Creating Organizational Contexts for Implementing Evidence-Based Treatments

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What we want

- Improved engagement
- Improved behavioral health and health outcomes
- Improved quality of services
- Improved client satisfaction
- Improved provider satisfaction and employee retention
- Improved service-delivery

How do we get there?



- RCTs
- Quasi-experimental
- Correlational studies
- Field studies
- Case reports
- Clinical guidelines
- Systematic Reviews
- Meta-analyses

Figure 1. EBP Model

- Individual/Organizational Values
- Natural fit with theory of change
- Preferences of individual or organization

"the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values" (Institute of Medicine, 2001)

Where do we start?

EBPs are the SOLUTIONS to a problem...

What problem are we attempting to solve?

Dialectical Behavior Therapy Implementation

Setting:

Youth Residential Facilities

Problem:

Suicidal behavior, non-suicidal self-injury, emotion dysregulation, effects of abuse and neglect, egregious behaviors

EBP Solution:

Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Prolonged Exposure Therapy Implementation

Setting:

State Forensic Hospital

Problem:

High rates of PTSD, traumaresponses/reactivity functionally relate to egregious behaviors, emotion dysregulation

EBP Solution:

Prolonged Exposure Therapy

Motivational Interviewing Implementation

Setting:

Home-visitation nursing program for newborns

Problem:

Engagement, motivation, commitment, compliance, response rate post-1st session, behavior change

EBP Solution:

Motivational Interviewing

Problems

Most likely problems preventing successful implementation

Problem 1:

The problem isn't defined

- There isn't a specific problem to be solved
- Solution is selected because we "should" use EBPs
- Adequate assessment hasn't occurred
- Miss-match between the solution and the problem
- Miss-match between the solution and the providers

Problem 2:

Solution is selected without input from stakeholders

- Solution doesn't fit the staff theory of change
- Solution doesn't fit the organizational theory of change
- Solution doesn't fit the staff/organizational capabilities
- Solution doesn't fit with the program structure
- Solution doesn't fit staff bandwidth
- Solution doesn't fit the values of the organization
- Solution doesn't fit the values of the providers

Problem 3:

Implementation lacks planning, organization, & leadership

- Timeframe is unreasonable
- Complexity is over-simplified
- Goals and tasks aren't clearly defined
- Implementation steps lack clarity, precision, & organization
- Implementation team roles not clearly defined
- Leadership fails to empower team members
- Leadership fails to provide decision making authority
- Leadership fails to engage staff
- Evaluation is conducted too soon and leadership fails to troubleshoot (taking the temp. and course correcting vs. concluding too hard or doesn't work)

Problem 4: Implementation lacks resources

- Estimated costs are significantly under-budget
- Training \$\$\$ isn't adequate
- Cost-savings is sought through engaging less qualified or ineffective training programs
- Training, consultation, and teams are not supported
- Implementers not provided bandwidth to learn/adopt/implement
- Underestimate the time necessary to implement and measure success

Problem 5:

Organization and key stakeholders lack readiness and motivation

- Top down
- Lack of assessment of readiness to "learn" something new
- Lack of assessment of willingness to "learn" something new
- Lack of assessment of capabilities of "learning" something new
- Leaders fail to assess the complexity of requirements
- Leaders fail to assess the appeal of the solution
- Leaders fail to assess the openness to the solution
- Leaders fail to assess how much the solution diverges from current practices

Problem 6: Fails to adapt (controversial)

- Adaptation should not be attempted unless structural barriers or other significant barriers exist that prohibit fidelity
- Adaptation is often necessary as we move an EBT from one setting to another or population to another
- Most EBTs are based on principles of theory with corresponding protocols that range from guidance to explicit step-by-step processes
- In-house staff lack adequate depth and knowledge (because it is new) to effectively problem solve adaptations

solutions

Creating an organizational context that increases the likelihood of success

Solution 1:

Develop a culture of excellence and curiosity

- EBPs are not the enemy- EBPs enhance what everyone is already doing well. These approaches strengthen an already strong approach.
- A culture that values excellence needs to have this built into the mission, built into the values, built into leadership principles, built into every process. This must permeate
- A culture that is curious is a culture that is open to new ideas
- Excellence is not about elitism; excellence is about helping in the most effective ways
- Barbara Van Patter Gale & Marjorie Schaffer (2009) refer to cultivating a culture of inquisitiveness, openness, and continual emphasis on life long learning

Solution 2:

Use a framework

EPIS Model

Planning
Organization
Assessment
Resource Allocation
Training Team
Implementation Team
Strategic Solutions

Exploration	Adoption Decision/Preparation	Active Implementation	Sustainment
Funding Networks Absorptive capacity Knowledge/skills Readiness for change Receptive context Culture Climate Leadership Values Goals Perceived need	Funding Networks Information transmission Size Roles Knowledge/skills Expertise Values Culture embedding Champions	Funding for training Sustained fiscal support Contracting Intervention developer engagement Leadership Structure fit Priorities Readiness Culture Values fit Adaptability Attitudes toward EBP	Leadership Funding Imbedded workforce Fidelity monitoring Staffing Supportive coaching Institutionalized training and development

