

Getting the rubber to hit the road: knowledge translation and the BBV-STI sector

SiREN Symposium 8 June 2016

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Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Health**
Public Health

Outline

- What is 'knowledge translation'?
- Why knowledge translation is needed
- How does knowledge translation work in Australia
- Tips for working with the Department Health
- Case study
- Open discussion





What is 'knowledge translation'?



The collaborative and systematic review, assessment, identification, aggregation, and practical application of research by key stakeholders for the purpose of lessening the burden of disease and improving the lives of infected individuals.

What is Knowledge Translation? Focus. Technical Brief No.10. National Center for the Dissemination of Disability Research.2005



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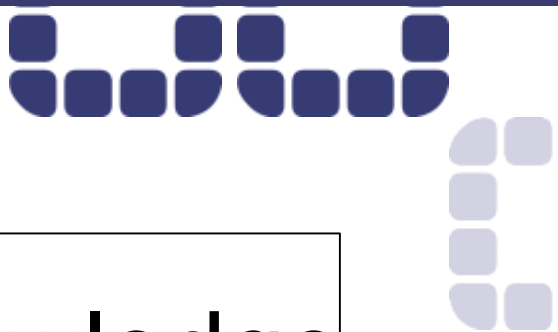




Why knowledge translation is needed

- Up to 45% of patients are not receiving care consistent with scientific evidence^{1,2}
- >40% antibiotic inpatient prescriptions are not consistent with accepted guidelines³
- 35% adherence to STI/HIV testing guidelines for MSM⁴
- Management of chlamydia cases by WA GPs suboptimal⁵

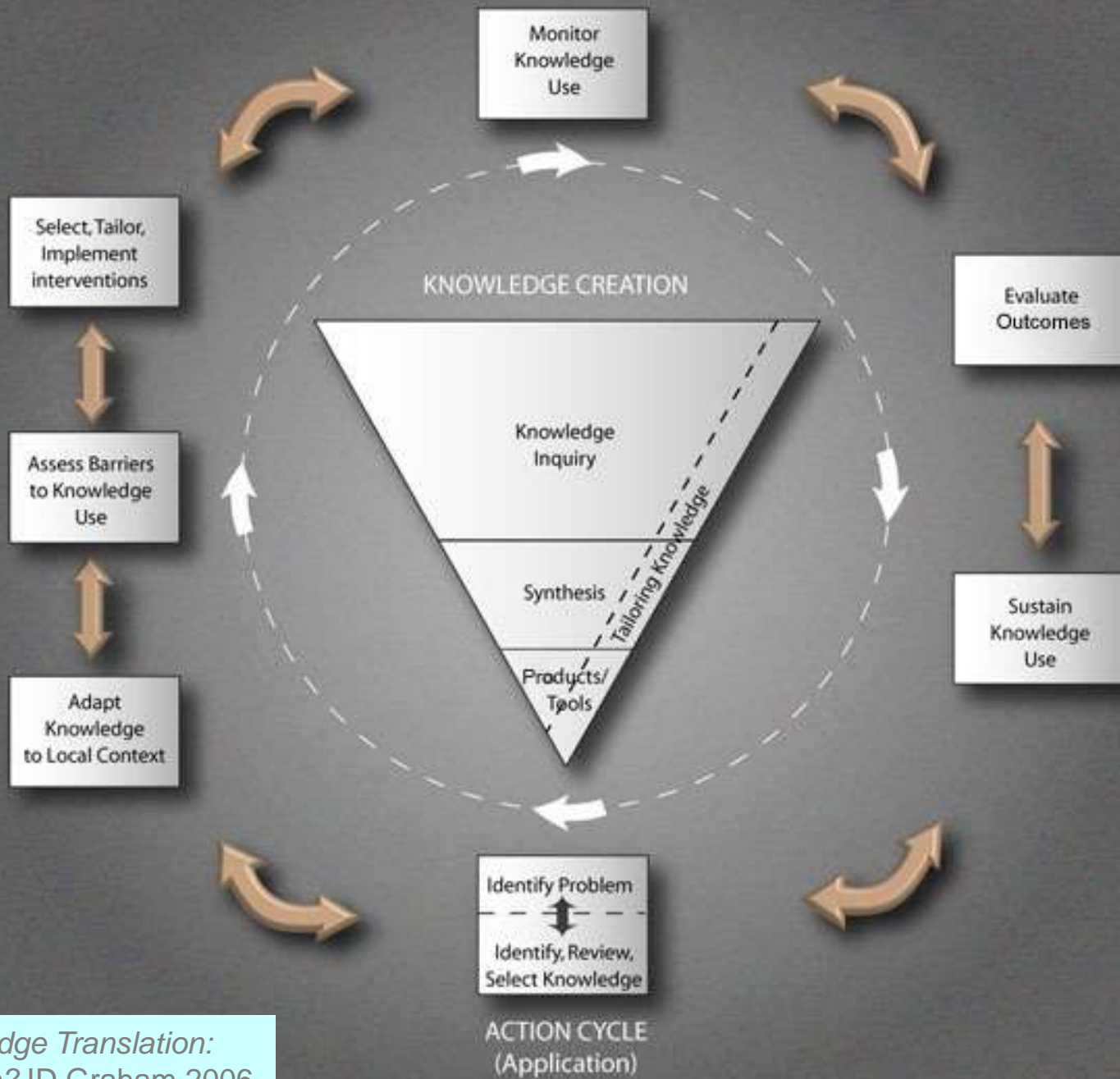
1. McGlynn EA et al. *The quality of health care delivered to adults in the United States*. N Engl J Med. 2003.
2. Runcimen WB et al. *Caretrack: Assessing the appropriateness of healthcare delivery in Australia*. MJA.2012
3. Ingram PR et al. *Point-prevalence study of inappropriate antibiotic use at a tertiary Australian hospital*. Int Med J. 2012
4. Guy R et al. *Does the frequency of HIV and STI testing among MSM in primary care adhere with Australian guidelines?* Sex Transm Infect. 2010
5. Bangor-Jones RD. *Sexual health in general practice: do practitioners comply with the sexually transmitted infections guidelines for management of suspected chlamydial infections?* Int J STD AIDS. 2011



