

# Implementation research – translating evidence-based interventions to real-world practice

International Agency  
for Research on Cancer



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**NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

## PUTTING RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES AT THE SERVICE OF CANCER PREVENTION AND CARE

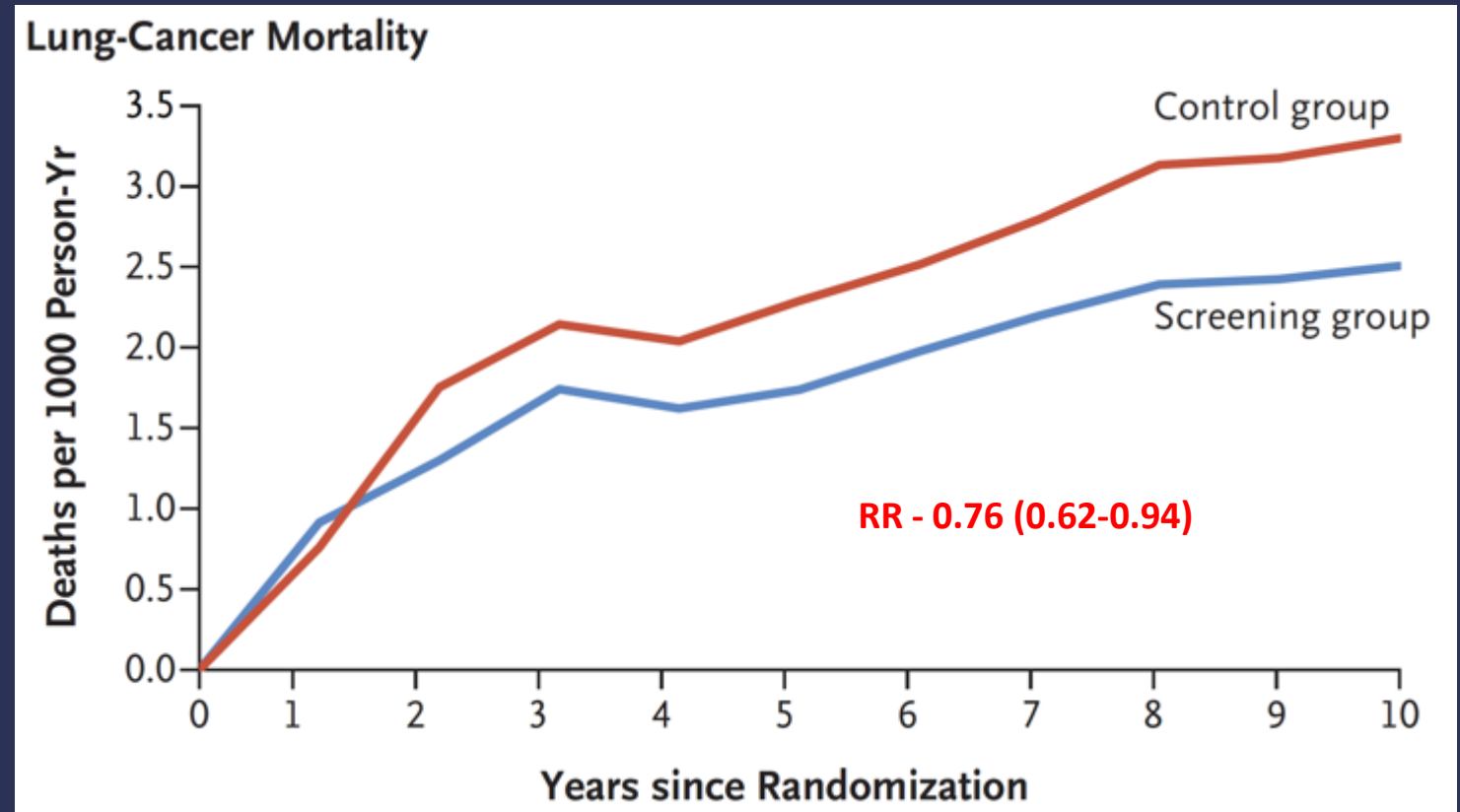


### The Mission on Cancer

- Will deliver innovative concepts & solutions for implementing EU Beating Cancer Plan
- Will constitute a point of contact with citizens, who will be fully involved in co-creating specific activities.

