

Promoting Evidence-Informed Decision Making by Public Health Nurses: The Role of Communities of Practice

Presented By

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Sponsors

- Central Health Region, NL & Labrador
- Dept of Health & Community Services, NL
- Dalhousie & Memorial University Schools of Nursing
- Public Health Agency of Canada
- Atlantic Networks for Prevention Research



Project Team

Researchers

- **Donna Meagher-Stewart**, Dalhousie Unv.
- **Shirley Solberg** Memorial Unv.
- Grace Warner, Dalhousie University
- Maureen Dobbins McMaster Unv.
- Nancy Edwards, University of Ottawa
- Jo-Ann MacDonald, University of PEI
- **Charmaine McPherson**, St. F.X.
- Pat Seaman, Unv. of New Brunswick

Decision Makers

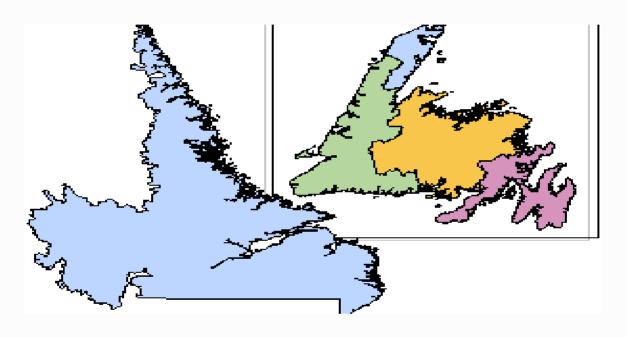
- Rosemarie Goodyear, Central Health NL
- **Bev White**, Central Health
- Valerie Nicholson, Dept of Health, PEI
- **Faye Skaarup**, River Valley Health, NB
- **Elizabeth Wright**, PHAC
- Linda Young, Capital DHA, NS
- **Barb Holmes**, (Research Assistant)



Purpose of Presentation

Describe the design, rationale, methods, findings, and next steps of a Consensus Building Workshop held on March 4, 2008 in Central Health Region, Gander, NL





Consensus Building Workshop - Setting

Population & Public Health Division, Central Health Authority, Gander, NL



Central Region Characteristics

- Second largest region in province with 7 islands
- **Population-96,000**
 - 177 communities
 - Community services delivered from 30 sites
 - Aging and declining population
 - Employment rate (2000) 70.8%
 - Personal income/capita-\$17,800
 - 64.1% rate their health status as very good to excellent
 - 49.9 % of those 20 years and older do not have a high school diploma











Public Health Nursing

- PHN: Population ratio approximately 1:4-5000
- Service delivery: generalist model with matrix model of supervision
- Three clinical areas:
 - Clinical services
 - Health promotion & wellness
 - Program planning & evaluation
- Population & Public Health Division:
 - 1 Director, 3 Managers
 - 40.8 FTE for public health nursing
 - 8 regional consultants (6 nurses, 2 nutritionists)



Anticipated Outcomes of Workshop

- Identify practice –based working definitions of EIDM and communities of practice
- Identify the linkages between them specific to Public Health Nurses
- Identify a menu of strategies to promote EIDM through communities of practice
- Contribute to the development of a public health intervention program



Evidence –Informed Decision Making

(DiCenso, Guyatt, & Ciliska, 2005)

- Integration of 'best' practice research evidence with other dimensions of clinical decision making such as:
- Practice expertise
- Client preferences & actions
- Client setting & circumstances
- Health care resources



Evidence-Informed Decision Making in Nursing

- Canadian Nursing Practice Standards (CHNAC, 2003; CNA, 2003)
- ☐ Gap between dissemination of research evidence & change in practice & policy (Ciliska, 2006)
- **Influenced by multiple forms of knowledge** (Carper, 1978; White, 1995)
- **Knowledge utilization models underestimate nursing practice complexity & tacit knowledge** (Thompson et al., 2006)



Communities of Practice

(Wenger, McDermott, & Snyder, 2002)

"Groups of people who share a concern, a set of problems, or a passion about a topic, and who deepen their knowledge & expertise in this area by interacting on an ongoing basis."



Communities of Practice

(Lave & Wenger, 2002; Wenger et al., 2002)

- Domain of knowledge
- Community of people
- Shared practice

additionally

- Mutual engagement
- Joint enterprise
- Shared repertoire



Consensus Building Workshop - Methods

- Reflective Questions
- Meeting with Directors in Central Health
- Learner Assessment: prior to workshop
- Focus Groups
 - Facilitator orientation
- Concept Mapping
- Ethics Release Form



Focus Group Activities

- Brainstorming: Generating concepts on EIDM
- Concept Mapping on EIDM
- Brainstorming: Generating concepts on Communities of Practice
- Concept Mapping on Communities of Practice
- Brainstorming & survey on Strategies

