



## Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire

### Pragmatic Testing and Content Validity Data

#### *Summary of Pragmatic properties*

The Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire had an overall **objective pragmatic score** of **15** out of **20**. According to this objective pragmatic assessment, the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire’s strengths include being available in the public domain, having acceptable language, not requiring training for administration, and having less than 50 items. The Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire lost scores because interpretation of the total score is not clearly outlined.

Based on two RNAO stakeholders, the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire was rated **2.5** out of **4** for **likelihood to use**. The Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire has an overall **stakeholder facing assessments** score of **16** out of **24**.

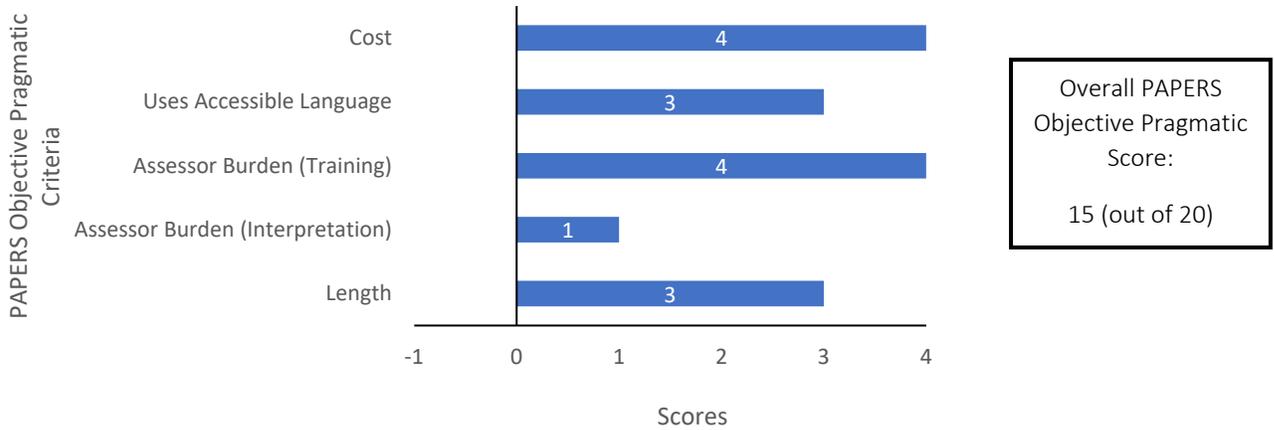
### Tool Pragmatic Properties

Tools were assessed for pragmatic properties with the PAPERS tool (Stanick et al. 2019); a validated tool for measuring a tool’s acceptability, ease of use, appropriateness, and usefulness. Objective pragmatic properties were assessed by two research assistants independently and with consensus for each tool. Stakeholder facing pragmatic properties were assessed independently by at least two stakeholders (e.g., champions) for each tool. A mean score was calculated from participants’ responses for each of the stakeholder facing PAPERS survey questions.

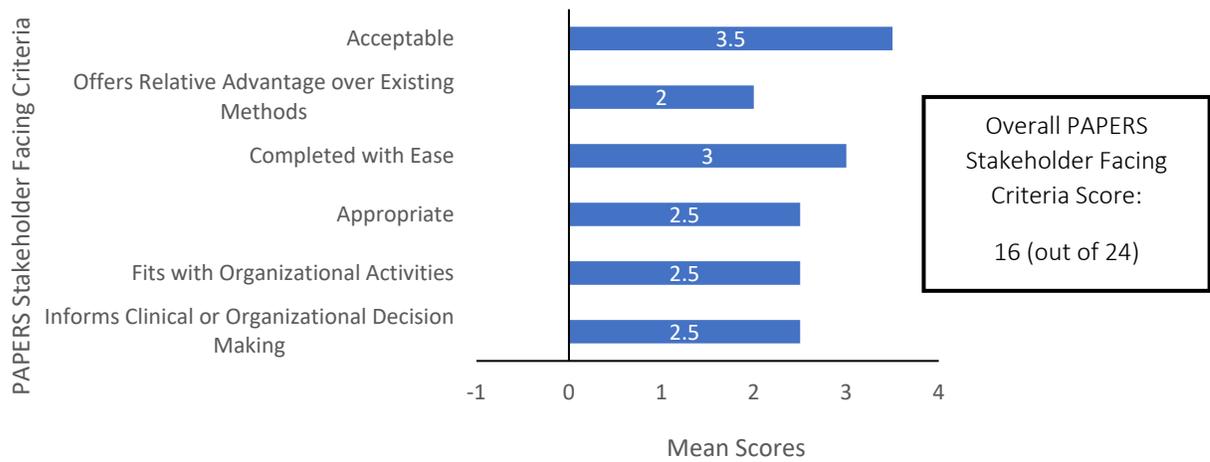
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*PAPERS Objective Pragmatic Criteria - Scoring details below*

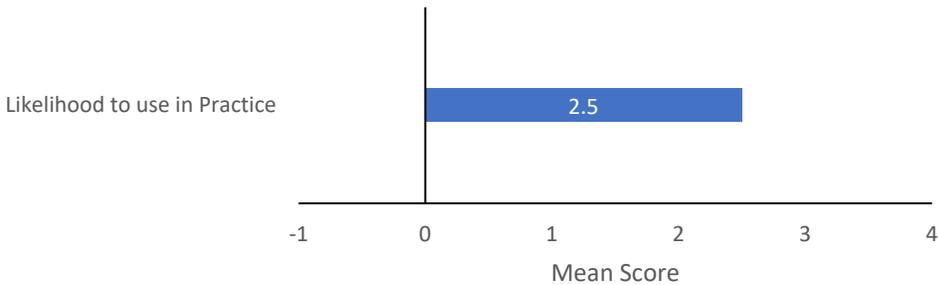


*PAPERs Stakeholder Facing Criteria (n =2 stakeholders - Scoring details below)*





Likelihood to Use the Tool in Practice (n = 2 stakeholders). Click [here](#) for Scoring details.



