

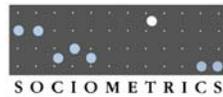
Fidelity and Adaptation Challenges in Replication and Going to Scale

*NIH Conference on Understanding & Reducing Health Disparities:
Contributions from the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Oct. 23-24, 2006*

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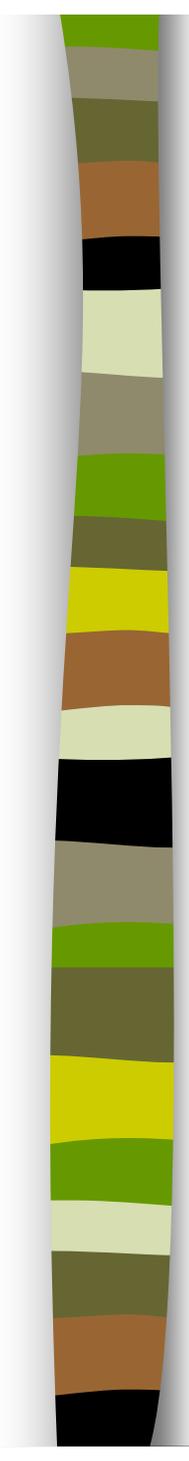
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Background

- Behavioral and Social Teen Pregnancy and Youth/Adult STI/HIV Prevention
 - Type I Translation Research
 - Basic research on determinants of risk behavior
 - Intervention development
 - Efficacy testing
 - Type II Translation Research
 - Effectiveness testing
 - Dissemination/scale-up



Key Challenge in Moving from Type I to Type II

- *Fidelity vs. adaptation*: Preserving what it was about the original program that made it efficacious, while making appropriate adaptations to new, practitioner-controlled contexts.



The Ideal Scenario

- Select a program already shown through rigorous evaluation to have positive outcomes with a very similar population, and implement in accordance with the original efficacy study.

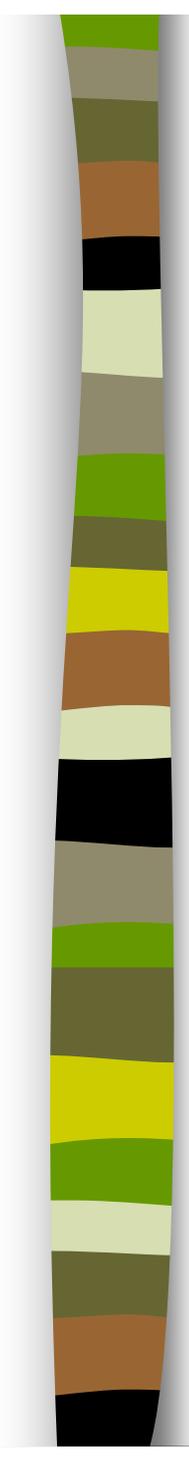
(Kirby, 2001; National Campaign, 2006)



The Common Reality

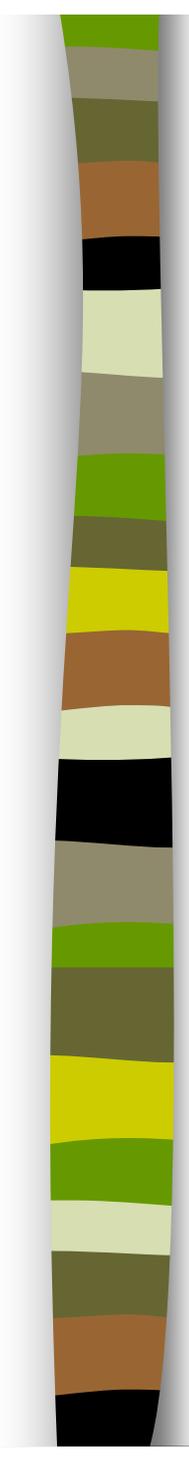
- Different target population needs/assets
- Different community context
- Limited agency resources
- Limited practitioner understanding of program theory
- Desire for program “ownership”

(Gandelman & Rietmeijer, 2004; Gordon et al., 2005; McKleroy et al., 2006; Solomon et al., 2006; Stanton et al., 2005)