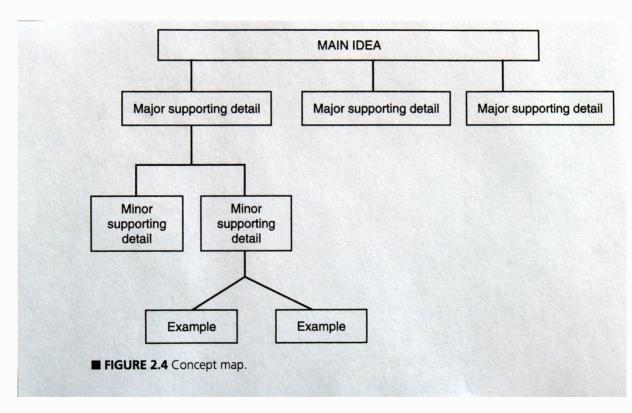


Overview of Concept Mapping

- A **concept map** is a **graphic representation** of knowledge on a particular topic or in an area of study
- Generally consists of 6 interrelated steps:
- 1. Central issue
- 2. Brainstorm ideas
- **3. Form concepts** from the ideas
- **4. Represent** the concepts as a **map**
- **5.** Create links between concepts
- **6. Interpret & refine** the map



Concept Mapping





Workshop Participants

- Participants -61
 - PHNs-37
 - LPN-1
 - Consultants -7 (5 nurses, 2 nutritionists)
 - Researchers & Public Health Management 16



Demographic Profile

- PHN Participants -35
 - Highest Level of education 32/35 BN/BScN
 - Practice Environment (office context):
 - Multiple PHN office 19
 - Single PHN office 16
 - Yrs of Experience-14 (40%) (0-5), 14 (40%)(11->25)
- Public Health Consultants 7
 - Highest Level of Education 6/7 baccalaureate
 - Yrs of Experience (Nurse Consultants)- 1-32 yrs
 with 4/5 > 12 yrs



Learner Assessment

(Scale 1-4)

Question	N=32 PHNs	N= 5 Nurse Consultants
Importance of EIDM to the individual	3.7	4.0
Importance of EIDM to the organization	3.7	4.0
Importance of Communities of Practice to individual	3.5	3.8
Importance of Communities of practice to organization	3.4	4.0



Focus Group Questions

- 1. When you (PHN) encounter a new challenge/situation with clients, or in the community, how do you gather information to make a decision on how to address the issue?
- 2. What is your experience as a PHN consulting with groups of peers (informal & formal groups with public health colleagues and/or community partners) about a practice issue?
- 3. How do you (PHN) use information from peer groups (communities of practice) to support practice decisions? Does it enable EIDM?
- 4. What strategies would help enhance PHNs' peer group's access and use of evidence when engaged in collective problem solving around practice decisions?

1.Question:



When you (PHN) encounter a new challenge or situation with clients, or in the community, how do you gather information to make a decision on how to address the issue?

• Explicit or Research/Evidence-based Knowledge: reputable internet sources, statistical data, practice guidelines, Central Health research activities, policy manuals

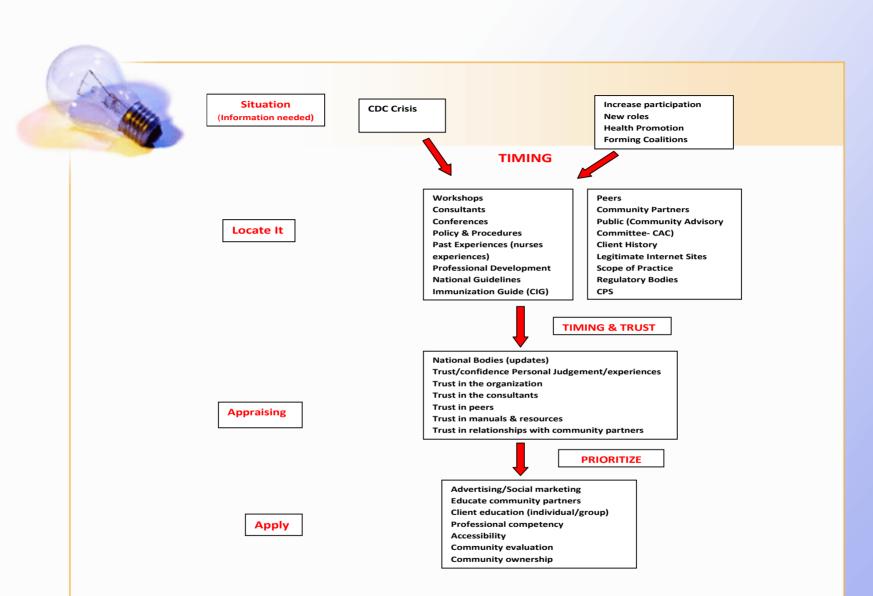
• Tacit or Practice Expertise Knowledge: personal experience, client situation, ***consultations with



