**Models and Frameworks: Grounding implementation and dissemination research in theoretical approaches**

***Useful Resources***

**Questions or copies of the presentation, please contact us!**

**Thea Luig, PhD**

***tluig@ualberta.ca***

**&**

**Denise Campbell-Scherer, MD, PhD**

***denise.campbell-scherer@ ualberta.ca***

***Twitter: DCScherer***

1. Carl May & Tracy Finch

Implementing, Embedding, and Integrating: An outline of normalization process theory. Sociology. 2009, 43(3):535-554.

“NPT is concerned with social organization of the work (implementation), of making practices routine elements of every day life (embedding), and of sustaining embedded practices in their social contexts (integration).

\*\* Implementation can be about innovation or standardization and regulation of practices according to criteria for accuracy \*\* Depending on what you are trying to achieve you may need different tools, but it is always useful to understand how (or not) practices are becoming embedded and integrated into social contexts.

1. Tabak RG, Khoong EC, Chabers DA, Brownson RC. Bridging research and practice. Models for dissemination and intervention research. Am J Prev Med. 2012, (43)337-350. Doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2012.05.024.

Outstanding review of 61 different models and frameworks for dissemination and implementation research. Online appendices are particularly useful to see what models have been used in different applications and how frequently they have been cited. Classified as more dissemination, dissemination = implementation, or implementation, and on a scale of more flexible to more operational.

1. Greenhalgh T, Robert G, MacFarlane F, Bate P, Kyriakidou O. Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: systematic review and recommendations. 2004. Millbank Q. 82(4):581-629.

Review of 500 sources over 13 disciplines for diffusion and innovation with the creation of a comprehensive model for considering diffusion of innovations in health service organizations. Useful for reflecting on the area overall, not for operationalizing a specific project per se.

1. Nilsen P. Making sense of implementation theories, models and frameworks. Implementation Science. 2015. 10:53. Doi: 10.1186/s13012-015-0242-0

This very useful paper categorizes theoretical approaches in implementation science into:

* Process models –used to describe and/or guide the process of translating research into practice
* Determinant frameworks – useful for understanding and explaining what influences implementation outcomes – they describe general types/classes/ domains of determinants that are hypothesized or have been found to influence implementation outcomes – they do not address how change takes place or any causal theories.
* Classic theories – from diverse disciplines psychology, sociology, organizational theory. They are not action models. They describe change mechanisms and explain how change occurs.
* Implementation theories – developed or adapted in implementation science to achieve enhanced understanding and explanation of different aspects of implementation. (NPT falls here)
* Evaluation frameworks – provide structure for evaluating implementation endeavors. NB: other theories, models and frameworks from the other categories can be applied for evaluation too as they specific concepts that can be operationalized and measured