Implementation Experiences from NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory

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Objectives

- Provide a brief overview of the NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory including PRISM
- Highlight examples of successful implementation of Demonstration Projects
- Describe PRISM projects and their use of implementation research methods
- Discuss potential opportunities for synergy across Collaboratories





NIH Collaboratory Story



The Collaboratory Story



History: Initiated in 2012 through NIH Common Fund Selected as Pragmatic and Implementation Studies for the Management of Pain to Reduce Opioid Prescribing (PRISM) Resource Coordinating Center in 2019

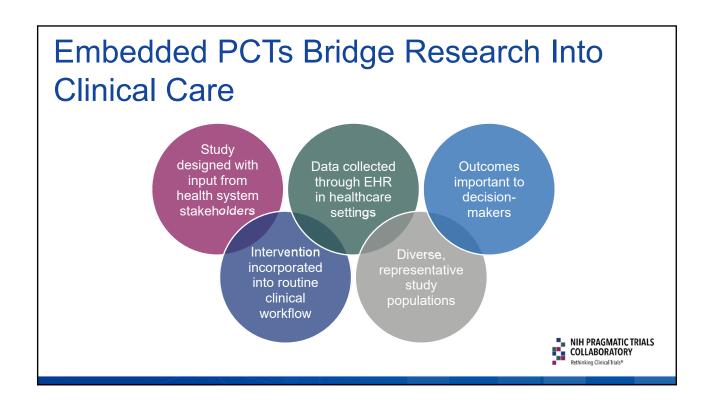


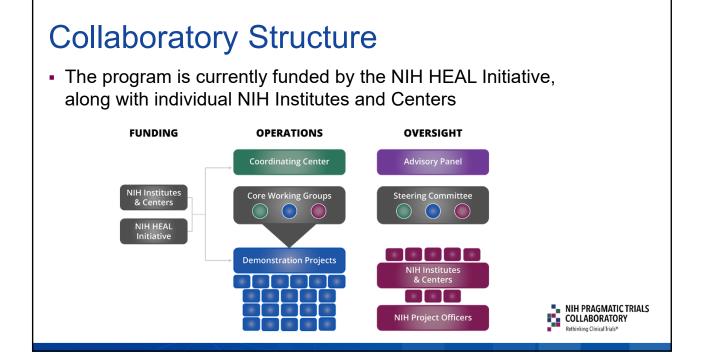
Goal: Strengthen the national capacity to implement cost-effective large-scale research studies that engage health care delivery organizations as research partners

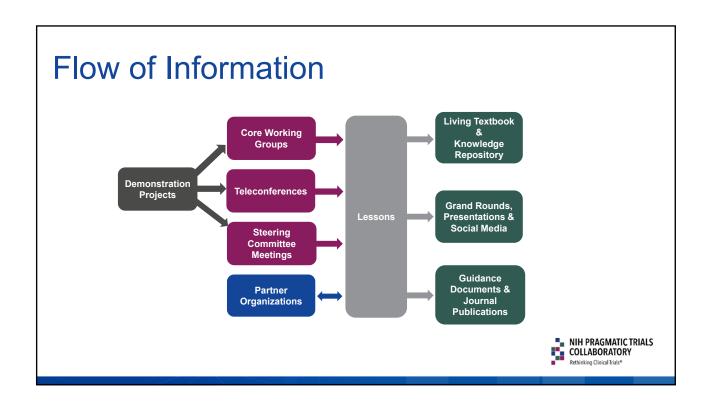


Vision: Support the design and execution of innovative pragmatic clinical trial Demonstration Projects to establish best practices and proof of concept









Core Working Groups

- Guide and support Demonstration Projects
- Disseminate knowledge
- Chair from Coordinating Center and representatives from NIH and Demonstration Projects

Biostatistics and Study Design

Electronic Health Records

Health Care Systems
Interactions

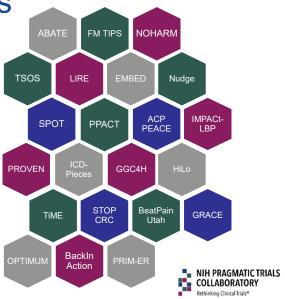
Patient-Centered Outcomes

Ethics and Regulatory



Demonstration Projects

- Pragmatic trials embedded in healthcare systems to address questions of major public health importance
- Projects span multiple NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices
- One-year planning phase followed by implementation phase



