

Our goal is to turn knowledge into applications that benefit people.



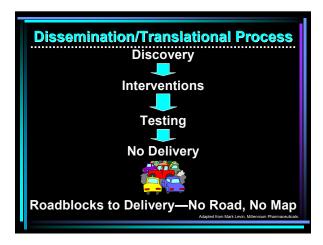
"To him who devotes his life to science, nothing can give more happiness than increasing the number of discoveries, but his cup of joy is full when the results of his studies immediately find practical applications."

~Louis Pasteur







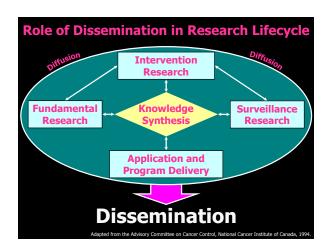


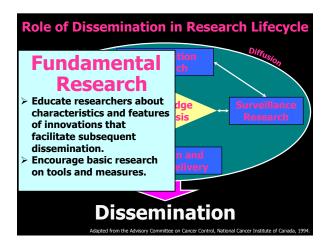


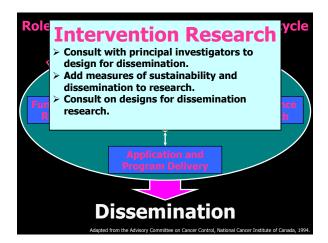


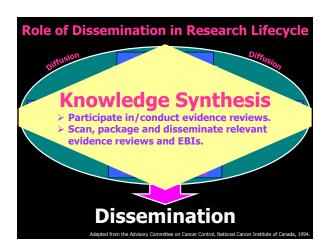


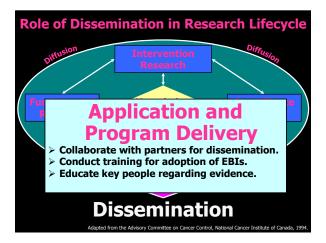


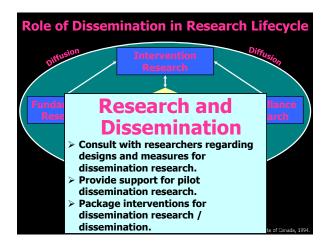


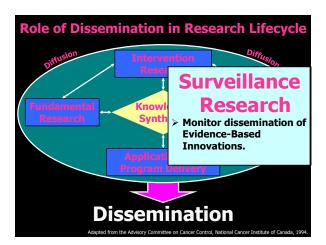


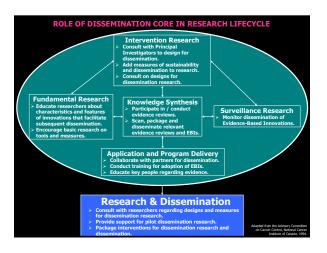


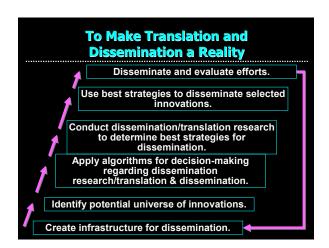




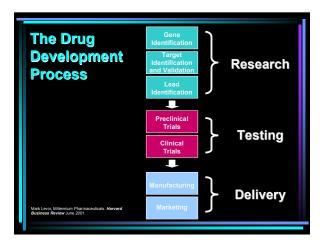


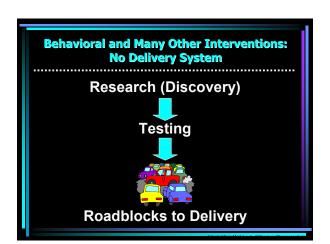








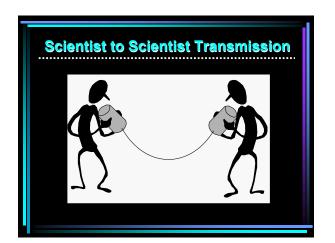






Diffusion

... the passive process by which a growing body of information about an intervention, product, or technology is initially absorbed and acted upon by a small body of highly motivated recipients (Lomas, 1993).

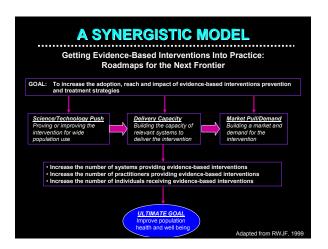


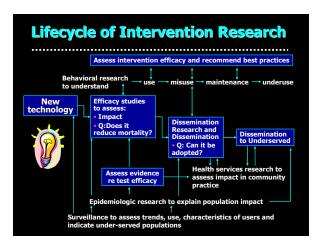
Dissemination Research

- Research aimed at understanding, influencing and/or evaluating the process of dissemination.
- Dissemination research is similar to translational research.

