

# LEADING CHANGE TOOLKIT™

TO HELP CHANGE AGENTS AND  
CHANGE TEAMS MAKE LASTING  
IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH CARE

## Developing Evidence Based Practice Questionnaire (DEBP) questionnaire

### Pragmatic Testing and Content Validity Data

#### *Summary of Pragmatic properties*

The DEBP tool had an overall **objective pragmatic score** of **14** out of **20**. According to this objective pragmatic assessment, the DEBP strengths include being available in the public domain, having acceptable language, not requiring training for administration, and having less than 50 items. The DEBP tool lost scores because interpretation of the total score is not clearly outlined.

Based on two RNAO stakeholders, the DEBP tool was rated **2.5** out of **4** for **likelihood to use**. The DEBP tool has an overall **stakeholder facing assessments** score of **14** out of **24**.

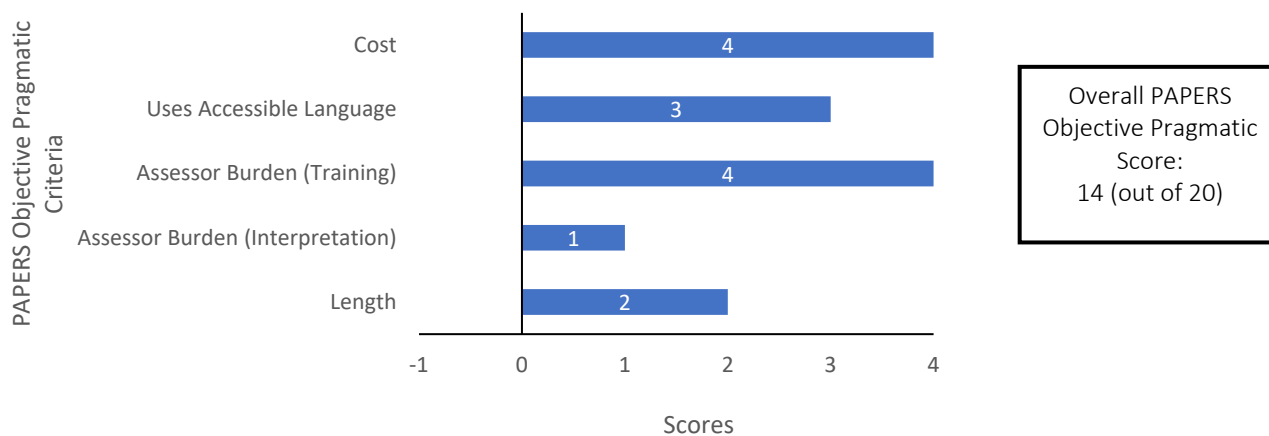
#### **Tool Pragmatic Properties**

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.

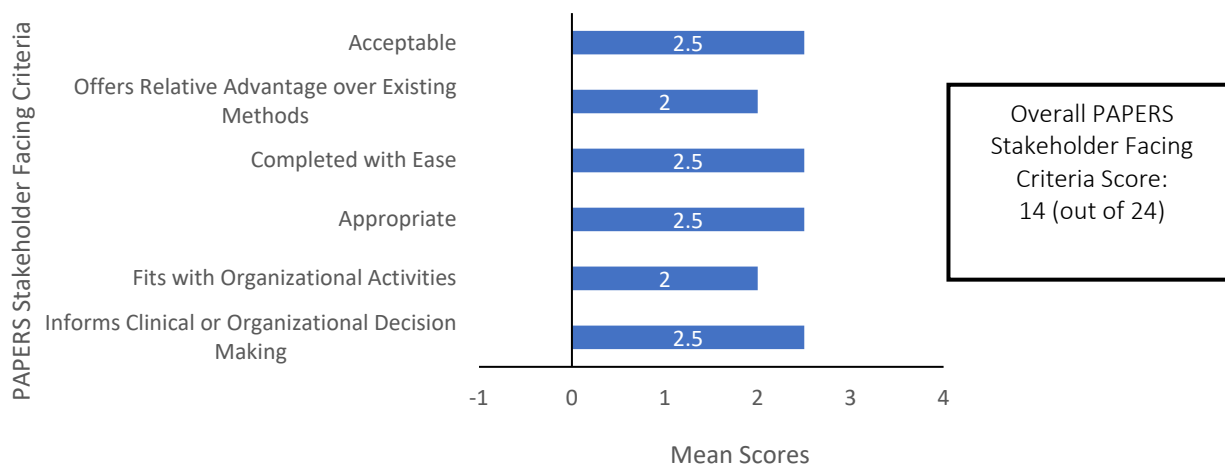
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*PAPERS Objective Pragmatic Criteria - Scoring details below*



