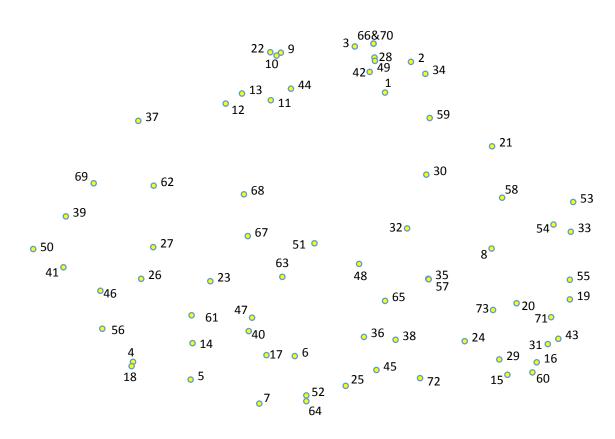
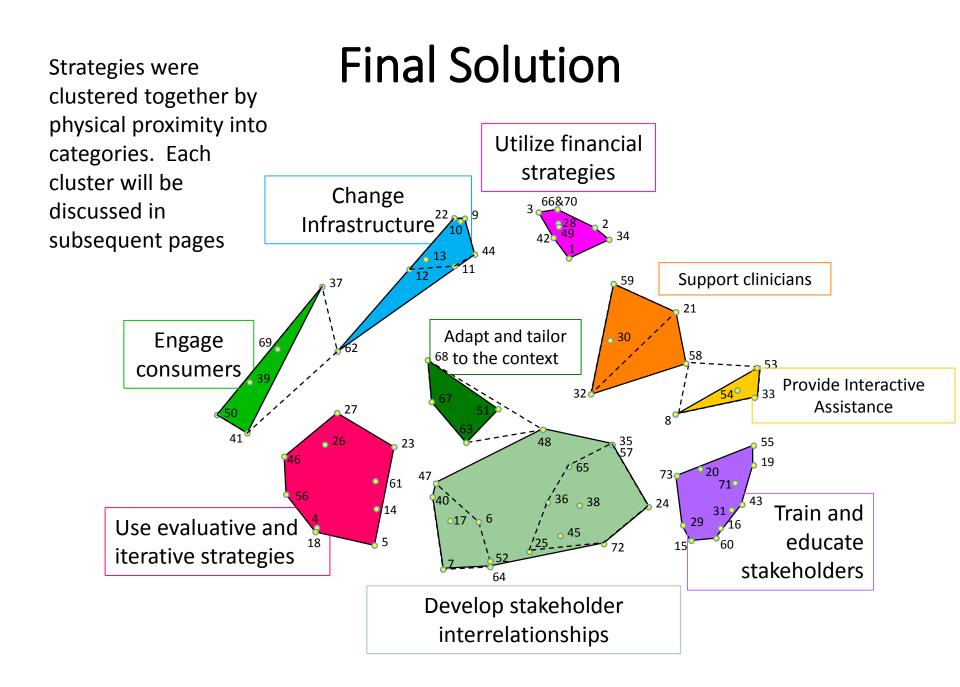
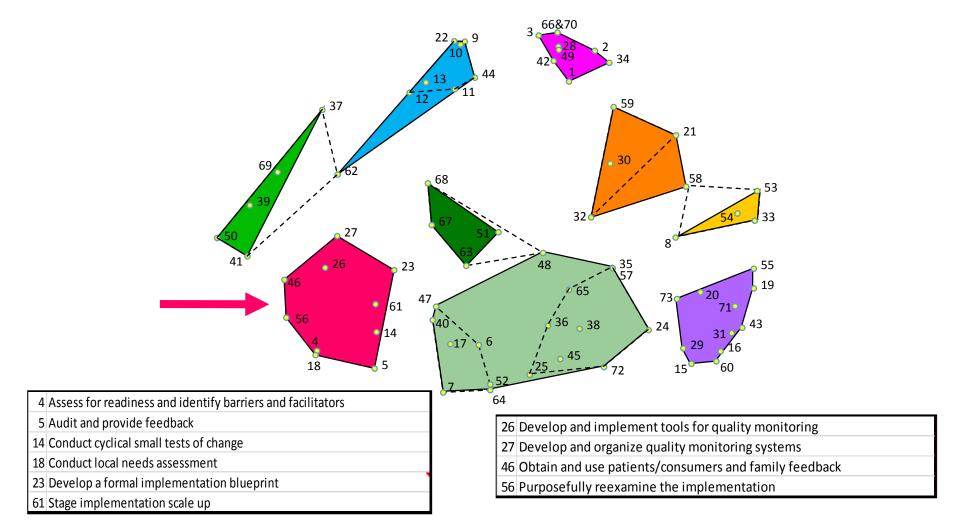
Point Map

Strategies commonly sorted together as similar are physically closer to one another in the graphic below.



