Quick Reference Guide

Determinants (CFIR)

Barriers and facilitators to implementation.

Intervention Characteristics

Intervention source; Evidence strength and quality; Relative advantage; Adaptability; Trialability; Complexity; Design quality and packaging; Cost

Inner Setting

Structural characteristics; Networks and communication; Culture; Implementation climate; Readiness for implementation

Outer Setting

Student needs and resources; Cosmopolitanism; Peer pressure; External policies and incentives

Characteristics of Individuals

Knowledge/beliefs about intervention; individual stage of change; Self-Efficacy; Individual identification with the organization; other attributes

Process

Engaging; Planning; Executing; Reflecting and Evaluating

Implementation Strategies

Interventions to increase adoption

Interventions on the system to increase adoption of an evidence-based innovation to usual teaching.

A theory- or logic-driven connection should link an implementation strategy to (a) the barriers it will attempt to overcome and/or (b) the facilitators it will attempt to leverage.

Strategies should specify one or more of the following:

Actor
Action
Action target
Temporality
Dose
Outcome affected
Justification for use

Mechanisms

Process by which a strategy operates

Process or events through which an implementation strategy operates to affect desired implementation outcomes.

Mechanism explain HOW an implementation strategy has an effect by describing the actions that lead from the administration of the strategy to the most proximal behavioral (individual, system) and/or implementation outcome (i.e., mechanism are the exact series of steps through which the change came about).

Some example mechanisms are:

1. Altering the status of a determinant.
2. Changing the behavior or attitude of an implementer (i.e., a proximal outcome that precedes an implementation outcome).

Outcomes

Implementation

The effects of deliberate actions to implement a teaching innovation:

1. RE-AIM Framework - Reach, Efficacy, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance (Glasgow et al., 1999)

2. Acceptability; Adoption; Appropriateness; Cost; Feasibility; Penetration; Fidelity; Sustainability (Proctor et al., 2011)

3. Speed and Quantity (Chamberlain et al., 2011)

Student

Knowledge; self-efficacy; motivation; problem-solving; decision-making; critical thinking; psychomotor skills

Clinical/Patient

Efficiency; Safety; Equity; Effectiveness; Patient-centeredness; timeliness (IOM Standards of Care, 2006)

Adapted from Smith, Rafferty & Li, 2020