Knowledge translation = turning knowledge into action

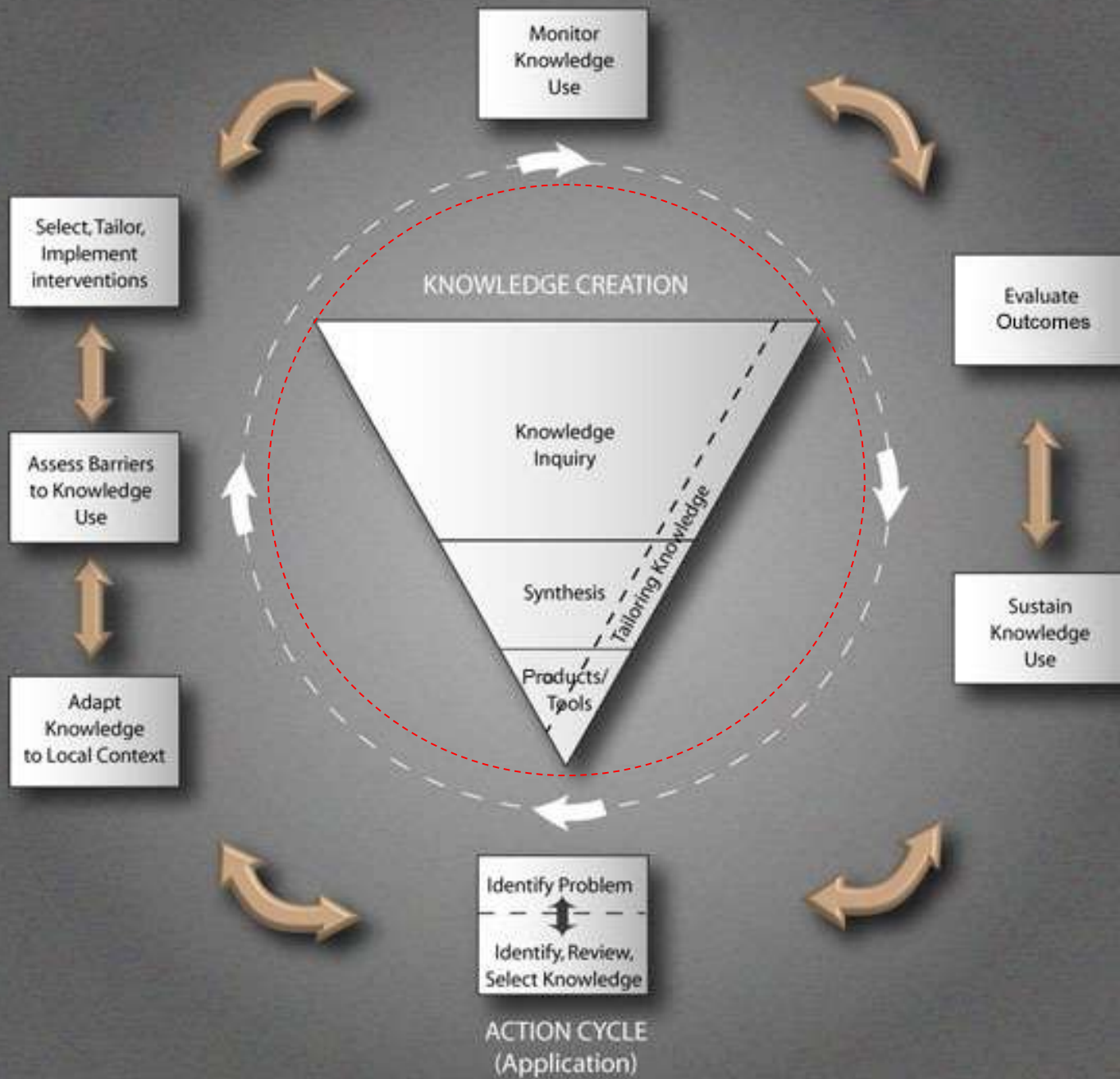
- Knowledge translation is a two-stage process:
 - *Creating* knowledge – researchers
 - *Applying* knowledge – policy makers/practitioners

KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION PROCESS



*Lost in Knowledge Translation:
Time for a Map? ID Graham.2006*

KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION PROCESS

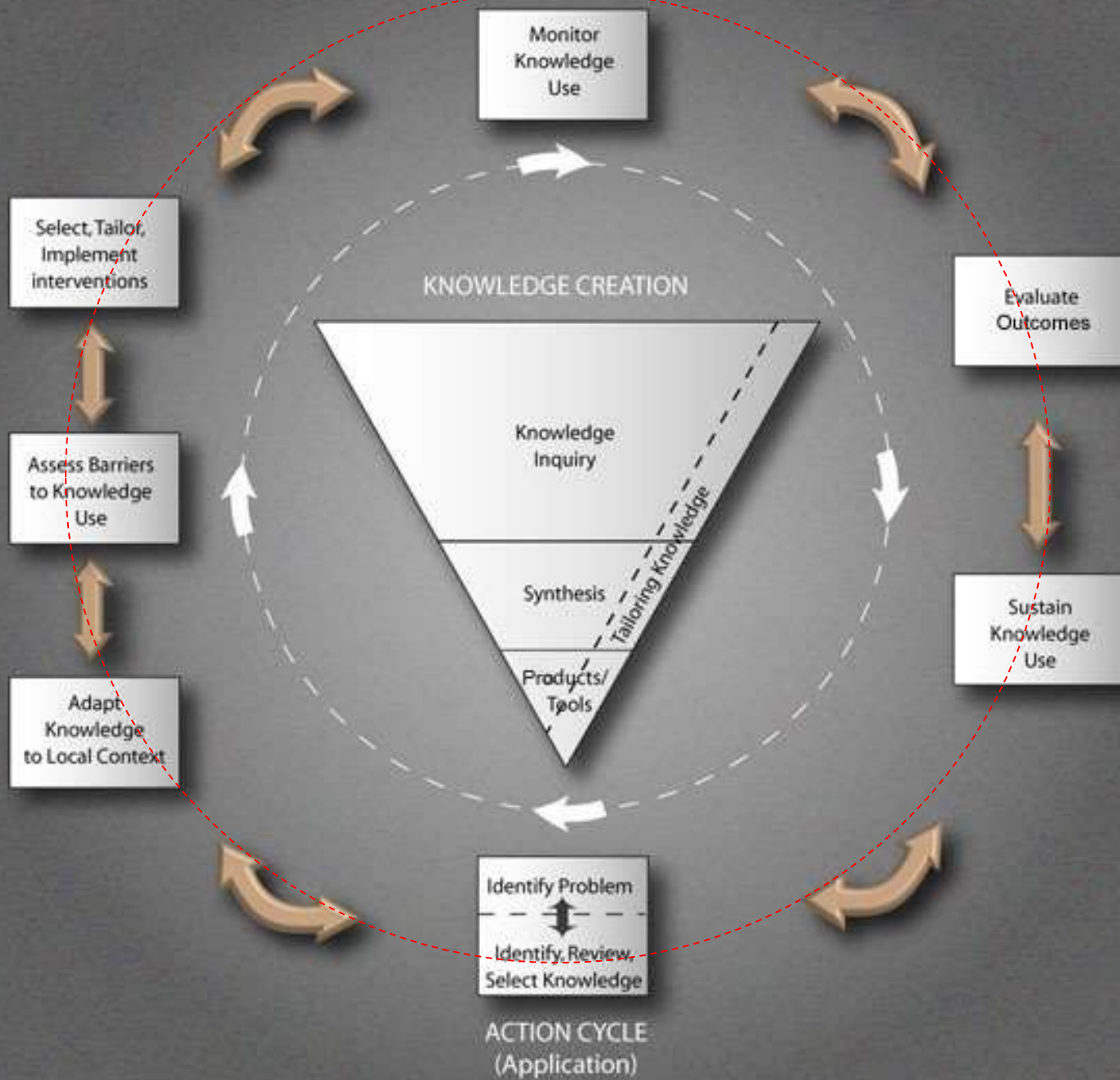


1. Creating knowledge

- ***Deriving knowledge*** from primary studies ('knowledge inquiry')
- ***Synthesising*** primary studies to form 'secondary knowledge'
- ***Generating knowledge tools*** or products ('third-generation knowledge')



KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION PROCESS



2. Applying knowledge

- **Identify** the problem (and the knowledge)
- **Adapt** knowledge to local context
- **Assess barriers** to knowledge use
- **Select, tailor implement** knowledge
- **Monitor** knowledge use
- **Evaluate** outcome of knowledge use
- **Sustain** knowledge use





How knowledge translation occurs in Australia & WA

- Knowledge creation
 - National level: national centres; CDNA ('SoNGs'; surveillance)
 - State level: SiREN
- Knowledge application
 - National level: BBVS Subcommittee; national strategies
 - State level: SHBBV Program; WACBBVS; peak bodies
- Community organisations drive the agenda





Tips for working with and within the health department



- Bureaucratic – things take time
- Keep persevering
 - refine your strategy if it doesn't work first time around
- Be opportunistic – funding pots can appear
- Risk averse
- Need to demonstrate cost-effectiveness
- Seek out champions of change among the senior management/politicians
- Don't be too ambitious:
 - start small with a hope to expand over time



Case study

- How can we improve awareness and education of young people about sexuality and relationships?





Government of Western Australia
Department of Health

Talk soon. Talk often.

A guide for parents talking to their kids about sex.



Talk soon. Talk often.

Tips for parents talking to their kids about sex

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|--|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Talk soon. Talk often. Listen too.</p>  | <p>2. Offer lots of little conversations over time from toddlerhood to adulthood, not one 'big talk'.</p> | <p>3. Start talking about bodies when your child is an infant, and use the correct names for body parts: penis, testes, scrotum, vulva, vagina, breasts.</p> | <p>4. Sexual health is not just about having sex, it's bodies, babies, growing up, being a girl, being a boy, love, sexual expression, feelings, personal values, decisions, and relationships.</p> |
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FACT: Puberty can start at 8 (mostly at 10 or 11), and can continue until 18 (but can be later).