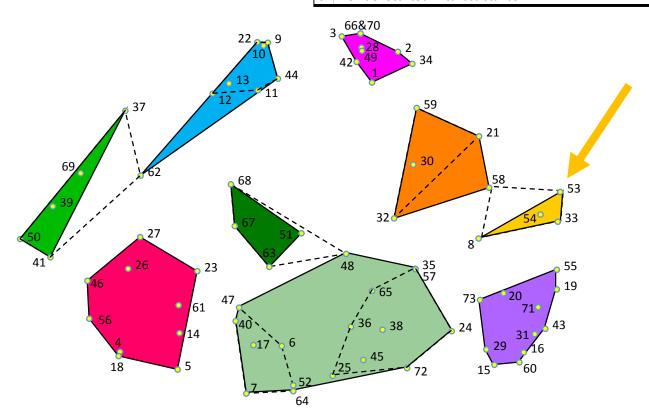


Use Evaluative and Iterative Strategies

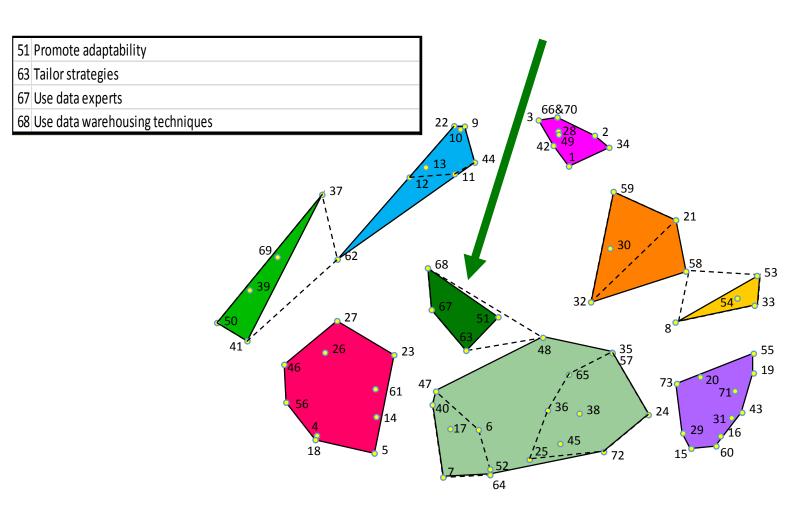


Provide Interactive Assistance

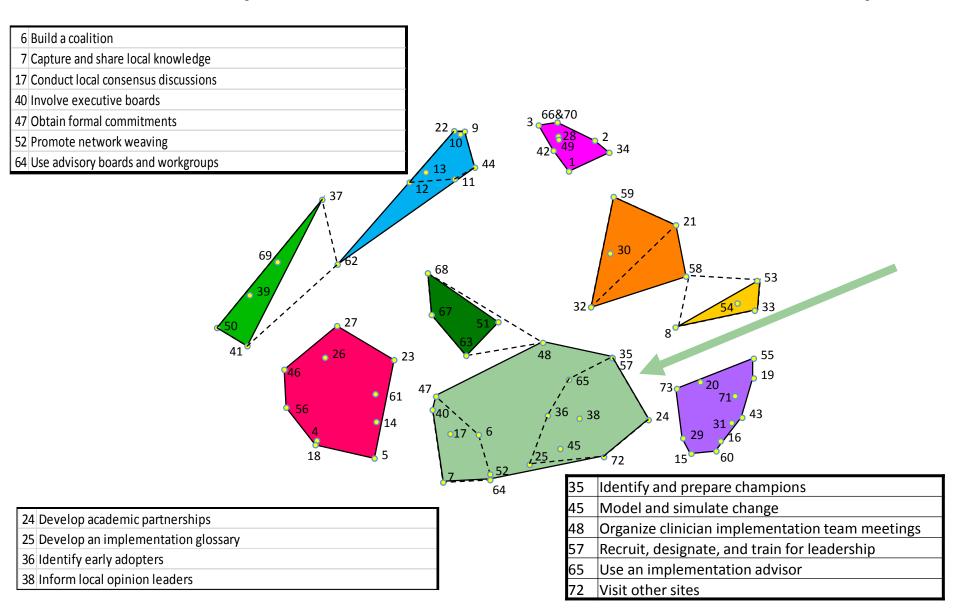
- 8 Centralize technical assistance
- 33 Facilitation
- 53 Provide clinical supervision
- 54 Provide local technical assistance