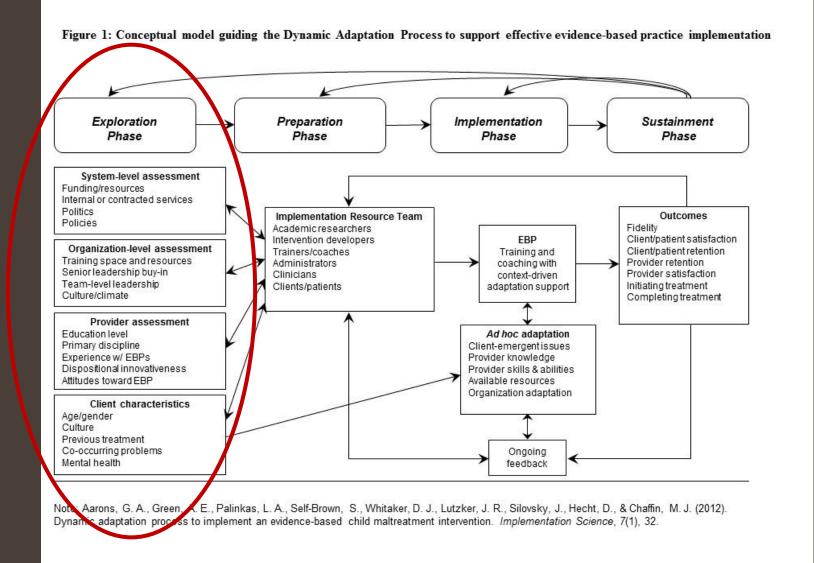
Note. Adapted with permission from Aarons, G. A., Hurlburt, M., & Horwitz, S. M. (2011). Advancing a conceptual model of evidence-based practice implementation in public service sectors. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*, 38(1), 4-23.

Solution 3:

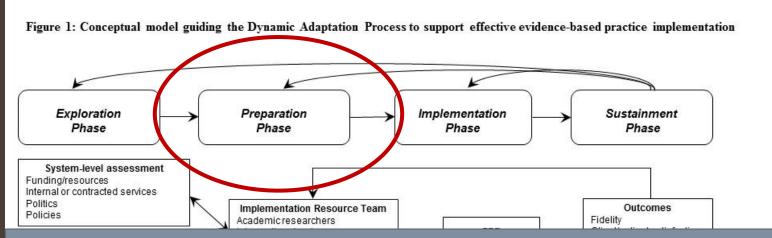
Know the organization's and employees' values

- What values drive the organization that would fit with utilizing evidence-based programs, treatments, and practices?
- What values drive employees that fit with utilizing EBPs?
- Identify the values in each employee that brought them to a helping profession and link these to the EBP process

Solution 4: Assess adequately



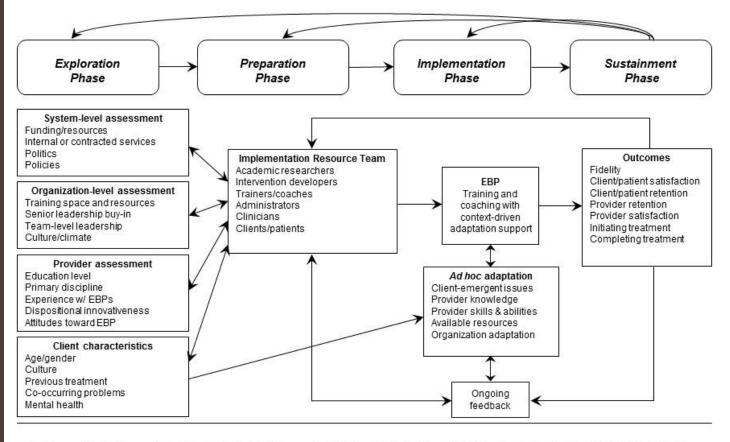
Solution 5: Prepare and Plan



- ι. Identify the team
 - Decision makers
 - Supervisors
 - Direct service
 - Client
- 2. Develop a reasonable timeline
 - Doesn't overload staff
 - Can be accomplished within current context
- 3. Plan for release of time
 - Learning takes significant effort; build into cost
- 4. Generate clear plan and identify all who need to be involved
- 5. Develop phases that are reasonable

Solution 6: Learn to adapt & prevent drift

Figure 1: Conceptual model guiding the Dynamic Adaptation Process to support effective evidence-based practice implementation



Note: Aarons, G. A., Green, A. E., Palinkas, L. A., Self-Brown, S., Whitaker, D. J., Lutzker, J. R., Silovsky, J., Hecht, D., & Chaffin, M. J. (2012). Dynamic adaptation process to implement an evidence-based child maltreatment intervention. *Implementation Science*, 7(1), 32.

Dialectical Behavior Therapy Implementation

Prolonged Exposure Therapy Implementation

Motivational Interviewing Implementation

Setting:

Youth Residential Facilities (6 facilities)

Problem:

Suicidal behavior, non-suicidal self-injury, emotion dysregulation, effects of abuse and neglect, egregious behaviors

EBP Solution:

Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Barriers: Planning, bandwidth, organization, capabilities

Outcome:

stopped, started over, beginning implementation

Setting:

State Forensic Hospital

Problem:

High rates of PTSD, traumaresponses/reactivity functionally relate to egregious behaviors, emotion dysregulation

EBP Solution:

Prolonged Exposure Therapy

Barriers: System changes, policy challenges, staff belief

Outcome:

successful implementation, ongoing support provided Setting:

Home-visitation nursing program for newborns

Problem:

Engagement, motivation, commitment, compliance, response rate post-1st session, behavior change

EBP Solution:

Motivational Interviewing

Barriers: receptiveness, values fit, structural fit

Outcome:

imbedded through Train the Trainer, successful implementation in two states

References

Aarons, G. A., Green, A. E., Palinkas, L. A., Self-Brown, S., Whitaker, D. J., Lutzker, J. R., ... & Chaffin, M. J. (2012). Dynamic adaptation process to implement an evidence-based child maltreatment intervention. *Implementation Science*, 7(1), 32.

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