



Guidelines in preventive youth health care

Lessons learned and possibilities for international collaboration

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Workshop

- › Introduction
- › Practical example
- › Development and implementation of guidelines
- › Plenary discussion



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Guidelines in Eusuhm countries

Does your country work according to national guidelines specifically developed for preventive youth health care?

(n=11/13)

- › Yes 7 (64%)
- › No 4 (36%)



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Guidelines in Eusuhm countries

On what subjects do you have guidelines available?

(n=11/13)

- › Vision
- › Hearing
- › Growth
- › Vaccination
- › Puberty
- › Weight
- › Oral health



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Guidelines in Eusuhm countries

Do you systematically implement guidelines throughout the country?

(n=11/13)

- › Yes 8 (73%)
- › No 3 (27%)



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presentatie K.Hoppenbrouwers



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Development and implementation of guidelines

- › Question
- › Right answer + further information
- › Please keep your own scores
- › And the winner is.....



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Question 1

What is a guideline?

- a) A guideline refers to the procedure, pointing out the step by step instructions to support a standard of qualitative care
- b) A guideline is a standard, describing the mandatory policy for medical decision-making and medical acting
- c) A guideline is a systematically developed statement with recommendations and instructions to support decision-making of healthcare professionals



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Question 1

What is a guideline?

- a) A guideline refers to the procedure, pointing out the step by step instructions to support a standard of qualitative care
- b) A guideline is a standard, describing the mandatory policy for medical decision-making and medical acting

c) A guideline is a systematically developed statement with recommendations and instructions to support decision-making of healthcare professionals

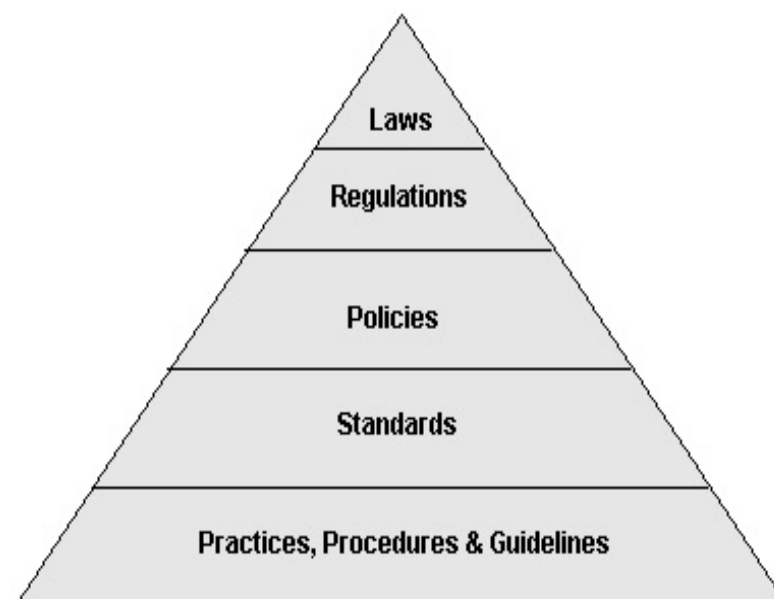
← 1 point

... based on scientific review, discussion to enhance effective and efficient health care.



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Question 2

Who determines which guidelines will be developed?

- a) The government
- b) An organisation of health care professionals
- c) The individual health care professional (by questionnaire)
- d) An independent organ/organisation
- e) A combination of the previous



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- e) A combination of the previous



Every answer with discussion merits 1 point



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Question 3

Who are involved in the developing process?

- a) The government
- b) The healthcare professionals to be using the guideline
- c) Experts on the topic
- d) An expert group/organisation on developing guidelines
- e) The children and adolescents – the pupils
- f) The parents
- g) A combination of the previous



A combination of the previous



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Question 4

What are determinants of a high-quality developmental process?

- a) Sufficient financial resources
- b) Clear objectives
- c) Scientific evidence
- d) Transparent method of developing
- e) Multidisciplinarity
- f) Skills of the developers



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b) Clear objectives – good choices

Urgency:

- Importance of the condition
- The gain of a GL
- Safety risks

An important issue but
is a guideline the best
tool?