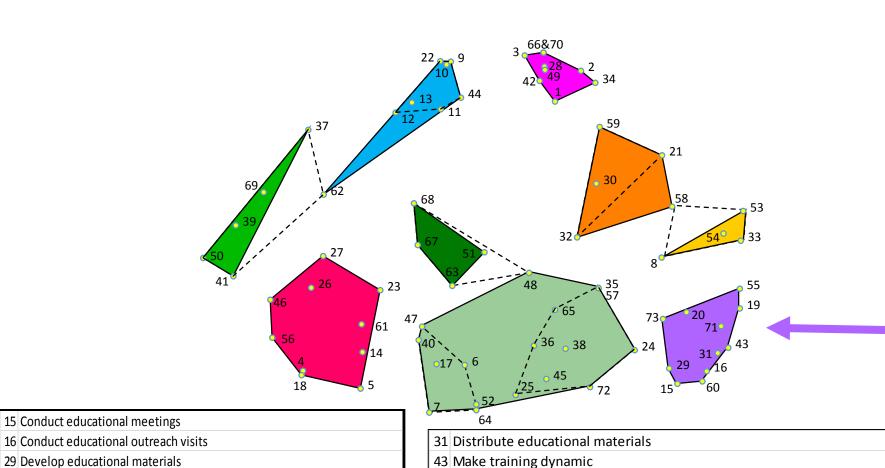
Adapt and Tailor to the Context



Develop Stakeholder Interrelationships



Train and Educate Stakeholders



55 Provide ongoing consultation

71 Use train-the-trainer strategies

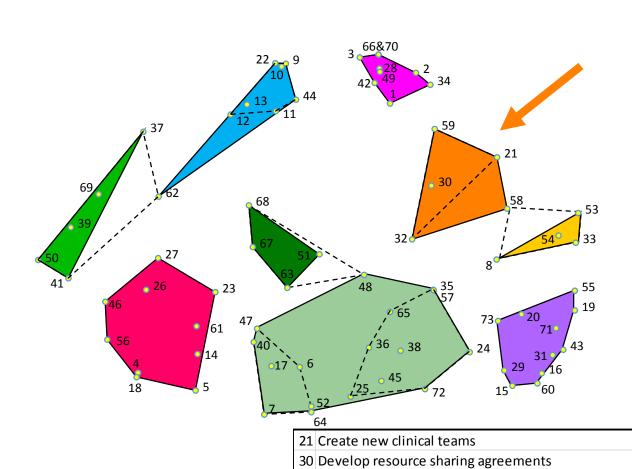
73 Work with educational institutions

60 Shadow other experts

19 Conduct ongoing training

20 Create a learning collaborative

Support Clinicians

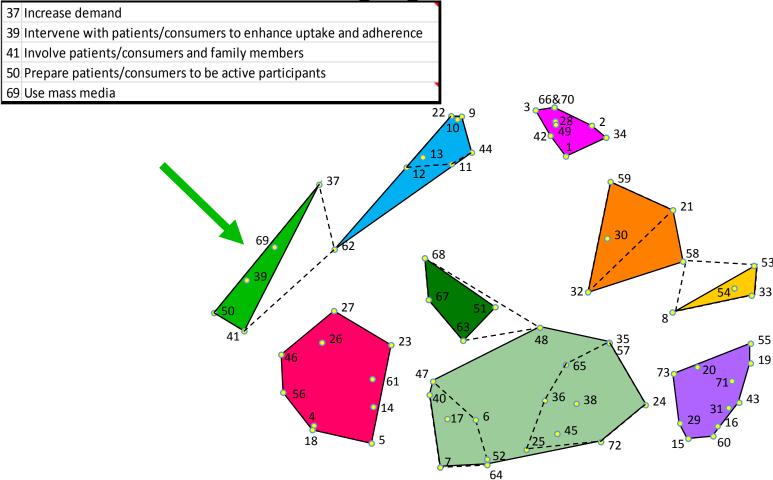


32 Facilitate relay of clinical data to providers