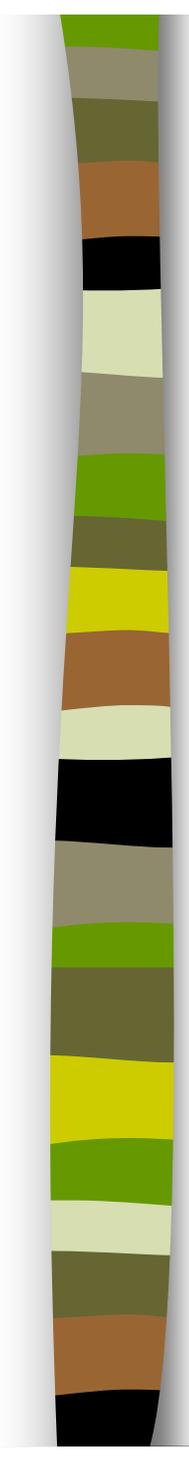
Promoting Fidelity

- Journal articles do not provide sufficient information to replicate a program with fidelity.
- Sociometrics' *program archives* (collections of replication kits) help bridge the Type I-Type II translation gap and promote fidelity to the original intervention by making efficacious programs' implementation and evaluation materials widely available to practitioners.



Archive Procedures

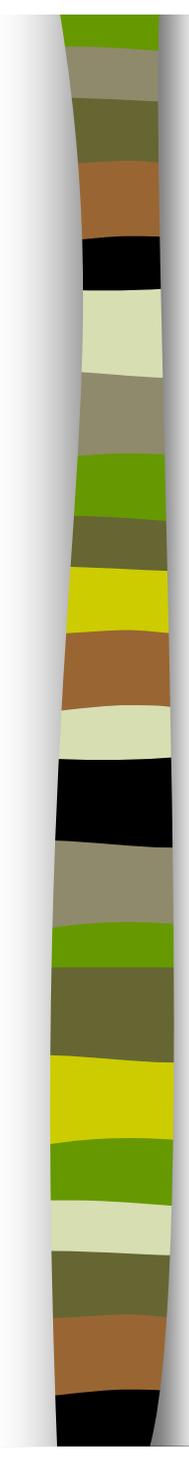
- Establish national panel of scientist-experts
- Develop criteria for program inclusion
- Develop list of candidate programs
- Develop briefing materials
- Select programs (by expert panel)
- Acquire and archive programs
 - User's Guide
 - Program Materials
 - Evaluation Materials
- Review/approve package (by original developer)
- Field test initial program packages



Sociometrics' PASHA

- Program Archive on Sexuality, Health and Adolescence- PASHA (www.socio.com/pasha.htm)
 - Funders: NICHD, OPA, CDC
 - Empirically-validated behavioral primary and secondary teen pregnancy and youth STI/HIV prevention programs
 - Currently 56 programs selected by Panel for inclusion
 - Publicly available from PASHA: 35
 - Publicly available elsewhere: 12
 - PASHA acquisition pending: 5
 - Not publicly available: 4
 - New programs added regularly under a current contract with NICHD

(Card, 2001; Card et al., 1996; Card et al., in press)



Sociometrics' HAPPA

- HIV/AIDS Prevention Program Archive- HAPPA (www.socio.com/happa.htm)
 - Funder: NIAID
 - Empirically-validated behavioral primary HIV prevention programs for adults
 - 20 programs selected by Panel for inclusion
 - Publicly available from HAPPA: 11
 - Publicly available elsewhere: 8
 - Not publicly available: 1
 - Soon to be added under a new NIAID grant:
 - Newly adult primary prevention programs
 - Adult secondary prevention programs
 - A compendium of effective *structural* interventions

(Card, 2001; Card et al., 2001)

Diffusion Format 1: Box



Diffusion Format 2: Digitized PDF

Macromedia Flash Player 8
File View Control Help

How to Begin

The SiSTA Project: A peer-led program to prevent HIV infection among African-American young adult women

