

EDUCATIONAL  
IMPLEMENTATION  
STRATEGIES: BEST  
PRACTICES FOR TRAINING  
AND CONSULTATION

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Implementation Science Seminar Series

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# IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE TERMS

- The Thing<sup>1</sup>: the intervention/practice/innovation
- Efficacy and effectiveness research: whether the thing work
- Implementation Research: how to help people/places DO the thing
- Implementation Strategies<sup>2</sup>: methods or techniques that are used to help people do the thing

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- Initial step in most implementation studies
- Small changes resulting from education may have a big impact<sup>3</sup>
- Likely to be combined with other implementation strategies

# TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES<sup>3</sup>



Educational Materials



Large-Scale Educational Meetings



Small-Scale Educational Meetings



Outreach Visits



E-learning



Opinion Leaders

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# SUMMARY

Strategy	Evidence
Educational materials	Typically part of a larger educational program; may have a small positive effect on their own
Large-Scale Educational Meeting	May have moderately positive effect on performance, especially with interactive component
Small-Scale Educational Meeting	Tends to be more effective than large-scale meetings because more interactive and engaging
Outreach Visits	Heterogenous effects; on average, comparable to other strategies and more expensive
E-Learning	Likely to be equivalent to face-to-face learning
Opinion Leaders	Moderately positive effect on performance

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# What kind of educational implementation strategy is peer consultation?

Educational materials

Large -scale educational meetings

Small-scale educational meetings

Outreach visits

E-learning

Opinion Leaders

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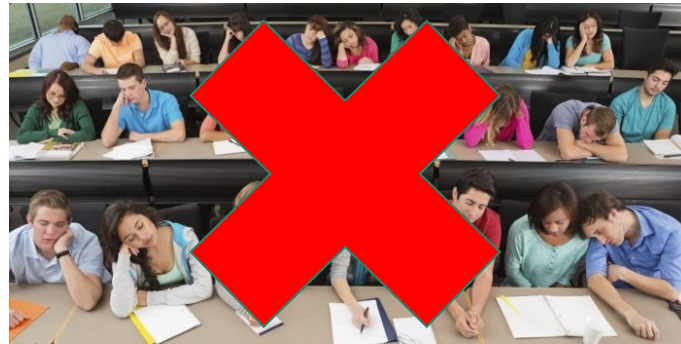
LITERATURE REVIEW

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY  
SCIENCE AND PRACTICE WILEY

# **Therapist training in evidence-based interventions for mental health: A systematic review of training approaches and outcomes**

4 **Hannah E. Frank<sup>1</sup>**  | **Emily M. Becker-Haimes<sup>2,3</sup>**  | **Philip C. Kendall<sup>1</sup>** 

# PREVIOUS REVIEWS



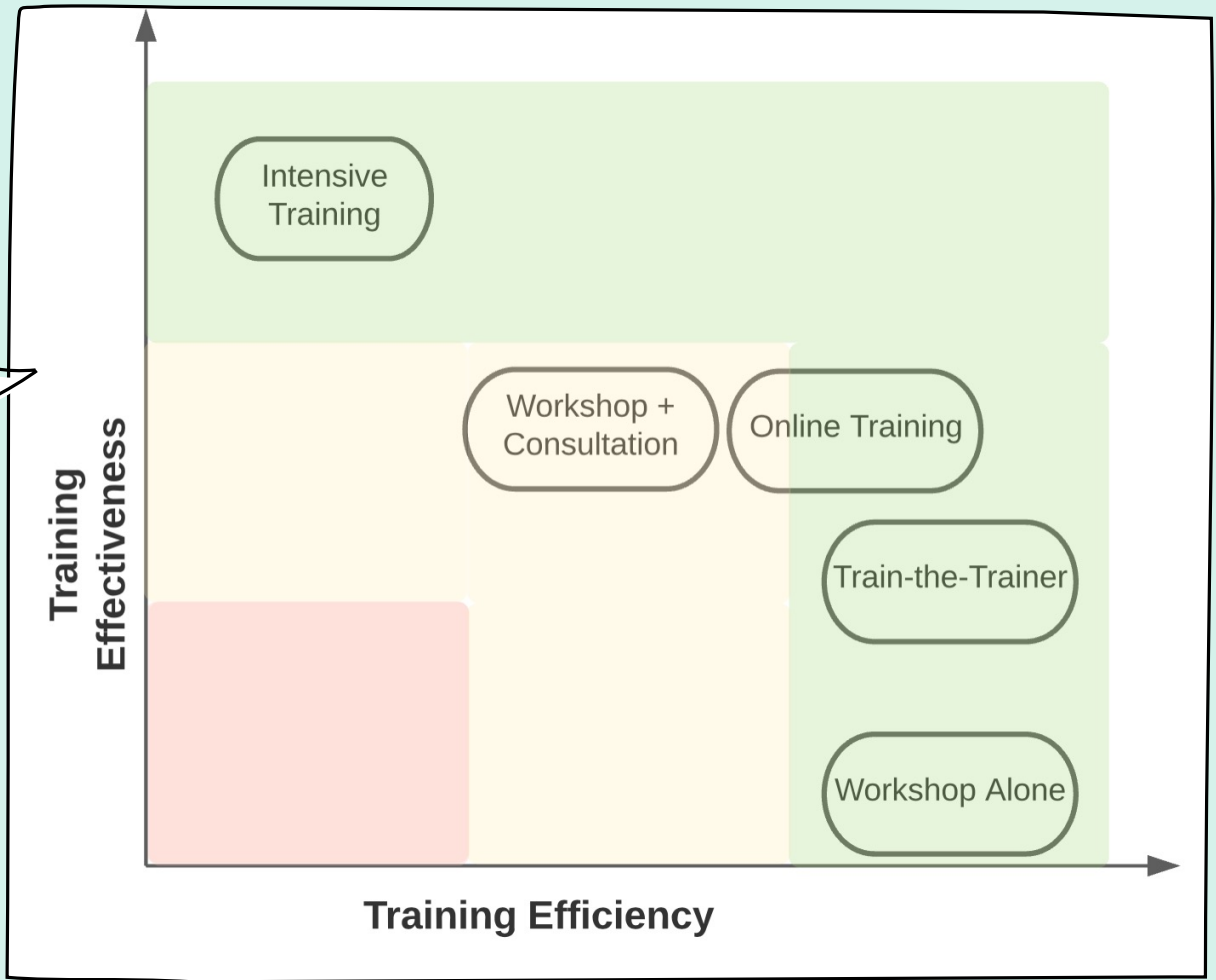
# SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

