# Supporting Coordinated Implementation Research Data Collection To Help End The HIV Epidemic

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Advancing Data Sharing for IS in Cancer Control – June 13, 2022

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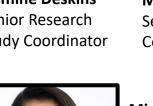


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**HIV Implementation Science Coordination Initiative** 

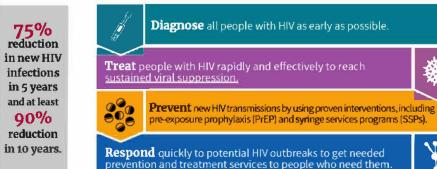




#### Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America

HHS is proposing a once-in-a-generation opportunity to eliminate new HIV infections in our nation. The multi-year program will infuse 48 counties, Washington, D.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, as well as 7 states that have a substantial rural HIV burden with the additional expertise, technology, and resources needed to end the HIV epidemic in the United States. Our four strategies – diagnose, treat, protect, and respond – will be implemented across the entire U.S. within 10 years.

#### **GOAL:** HHS will work with each community to establish local teams on the ground to tailor and implement strategies to:



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The Initiative will target our resources to the 48 highest burden counties, Washington, D.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, and 7 states with a substantial rural HIV burden.



#### Geographical Selection:

Data on burden of HIV in the US shows areas where HIV transmission occurs more frequently. More than 50% of new HIV diagnoses" occurred in only 48 counties, Washington, D.C., and San Juan, Puerto Rico. In addition, 7 states have a substantial rural burden – with over 75 cases and 10% or more of their diagnoses in rural areas.

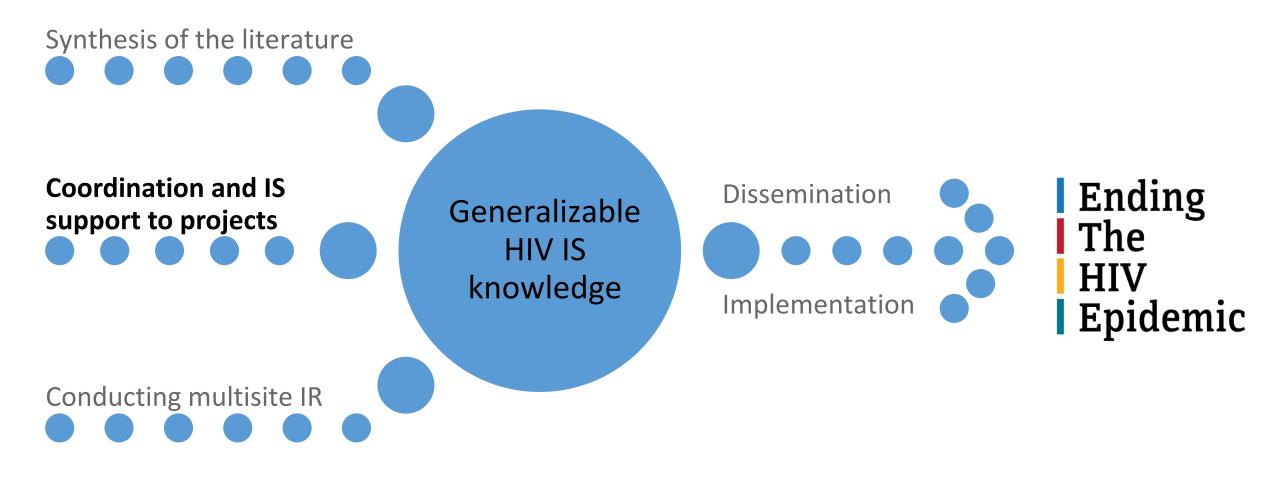
Ending the HIV Epidemic

www.HIV.gov



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### Pathways to Generalizable Knowledge





# Roles

### **IS Coordination Initiative**

- Coordinates data collection, harmonization, and progress reporting to NIH
- Maintains online community of practice and newsletter
- Hosts webinar series
- Activities related to creating generalizable knowledge:
  - Systematic reviews
  - Decision-support tools
  - JAIDS Special Issue
  - Multi-site IR pilot

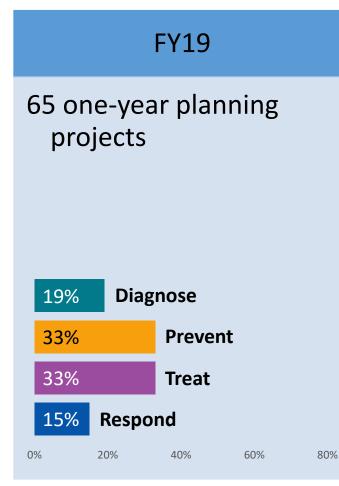


### **IS Consultation Hubs**

- Facilitate and assist projects with mandatory reporting of NIH required measures and outcomes to ISCI
- Provides coaching and opportunities to share emerging findings in portfolios of related projects
- Contribute to generalizable knowledge activities



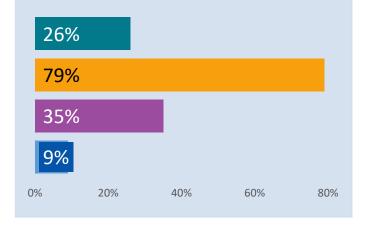
### EHE Project Snapshot (N=135)



### FY20

#### 34 projects:

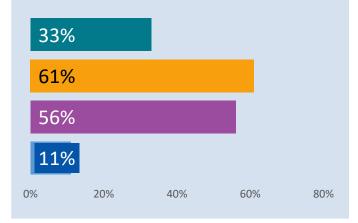
- 12 two-year projects (selected from FY19)
- 22 one-year projects



### FY21

### 48 projects:

- Second year of 12 projects
- 36 one-year projects





### **Development Process**

- 1. Generated outcomes for 8 types of innovations using Kessler et al., 2013, "What does it mean to 'employ' the RE-AIM model?"
- 2. Abstracted to a "standard approach" for IR outcomes.
- 3. Solicited **feedback from EHE projects** via six virtual small-group meetings.
- 4. Solicited **feedback from CDC and HRSA EHE teams** via two meetings.
- 5. Held consultation with 11 HIV IR experts.
- 6. Consolidated feedback into revised measurement set.
- 7. Obtained **expert panel ratings** on importance/relevance of each outcome by stage of IR.
- 8. Consolidated feedback and additional ratings into revised set.
- 9. Made available to EHE projects at the end of Y1.
- **10. Piloted data collection** with all EHE Y2 projects.
- 11. Review with NIH, CDC, and HRSA EHE teams.
- 12. Disseminate crosswalk through website and publication (in process).