Prioritizing topics

No priority

No actual need to
developing a guideline

Requirements:

- The variability of the professional acting
- The available evidence
- The need of stakeholders
- Aspects of feasibility and implementation

Objective: to gain (cost-)effectiveness?
to gain effectivity?

From 'Haring tools'



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() Youth health care?



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Question 6

If you roll out an evidence based guideline, how many people will be using this guideline after one year?

- a.80%
- b.50%
- c.30%
- d.15%





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Question 6

If you roll out an evidence based guideline, how many people will be using this guideline after one year?

a.80%

b.50%

c.30%

d.15% → **1 point**

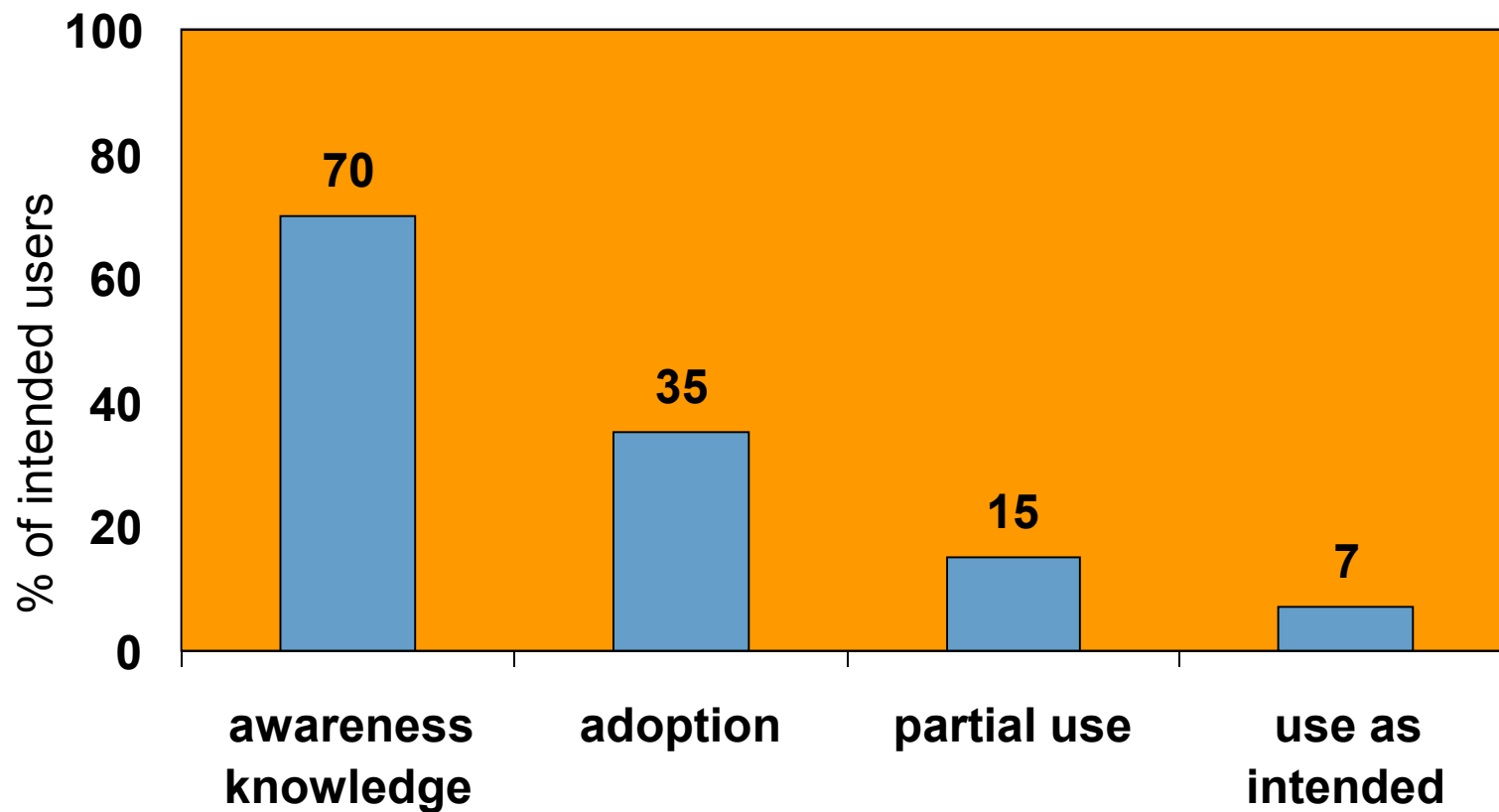


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Innovations in practice after one year