Dissemination

Active process through which target groups are made aware of, receive, accept and use information and other interventions.





Intervention Programs Across the Diffusion Curve			
Type of Research	<u>Goal</u>		
New Efficacy Research Basic Research Dissemination Research	Motivate late adopters and laggards — address specific issues of under-served isseminate evidence-based interventions, incorporate systems to remind and reinforce		
re / re	tivate adopters. Special efforts to each under-served populations		
Basic Behavioral Reach	e awareness and motivate early adopters, iding both providers and		
Clinical Research Epidemiologic	ic/patients		
Develop technology/innovation			

Landmark Clinical Trials and Their Current Rates of Use Current Rate of Use **Clinical Procedure Landmark Trial** Thrombolytic Therapy 20% (2000) 1971 Diabetic Eye Exam 1981 48.1% (2000) Mammography 1982 75.5% (2001) Fecal Occult Blood Test 1986 20.6% (1999) Balas EA, Boren SA, Managing Clinical Knowledge for Health Care Improvement. Yearbook of Medical Informatics 2000.



From Research to Practice: The Current Role of Dissemination					
Discovery	Development	Delivery	Dissemination Research & Dissemination		
	Efficacy trials in the clinical and population sciences	Effectiveness trials to show how programs perform in "real world" settings	Examine impact of innovative dissemination strategies. Disseminate effective programs & interventions.		



An Example from the NCI...

Translating (Intervention) Research into Improved Outcomes

- Knowledge Synthesis Model
 - Create knowledge transfer teams
 - Tobacco (e.g., Youth and Adult Blueprints with ACS, ALF, CDC, NHLBI, NIDA, RWJF, SAMSHA)
 - NHLBI, NIDA, RWJF, SAMSHA)

 Diet (e.g., 5 A Day with ACS, CDC & USDA), Physical Activity, Sun Safety
 - Commission evidence reviews

Translating (Intervention) Research into Improved Outcomes

- Grant Support Model
 - D&D Supplements (First Year
 22 applications, 7 (32%)
 funded through peer review)
 - NCI co-funding with CDC D&D research infrastructure in 5 Prevention Research Centers
 - O NCI partnership with ACS

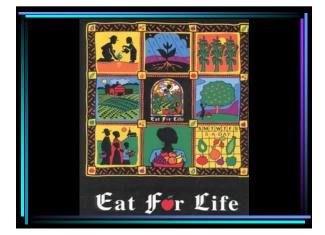
NCI/ACS Dissemination Research in Black Churches – "Body & Soul"

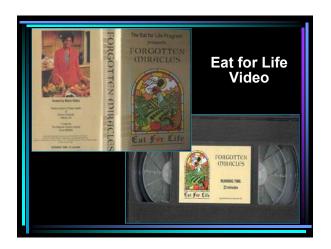
- Create a combined intervention with 2 grants.
- > Test feasibility of using ACS, church volunteers.
- Implement and evaluate in 9 black church matched pairs in 3 regions.
- > ACS to institutionalize the intervention

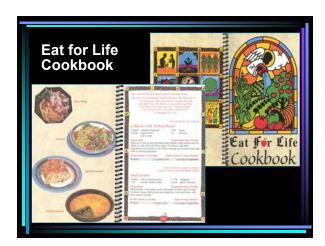














Translating (Intervention) Research into Improved Outcomes

- Partnership Model (Cont.)
 - OCo-sponsor *Designing for*Dissemination, a conference designed to overcome barriers to dissemination by convening practitioners, researchers and funders.
 - OFacilitate State Cancer Plans
 - Collaborate with other partners to fund QuitNet.

Potential Diffusion and Dissemination (D&D) Partners

- * Schools of public health
- Schools of communication
- Business schools
- Medical schools
- Voluntary health organizations
- Private sector, e.g. advertising agencies
- Comprehensive cancer centers
- Foundations
- Public health systems
- Healthcare organizations

Translating (Intervention) Research into Improved Outcomes

Production Model

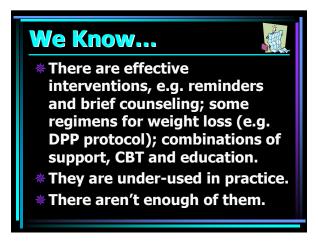
OCreate tools to facilitate use of evidencebased interventions, e.g. Cancer Control PLANET

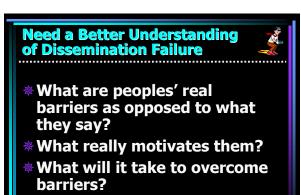


OCreate tools to encourage dissemination and diffusion, e.g. web-based, searchable risk communication bibliography, downloadable program materials













INTERVENTIONS ❖ Interventions should be designed for dissemination. ❖ Intervention design is part of an engineering process.

