

Call for Papers on Implementation Science in Pediatric Health Care

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No one needs a reminder of the cost to taxpayers and consumers for health care each year, both here in the United States and abroad. Legislators and taxpayers are also concerned about the return on investment in health care research, and whether this investment is furthering or even hindering the effort to achieve 3 objectives that are frequently in conflict with each other: improving quality, access, and cost-effectiveness.

Much evidence has accumulated over the last couple of decades that the time between accumulation of evidence that an intervention or therapy does or does not work and its incorporation or removal from practice is measured in years if not decades. Simply implementing what we know works and desisting from what we know does not would have an enormous impact on health and health care. Investigators, clinicians, administrators, and government agencies have learned that the translation of evidence to policy and practice is far from simple and never assured. A new field of inquiry, implementation science, has developed that recognizes and addresses the multitude of gaps that impede evidence-based interventions from producing optimal health outcomes. These knowledge and practice gaps include:

- “Research-to-program” gaps, which exist when research evidence is not adequately or appropriately considered and integrated in the development of health outcomes.
- “Research-to-policy” gaps, which exist when research evidence is not adequately or appropriately considered and integrated in the development of health policy.

Implementation science is the study of methods to promote the integration of research findings and evidence into health care policy and practice. It seeks to understand the behavior of health care professionals and other stakeholders as a key variable in the sustainable uptake, adoption, and implementation of evidence-based practice. It also examines system is-

ues for barriers to implementation and new methods to overcome these. A newer component of this science is starting to focus on deimplementation, the discontinuance of things proven not to be effective or safe.

JAMA Pediatrics will devote an entire issue in spring 2015 to implementation science research in child health, both in the United States and abroad, in high-resource as well as low- and middle-resource countries. As pediatric care becomes increasingly focused on children, adolescents, and young adults with chronic illness, who account for the largest part of our health care expenditures, our hospital beds, and our specialty care, implementation research for these children and adolescents is of particular interest. Research on how to implement evidence-based practice is needed at all levels of care: the intensive care unit, the emergency department, the wards, the clinic, the home, and sites in the community including schools and neighborhoods. Implementation can be in all forms: from practice to policy.

We are interested in rigorous studies that test hypotheses about methods to close these gaps, to translate research in those steps between efficacy trials and population health. This will include randomized clinical trials including cluster randomized clinical trials, adaptive research designs, carefully conducted time series analyses, longitudinal studies, interrupted time series, and qualitative research. We are interested as well in cost-effectiveness analyses and systematic reviews on the most effective strategies to change professional behavior; create informed, activated consumers; and guide the behavior of administrators and health care organizations and policy makers.

Manuscripts submitted before October 2014 will have the best chance of acceptance. Full details on submission and author guidelines are available at <http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com>.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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