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# Using Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research to Investigate Facilitators and Barriers to Implementing Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention among Primary Care Physicians and Nurses in Hong Kong, China: A Mixed-Method Study

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## Introduction

- Alcohol screening and brief intervention (SBI) is an evidenced-based intervention recommended by the World Health Organization to be implemented in primary care settings to intervene against heavy drinking.
- However, no study looked at the actual implementation in primary care settings in China.
- This study aimed to investigate the facilitators and barriers to SBI implementation among primary care physicians and nurses in the public and private sectors in Hong Kong, China..

## Results

Among participants of the survey, 34% and 22% had ever screened alcohol consumption and offered brief intervention in the past year..

- Facilitators and barriers to SBI implementation identified by the survey echoed most of the qualitative findings.
- Barriers to implementation included doubts about the efficacy of SBI, perceiving SBI to be complex, time-consuming, of low priority for the organization, and lack of policy support.
- Participants who perceived a lack of knowledge, self-efficacy, or planning to perform SBI were also less likely to do so.
- Availability of referral services for alcohol-related problems was found to be a facilitator.

Subgroup analysis revealed some unique factors for the type of sector, physicians and nurses.

## Methods

This is a mixed-method study guided by the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)

### Participants

#### Inclusion criteria:

- Physicians and nurses working in the primary care settings
- Public and private sector
- Full-time and part-time employed

#### Exclusion criteria:

- Physician interns or student nurses were excluded

### Data collection

- For the qualitative study, semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted
- Based on the qualitative findings, a cross-sectional survey was developed and conducted

### Data analysis

- Directed content analysis was employed for the interview data
- For the quantitative study, using provision of SBI to any patients in the last year as the dependent variable (DV), the associations between the independent variables of interest (e.g., CFIR constructs) and the DV were then obtained by binary logistic regression

## Conclusions

- There was a significant gap between the actual implementation and what was recommended for SBI in Hong Kong, China.
- The CFIR is a useful framework to understand the facilitators and barriers of SBI implementation and to inform the formulation of implementation intervention.