Dissemination of Evidence-Based Interventions



- * While there are effective interventions, few have become part of routine practice.
- Simpler interventions are more likely to be disseminated.
- * Interventions need to be turned into protocols that can be replicated and disseminated.
- * The research culture should be changed to incentivize this.

Using and Disseminating Evidence

- Knowledge Synthesis Model
 - Encourage investigators not only to conduct reviews but to use evidence.
 - Disseminate evidence in clear, actionable text to practitioners.
 - Provide economic analyses to aid program leaders in decision making



Mark Twain on Knowledge Transfer

"The mere knowledge of a fact is pale; but when you come to realize a fact, it takes on color. It is all the difference of hearing of a man being stabbed to the heart, and seeing it done."

~Mark Twain, A Connecticut Yankee, 1889

Philosophy of Ongoing Linkage and Exchange

"Interpersonal links, spread through the life of a given study, are the key to research use. They allow non-researchers to find their niche and their voice while a study is still young... There are reciprocal effects, such that we are no longer in a conventional research-to-practice paradigm, but in more of a conversation among professionals, each bringing different expertise to bear on the same topic."

~ Huberman, M: Research Utilization: The State of the Art. Knowledge and Policy 1994;7:22

Support Dissemination and Dissemination Research Money Talks. Provide support for dissemination research and dissemination.

Applications Of D And D Models

- Collaborative Model
 - OEncourage partnerships between researchers, practitioners and people with skill in dissemination.

Disseminate Tools and Products



- Production Model
 - OMake it easier for people to use evidence-based tools.
 - OAlternatively, set a higher bar for support of new tools without adequate demonstration of need.

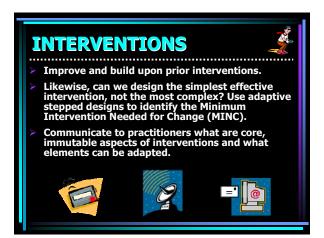
Disseminate Tools and Products

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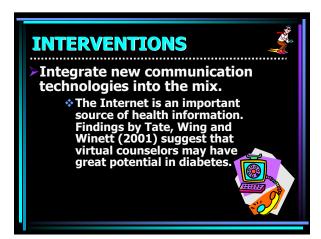


- Production Model
 - Make the products of evidence-based interventions available to research and practice communities.











INTERVENTIONS ➤ Effective interventions should be widely disseminated. ❖ Practitioners and researchers should consult the CDC's Guide to Community Preventive Services for information about effective interventions. www.thecommunityguide.org

* Researchers and practitioners alike can get effective interventions through The Cancer Planet. (http://cancercontrolplanet.cancer.gov/) Many of these will be relevant for diabetes investigators/practitioners. * "Authors should report sufficient detail about their interventions to enable readers to understand what was actually done" (Speaking of Health, 2003).

Research Needs: Intervention Activities

- Additional studies:
 - Targeted to populations outside of clinical settings
 - Targeted to providers and systems
 - ❖In non-white or medically underserved populations
 - That attempt to increase reach and target larger populations

"If we are to benefit at the societal level from 'discoveries' such as the intervention model presented by Sorensen and colleagues, we must grapple with key issues relevant to dissemination. First, there are few infrastructures through which dissemination efforts can be readily undertaken. Efforts to build these infrastructures are sorely needed. Second, standard evaluation strategies do not have the level of sensitivity needed for dissemination."

--Colditz

Colditz GA. Cancer Causes and Control, 2002.

Applying Wellworks to the Massachusetts Blue-collar Workforce

Age (years)	Number	Smokers	Lung cancer continuing to smoke	Cases averted if 11% quit now	Cases of lung cancer avoided
30-39	214,500	77,040	12,326	0.11 x 77040 x 143	1212
40-49	214,500	77,040	12,326	0.11 x 77040 x 13	1102
50-59	143,000	51,480	8237	0.11 x 51480 x 10	566
Total		205,560	32,889		2880









