs

- Conduct surveys and focus groups
- Surveillance data analysis
- Consult with community
- Additional qualitative methods
- Understanding of the problem
- Train each other about key factors

Decide on the most promising interventions

- Design new interventions
- Review the scientific literature
 - -Community guide
 - -US Task Force on Preventive Services
 - -PRC related research
- Consider :
 - -acceptance by the community
 - -feasibility of the activity
 - -sensitivity to cultural mores

Pilot test the intervention

- Create and test:
 - -Educational materials, questionnaires,
 - -Skill-building sessions
 - -Other intervention tools and techniques
- Assess intended audience's response
- Assess reliability of tools & potential validity of outcomes

Deliver and test the intervention

- Recruit representative sample
- Evaluate intervention effect in controlled environment
- If the intervention *not efficacious -* report lessons learned and make changes for further testing.
- If *efficacious* move to the next step.

PRC Interventions Trials

- Randomized or quasi-randomized trials
- Interrupted time series (ITS)
 - defined intervention
 - 3 points in time with before and after
- Non-randomized studies with controls at second site
 - data collected before and after the intervention
 - key to interpretation hinges on site comparability

Test effectiveness/translatability of intervention

- Evaluate intervention effect
 - -Meaningful public health impact
 - -Real setting
 - -Large and representative population
- Assess
 - -Validity of outcomes
- If intervention effective, move to the next step.

PRC Translation Trials

- Non-Experimental Quantitative Research
- Experimental Quantitative Research
- Evaluations

Conduct Dissemination Research

- Is intervention sustainable for long period?
- If not, what contributed to the loss of effect?
- Can the intervention be validly replicated elsewhere/other subpopulations?
- What conditions influence its adoption?

Dissemination

- Share information with researchers, practitioners, and communities involved
- Tailor communication
- System approach
 - -Plan dissemination in formative phase
 - -Portal that facilitates adoption
 - -Technical assistance
 - -Training
 - -Strong partners

So What?

- Supporting evaluation
- Leveraging resources
- Research and Training outputs
- Public health interventions
- Potential for collaboration in addressing health disparities

