

# Study Designs in Implementation research

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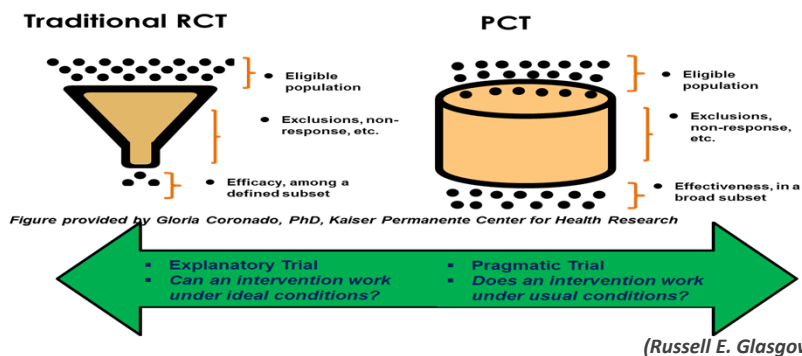


## Overview

- Spectrum of Implementation study designs
- “Hybrid Designs” for Effectiveness-Implementation Studies
- Examples (Hybrid I, II, III)

## Pragmatic Perspective in Imp Research

- Explanatory/Efficacy trials or efficacy trials: concerned with evaluation of intervention under optimal conditions that maximize treatment fidelity and adherence.
- Pragmatic/Effectiveness research: concerned with answering real-world questions of relevance to practitioners, policymakers, administrators, and citizens



## Types of Implementation Designs

### ❖ Experimental/Quasi experimental

- RCTs/Cluster RCTs
- **Controlled Clinical Trials (CCTs):** quasi-random allocation method
- **Quasi-Experimental Designs**
  - ☐ Controlled before and after studies (CBAs)
  - ☐ Interrupted time series (ITS)
- **Dynamic wait-listed design/ Stepped-wedge design**
- **Adaptive design (SMART)**

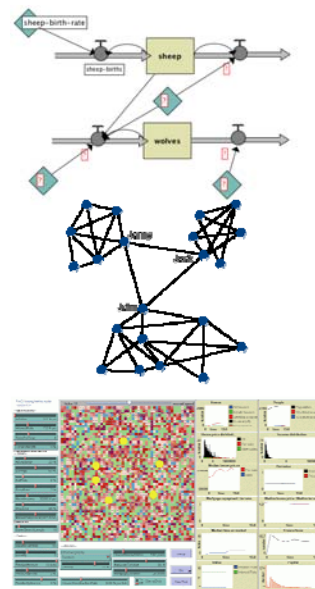
### ❖ Mixed-Methods Designs

## How to decide when to use mixed methods?

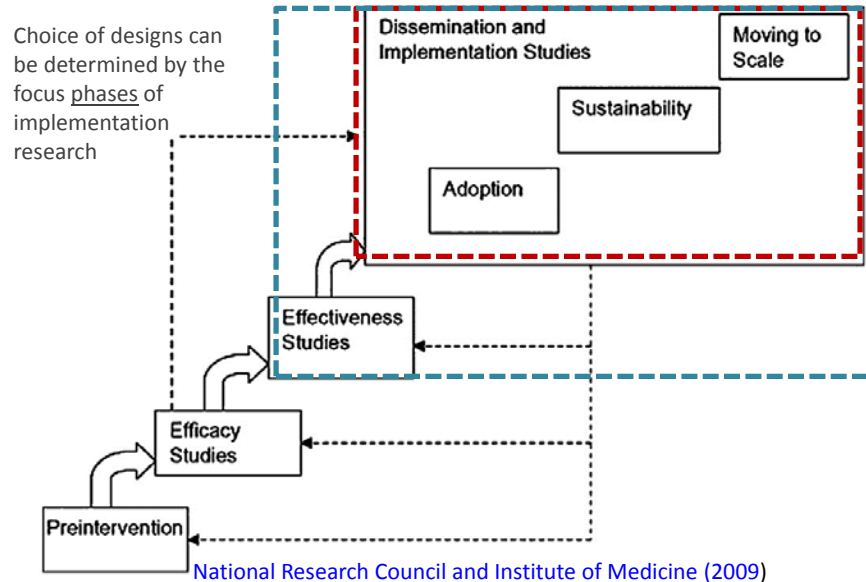
- When seeking answers to same question- corroborate one set of data with another
- Seeking answers to related questions- complementarity
- When findings based on one methods raises questions that can be answered by use of the other method-expansion
- When findings based on one method are prerequisite to use of the other method (development)