$N = 76$  studies published since 2010

## Five Approaches to Training:

- Workshops alone
- Workshops followed by consultation
- Online training
- Train-the-trainer
- Intensive Training

RESULTS





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Limited support for low-intensity training

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Ongoing consultation can yield better outcomes

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Train-the-trainer is promising as a cost-effective, efficient model

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Intensive training models increase therapist competence and intervention use

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Many methodological limitations

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## KEY FINDINGS

## THERAPIST TRAINING

- Clinical interventions use behavior change principles
- These principles have not been explicitly applied to training
- Exposure therapy behavior change principles may enhance clinician training

# EXPERIENTIAL TRAINING



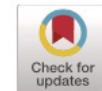
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

**Journal of Anxiety Disorders**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/janxdis](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/janxdis)



## Training with tarantulas: A randomized feasibility and acceptability study using experiential learning to enhance exposure therapy training



8 Hannah E. Frank<sup>a,\*</sup>, Emily M. Becker-Haimes<sup>b,c</sup>, Lara S. Rifkin<sup>a</sup>, Lesley A. Norris<sup>a</sup>,  
Thomas H. Ollendick<sup>d</sup>, Thomas M. Ollino<sup>a</sup>, Hilary E. Kratz<sup>e</sup>, Rinad S. Beidas<sup>b,f,g</sup>,  
Philip C. Kendall<sup>a</sup>

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EXPERIENTIAL  
TRAINING:  
EXPOSURE TO  
EXPOSURE

Exposure therapy is a key ingredient in treatment for anxiety disorders

A primary barrier to exposure implementation is clinician anxiety

Using exposure to address clinicians' fears about exposure may increase their use of exposure

# STUDY DESIGN

**28 participants**  
Practicing clinicians attended 1-day workshop on exposure therapy

11 randomized to Training-as-Usual

17 randomized to Experiential Training

**12 clinicians** completed follow-up interviews

Questionnaires gathered at *pre-training, post-training, and follow up (1-, 2-, and 3-months)*

Qualitative data gathered from interviews

## RESULTS

- Preliminary evidence that experiential training resulted in greater increase in exposure use
- Strong evidence for feasibility and acceptability
- Qualitative interviews highlighted value of parallel process





“I think a lot of it is the experiential piece and while I knew in a cognitive way how the process works, just like with clients, **it’s not until you do it yourself that you actually see and have that different level of learning** that’s so important and essential to having this therapy work.”

- Two-phase study examining experiential training further
  - Phase 1: establish dosing of experiential tasks
  - Phase 2: randomized trial
- Target: therapists' negative beliefs about exposure
- Educational implementation strategies:
  - 12-hour small-scale educational workshop
  - Weekly expert consultation

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## CLINICIAN MALADAPTIVE ANXIOUS AVOIDANCE<sup>9</sup>

- Clinician anxiety to delivering evidence-based interventions that may be negatively valenced
- Examples:
  - Exposure therapy
  - Suicide screening, assessment, and brief interventions
  - Time out for Disruptive behavior disorders

**What are other interventions/procedures that could benefit from exposure-based or experiential training?**

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DETERMINANTS OF  
EDUCATION  
EFFECTIVENESS<sup>3</sup>

Needs  
Assessment

Active  
Participation

Duration of  
Education

Opinion Leaders

Assessment and  
Feedback

## CONCLUSIONS

- Small but clinically relevant effect sizes
- Active and personal training approaches lead to better outcomes
- Role of technology
- Combine educational strategies with other implementation strategies

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QUESTIONS?