College of Emergency Nurses New Zealand **Concurrent Session Two** Ngā Ringa Ringa Aroha NzNO **Can targeted interventions** change clinicians' beliefs. In the treatment of infants with bronchiolitis? A survey of New Zealand and Australian clinicians: a PREDICT study

Libby Haskell | Te Whatu Ora, Te Toka Tumai, Auckland – Starship Hospital



CENNZ CONFERENCE 2023



Can targeted interventions change clinicians' beliefs in the treatment of infants with bronchiolitis?

A survey of New Zealand and Australian clinicians: a PREDICT study

LIBBY HASKELL PHD

Nurse Practitioner, Children's Emergency Department, Starship Children's Hospital.

Senior Research Fellow, Dept of Paediatrics: Child and Youth, University of Auckland, on behalf of the PREDICT network.

Objectives



- Bronchiolitis overview
- Knowledge translation
- Developing interventions to improve evidence-based care
- Evaluating effectiveness at changing clinicians' practice and beliefs

Bronchiolitis - the issues in Aotearoa















Barnard LT, Zhang J. The impact of respiratory disease in New Zealand: 2018 update.

Bronchiolitis - the issues internationally

- The most common reason for admissions in infants <1 year of age
- USA
 - \$1.7 billion/year (admissions) Hasegawa, 2013
 - Approx. 100,000 admissions Florin, 2017



Bronchiolitis - the issues

- Management is supportive
 - Hydration
 - Respiratory
- High level evidence of no benefit from:
 - Salbutamol
 - Glucocorticoids
 - Antibiotics
 - Adrenaline
 - Chest radiography (CXR)





Local guidance

Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health



doi:10.1111/jpc.14104

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Australasian bronchiolitis guideline

2024 update (12,904 papers screened)

Key changes:

- ICU management up to intubation
- High-flow nasal cannula therapy
- Monoclonal antibodies & immunisation



Bronchiolitis – international and local guidance



Bronchiolitis – variation in practice

New Zealand and Australia

- CRIB2 study Oakley, 2018
- >3,400 admissions
- Between 28% & 47% of infants received
- at least one non-evidence-based treatment
 - Salbutamol was most frequently used (26%)

Practice Variation in Acute Bronchiolitis: A Pediatric Emergency Research Networks Study

Suzanne Schuh, MD, FRCP(C),^{a,b,c} Franz E. Babl, MD, MPH,^d Stuart R. Dalziel, MBChB, FRACP, PhD,^e Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, FRCP(C),^{f,g} Charles G. Macias, MD,^h Derek Stephens, MSc,^b Dale W. Steele, MD, MS,ⁱ Ricardo M. Fernandes, MD, PhD,^j Roger Zemek, MD, FRCP(C),^k Amy C. Plint, MD, FRCP(C), MSc,^k Todd A. Florin, MD, MSCE,^l Mark D. Lyttle, MBChB,^m David W. Johnson, MD, FRCP(C),^{f,n,o} Serge Gouin, MD, FRCP(C),^p David Schnadower, MD,^q Terry P. Klassen, MD, FRCP(C), MSc,^r Lalit Bajaj, MD, MPH,^s Javier Benito, MD, PHD,^t Anupam Kharbanda, MD, MPH,^u Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH,^{v,w} the Pediatric Emergency Research Networks (PERN)

PEDIATRICS Volume 140, number 6, December 2017:e20170842



Knowledge translation

What is known

What is currently

done

KT bronchiolitis study - aim

• To determine if targeted, theory-informed KT interventions reduces the use of CXR, salbutamol, glucocorticoids, antibiotics and adrenaline in infants with bronchiolitis compared to passive dissemination of a guideline





KT bronchiolitis study - design





- A multi-centred cluster randomised controlled trial
- Comparing targeted, theory-informed KT interventions vs. passive dissemination of a bronchiolitis guideline





KT bronchiolitis study - sites





20

Designing targeted, theory-informed Knowledge Translation interventions

1. Who needs to do what differently?

2. Which barriers and enablers need to be addressed?

3. Which intervention components could overcome the modifiable barriers and enhance the enablers?

French *et al.* Developing theory-informed behaviour change interventions to implement evidence into practice: a systematic approach using the Theoretical Domains Framework. *Implement Sci* 2012; **7**(1): 38.

