



Trauma Survivors Outcomes & Support (TSOS): Progress, Barriers & Lessons Learned

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TSOS UH3 Overview

- Study Overview & Progress
- Generalizable lessons learned

TSOS Study Design

- 25 US trauma centers
- Stepped wedge cluster randomization
- Patients provide informed consent
- Baseline PTSD & comorbidity assessment
- 3-, 6- and 12-month follow-up interviews

TSOS Progress

- 1,027 patients consented/screened
- 635 patients randomized
 - 370 Control
 - 265 Intervention
- Data currently being cleaned/analyzed
- Main outcome paper in preparation
- September 2020 NIH Collaboratory Grand Rounds scheduled

Covid-19 Related Barriers

- June 26, 2020 face-to-face policy summit with the American College of Surgeons in Washington, D.C. postponed

NIH Collaboratory Mixed Methods Development Applied to Understanding Health Care Systems Responding to Covid-19

Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research (2019) 46:255–270
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-018-0909-3>

ORIGINAL PAPER



Rapid Assessment Procedure Informed Clinical Ethnography (RAPICE) in Pragmatic Clinical Trials of Mental Health Services Implementation: Methods and Applied Case Study

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Abstract



Pragmatic clinical trials of mental health services are increasingly being developed to establish comparative effectiveness, influence sustainable implementation, and address real world policy decisions. However, use of time and resource intensive qualitative methods in pragmatic trials may be inconsistent with the aims of efficiency and cost minimization. This paper introduces a qualitative method known as Rapid Assessment Procedure-Informed Clinical Ethnography (RAPICE) that combines the techniques of Rapid Assessment Procedures with clinical ethnography. A case study is presented to illustrate how RAPICE can be used to efficiently understand pragmatic trial implementation processes and associated real world policy implications.

Keywords Pragmatic clinical trials · Implementation · Qualitative methods · Clinical ethnography · Policy

- Rapid Assessment Procedure Informed Clinical Ethnography (RAPICE) refined during TSOS UH3
- RAPICE approach:
 - Derived from disaster mental health
 - Participant observation embedded within front-line clinicians
 - Expert consultation
 - Rapid project completion

Early RAPICE-Derived Insights for Trauma Care Systems

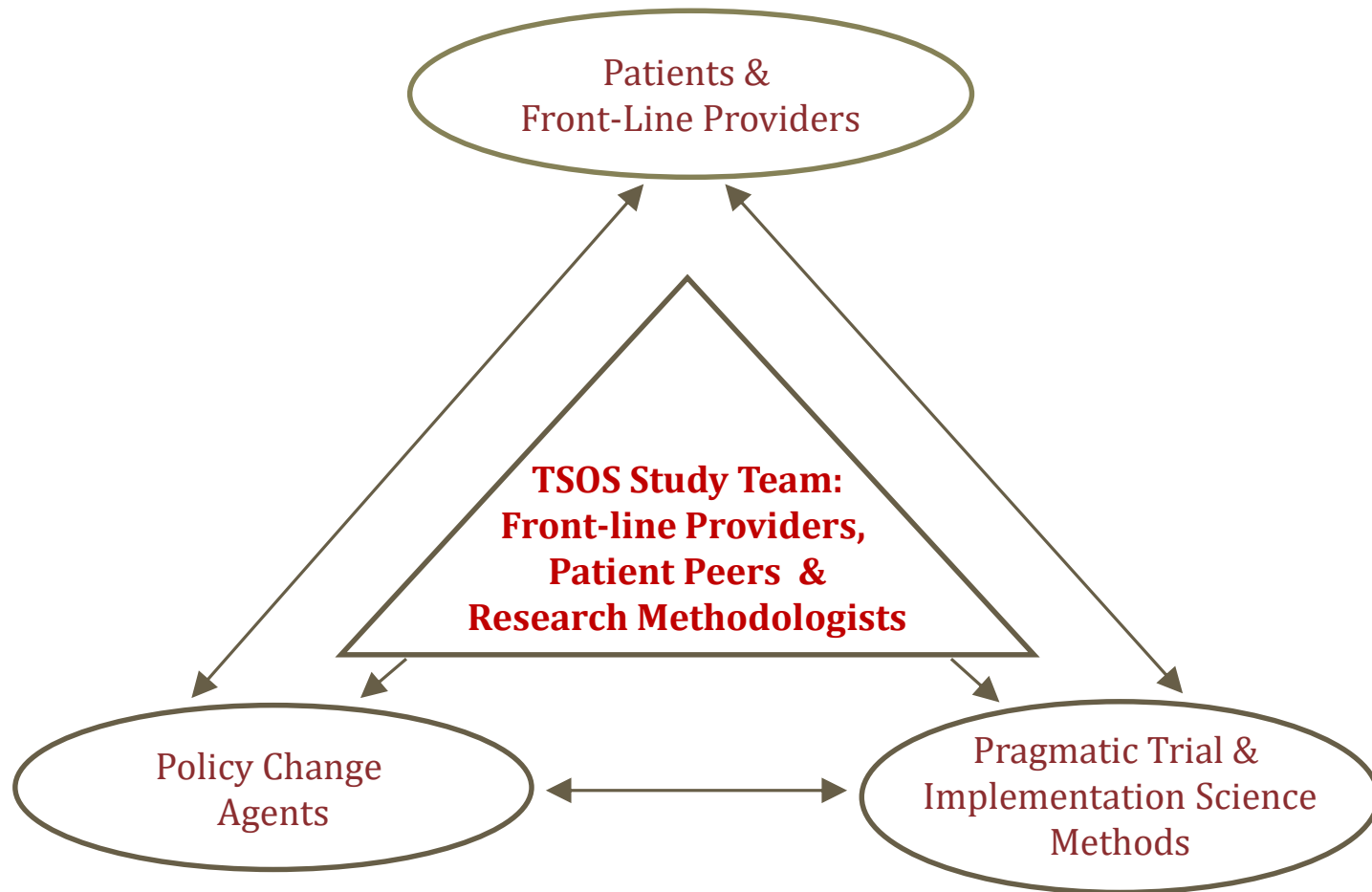
Experiences and Insights from the Early US COVID-19 Epicenter: A Rapid Assessment Procedure Informed Clinical Ethnography Case Series

Kathleen Moloney, Hannah Scheuer, Allison Engstrom, Merritt Schreiber, Lauren Whiteside , Deepika Nehra, Mary Lou Walen, Frederick Rivara, and Douglas Zatzick 

Objective: The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak has evolved into a pandemic crisis, with King County in Washington State emerging as the early

- Participant observation embedded within clinical research team
- Primary and secondary COVID-19 prevention strategies described
- Pandemic focused ethical deliberations articulated
- Stepped provider coping strategies discussed

Embedded Multidisciplinary Teams Rapidly Generate & Iteratively Translate Observations from Pragmatic Trials



TSOS is Grateful for Ongoing NIH Collaboration & Support During These Challenging Times...