## Content Validity

### Summary of Content Validity

According to our assessment using an adapted version of a checklist by Mokkink et al. (2010), the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire has evidence of content validity.

Content validity refers to the degree to which the content of the tool is an adequate reflection of the construct being measured. In the case of the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire this refers to the extent that individuals can use the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire to assess barriers/facilitators to knowledge use, monitor knowledge use, and the sustainability of knowledge use by assessing the following eight domains:

- Background information
- Determinants of guideline use
- Enablers and Barriers
- Learning Style

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| General Requirements  | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Was there an assessment of whether all items refer aspects of the construct to be measured?  | X   |    |
| 2. Was there an assessment of whether all items are relevant for the study population? (e.g., age, gender, disease characteristics, country, setting)       | X   |    |
| 3. Was there an assessment of whether all items are relevant for the purpose of the measurement instrument? (discriminative, evaluative, and/or predictive) | X   |    |
| 4. Was there an assessment of whether all items together comprehensively reflect the construct to be measured?  | X   |    |

Adapted from: Mokkink, L.B., Terwee, C.B., Knol, D.L., Stratford, P.W., Alonso, J., Patrick, D.L., Bouter, L.M. and De Vet, H.C. (2010). The COSMIN checklist for evaluating the methodological quality of studies on measurement properties: a clarification of its content. *BMC medical research methodology*, 10(1), 1-8.

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### Content Validity Requirement 1:

- A team of seven individuals who were part of the Guidelines International Network Implementation Working group conducted multiple studies to develop the Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire (Gagliardi, 2019):
  - Firstly, they conducted a systematic review of the literature to construct a framework of the determinants (barriers and facilitators) of innovation and guideline use. The resulting framework consisted of 25 unique determinants.
  - Secondly, the tool developers performed a systematic review of existing instruments that measures determinants to guideline use. This systematic review included 178 questionnaires.
  - Thirdly, the questions from the 178 questionnaires were mapped according to the 25 determinants in the synthesized framework.
  - The tool developers iteratively constructed, selected, and refined items that they perceived to be the single best question that reflects each of the 25 determinants of guideline use.



#### Content Validity Requirement 2:

- The tool developers consisted of seven member of the Guideline International Network Implementation Working Group and represented six countries: Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Two out of the seven of the tool development team are clinicians. The tool developers were experts in health services research, guideline development, the process of implementation, and in the conduct of systematic reviews (Gagliardi, 2019).

#### Content Validity Requirement 3:

- The tool developers tabulated and mapped items from 178 existing questionnaires evaluating determinants to guideline use. Each tool developer independently selected one or two items that they believed best represented each determinant. Consensus was achieved between tool developers through discussion. Once consensus was achieved, the tool developers collaboratively and iteratively refined the wording of each item. They discussed possible overlap between questions or when it was needed to further differentiate concepts within a question (Gagliardi, 2019).

#### Content Validity Requirement 4:

- The Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire was informed by a framework representing 25 determinants of guideline use and by 178 existing questionnaires that evaluate guideline use. The tool developers constructed new questions for determinants that have not previously been well examined in existing questionnaires. After the tool developers established consensus on the best items that represented each determinant, they refined the questionnaire by improving the wording, or by adding or deleting items or determinants (Gagliardi, 2019)

#### Limitations:

- There is no obvious or reported limitations pertaining to the methods conducted by the tool developers in evaluating content validity.



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## References

- Gagliardi, A. R., Armstrong, M. J., Bernhardsson, S., Fleuren, M., Pardo-Hernandez, H., Vernooij, R., Willson, M., & Guidelines International Network Implementation Working Group (2019). The Clinician Guideline Determinants Questionnaire was developed and validated to support tailored implementation planning. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, *113*, 129–136
- Mokkink, L.B., Terwee, C.B., Knol, D.L., Stratford, P.W., Alonso, J., Patrick, D.L., Bouter, L.M. and De Vet, H.C. (2010). The COSMIN checklist for evaluating the methodological quality of studies on measurement properties: a clarification of its content. *BMC medical research methodology*, *10*(1), 1-8.
- Stanick, C. F., Halko, H. M., Nolen, E. A., Powell, B. J., Dorsey, C. N., Mettert, K. D., Weiner, B. J., Barwick, M., Wolfenden, L., Damschroder, L. J., & Lewis, C. C. (2019, Nov 20). Pragmatic measures for implementation research: development of the Psychometric and Pragmatic Evidence Rating Scale (PAPERS). *Translational Behavioral Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/tbm/ibz164>