4. How will we measure behaviour change?

Designing targeted, theory-informed Knowledge Translation interventions



French *et al.* Developing theory-informed behaviour change interventions to implement evidence into practice: a systematic approach using the Theoretical Domains Framework. *Implement Sci* 2012; **7**(1): 38.

KT bronchiolitis study





 Clinician interviews identified factors influencing bronchiolitis management using the Theoretical Domains Framework

> Haskell et al. BMC Pediatrics (2020) 20:189 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-020-02092-y

BMC Pediatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Check for updates

Understanding factors that contribute to variations in bronchiolitis management in acute care settings: a qualitative study in Australia and New Zealand using the Theoretical Domains Framework

Libby Haskell^{1,2*}, Emma J. Tavender^{3,4}, Catherine Wilson³, Franz E. Babl^{3,4,5}, Ed Oakley^{3,4,5}, Nicolette Sheridan⁶, Stuart R. Dalziel^{1,7} and On behalf of the Paediatric Research in Emergency Departments International Collaborative (PREDICT) nectwork, Australia



Designing targeted, theory-informed Knowledge Translation interventions



French *et al.* Developing theory-informed behaviour change interventions to implement evidence into practice: a systematic approach using the Theoretical Domains Framework. *Implement Sci* 2012; **7**(1): 38.

4. How will we measure behaviour change?

KT bronchiolitis study





• KT interventions developed addressing findings from qualitative clinician interviews with behaviour change techniques most likely to influence factors identified





Check for updates

Development of targeted, theory-informed interventions to improve bronchiolitis management

Libby Haskell^{1,2*}, Emma J. Tavender^{3,4}, Catherine L. Wilson³, Sharon O'Brien^{5,6}, Franz E. Babl^{3,4,7}, Meredith L. Borland^{5,8}, Elizabeth Cotterell^{9,10}, Nicolette Sheridan¹¹, Ed Oakley^{3,4,7}, Stuart R. Dalziel^{1,2,12} and on behalf of the Paediatric Research in Emergency Departments International Collaborative (PREDICT) network, Australasia



Knowledge translation - Interventions

All interventions	Control site	Intervention site
Electronic and printed copy of: - Complete Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline - Summarised bedside clinical guideline	\checkmark	\checkmark
Stake-holder meeting to create buy-in		\checkmark
Four clinical leads (nursing and medical, from ED and inpatient paediatrics)		\checkmark
One day train-the-trainer for clinical leads		\checkmark
 Provision of KT training materials: Educational power points / fact sheets / posters / caregiver information sheet 		\checkmark
Monthly audit and feedback site reports		\checkmark



Designing targeted, theory-informed Knowledge Translation interventions



French *et al.* Developing theory-informed behaviour change interventions to implement evidence into practice: a systematic approach using the Theoretical Domains Framework. *Implement Sci* 2012; **7**(1): 38.

KT bronchiolitis study – primary outcome

Compliance or non-compliance for each individual patient with the guideline during the first 24hrs (acute care period) following presentation to ED with regards to key therapies/management processes known to have no benefit:

- CXR
- Salbutamol
- Glucocorticoids
- Antibiotics
- Adrenaline



KT bronchiolitis study – secondary outcomes

Compliance or non-compliance

- While in ED
- While an inpatient
- During acute care period (first 24hours)
- During total hospitalisation