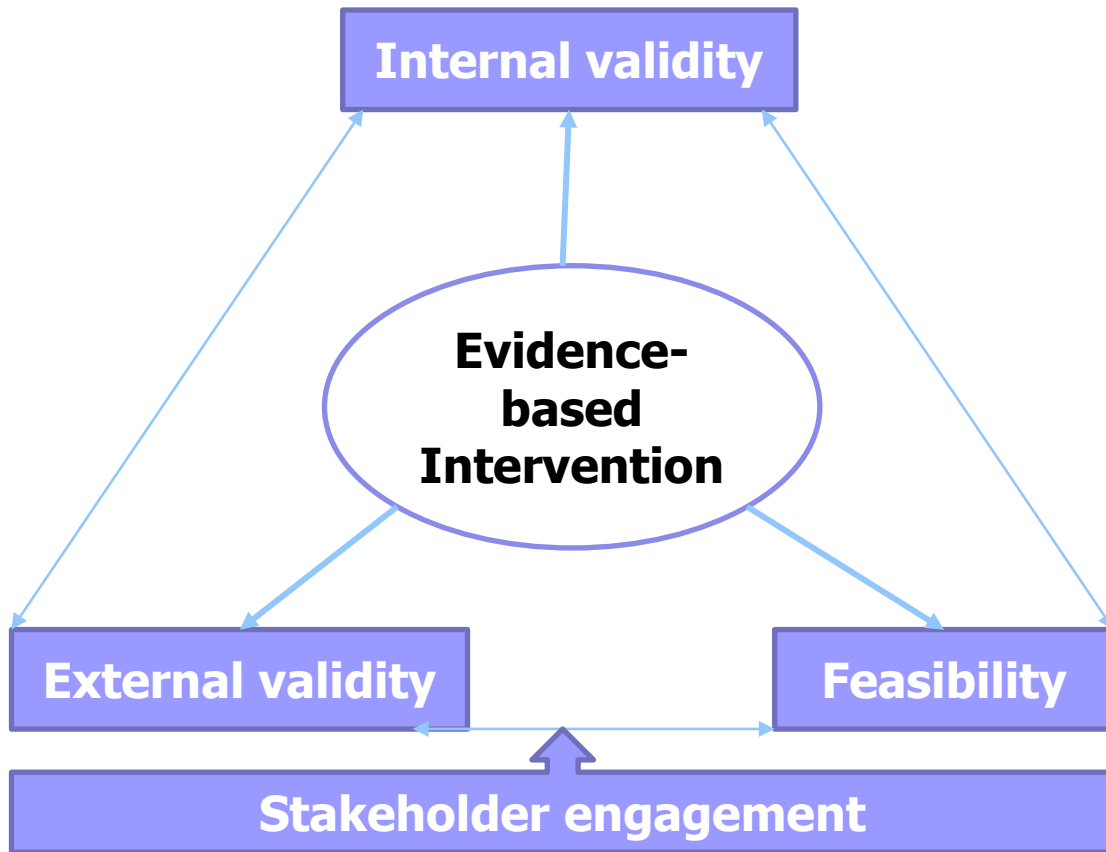
# NELSON study – Low-dose CT Lung Screening in a Randomized Trial

Stage	Screening Detected (%)	Control Group (%)
I	58.6	13.5
II	9.3	9.9
IIIA	9.9	14.1
IIIB	6.4	11.2
IV	9.4	45.7



current or former smokers with 10 years or less of cessation, who smoked more than 15 cigarettes daily for over 25 years or more than 10 cigarettes daily for over 30 years.