## Systems science designs

- System dynamics
  - Models and computer simulations used to understand endogenous sources of complex system behavior
- Network analysis
  - The study of relationships and flows among social actors, including people and organizations
- Agent-based modeling
  - Use of computer simulations to examine how elements of a system behave as a function of their interactions with each other and their environment

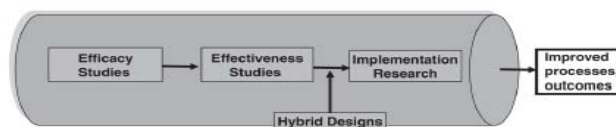


## Selection of Implementation Designs

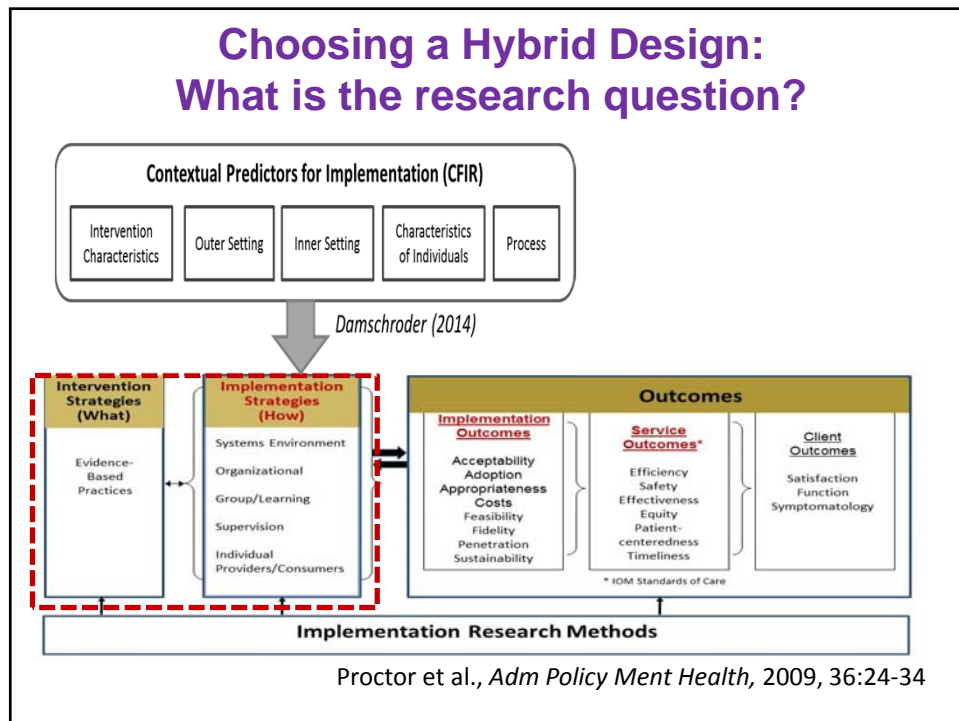
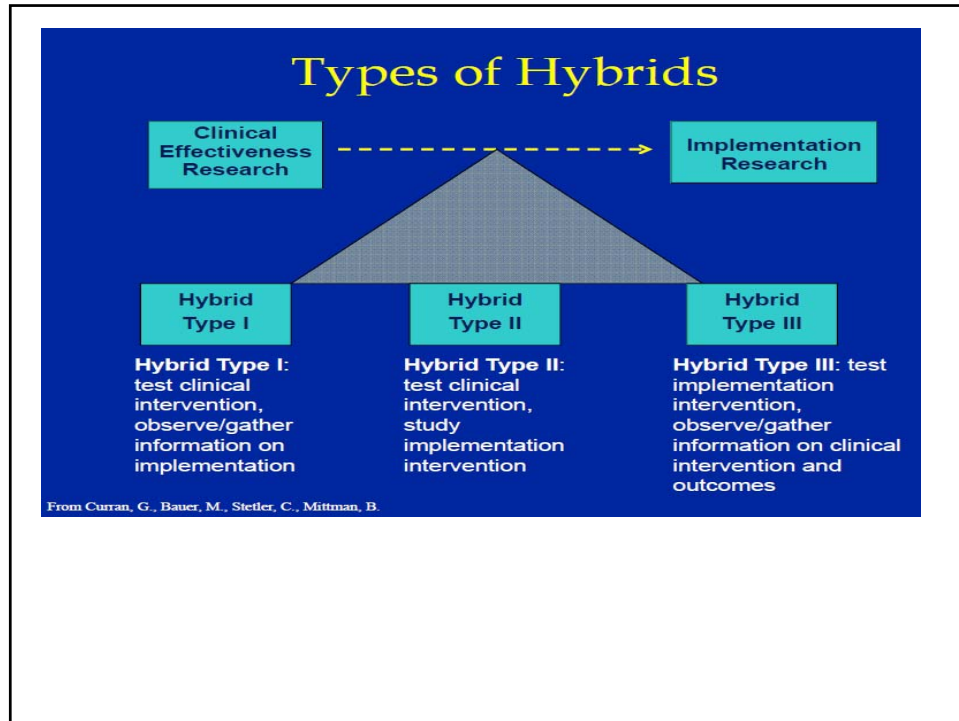