Length of stay

Death or ICU admissions

Process evaluation

Were mechanisms of action used effective at changing clinician beliefs



KT bronchiolitis study – Methods data

• Retrospective

- Randomised cases (n=100-150/year)
 - <1 year at presentation</p>
 - ED and final diagnosis bronchiolitis
- Intervention year (2017) and three years prior
- Baseline and post- intervention surveys of clinicians (nurses and doctors at both control and intervention hospitals)







Knowledge translation - Interventions

Improved care by additional 14.1%

JAMA Pediatrics | Original Investigation

Effectiveness of Targeted Interventions on Treatment of Infants With Bronchiolitis A Randomized Clinical Trial

Libby Haskell, MN; Emma J. Tavender, PhD; Catherine L. Wilson, MPH; Sharon O'Brien, BNurs; Franz E. Babl, MD; Meredith L. Borland, MBBS; Elizabeth Cotterell, MPH; Rachel Schembri, PhD; Francesca Orsini, MSc; Nicolette Sheridan, PhD; David W. Johnson, MD; Ed Oakley, MBBS; Stuart R. Dalziel, PhD; for the PREDICT Network

Guidelines improved care by 12%

Survey questions addressed previously identified factors influencing bronchiolitis management from six domains from the Theoretical Domains Framework (qualitative work):

- 1. Knowledge
- 2. Skills
- 3. Beliefs about consequences
- 4. Social / professional role and identity
- 5. Environmental context and resources
- 6. Social influences



	Intervention		Control	
	Baseline n=493	Post-intervention n=495	Baseline n=503	Post-intervention n=467
Female	348 (71%)	352 (71%)	362 (72%)	336 (72%)
Time in profession > 10 yrs	219 (44%)	256 (52%)	188 (37%)	231 (50%)
Nurse	247 (50%)	249 (50%)	257 (51%)	243 (52%)
Enrolled Nurse	6 (1%)	7 (2%)	14 (3%)	19 (4%)
Registered nurse	183 (37%)	179 (36%)	179 (35%)	154 (33%)
Senior nursing	39 (8%)	46 (9%)	49 (10%)	53 (11%)
Advanced role	16 (3%)	16 (3%)	14 (3%)	17 (4%)



	Intervention		Control	
	Baseline n=493	Post-intervention n=495	Baseline n=503	Post-intervention n=467
Female	348 (71%)	352 (71%)	362 (72%)	336 (72%)
Time in profession > 10 yrs	219 (44%)	256 (52%)	188 (37%)	231 (50%)
Nurse	247 (50%)	249 (50%)	257 (51%)	243 (52%)
Enrolled Nurse	6 (1%)	7 (2%)	14 (3%)	19 (4%)
Registered nurse	183 (37%)	179 (36%)	179 (35%)	154 (33%)
Senior nursing	39 (8%)	46 (9%)	49 (10%)	53 (11%)
Advanced role	16 (3%)	16 (3%)	14 (3%)	17 (4%)



	Intervention		Control	
	Baseline n=493	Post-intervention n=495	Baseline n=503	Post-intervention n=467
Female	348 (71%)	352 (71%)	362 (72%)	336 (72%)
Time in profession > 10 yrs	219 (44%)	256 (52%)	188 (37%)	231 (50%)
Nurse	247 (50%)	249 (50%)	257 (51%)	243 (52%)
Enrolled Nurse	6 (1%)	7 (2%)	14 (3%)	19 (4%)
Registered nurse	183 (37%)	179 (36%)	179 (35%)	154 (33%)
Senior nursing	39 (8%)	46 (9%)	49 (10%)	53 (11%)
Advanced role	16 (3%)	16 (3%)	14 (3%)	17 (4%)