PRISM Program

- NIH Helping to End Addiction L
- A program of the NIH HEAL (Helping to End Addiction Long-termSM) Initiative
- The NIH Pragmatic Trials Collaboratory serves as the Resource Coordinating Center for PRISM
- PRISM trials
 - Focus on non-opioid interventions to manage pain and reduce reliance on opioids
 - Seek to identify effective strategies to implement evidence-based interventions



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Implementation Examples from Demonstration Projects

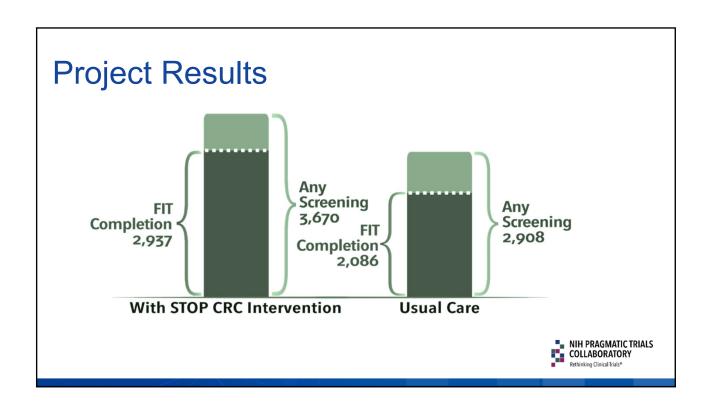


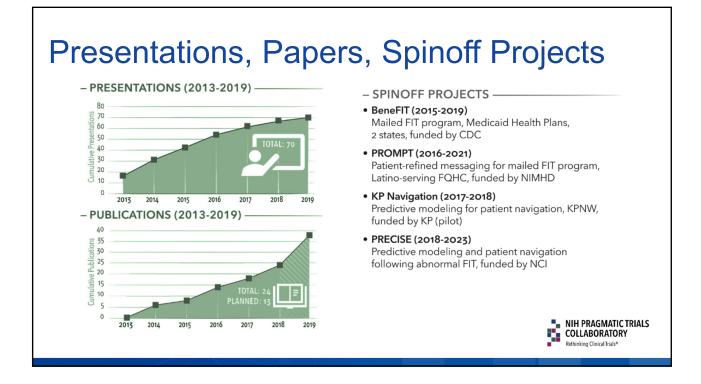
STOP CRC

- Cluster-randomized trial of 26
 FQHC clinics (in 8 health centers)
 in Oregon and California
- Tested effectiveness of a directmail program to increase colorectal cancer screening rates with fecal immunochemical test (FIT)









Regional D&I of STOP CRC

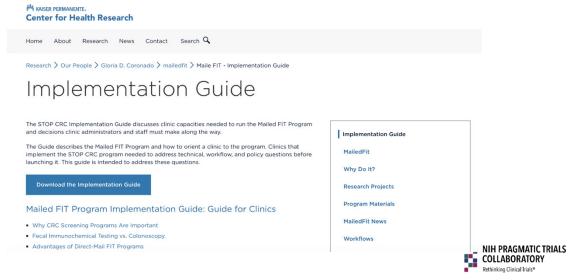
- Additional clinics that implemented STOP CRC
 - Washington: 81 clinics (8 health centers)
 - Oregon: 68 clinics (35 health centers)
 - California: 5 clinics (1 health center)
- Oregon and Washington spread supported by state health department contracts with CDC
 - Project PI provided technical assistance and consultation to clinics implementing STOP CRC program

National D&I of STOP CRC

- EHR tools and training videos made available to all health systems affiliated with OCHIN (100+ systems, 18 states)
- All program materials and corresponding implementation guide are publicly available online
 - Currently working with CDC to update guide for national dissemination efforts



STOP CRC Implementation Guide



ABATE Infection

- Cluster-randomized trial of 53 hospitals affiliated with HCA healthcare
- Compared chlorhexidine to routine bathing to prevent hospital-associated infections in general medical and surgical units
- Results showed benefit for a subset of patients with devices