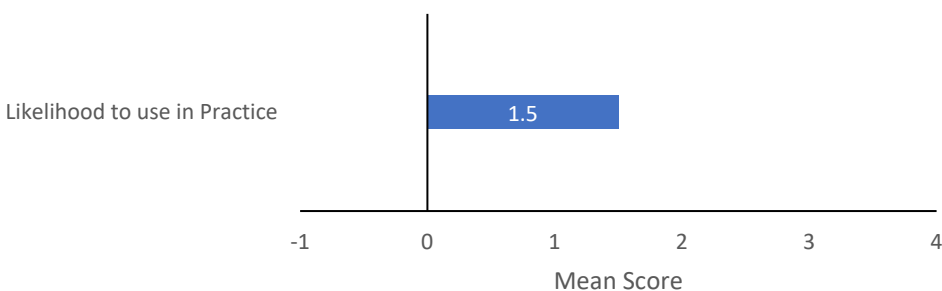
*PAPERs Stakeholder Facing Criteria (n = 2 stakeholders) - Scoring details below*



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*Likelihood to Use the Tool in Practice (n = 2 stakeholders) - Scoring details below*



## Content Validity

### *Summary of Content Validity*

- According to our assessment using an adapted version of a checklist by Mokkink et al. (2010), the DEBP tool has evidence of content validity.

Content validity refers to degree to which the content of the tool is an adequate reflection of the construct being measured. In the case of the Developing Evidence Based Practice Questionnaire (DEBP), this refers to the extent that knowledge users can use the tool to assess barriers/facilitators to knowledge use and monitor knowledge use through evaluating the following sections:

- Bases of practice knowledge
- Barriers to finding and reviewing evidence
- Barriers to changing practice on the basis of evidence
- Facilitation and support in changing practice
- Skills in findings and reviewing evidence

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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.

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

#### Content Validity Requirement 1:

- The DEBP is partly composed of adapted of questions from an existing validated questionnaire that examines evidence-based practice (Estabrooks, 1998; Funk et al., 1991) and was validated by four experts in community health nursing (Gerrish, 2007).

#### Content Validity Requirement 2:

- Content validity was examined by a panel of four experts in community health nursing, which led to some modifications (e.g., addition of additional items); these changes were piloted with five community health nurses and further revisions was not required. However, the authors did not assess content validity of items in different sections of the questionnaire in different settings or for different healthcare professionals (Gerrish, 2007).

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## Content Validity Requirement 3:

- It is unclear from the development paper whether an assessment was completed to determine whether all the items are relevant to the purpose of the tool.

## Content Validity Requirement 4:

- According to the validation study, the authors identified 10 key factors of evidence-based practice present in the DEBP (Gerrish, 2007).

## Limitations

- The limitation of the development paper was the low response rate and the potential for response bias, as the authors stated that individuals who are more interested in evidence-based practice were more likely to participate in their study. Further, the authors stated that the DEBP needs to be modified to address the technological advancements and increased used of protocols in nursing practice that occurred in the last decade (Gerrish, 2007).

## References

- Estabrooks, C. A. (1998). Will evidence-based nursing practice make practice perfect? *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research Archive*, 15-36.
- Funk S.G., Champagne M.T., Wiese R.A. & Tornquist E.M. (1991). The Barriers to Research Utilization Scale. *Applied Nursing Research* 4, 39–45.
- Gerrish, K., Ashworth, P., Lacey, A., Bailey, J., Cooke, J., Kendall, S., & McNeilly, E. (2007). Factors influencing the development of evidence-based practice: a research tool. *Journal of advanced nursing*, 57(3), 328-338.
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