## Utilizing Effectiveness-Implementation “Hybrid Designs”

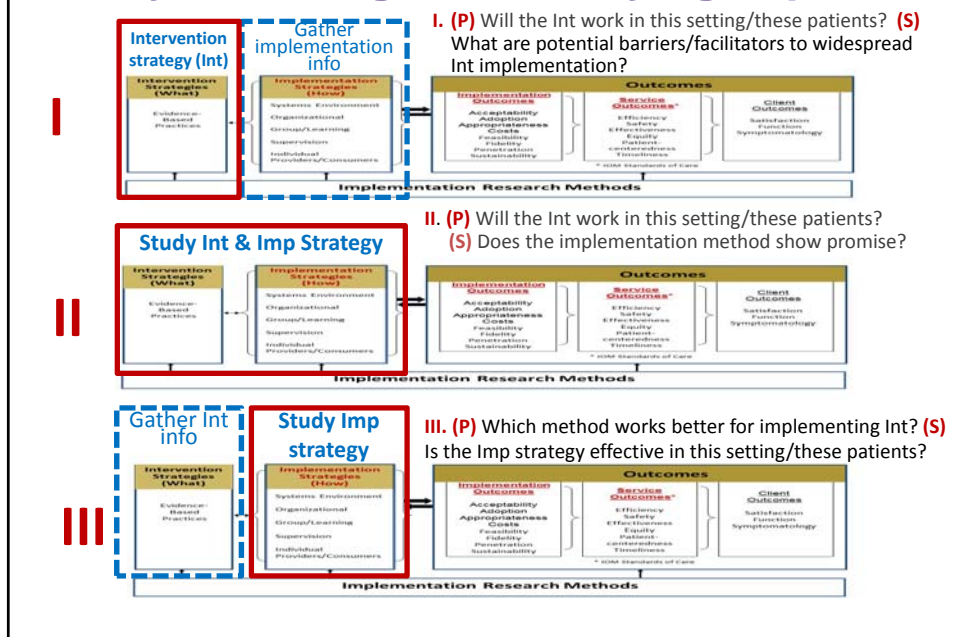
- Hybrid designs take a dual focus a priori in assessing intervention effectiveness and implementation.
- Advantages: speed translation and more useful information for researchers and decision makers
- Three types:
  - 1) testing effects of intervention while observing and gathering information on implementation;
  - 2) dual testing of intervention and implementation strategies; and
  - 3) testing an implementation strategy while observing and gathering information on the intervention’s impact on relevant outcomes



Curran GM, Bauer M, Mittman B, Pyne JM, Stetler C et al. *Medical Care* 2012; 50: 217-226.



