

BACKGROUND

- Disease transmission can be avoided by adopting a set of measures, including standard precautions and transmission based precautions (TBP). However, there are adverse events that have been related to the use of TBP.
- Aiming to minimize the occurrence of these events, in a previous study a guide was developed with the purpose of support health professionals when dealing with patient education in TBP¹.
- Engaging patients has the potential to promote a safe environment. The patient can contribute to the diagnosis, participate in treatment and decide on therapies applied, as the autonomy of the individual must be understood as a value².
- However, is still a gap **what would be the best implementation process for this guide at large scale.**
- The implementation of an intervention may be different, depending on the context in which it occurred, so the identification of barriers and facilitators can contribute to the implementation process.

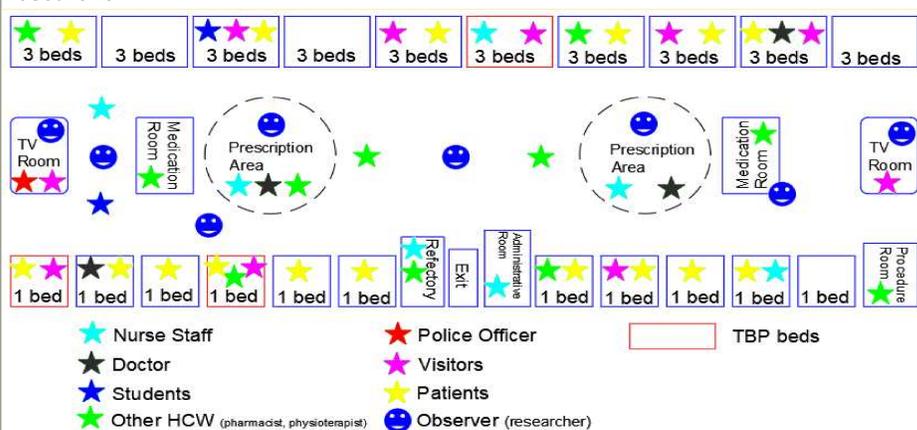
PURPOSE

- Identify barrier and facilitators to implement the educational guide for TBP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Qualitative research - non-participant observation.
- Setting: University Hospital, São Paulo, Brazil. Medical and surgical ward and Healthcare Associated Infection control service (HAI's).
- A field diary was used to record researcher's impressions of the context during the observation performed.
- Ten observation moments were performed with an average of 2 hours for each moment. (Figure 1)
- Data emerging from the observation analysis were classified according CFIR model (Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research), with focus on the domains "individuals" and "inner settings". (Table 1)
- The "individual" domain refers to the: belief about the change, how these individuals are capable of change, relationship with the institution, and other personal factors such as: tolerance, intellectual abilities, motivation, values².
- The "inner setting" domain is composed of characteristics of the physical environment, structure and size, the network and communication between individuals. By the institutional culture, the ability of the context to attribute changes and the accepting of the individuals about the change².

Figure 1. Summary of the moments where the individuals were observed by the researcher



REFERENCES

1. Juskevicius LF, Padoveze MC. Specific Precautions for avoiding microorganism transmission: development and validation of an educational guide. *Cogitare Enferm.* 2016; 21(4): 01-10.
2. Damschroder LJ et al. Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. *Implementation Science.* 2009; 4:50.

RESULTS

Table 1. Summary of context assessment in a hospital environment according to domains of "individuals" and "inner setting". São Paulo, Brazil, 2018

Domain & Construct	Inner setting
Structural Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The environment was overall calm, without excess of people and rare situations of clinical emergency. ✓ Often rooms were designated for patients requiring TBP, mainly due to colonization / infection by multi-resistant microorganisms.
Networks & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The environment has spaces for collective interaction including multi-professionals, patients, visitors and police officers. ✓ Effective communication occurs poorly, and suggests that professionals takes for granted that everyone knows what should be done. ✓ Patient education is not standardized or planned and discussed among the healthcare professional team.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are many standardized processes that favor the adoption of prevention measures. ✓ There are frequent in-service trainings. ✓ The frequent presence of students and researchers, which may be a favorable element for the permeability of professionals to innovations in care practices.
Implementation climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HAI service offers routinely training for hand hygiene and reminders of infection prevention. ✓ The available environmental structure is overall favorable to the adherence to HAI prevention measures. ✓ HAI service provide feedback about rates and targets for infection prevention. ✓ Work processes are possibly influenced by excessive workload (for lack of staff).
Readiness for Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The leaders demonstrated interest in controlling and preventing disease transmission in the wards. ✓ There are protocols for most technical procedures, but not for effective communication. Therefore, the work processes do not ensure the effective communication between HCW's and patients.
Domain & Construct	Characteristics of individuals
Knowledge & Beliefs about the innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The actors interacting in the inner setting are diversified. (police officers, HCW's, students, visitors) ✓ Overall, prevention measures are adopted by HCW's. However, it was observed that there are still failures. Mainly regarding hand hygiene and adequate use of TBP. This also can affect the way the patient perceive the TBP. ✓ There no was observed behavior among professionals to alert and to correct failures in prevention measures when they occur.
Other personal attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As promoters (or potential promoters) of interventions, nurses, nursing supervisors, and member of HAI service, have the power to implement improvements in the work process regarding effective communication, but may or may not priorities it due to other competing priorities.

CONCLUSIONS

- The context presents several barriers, such as problems with the institutional climate, work overload and lack of protocols for effective communication.
- The use of CFIR model ensures that the barriers and facilitators that emerged from the observation were categorized systematically, allowing the use to adapt the intervention to be implemented.
- It seems that the evaluation of complex contexts can influence the implementation process.