



Georgia Department of Public Health

Chronic Disease University Series Kick-Off

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We Protect Lives.

Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, participants should be able to—

1. Describe the rationale for and purpose of these learning sessions;
2. Explain to others in DPH and with partner organizations who to contact to participate either as presenters or as learners;
3. Apply one or more approaches to thinking systematically about using data and evidence to solve a public health problem; and,
4. Locate resources and information that can inform the design of evidence-based or informed approaches to public health practice.

Rationale and Purpose

- **Background**

- Staff survey in winter of 2013/2014
- Interviews with partners and consultant review in 2014
- Georgia selected as an implementation state in Washington University NIH-funded EBPH training and project in 2014-2015
- Repeated identification of need for training and joint learning opportunities with health districts, and skill maintenance

- **Learning series proposed**

- Means to maintain learning from EBPH training and add depth in data and intervention areas
- Individual sessions to cover different topics of interest
- Shared understanding to promote shared understanding and reduce conflicts and miscommunication
- Practice for staff in creating and giving presentations to a professional audience, and potential publications

Draft Schedule of Presentations

Date and Time 1:30- 3:00 Room 3-240	Proposed Topic
7/13	Overview of Chronic Disease Prevention and Evidence-Based Approaches
8/13	Data Overview: The Epidemiological Burden of Chronic Disease across Georgia
	Skills Development: Community Health Assessment: What it is and why it's important
8/27	Data Overview: Health Informatics
	Skills Development: Using data to develop a Public Health Problem Statement and SMART goals
9/10	Data Overview: Youth Obesity
	Skills Development: Developing shared goals with other health dept staff
9/24	Data Overview: Cardiovascular disease
	Skills Development: From CHA to Action: Transforming needs to evidence-based strategies
10/8	Data Overview: Breast and Cervical Cancer
	Skills Development: Evaluating CDP Initiatives/Using logic models/Catalyst
10/22	Data Overview: Sexual Violence
	Skills Development: Building community coalitions
11/12	Data Overview: Diabetes
	Skills Development: Working with partners: clinical and educational
11/19	Data Overview: Tobacco use and cessation/lung cancer
	Skills Development: Communicating about prevention with policy makers and other stakeholders

How to Participate

Key points

- Webinar registration will be emailed to Chronic Disease Distribution list and posted on the State-District calendar
- Anyone with an interest or a need can listen
- All DPH participants and key partners are welcome, pending webinar capacity
- Not necessary to be an HPC or CDP staff member
- Goal is to create a safe environment for presenters and learners, and a collegial atmosphere of sharing information, ideas and methods

Presenters

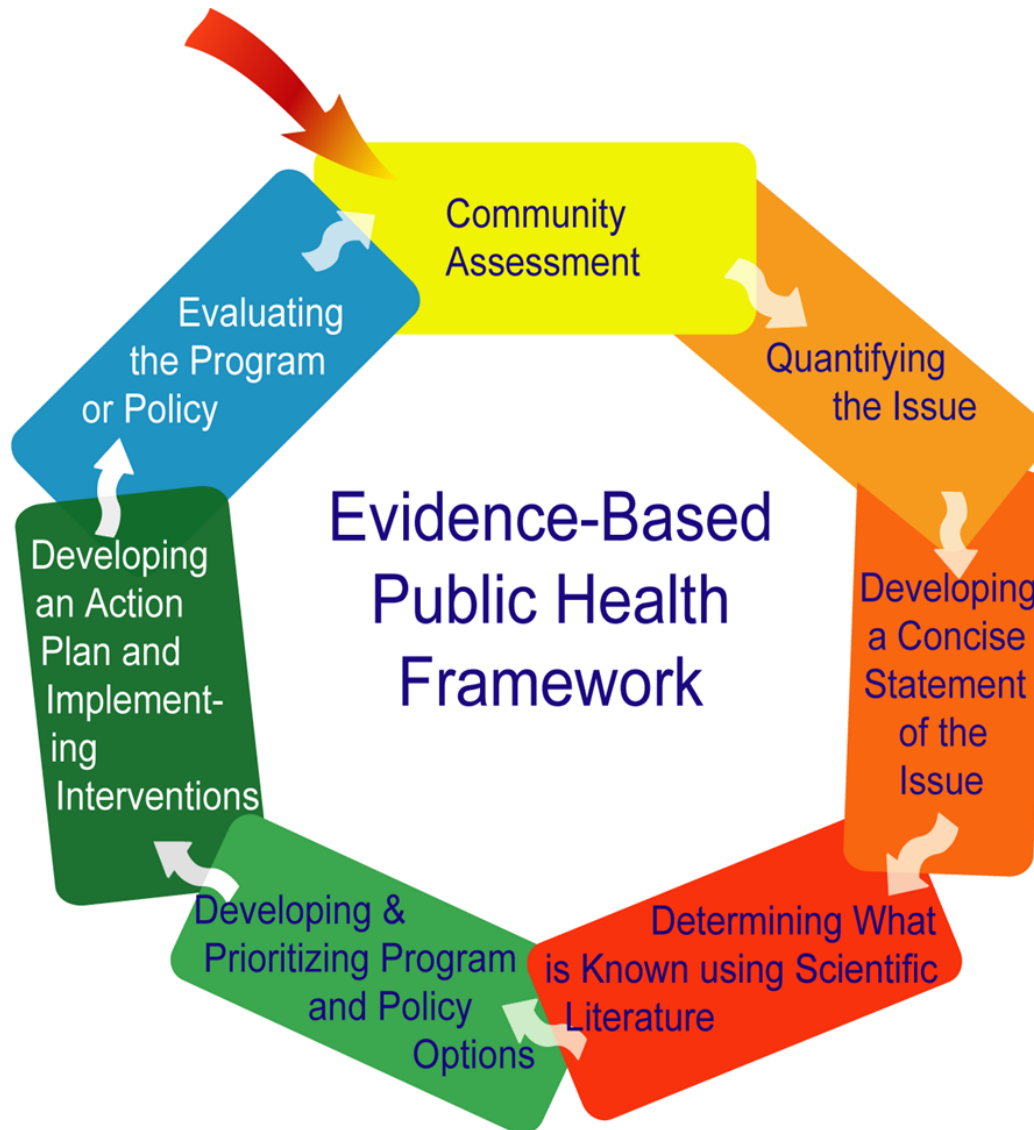
- Persons interested in presenting should email Chronic.Disease@dph.ga.gov with a brief description of the learning objectives for the topic

