The JBI Model of Evidence-based Healthcare: The concept of evidence

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Evidence-based Practice

evidence, context, client preference judgement
Global Health

Evidence-based Practice
- evidence
- context
- client preference
- judgement
What is “evidence”

- “Research” and “evidence” are words that are value laden and differently understood
Evidence is…

• ‘…the available facts, circumstances etc supporting or otherwise a belief, proposition etc or indicating whether a thing is true or valid…’

Pearsall and Trumble 1995
Or…

• “…any statement, record, testimony which tends to prove the existence of a fact in issue”

Nygh and Butt 1997, p435
International Journal of Evidence Based Healthcare. 3:207-215
The FAME Scale
The Evidence Interests of Clinicians
What questions do clinicians need answers to?
What is the problem?

How does it work?

Is it more important for some people than others?

Does doing this cost more than?

Is it acceptable to do this?

What works best for adult males?

Will the politicians support it?

Does it work?

How do I get support for this from policy makers?
…a wide range of questions surrounding the decisions they make, including (but not limited to) ‘does it work?’
… is it…

- Feasible?
- Appropriate?
- Meaningful?
- Effective?
Feasibility

Feasibility is the extent to which an activity is practical and practicable. Clinical feasibility is about whether or not an activity or intervention is physically, culturally or financially practical or possible within a given context.

Appropriateness

Appropriateness is the extent to which an intervention or activity fits with or is apt in a situation. Clinical appropriateness is about how an activity or intervention relates to the cultural or ethical context in which care is given.

Meaningfulness

Meaningfulness refers to the meanings patients associate with an intervention or activity as a result of their experience of it. Meaningfulness relates to the personal experience, opinions, values, thoughts, beliefs, and interpretations of patients or clients.

Effectiveness (Effects)

Effectiveness is the extent to which an intervention, when used appropriately, achieves the intended effect. Clinical effectiveness is about the relationship between an intervention and clinical or health outcomes.

Sources of evidence for clinicians include:

- The findings of quantitative research
- The findings of qualitative research
- Available statistics/metrics
- The opinions of experts
- Public/professional discourses
- Experience/anecdote

They are essentially pluralistic in this regard.