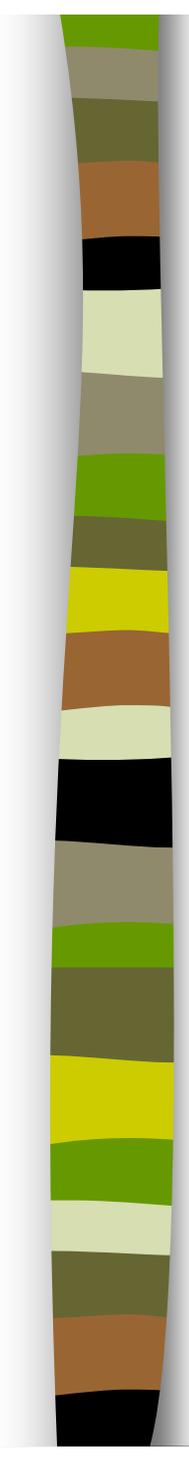
Your digital program package includes the following:
(click on any title to open the document in a new window)

-  **Photocopy Master**
-  **Print for your reference**
-  **Print & Bind 1 Copy**
-  **Will be mailed to you**
-  **Refer to first page for printing guidelines (for most, print 1 set per participant)**

[Printer-friendly version](#)

Questions? Call 800-846-3475

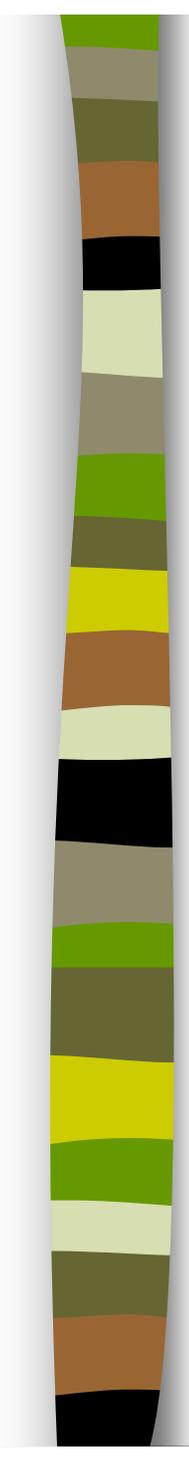
-  **User's Guide for The SiSTA Project** (29 pages)
-  **Facilitator's Manual** (115 pages)
-  **"It's Like This..." videotape**
- Program Materials*
-  **Session 1: Ethnic/Gender Pride** (7 pages)
-  **Session 2: HIV/AIDS Education** (31 pages)
-  **Session 3: Assertiveness Skills Training** (10 pages)
-  **Session 4: Behavioral Self-Management Training** (11 pgs)
-  **Session 5: Coping Skills** (8 pages)
- Evaluation Resources*
-  **Original Evaluation Instrument** (42 pages)
-  **HAPPA Evaluation Assistance Kit** (122 pages)
-  **HAPPA Evaluation Questionnaire** (14 pages)
-  **HAPPA Process Evaluation for The SiSTA Project** (15 pgs)



Refinement of the Concept of “Fidelity”: Core Components

- Recent focus in the literature on *fidelity to core components*, which may be defined by:
 - Underlying formal theory
 - Components shown through experimental research to be responsible for efficacy
 - Original program developer’s or evaluator’s experience with the program

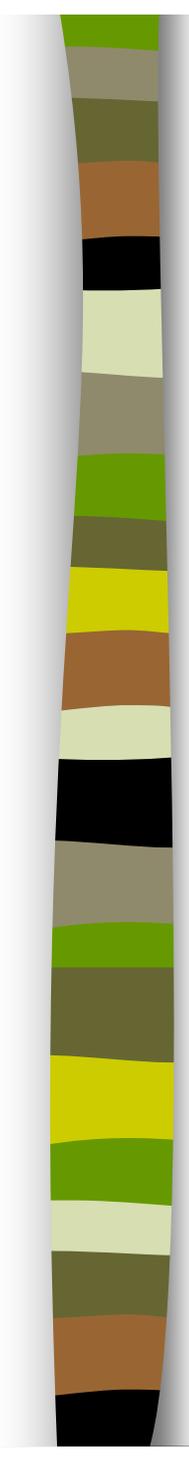
(Kelly et al., 2000; McKleroy et al., 2006; Solomon et al., 2006)



Importance of Adaptation

- May result in equal or even superior program effects (as compared to those of the efficacy study).
 - Can reduce *mismatches* between the program objectives, activities, and materials, on the one hand, and the needs, assets, and values of the new context (target population, implementing agency, community) on the other.
 - Can respond to the *dynamic nature* of influences on risk behavior, including social and cultural norms.