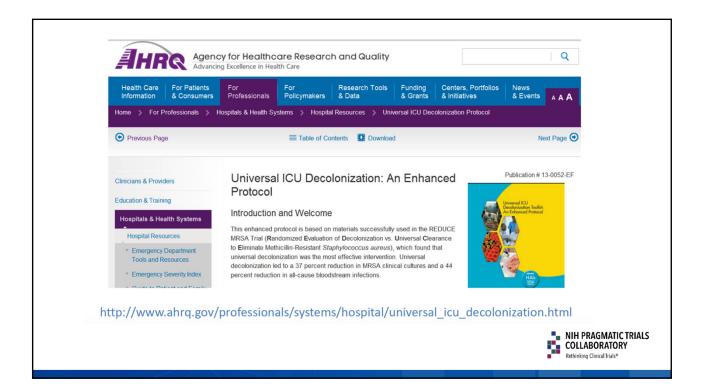


Active Bathing to Eliminate Infection Project



D&I of ABATE Infection Results

- Toolkit and IT modules converted to operations for intervention sites that chose to continue intervention while awaiting results
- Once results known, presented to health system, prompting health system-wide launch
- Toolkit published with manuscript
- Team currently working with AHRQ to develop toolkit, educational video for national dissemination



De-implementation of Ineffective Interventions

 New working group to explore current practices and potential opportunities for de-implementing ineffective interventions after ePCTs





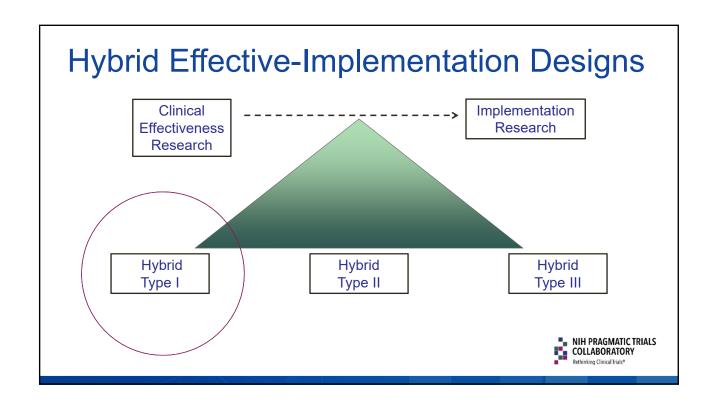
PRISM Projects:
Use of Implementation Research Methods



PRISM Projects

- Group-based mindfulness for patients with chronic low back pain in primary care (OPTIMUM)
- Acupuncture for chronic low back in older adults (BackInAction)
- Fibromyalgia TENS in physical therapy (FM-TIPS)
- Nonpharmacologic options for postoperative pain (NOHARM)
- Guided relaxation and acupuncture for chronic pain in sickle cell disease (GRACE)
- Non-pharmacologic pain management in FQHC primary care clinics (BeatPain Utah)





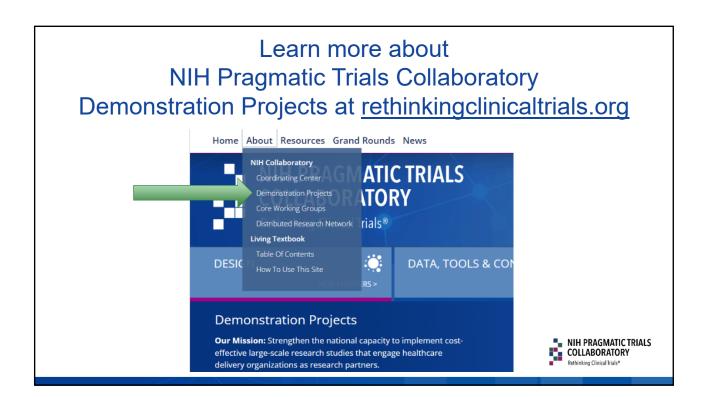
Hybrid Type I Designs in PRISM

- All include an implementation-related process evaluation guided by an implementation research framework (e.g., CFIR, RE-AIM)
- Most process evaluations use qualitative or mixed methods
- Goals
 - Within projects, understand key implementation barriers/facilitators guide future design of implementation strategies to support real-world uptake of the intervention

NIH PRAGMATIC TRIALS

COLLABORATORY

 Across projects, create generalizable knowledge about key barriers/facilitators associated with implementing non-pharmacologic pain interventions





Potential Opportunities for Synergy Across Collaboratories



Potential Opportunities for Synergy

- Identify common barriers/facilitators associated with implementing nonpharmacologic interventions across disease groups and settings (PRISM and PMC)
- De-implementation of ineffective interventions from ePCTs
- Others?



For More Information

Living Textbook

- Comprehensive information on design, conduct, and dissemination of embedded PCTs
- rethinkingclinicaltrials.org

Monthly Newsletter

- · Convenient monthly wrap-up of NIH Collaboratory news
- rethinkingclinicaltrials.org/newsletter-subscribe

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