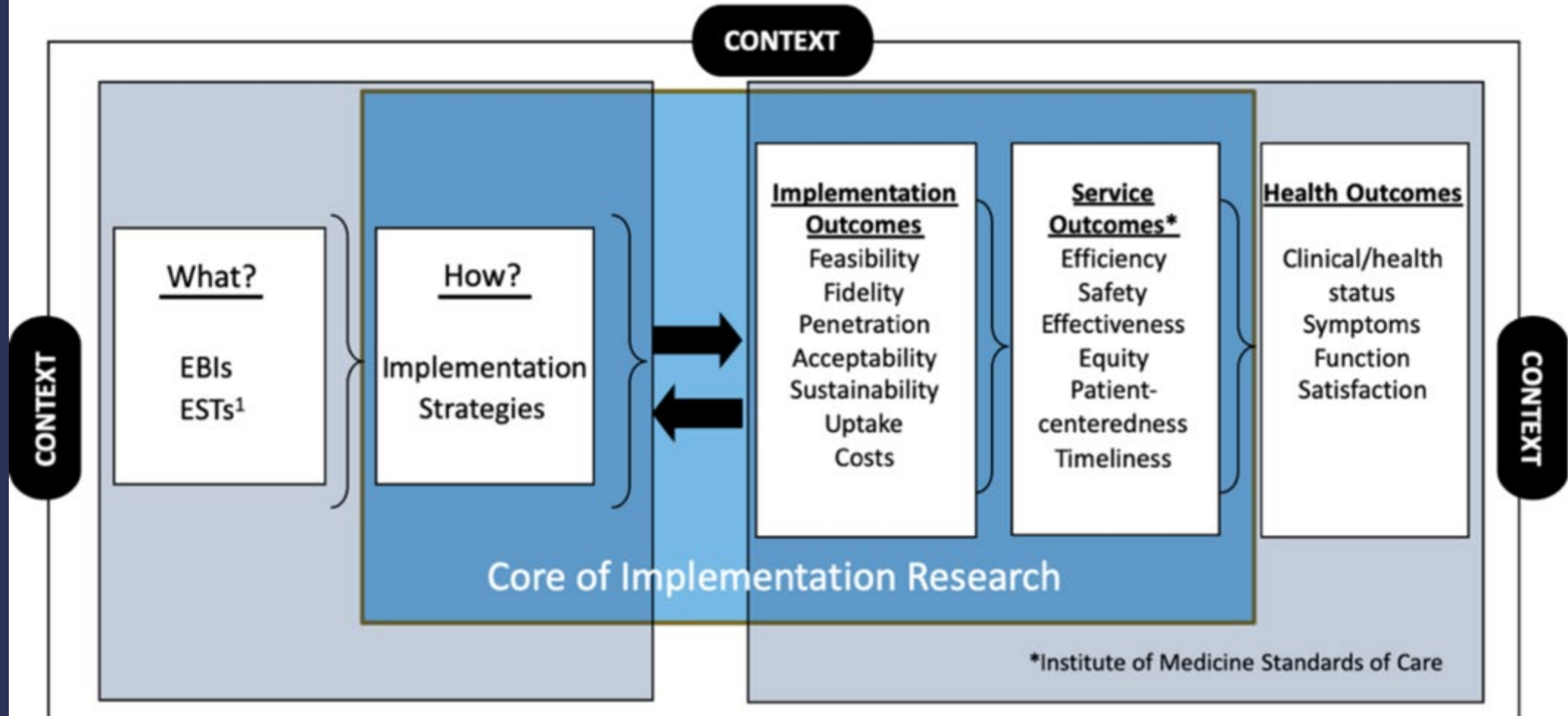
# Decision making for implementation



- Health systems inputs
  - Workforce
  - Infrastructure
- Impact on service delivery
- Perceptions of consumers
- Perceptions of providers
- Access
  - Utilization
  - Financial protection
- Health systems processes
  - Coordination & collaboration
  - Finance
  - Quality assurance

“Implementation research touches all aspects of healthcare delivery – the factors that play a role in the outcome of care or the ultimate health status”

## Conceptual Model for Implementation Research




# Integrative Systems Praxis for Implementation Research (INSPIRE) approach (Gravitt P et al 2020)

1. Define problem situation (vision and mission statement)
2. Launch the project



## PHASE IV Learn and adapt

15. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) using stakeholder-accepted implementation outcome metrics
16. Share M&E results with stakeholder group & assess sustainability



## PHASE I Understand the problem

3. Create collaborative stakeholders' group
4. Map services and assess sites
5. Desk review of policies, etc.
6. Interview of key informants
7. Conduct focus group discussions (patients, partners, screening related professionals)



## PHASE III Act strategically

14. Implementation of randomized controlled trial to evaluate stakeholder-designed implementation plan



## PHASE II Find leverage

8. Share, test and revise system map
9. Transfer evidence-based knowledge
10. Identify leverage points for positive change
11. Stakeholder-designed implementation plan
12. Preparatory work
13. Baseline data collection

Participatory  
Action Research  
(PAR)



# Co-creating the offer of cervical screening with vulnerable groups for vulnerable groups

## Pillar 1 : Contextual assessment - systemic review and analyses

Behavioral determinants & societal issues	Map existing policies	Identify stakeholders	Identify barriers	Assess preferences among target groups	Identify/address economic, legal and ethical issues
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## Pillar 2 : Develop intervention packages - context cognizant development of intervention tools and the means to implement them

Co-create intervention packages	Develop stakeholder engagement tool	Countries/policy makers can implement intervention packages for specific vulnerable subgroups, taking into account country-specific health economic factors
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## Pillar 3 : Evaluation & Dissemination

Proof of effectiveness of intervention packages	Health economic data for each targeted subgroup	Policy recommended actions	Awareness on EU-level
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## CBIG-SCREEN Outputs

- 1 Policy recommendations for tailored CCS programmes to reach vulnerable women
- 2 An evaluation framework of co-constructed implementation models
- 3 A map of existing screening policies with focus on vulnerable women
- 4 Tailored CCS programmes that match vulnerable women's needs and preference
- 5 CCS implementation strategies to increase early detection of cervical cancer vulnerable women

Policy oriented,  
structural,  
decision-maker-  
focused

Pragmatic,  
short-term impact,  
patient-focused



# Need of the hour

- Improve capacity for implementation research
- Develop generic protocols, data tools to help MSs conduct IR
- Encourage MSs to identify contextually relevant and prioritized implementation research questions

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