Chronic Disease University Series Kick-Off

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Proposed Topic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/13</td>
<td>Overview of Chronic Disease Prevention and Evidence-Based Approaches</td>
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| 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.
Domains for Evidence-Based Decision-Making

- Best available research evidence
- Environment and organizational context
- Decision-making
- Population characteristics, needs, values, and preferences
- Resources, including practitioner expertise

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


• Community Guide http://www.thecommunityguide.org/

• U.S. Preventive Services Task Force http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/
References


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?
  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.
THANK YOU