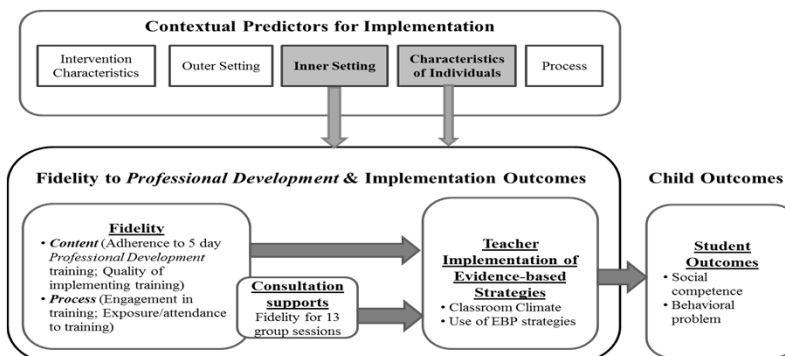
## “Hybrid Designs” for Varying Imp Qs



## Hybrid I Example

- **Transporting an EBI (*ParentCorps*) to Uganda**
- **Conditions:** Need assessments demonstrate strong **face validity and evidence** for the EBI that would support applicability to the new/Uganda setting, population, and delivery method; and there is **minimal risk** associated with the EBI
- **Imp Research Aim:** (P) Will *ParentCorps* work in Uganda school setting and populations (teachers, children, parents). (S) What are potential barriers/facilitators to widespread *ParentCorps* Implementation
- **Study Design:** A Hybrid Type I + Cluster RCT wait-listed + Mixed Methods design (Primary Quantitative & Secondary Qualitative);

## EBI Implementation Conceptual Model



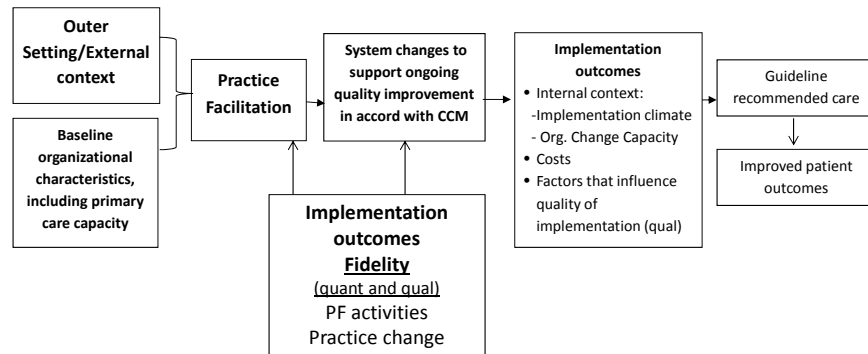
- Including both imp & effectiveness outcomes
- CFIR: Study multi-level factors that may influence quality and outcome of implementation
- Including Implementation Process testing (mediation & moderation)

## Type III: HealthyHearts NYC: Study Design

- Implementation Research Aim: Does practice facilitation (PF) (the implementation strategy) increase implementation of cardiovascular disease prevention and treatment guidelines (the evidence based intervention)?
- Study design: Mixed methods, Stepped wedge cluster RCT (all 290 sites receive 12 month PF intervention)
- Primary outcome: ABCS process and outcome measures (obtained from EHR)

	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
Clusters	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
	Time period											
1 (80 sites)	C	X	X	X	X	X	F	F				
2 (80 sites)		C	C	X	X	X	X	F	F			
3 (80 sites)			C	C	X	X	X	X	F	F		
4 (60 sites)				C	C	X	X	X	X	F	F	

## Conceptual model and implementation outcomes



### Qualitative data collection:

- 1) Interviews with practices and site visits to assess inner/outer setting factors that influence practices implementation and sustainability
- 2) Observing PF meetings and site visits

## Methodology and Related Web References

- Curran G, Bauer MS, Stetler CB, Mittman BS. **Effectiveness-implementation hybrid designs:** combining elements of clinical effectiveness and implementation research to enhance public health impact. *Medical Care* 2012;50: 217–226. (PMID: 22310560)
- **Dissemination & Implementation Models in Health Research and Practice** <http://www.dissemination-implementation.org/> <http://www.dissemination-implementation.org/content/resources.aspx>
- **QUERI-Quality Enhancement Research Initiative** <http://www.queri.research.va.gov/implementation/>
- **Health Services Research & Development** [http://www.hsrd.research.va.gov/research\\_topics/implementation\\_science.cfm#cs](http://www.hsrd.research.va.gov/research_topics/implementation_science.cfm#cs)
- **National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools** <http://www.nccmt.ca/resources/registry>
- **NIH Implementation Science Archived Webinars** <https://cyberseminar.cancercontrolplanet.org/implementation-science/>
- **The National Implementation Research Networks' Active Implementation Hub** <http://implementation.fpg.unc.edu/modules-and-lessons>

**Qs & As**