

How will you implement this?



Figure 2. JBI's approach to evidence implementation.



Table 1. Description of implementation theories, models and frameworks

Theory/model/framework	Description
Diffusion of Innovation model ¹¹	- Knowledge phase: involves learning about the innovation to be implemented (such as a guideline, or best practice recommendation) - Persuasion phase: relies on opinion leaders with good knowledge, who are credible, approachable, can effectively influence practice and encourage others to take up new evidence in practice by personal example – facilitating individuals to form positive (or sometimes negative) attitudes to the innovation - Decision phase: the point in time where the acceptability of the changes is determined by stakeholders as either worthwhile or not worth pursuing - Adoption or rejection phase reflects the outcome of the decision phase and is the ultimate decider as to whether evidence is implemented in practice
Knowledge to action (KTA) framework ⁶³	- Consists of two interconnected cycles (knowledge creation and action) - At the center of the model is knowledge creation, which includes the three phases of knowledge inquiry (primary research), synthesis (systematic reviews), and products/tools (guidelines, algorithms, etc.) - Surrounding knowledge creation is the action cycle, which consists of seven phases. These phases may occur sequentially or simultaneously (identify problem; adapt knowledge to local context; assess barriers to knowledge use; select, tailor and implement interventions; monitor knowledge use; evaluate outcomes; sustain knowledge use)
PARIHS model ^{44,64}	Research implementation expressed as a function of the relationships among evidence, context, and facilitation: - Evidence (research, clinical experience, patient experience) - Context (culture, leadership, and evaluation) - Facilitation (purpose, role, skills, and attitudes)
PDSA model ⁶⁵	The model is cyclic comprising four stages: - Plan – the change to be tested or implemented - Do – carry out the test or change - Study – based on the measurable outcomes agreed before starting, collect data before and after the change, and reflect on the impact of the change and what was learned - Act plan the next change cycle or full implementation
Pipeline model ⁶⁶	- Evidence enters the pipeline and flows through a variety of stages from awareness of the evidence to adherence by patients/clients - Between these are stages of acceptance of the evidence, applicability of the evidence and the ability to implement into the area of practice - Finally, there are stages of acting on the evidence, reaching agreement between practitioners and patients, and sustained adherence. It is only at this stage that patient outcomes will be affected
RE-AIM ⁶⁷	Reach (proportion of the target population that participated in the intervention). Efficacy or effectiveness (success rate if implemented as in guidelines; defined as positive outcomes minus negative outcomes) Adoption (proportion of settings, practices, and plans that will adopt intervention) Implementation (extent to which intervention is implemented as intended in the real world) Maintenance of intervention effects in individuals and settings over time
Theoretical domains framework (TDF) ¹⁵	A theoretical framework that targets behavior change in health professionals and comprises 14 domains that encompass factors likely to influence healthcare professional behavior change: knowledge; skills; social/professional role and identity; beliefs about capabilities; optimism; beliefs about consequences; reinforcement; intentions; goals; memory, attention, and decision processes; environmental context and resources; social influences; emotion; and behavioral regulation
The triple C model ¹⁶	- Stage 1: Consultation - Stage 2: Collaboration - Stage 3: Consolidation
Translation research continuum or “T” models ¹⁷	- Description and discovery - From discovery to health application - From health application to evidence guidelines - From guidelines to health practice - Evaluation of effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of such interventions in the real world and in diverse populations
Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) ^{13,68}	- Informed by a review of constructs from theories and other frameworks to form a consolidated framework - Consists of five main domains, which have a number of constructs: intervention characteristics, outer setting, inner setting, characteristics of the individuals involved, and the process of implementation



Improve dissemination strategies



Education



Use of technology





COMING UP- JBI WEBINAR in JULY

SAVE THE DATE!

- MIXED- METHODS SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS
- JBI Research Fellow- Dr Lucy Lizarondo
- July 20, 2026, 1-2pm Hong Kong Time

Thank you!

Email: jed-ray.montayre@polyu.edu.hk

LinkedIn: Jed Montayre