												Import	ance by Stage of I	Research										
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			intervent	ion +					How likely w			# sites continuing to delivery the intervention after X time / # sites that began implementing												
						Patient			want to enga strategy(s)?	nter	Is <b>delivery</b> of the				X tin	X time varies by intervention. Select domains of the CSAT (staff & leadership, stakeholders,		N/A	Recommended	Recommended				
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			the adop		How much de	lc			How well do	len	intervention and				readiness, workflow integration, implementation & training,			/						
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									How <b>consiste</b> intervention	Pa	over time?			ıbgroups over t		the same m	ethods	s as in the "Effe	ectiveness" do	main.	research question		research question	
									patients?				rm attrition (dif		Use	the same m	ethods	s as in the "Effe	ectiveness" do	main.	If relevant to	If relevant to	If relevant to	
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					For Ref	erence: Our Recon	nmendations by Sta	age of IR
Domain	Level	Question	Standard Construct/Metric	General Considerations / Our Recommended Procedures	Implementation Preparation	Piloting a Strategy	Testing a Strategy	Spreading, Scaling Up, Disseminating a Strategy
ADOPTION			# potential implementers in sites <b>eligible</b> to provide/support the intervention> <u>public health denominator</u>	Use as the denominator to assess public health impact. Total # of implementers across alls ites who could potentially and feasibly deliver the intervention. Differentiate between different levels or roles (e.g., supervisors, frontline staff). May be an estimate, but provide justification.	N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Required
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	enter		# implementers that <b>began</b> providing/supporting the intervention	launch (agreed minus began). If the intervention is mandated or already being implemented, the # is all implementers.	N/A	Required	Required	Required
	Implementer	How <b>quickly</b> did potential	Time between approaching/exposing		N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
		intervention?	Lume between approaching/exposing UVIAV not be applicable it intervention is mandated or already		N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
		How representative are the	Characteristics of implementers that <b>agree/begin</b> to provide/support the intervention vs. implementers that do not	Use quant or mixed methods to compare based on implementer characteristics and determinants (e.g., attitudes). Refer back to CFIR or other determinant frameworks.	N/A	Recommended	Required	Required
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	_	How <b>quickly</b> did potential <b>implementers</b> adopt the intervention?	Time between <b>approaching/exposing</b> implementer and their <b>agreeing</b> to provide the intervention		N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
			Time between <b>approaching/exposing</b> May not be applicable if intervention is mandated or already		N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
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	Implementer	How quickly did potential implementers adopt the	Time between <b>approaching/exposing</b> implementer and their <b>agreeing</b> to provide the intervention	May use additional, more specific milestones, e.g., Stages of Implementation Completion (SIC; https://www.oslc.org/sic/).	N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
		intervention?	Time between <b>approaching/exposing</b> implementer and their <b>beginning</b> to provide/support the intervention	May not be applicable if intervention is mandated or already being implemented.	N/A	If applicable	Recommended	Recommended
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### Adoption – Data Collection

					From whom did y	ou measure this?		H	low did you measure this?	
Domain	Level	Question	Standard Construct/Metric	Did you measure this in your project?	Participants (Add rows if multiple types of participants.)	Sample size(s)	When did you measure this?	Quant, qual, or	What measures/metrics/ scales did γou use?	What have you found so far? Provide point estimates (Ms, %s, ORs, p-values) as relevant. If measured over time, provide most recent; discuss trends if applicable.
ADOPTION			# potential implementers in sites <b>eligible</b> to provide/support the intervention> <u>public</u> <u>health denominator</u>							
		intervention?	# implementers <b>approached/exposed</b> to provide/support the intervention> <u>study</u> <u>denominator</u>							
			# implementers that <b>agreed</b> to provide/support the intervention							
	menter		# implementers that <b>began</b> providing/supporting the intervention							
	mple	How <b>quickly</b> did potential	Time between approaching/exposing implementer and their agreeing to provide the intervention							
		intervention?	Time between approaching/exposing implementer and their beginning to provide/support the intervention							
		i	Characteristics of implementers that agree/begin to provide/support the intervention vs. implementers that do not							
		other potential implementers	# implementers <b>excluded</b> from providing/supporting the intervention							
			Reasons why those implementers are excluded							



# Lessons Learned

#### Intentional dissemination strategies

- Alerting grantees as early and as often as possible to the existence of the crosswalk
  - Beginning to be listed in federal RFAs
- Online materials that are always accessible (e.g., recorded webinars)
- Version control (updates will happen)
- Special issue of JAIDS- see HIVImpSci.org to access

#### Implementation strategies

- Offering technical support in planning, active data collection, and reporting phases
- Checking or co-completing by IS Hubs improves data quality

#### Challenges and future direction

- Stage of implementation research (planning grants vs. future R01s)
- Reporting is required but how required?
- Constant effort on longitudinal data integration and management
- Analytic approach- matching determinants, strategies, and outcomes