	Intervention		Control	
	Baseline n=493	Post-intervention n=495	Baseline n=503	Post-intervention n=467
Female	348 (71%)	352 (71%)	362 (72%)	336 (72%)
Time in profession > 10 yrs	219 (44%)	256 (52%)	188 (37%)	231 (50%)
Nurse	247 (50%)	249 (50%)	257 (51%)	243 (52%)
Enrolled Nurse	6 (1%)	7 (2%)	14 (3%)	19 (4%)
Registered nurse	183 (37%)	179 (36%)	179 (35%)	154 (33%)
Senior nursing	39 (8%)	46 (9%)	49 (10%)	53 (11%)
Advanced role	16 (3%)	16 (3%)	14 (3%)	17 (4%)





- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment



- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment

Question	Forest plot
I feel comfortable explaining to parents/caregivers the expected course of bronchiolitis and its management (Strongly agree)	
I have received enough training to feel confident in caring for infants with bronchiolitis (Strongly agree)	
I am aware of the content and recommendations of the Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline ^{1,5} (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is having a chest x-ray (Strongly agree)	

- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment

Question	Forest plot
I feel comfortable explaining to parents/caregivers the expected course of bronchiolitis and its management (Strongly agree)	
I have received enough training to feel confident in caring for infants with bronchiolitis (Strongly agree)	
I am aware of the content and recommendations of the Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline ^{1,5} (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is having a chest x-ray (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is prescribed glucocorticoids (Strongly agree)	

- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment

Question	Forest plot
I feel comfortable explaining to parents/caregivers the expected course of bronchiolitis and its management (Strongly agree)	
I have received enough training to feel confident in caring for infants with bronchiolitis (Strongly agree)	
I am aware of the content and recommendations of the Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline ^{1,5} (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is having a chest x-ray (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is prescribed glucocorticoids (Strongly agree)	
I believe there is no clinical benefit in giving salbutamol to infants with bronchiolitis and there is risk of potential harm (Strongly agree)	

- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment

Question	Forest plot
I feel comfortable explaining to parents/caregivers the expected course of bronchiolitis and its management (Strongly agree)	
I have received enough training to feel confident in caring for infants with bronchiolitis (Strongly agree)	
I am aware of the content and recommendations of the Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline ^{1,5} (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is having a chest x-ray (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is prescribed glucocorticoids (Strongly agree)	
I believe there is no clinical benefit in giving salbutamol to infants with bronchiolitis and there is risk of potential harm (Strongly agree)	
I believe there is no harm to the infant with bronchiolitis if they have a chest x-ray (Strongly disagree)	

- Black No baseline adjustment
- Blue Baseline adjustment

Question	Forest plot
I feel comfortable explaining to parents/caregivers the expected course of bronchiolitis and its management (Strongly agree)	
I have received enough training to feel confident in caring for infants with bronchiolitis (Strongly agree)	
I am aware of the content and recommendations of the Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline ^{1,5} (Strongly agree)	=
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is having a chest x-ray (Strongly agree)	
I feel it is my role to question my medical colleagues as to why an infant with bronchiolitis is prescribed glucocorticoids (Strongly agree)	
I believe there is no clinical benefit in giving salbutamol to infants with bronchiolitis and there is risk of potential harm (Strongly agree)	
I believe there is no harm to the infant with bronchiolitis if they have a chest x-ray (Strongly disagree)	

Black – No baseline adjustment

Blue – Baseline adjustment

What about sustainability of change?

• Understanding how and why evidence-based practices are sustained remains unclear

• Sustainability studies are rare





What about sustainability of change?

- KT sustainability study (mixed methods)
 - Sustainability of practice change
 - Sustainment of intervention use

 20 sites back on board; data collection and interviews completed





Future directions

- Australasian Bronchiolitis Guideline release 2024
- Widespread roll-out of revised intervention package
 - Online support with implementation
 - Auditing and benchmarking
 - Particular interest in regional / rural / remote



Conclusions





- Managing bronchiolitis well is important
- Targeted interventions can change factors influencing non-evidence-based bronchiolitis care
- Nurses are in a great position to effect change



THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND Te Whare Wananga o Tamaki Makaurau NEW ZEALAND



Thank you