(Paulussen 1994; Fleuren et al. 2002)





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Question 7

Supplying the guideline to professionals is all that is needed for implementing the guideline.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. This depends on the guideline



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Question 7

Supplying the guideline to professionals is all that is needed for implementing the guideline.

a. Yes

b. No → **1 point**

c. This depends on the guideline

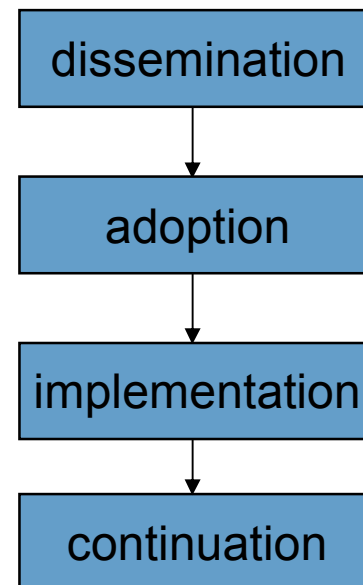


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Innovation process

Innovation process





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Question 8

Why do only 7-15% of the people use the guideline after one year?

- a. Lack of knowledge and skills
- b. Lack of relevance for clients
- c. Lack of facilities
- d. You should ask the people themselves



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Question 8

Why do only 7-15% of the people use the guideline after one year?

- a. Lack of knowledge and skills → **1 point**
- b. Lack of relevance for clients → **1 point**
- c. Lack of facilities → **1 point**
- d. You should ask the people themselves → **2 points**



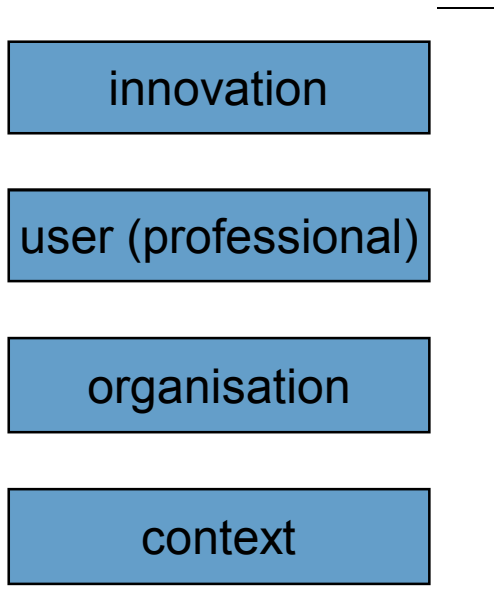
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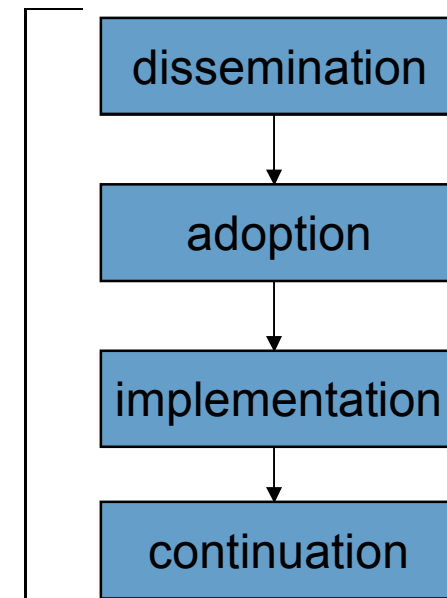
Innovation framework

(Paulussen, 1994; Fleuren, 1997; Fleuren et al., 2004, 2014)

Determinants



Innovation process





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Determinants of innovations

- › Innovation: Procedural clarity, completeness, relevance
- › User: Personal benefits, social support, expecting positive effect
- › Organisation: supportive management, available time and materials
- › Context: Legislation





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Question 9

What is the most important determinant predicting adherence?

- a. Simple resistance
- b. Personal benefits/drawbacks
- c. Procedural clarity of the guideline
- d. Client / patient satisfaction
- e. Performance feedback to the professional



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Question 9

What is the most important determinant predicting adherence?