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| <p>5. Do not just wait for your children to ask questions.</p> | <p>6. Take advantage of teachable moments. Use prompts from TV, magazines, experiences with friends, music and the internet to start conversations and 'teachable'.</p> | <p>7. Answer questions honestly and simply. Just a little bit of information is OK because you can always come back to it (and you should).</p> | <p>8. Good communication needs two-way talk, not one-way lectures.</p>  |
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FACT: By the end of high school, about 50% of young people have had sex. And 50% have not had sex.

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| <p>9. Be a 'billable' parent — make yourself available, unshockable and listen.</p>  | <p>10. It's never too late to start. If you are feeling self-conscious, avoid eye-contact and start a conversation when you're in the car or doing the dishes.</p> | <p>11. Don't assume every child is heterosexual: about 10% of the population will be same-sex attracted.</p> | <p>12. If you don't know how to respond to a question it is OK to say so. Say something like, 'That's a good question, I don't know how to answer it, I'll find out and get back to you,' or 'We can find out together'.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

FACT: Research shows: children who talk about sexuality with their parents start having sex later.

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| <p>13. Continue to show your child affection even when they are going through puberty. Regular hugs can communicate a lot.</p> | <p>14. Find out when and what your child is learning at school about sexual health so you can be prepared.</p> | <p>15. Let your kids know about using condoms even if you disapprove of them having sex.</p> | <p>16. Leave age-appropriate brochures and books with accurate information on sexuality around for your children to read.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

This tip sheet is adapted from Talk soon. Talk often., a publication for parents produced by the Western Australian Department of Health, based on research and development by the Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health & Society at La Trobe University, Victoria.





Government of Western Australia
Department of Health

Yarning quiet ways

... Certain things that I would never speak to my sons about I could just pass the buck to dad....dad was able to have that relationship.
"old ladies will take the young women out to camp to tell them about the birds and bees"
... If A kid asks a Question, explain it as best as you can to your child.....
... Talk about what's illegal... Let them know, some of it's illegal and some if it's not right for your age.



Teaching kids to have strong, safe and healthy relationships



What is Sex?
Relationships
Condoms & Contraception
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
Puberty
Sexting
Tatts & Piercings
Games & Events



Porn... It's exciting, it's interesting, it's everywhere! So **what's the issue??**

Get Informed!

This site gives young people in WA advice and accurate information on relationships and safer sex.

You can read information pages, check out the animations, have your question answered confidentially by a health professional and listen to true stories.

Quick Links

- | | |
|--|--|
| Pregnancy | Body Image |
| Sex, Alcohol & Other Drugs | Blood-borne Viruses (BBVs) |
| New Online Chlamydia Testing | Myths & Misconceptions |

Read Life Stories

Watch Slides

Ask a question

Talk to Someone



could  haveit.com.au

STI facts



ONLINE CHLAMYDIA TESTING

Summary

- Knowledge translation = turning knowledge into action
- Always consider the monitoring and evaluation steps early
- Understand how to work with Government
- Cost-effectiveness
 - Data
 - Health economics
- Partnerships are a crucial component





Case studies

- **TTANGO**
- Improving understanding STIs in youth
 - GDHR
 - **Chlamydia campaign**
- Lash study
- NSP
- Kiosk
- STI/BBV SoNGs
- PrEP
- STI/BBV in ATSI – yarning quiet ways
- Increasing testing rates
 - ATSI identification on lab forms
 - On-line chlamydia program
- Preparing WA for HCV treatments
- Silver book guideline development



Some key knowledge gaps

- Effectiveness of media campaigns
- Utilisation of NSP for PICAs
- Effectiveness of NSP for PICAs cf. IVDU
- Effectiveness of behavioural changes tools/programs:
 - Aboriginal youth
 - for gay men and chemsex

