# IRLM Quick Reference Guide

## Determinants

- **Factors that might prevent or enable improvements (barriers & facilitators)**. May act as moderators, effect modifiers, or mediators, indicating they are links in a chain of causal mechanisms.

## Intervention Characteristics

- Intervention source; Evidence strength and quality; Relative advantage; Adaptability; Trialability; Complexity; Design quality and packaging; Cost

## Inner Setting

- Structural characteristics; Networks and communication; Culture; Implementation climate; Readiness for implementation

## Outer Setting

- Patient needs and resources; Cosmopolitanism; Peer pressure; External policies and incentives

## Characteristics of Individuals

- Knowledge/beliefs about intervention; Individual stage of change; Self-efficacy; Individual identification with the organization; Other attributes

## Process

- Engaging; Planning; Executing; Reflecting and Evaluating

## Implementation Strategies

- **Interventions on the system to increase adoption of evidence-based innovations into usual care**.
  
  A theory- or logic-driven connection should link an implementation strategy to (a) the barriers it will attempt to overcome and/or (b) the facilitators it will attempt to leverage.

## Mechanisms

- Processes or events through which an implementation strategy operates to affect desired implementation outcomes (Lewis et al. 2018)

  **Types**

  1. Plan; Educate; Finance; Restructure; Quality management; Policy context (Powell et al., 2012; Bunger et al., 2017)
  2. Engage consumers; Evaluate; Change infrastructure; Stakeholder interrelationships; Financial strategies; Clinician support; Interactive assistance; Train and educate; Adapt (Powell et al., 2015; Waltz et al., 2015)

  Strategies should be specified by the following characteristics:
  
  - Actor; Action; Action target; Temporality; Dose; Outcome affected; Justification for use (Proctor et al., 2013)

## Outcomes

- The effects of deliberate actions to implement an EBI.

  **Types**

  1. Reach; Adoption; Implementation; Maintenance (RE-AIM; Glasgow et al., 1999)
  2. Acceptability; Adoption; Appropriateness; Cost; Feasibility; Penetration; Fidelity; Sustainability (Proctor et al., 2011)
  3. Speed and Quantity (Chamberlain, Brown, & Saldana, 2011)

  Some potential mechanisms:
  
  1. Altering the status of a determinant.
  2. Changing the behavior or attitude of an implementer (i.e., a proximal outcome that precedes an implementation outcome)

  **Note.** Although mediation analysis can be informative, mediators identified statistically are not necessarily mechanistic.

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Smith, J.D., Li, D., & Raftery, M.R. (2020)