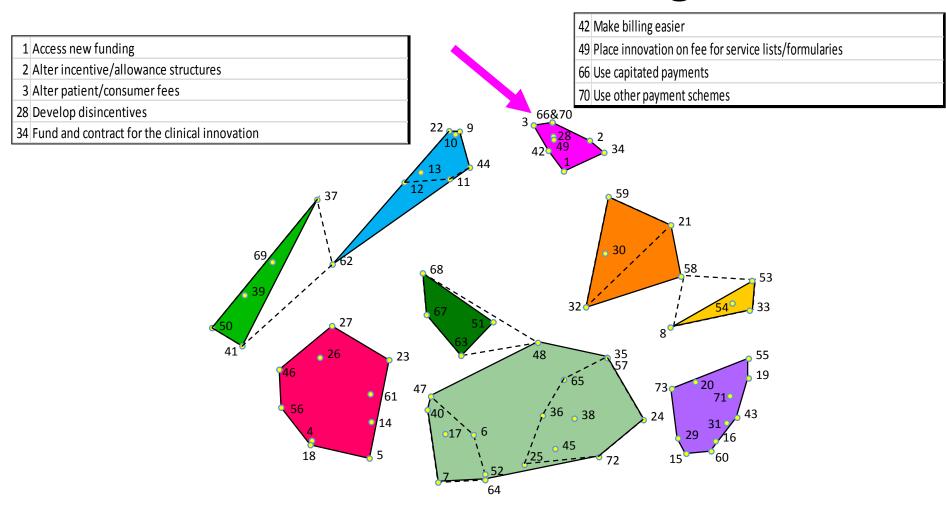
58 Remind clinicians

59 Revise professional roles

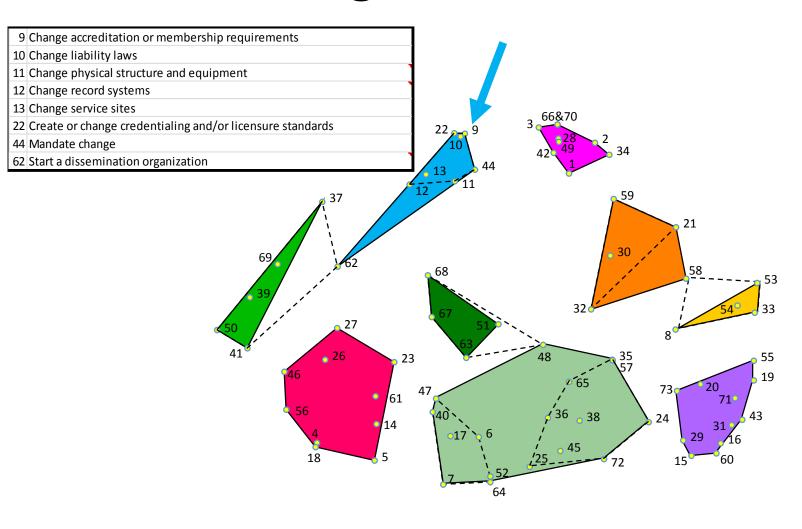
Engage Consumers



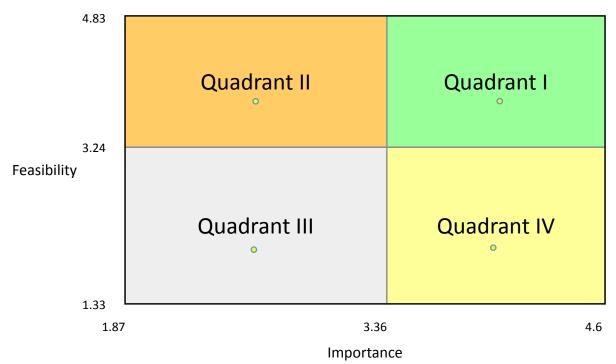
Utilize Financial Strategies



Change Infrastructure



Go Zone Overview



Rating Scale Anchors	
1	Relatively unimportant Not at all feasible
2	Somewhat important Somewhat feasible
3	Moderately important Moderately feasible
4	Very important Very feasible
5	Extremely important Extremely feasible