Question 1 Continued

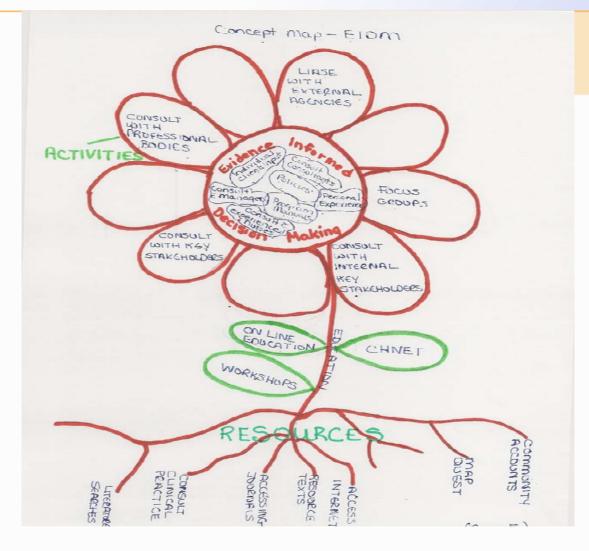
• Health Care Environment Challenges

- Infrastructure resources
- Information & knowledge systems
- Workforce competency & capacity
- Community accessibility to resources & readiness
- Building collaborative partnerships



Concept Map: EIDM





Concept Map: EIDM

2. Question:



What is your experience as a PHN consulting with groups of peers (informal & formal groups with public health colleagues and/or community partners) about a practice issue?

- Nurse to nurse mini meetings-nurse led
- Nurse to nurse meetings-manager led
- Nurse with public health team-manager led
- Nurse with co-workers in Central Health
- Nurse with community partners ext to Central Health

3. Question:



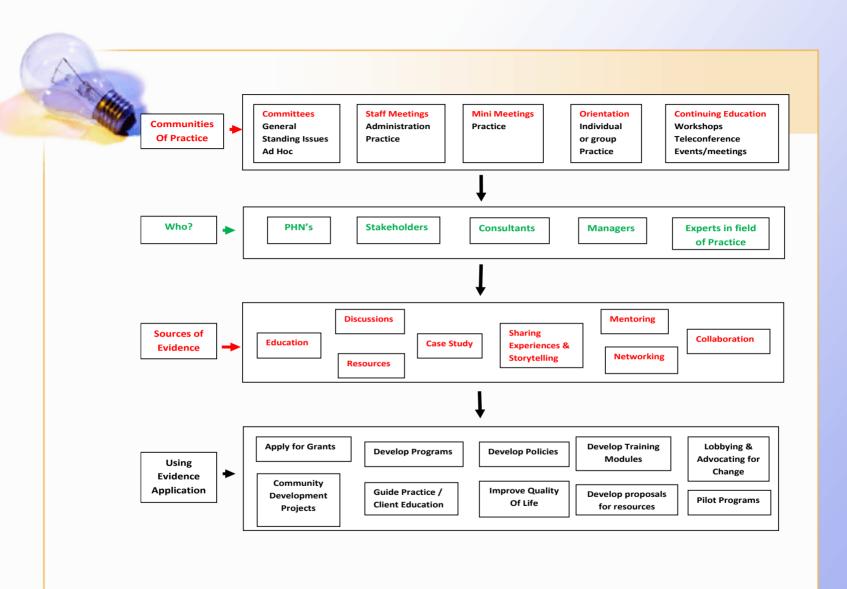
How do you (PHN) use information from peer groups (communities of practice) to support practice decisions? Does it enable EIDM?

 Develops a sense of trust, builds relationships, belonging and support, sharing experiences

• Builds professional confidence, identity, validation, motivation

Generates a spirit of inquiry & evidence

Increases knowledge & skills in nursing & community planning



Concept Map: Communities of Practice & EIDM



Questions 1,2,3: Interpretation

Primary sources of practice knowledge: peer consultation & personal experience (Estabrooks, 2003, 2005)

■ Prefer context- specific knowledge in timely way

(Thompson et al., 2001)

■ Uptake of knowledge is shaped by personal, professional, & political agendas (Gabbay et al., 2003)

4. Question:



What strategies would help enhance PHNs' peer group's access and use of evidence when engaged in collective problem solving around practice decisions?

Top Two Priority Strategies

- 1. Enhance knowledge systems, particularly professional development opportunities in general & access & appraisal of research & evidence-based sources.
- 2. Increase PHN peer networking & communication opportunities.

Survey of Strategies:

BEST foster EIDM in your Communities of Practice

N= 42 PHNs & Consultants

•	Workshops	
	 critical appraisal of evidence 	88%
	 Clinical practice guidelines 	98%
•	Consultations	
	• Mentors	98%
	• Consultants	100%
•	Peer Group Meetings	
	 Public Health team members 	95%
	 PHNs in Public Health Unit 	93%
	• PHNs across NL	88%
•	Web-Based learning Networks with PHNs	81%
•	Accessing Journals on line	93%



Learner Outcome

(Scale 1-5)

N= 43 (86%) evaluations completed

Understanding **EIDM**

- Understanding how EIDM applies to me 3.9
- Understanding communities of practice 3.9
- Understanding how it applies to me
- **Networking** with others in Public Health 4.1
- Contributing to **Public Health research** 3.7



Next Steps

- Workshop Report
- Conduct a parallel consensus building workshop in Fall 2008 in Capital District Health Authority in Halifax (CIHR Funded)
- Final Report of synthesis of similarities and differences across the two sites
- Develop an interventional research program on EIDM and communities of practice in Atlantic Canada and submit for funding