(Castro et al., 2004; Kennedy et al., 2000; Malow et al., 2001; Solomon et al., 2006)

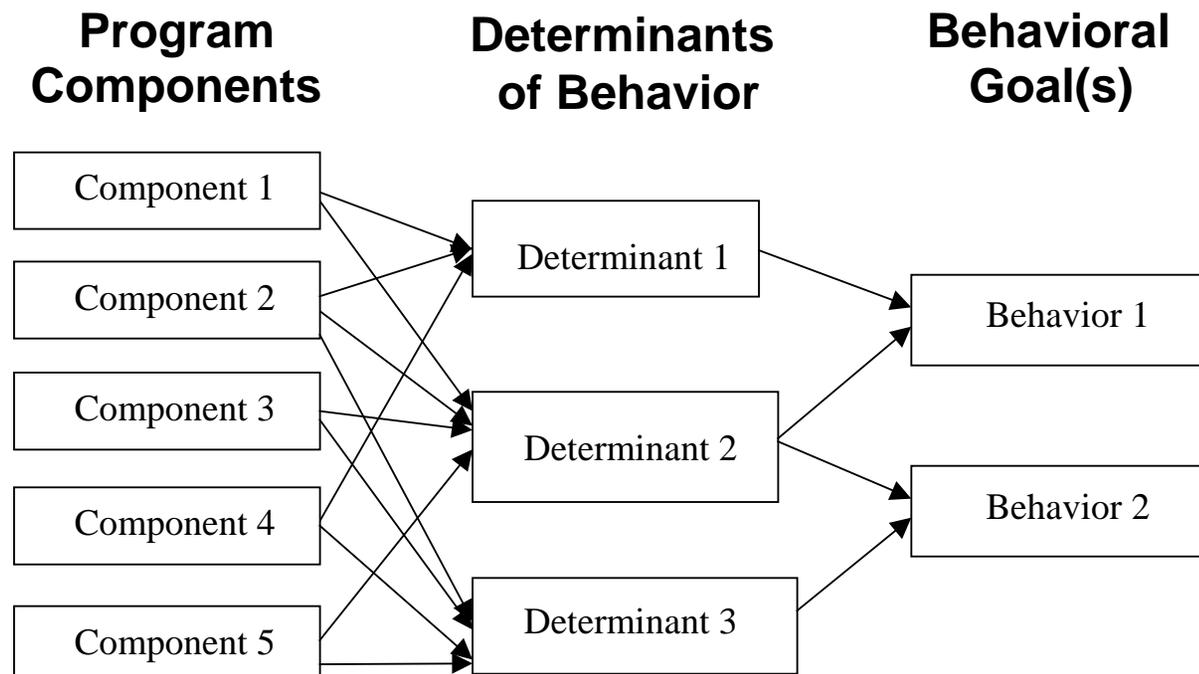


Research-Based Fidelity/Adaptation Guidelines

- Understand target population, agency, and community needs and assets.
- Select the program that best matches that context.
- Identify and retain fidelity to core program components.
- If necessary, systematically adapt the program; reduce mismatches between the program and new setting by using a logic modeling process.
- Document the adaptation process and evaluate the process and outcomes of the adapted program as implemented.

(Solomon et al., 2006)

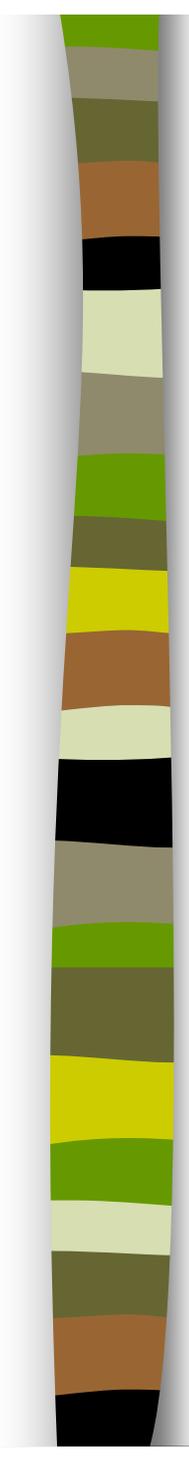
Logic Model Template





Empowering Service Providers

- In most instances of replication, researchers are involved minimally or not at all.
- Service providers' replication efforts would benefit greatly from tools that can support appropriate fidelity and adaptation.