What Do We Mean by Evidence-Based Public Health Practice?

- *Evidence-based* is a term that can be used broadly in conversation and may include—
 - Approaches where the intervention is being implemented with *fidelity* to a model that has been tested and published in the peer-reviewed literature
 - Approaches where the intervention has been shown to improve health behaviors or health status
 - Any use of evidence to create a better public health approach to a problem
 - Use of evidence-informed tools and approaches
 - Best practices, or efforts where the evidence points to a particular approach but hasn't been published
- *Technical Definition: The practice of evidence-based public health (EBPH) is an integration of science-based interventions with community preferences for improving population health (1).*
- Use of evidence-based approaches lead to—
 - Smooth operations and more successful programs;
 - Greater productivity and employee satisfaction;
 - Better reach to priority populations, better health; and
 - Better use of very limited resources.

Basic Steps in EBPH Practice (2)

1. Engaging the community in assessment and decision making;
2. Using data and information systems systematically;
3. Making decisions on the basis of the best available peer-reviewed qualitative and quantitative evidence;
4. Applying program planning frameworks;
5. Conducting sound evaluation; improving implementation and reach; and
6. Disseminating what is learned.



Brownson RC, Fielding JE, Maylahn CM. Evidence-based public health: a fundamental concept for public health practice. *Annu. Rev. Public Health.* 2009;30:175–201.

Domains for Evidence-Based Decision-Making



Source: Satterfield JM et al (3)

Locating EBPH Resources

- Chronic Disease Prevention staff can access the EBPH Course Materials on the shared drive under Training
- Great list of resources in— Jacobs JA, Jones E, Gabella BA, Spring B, Brownson RC. Tools for Implementing an Evidence-Based Approach in Public Health Practice. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2012;9:110324. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd9.110324>. [Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2012/11_0324.htm]
- Community Guide <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/>
- U.S. Preventive Services Task Force <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/>

References

1. Kohatsu ND, Robinson JG, Torner JC. Evidence-based public health: an evolving concept. *Am J Prev Med* 2004;27(5):417-21.)
2. Jacobs JA, Jones E, Gabella BA, Spring B, Brownson RC. Tools for Implementing an Evidence-Based Approach in Public Health Practice. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2012;9:110324. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd9.110324>. [Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2012/11_0324.htm]
3. Satterfield JM, Spring B, Brownson RC, Mullen EJ, Newhouse RP, Walker BB, et al. Toward a transdisciplinary model of evidence-based practice. *Milbank Q* 2009;87(2):368-90.
4. Brownson RC, Fielding JE, Maylahn CM. Evidence-based public health: a fundamental concept for public health practice. *Annu. Rev. Public Health.* 2009;30:175–201.

Questions and Discussion

- What questions or points would you like to share?
- Any thoughts about the definition of EBPH or its relevance in chronic disease work in Georgia?
- Can you list an area or a topic in Georgia chronic disease prevention where we are ready to help move toward an evidence-based approach?
- Did we meet our learning objectives for this session?
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 4. Locate resources and information that can inform the design of evidence-based or informed approaches to public health practice.

THANK YOU