

FAB- FACILITATING ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES

This new model uses various constructs to help one adopt the best practices in implementation science.

13 DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTS

Adopter/Implementer/Decision Maker Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position in the organization, education, individual concerns and motivations and may determine the uptake and use of an innovation.
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intention, initial decision, or action to try or employ an innovation. Occurs in the early to mid-implementation stage.
Barriers & Facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual characteristics and contextual factors and strategies that enhance or impede the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions.
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal or informal channels, which employ mass media, social media, and which may involve personalized face-to-face contact.
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include the political, social, and organizational setting for the implementation of the intervention and include social support, legislations and regulations, social networks, and norms and culture.
Context-Inner Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inner setting includes features of structural, political, and cultural contexts through which the implementation process will proceed.
Innovation Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be defined broadly. Could include programs, practices, processes, policies, and guidelines
Knowledge & Knowledge Synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to knowledge, information centers, new research.
Maintenance & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which a program or policy becomes institutionalized or part of the routine organizational practices and policies.

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including short- and long-term outcomes, individual and organizational- or population-level outcomes, impacts on quality of life, adverse consequences, and economic evaluation.
Outcomes-Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of deliberate and purposive actions to implement new treatments, practices, and services.
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needed resources, selection, systematic processes.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation strategies refer to the systematic processes, activities, and resources that are used to integrate interventions into usual settings. • Dissemination strategies describe mechanisms and approaches that are used to communicate and spread information about interventions to targeted users.



All information acquired from: <http://www.dissemination-implementation.org/modelDetails.aspx?id=71>