

## Outline for this Presentation (continued)

- Describe how local public health professionals can identify evidence-based interventions and assess the strength of the evidence for each;
- Discuss adapting evidence-based programs to local circumstances;
- Describe how strengths and weaknesses of different types of evidence can be integrated to gain a more complete understanding of potential solutions to community needs.

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## Decision Time

“I said hey you know breakdowns come  
And breakdowns go.

So what are you going to do about it  
That's what I'd like to know.”

– Paul Simon  
Gumboots

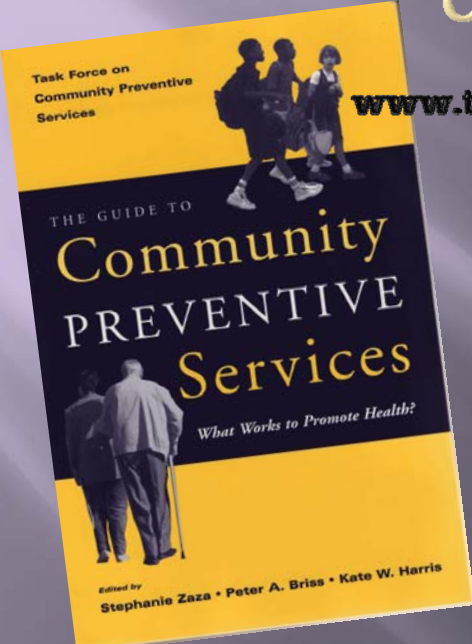
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## Decision Time

- ▣ How you select the health issue(s) to address ?
  - Greatest deviation from norm
  - Greatest racial- ethnic disparities
  - Most amenable to successful intervention
  - Political influences
  - Best practice, get consensus on the decision criteria before the analysis is started
- ▣ How do you identify a specific intervention ?
  - Rarely does 'one size fit all'
  - Resources available to guide

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On the web at  
[http://  
www.thecommunityguide.org](http://www.thecommunityguide.org)



Task Force on  
Community Preventive  
Services

THE GUIDE TO  
**Community  
PREVENTIVE  
Services**  
*What Works to Promote Health?*

Edited by  
Stephanie Zaza • Peter A. Briss • Kate W. Harris

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## How it works

- ▣ (Close cousin to Evidence- Based Medicine)
- ▣ Conducts systematic reviews of interventions in many topic areas
- ▣ The Task Force on Community Preventive Services uses the results of these reviews to issue evidence-based recommendations and findings to the public health community.
- ▣ 14 step methodology: [live link](#) [.doc file](#)

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## Questions addressed

The Community Guide is based on a scientific systematic review process and answers questions critical to almost everyone interested in community health and well-being:

- \* What interventions have and have not worked?
- \* In which populations and settings has the intervention worked or not?
- \* What might the intervention cost? What should I expect for my investment?
- \* Does the intervention lead to any other benefits or harms?
- \* What interventions need more research before we know if they work or not?

The Task Force hopes those who use the Community Guide will:

- \* Use more interventions that have been shown to work
- \* Use fewer interventions that have been shown not to work
- \* Research interventions for which there is not enough evidence to say whether or not they work

## Topics Available August, 2009

### All Community Guide Topics

- Adolescent Health
- Alcohol
- Asthma
- Birth Defects
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- HIV/AIDS, STIs & Pregnancy
- Mental Health
- Motor Vehicle
- Nutrition
- Obesity
- Oral Health
- Physical Activity
- Social Environment
- Tobacco
- Vaccines
- Violence
- Worksite

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## visit the community guide

- ▣ [live link](#)
- ▣ [main page](#)
- ▣ [obesity prevention](#)
- ▣ [reduce screen time](#)
- ▣ [Summary of Recommendations as of March 2009](#)

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What do I do if the  
Community Guide hasn't yet  
reviewed the health issue we  
need to address ?

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## A Hierarchy

Guide to Community  
Preventive Service

Promising Practices

diy: Structured  
Literature Review

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## Promising Practices WebSites

- ▣ These exhibit great variation in the
  - span of topics covered,
  - degree of scientific rigor in designating programs as promising
  - ease of narrowing your search
- ▣ Two of the more rigorous and ease of navigation follow

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## Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy

- ▣ CIDRAP's Promising Practices: Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Tools
- ▣ aims to enhance public health preparedness for a flu pandemic and conserve resources by sharing promising practices.
- ▣ [live link](#)
- ▣ [static screen link](#)  
Ohio [toolkit description](#)      [Toolkit](#)

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## Promising Practices Network on Children, Families, and Communities

- Managed by RAND
- ▣ There are three clearly-defined criterion levels: proven, promising and screened.
- ▣ Many are more clinical-behavioral rather than community health. Lots of tobacco and alcohol initiation. Some on preventing low birth weight.
- ▣ <http://www.promisingpractices.net>
- ▣ [static page link](#)

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## Other “Promising” Sites Worth Exploring

- ▣ Intervention MICA : Missouri Dept of Health & Senior Services
  - <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/InterventionMICA/index.html>
- ▣ NACCHO Model Practices
  - <http://www.naccho.org/topics/modelpractices/>

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## Do-it Yourself

- ▣ Structured BioMed search tool provided on the Public Health Partners website
  - <http://phpartners.org/>
- ▣ published literature related to the Healthy People 2010 focus areas
- ▣ Searches Medline at the moment -- NOT “canned searches” run previously
- ▣ static links [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#)
- ▣ Hire a student intern to wade through & help interpret research lingo


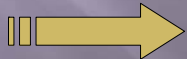
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## Two Major Categories of Applied Epidemiological Research

- ▣ Research to identify risks associated with health-related conditions  
 Type 1 evidence
- ▣ Research to evaluate the effectiveness of public health interventions  
 Type 2 evidence

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## General Hierarchy of Research Design Quality

- ▣ Randomized clinical and/or community trial
- ▣ Quasi-experimental interventions
- ▣ Cohort studies
- ▣ Case-control studies
- ▣ Cross-sectional studies (prevalence studies)
- ▣ Descriptive ecological (correlational) studies
- ▣ Case series/case reports
- ▣ Individual evidence (personal experience/ expert opinion)

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## Adapting evidence-based programs to local needs

- ▣ *Danger Will Robinson -- Danger !!*
- ▣ How do you know if your change is critical to the outcome ?
- ▣ Study the intervention design carefully; with the logic model if it is available
- ▣ Consider contacting the author if possible
- ▣ Evaluators' interests in 'intervention fidelity'

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## But That Is For Tomorrow's Session

Questions / comments / suggestions  
welcomed

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