- a. Simple resistance
- b. Personal benefits/drawbacks → **1 point**
- c. Procedural clarity of the guideline → **1 point**
- d. Client / patient satisfaction → **1 point**
- e. Performance feedback to the professional →

1 point



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Measuring determinants

(Fleuren et al., 2012, 2014)

- › Systematic literature review and Delphi study (1999 - 2002)
 - › list of 60 potentially relevant determinants
- › Meta-analysis of data from empirical studies (2012)
 - › Final instrument containing 29 determinants
- › MIDI: Measurement Instrument Determinants of Innovations
 - › Questions and answer scales
 - › www.tno.nl/midi
 - › English translation available





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Innovation framework

(Paulussen, 1994; Fleuren, 1997; Fleuren et al., 2004, 2014)

Determinants

innovation

user (professional)

organisation

context

Innovation strategy

Innovation process

dissemination

adoption

implementation

continuation



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Question 10

When are monitoring and evaluation important?

- a. Always
- b. Only if you don't conduct a determinant analysis and the innovation strategy is not adapted to the determinants found
- c. Not really necessary



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Question 10

When are monitoring and evaluation important?

- a. Always → **1 point**
- b. Only if you don't conduct a determinant analysis and the innovation strategy is not adapted to the determinants found
- c. Not really necessary



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Measuring use of guideline

- › First identify the key components of the guideline
- › Which core elements / activities are critical?
- › Assess the - determinants of - use for each core element separately
- › Relate the results to the innovation strategies to which the professional / client is exposed



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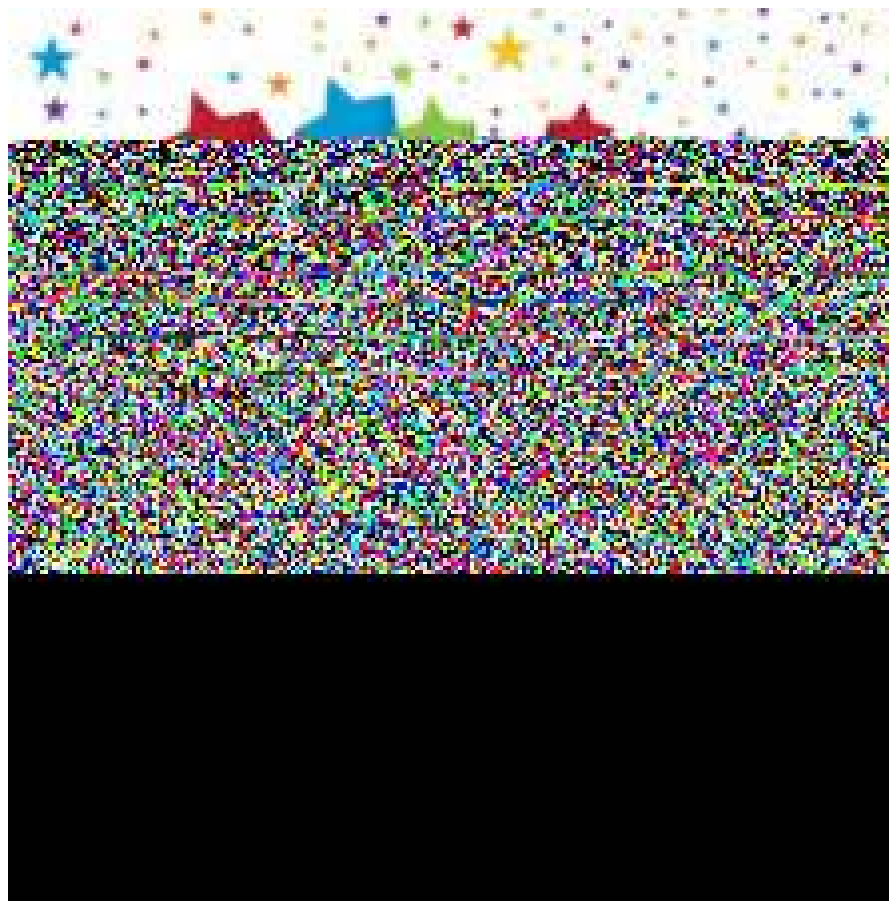
implementation

continuation



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Plenary discussion

- › Your experiences with guidelines?
- › Is there a need for international collaboration?
- › If so, how to do this?
- › ...



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Questions?

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