Note. The range of the x and y axes reflect the range of mean values obtained for all 73 of the discrete implementation strategies for each of the rating scales. The plot is divided into quadrants on the basis of the overall mean values for each of the rating scales. Different means are calculated for each identifying the quadrants of each of the plots where only from the ratings of the strategies that compose the cluster under analysis (above the divisions reflect the means for all 73 strategies). Strategies falling in Quadrant I fall above the mean for both the importance and the feasibility ratings. Thus, these strategies are those where there was highest consensus regarding their relative high importance and feasibility. Conversely, Quadrant III reflects the strategies where there was consensus regarding their relative low importance and feasibility. Quadrants II and IV reflect strategies that were relatively high in feasibility or importance, respectively, but low on the other rating scale.

15. Conduct educational meetings 16. Conduct educational outreach 20. Create a learning collaborative 24. Develop academic partnerships 25. Develop an implementation 40. Involve executive boards 58. Remind clinicians 60. Shadow other experts 65. Use an implementation 71. Use train-the-trainer strategies

72. Visit other sites

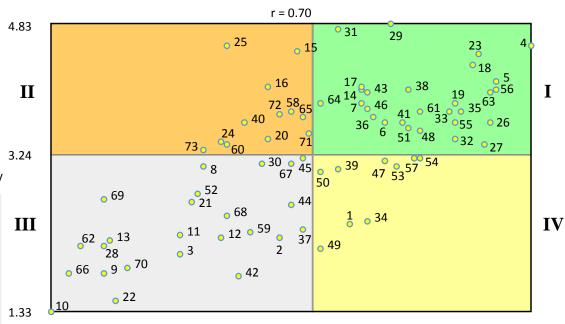
institutions

73. Work with educational

Feasibility

- 2. Alter incentive/allowance structures
- 3. Alter patient/consumer fees
- 8. Centralize technical assistance
- 9. Change accreditation or
- membership requirements
- 10. Change liability laws
- 11. Change physical structure and equipment
- 12. Change record systems
- 13. Change service sites
- 21. Create new clinical teams
- 22. Create or change credentialing
- and/or licensure standards
- 28. Develop disincentives
- 30. Develop resource sharing
- agreements
- 37. Increase demand
- 42. Make billing easier 44. Mandate change
- 45. Model and simulate change
- 52. Promote network weaving
- 59. Revise professional roles
- 62. Start a dissemination organization
- 66. Use capitated payments
- 67. Use data experts
- 68. Use data warehousing techniques
- 69. Use mass media
- 70. Use other payment schemes

Go Zone-All



1.87 3.36 4.6

Importance

- 1. Access new funding
- 34. Fund and contract for the clinical innovation
- 39. Intervene with patients/consumers to enhance uptake and adherence
- 47. Obtain formal commitments
- 49. Place innovation on fee for service
- lists/formularies
- 50. Prepare patients/consumers to be active participants
- 53. Provide clinical supervision
- 54. Provide local technical assistance
- 57. Recruit, designate, and train for leadership

- 4. Assess for readiness and identify barriers and facilitators 5. Audit and provide feedback
- 6. Build a coalition
- 7. Capture and share local knowledge
- 14. Conduct cyclical small tests of change
- 17. Conduct local consensus discussions
- 18. Conduct local needs assessment
- 19. Conduct ongoing training
- 23. Develop a formal implementation blueprint
- 26. Develop and implement tools for quality monitoring
- 27. Develop and organize quality monitoring systems
- 29. Develop educational materials
- 31. Distribute educational materials
- 32. Facilitate relay of clinical data to providers
- 33. Facilitation
- 35. Identify and prepare champions
- 36. Identify early adopters
- 38. Inform local opinion leaders
- 41. Involve patients/consumers and family members
- 43. Make training dynamic
- 46. Obtain and use patients/consumers and family feedback
- 48. Organize clinician implementation team meetings
- 51. Promote adaptability
- 55. Provide ongoing consultation
- 56. Purposefully reexamine the implementation
- 61. Stage implementation scale up
- 63. Tailor strategies
- 64. Use advisory boards and workgroups

Relative Ratings by Cluster