Sociometrics' Adaptation-Related Tools for Practitioners

- Currently under development with NIAID funding:
 - *Tools for Developing Culturally Competent HIV Prevention Programs* (web-based)
 - *Tailored Adaptation Toolkit* (hardcopy & PDF) for each HAPPA program package
 - *Stand-Alone Adaptation Toolkit* (hardcopy & PDF) for use with any empirically-validated HIV prevention program
- To be developed with new NCMHD funding:
 - *HIV Prevention Professional Institute*, a set of training courses (web- and CD-ROM-based)

Tools for Developing CC HIV Prevention Programs

The screenshot shows a website interface with a purple header and a light purple background. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with a dark purple background and white text. The menu items are: Home, Introduction, Planning Toolbox, Implementation Toolbox, Evaluation Toolbox, and Glossary. The main content area has a purple header with the text 'Tools for Building Culturally Competent HIV Prevention Programs' and a 'sociometrics' logo. Below the header are three images: a young man, a red HIV awareness ribbon, and a couple. Below these images is the text: 'Science-based, practitioner-focused resources to support effective, culturally competent HIV prevention programming'. At the bottom of the main content area are three more images: a family, two young men, and a woman's face. Below these images is the text: 'Information for New Users'.

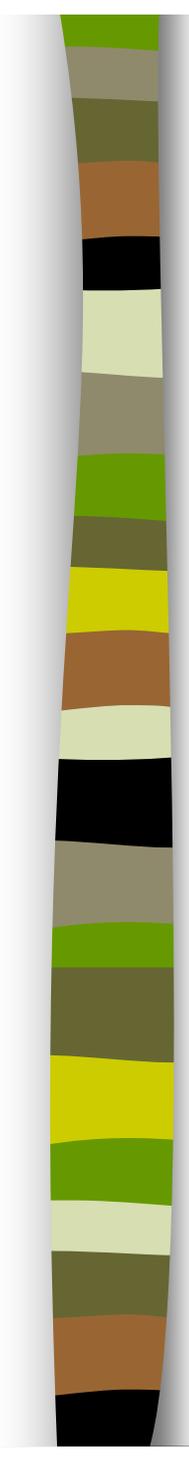
Tools for Building Culturally Competent HIV Prevention Programs

sociometrics

Home
Introduction
Planning Toolbox
Implementation Toolbox
Evaluation Toolbox
Glossary

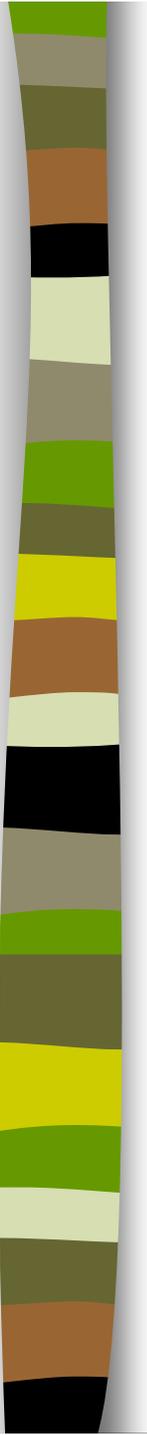
Science-based, practitioner-focused resources to support effective, culturally competent HIV prevention programming

Information for New Users



Looking to the Future

- What components or elements of specific programs are responsible for positive outcomes?
- What additional practitioner-focused tools can support successful replication in real-world contexts?
- How can *new media programs* (i.e., interactive web-, CD-ROM-, and DVD-based programs) be best designed to:
 - Promote fidelity to core components?
 - Permit tailoring to target population needs?



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