

From Evidence to Action Online Health Planners' Toolkit

The Online Health Planners' Toolkit is located on the WRHA Intranet and is not accessible from outside of the organization. These screen shots demonstrate the format of this tool.

Screen Shot 1: Homepage of WRHA Intranet Health Planners Toolkit

INSITE
THE WRHA INTRANET

SEARCH GO

Wednesday, September 9, 2009

[Insite](#) > [Research & Evaluation](#) > [Health Planners Toolkit](#)

[Corporate Services](#)

[Disaster Management](#)

[Regional Security](#)

[Manitoba eHealth](#)

[Finance](#)

[Health Information](#)

[Human Resources](#)

[Patient Safety](#)

[Programs](#)

[Project Management Office](#)

[Quality & Accreditation](#)

What is Evidence in Health Care?

An effective and ethical priority setting process should be informed by evidence. It should reflect the ethical principles of equity, transparency, accountability and reasonableness.

What is evidence?

Evidence is information that comes closest to the facts of a matter. Findings of high quality, methodologically appropriate research are the strongest and most accurate evidence. However, because research is often incomplete and sometimes contradictory or unavailable, other sources of evidence are often necessary supplements to research (Adapted from CHSRF).

Not all information is quality evidence:

Both the quality of the evidence and its applicability to a specific situation must be considered. Three important questions to use in this process are:

1. Is it relevant to the purpose?
2. Is it credible or trustworthy?
3. Is it sufficient to draw conclusions or to act on?

Good evidence includes more than numerical data or quantitative research. If only quantitative research is used to make decisions, this eliminates many other appropriate sources of data, such as good qualitative research, and places decision-making about currently under-resourced areas at a disadvantage. The table on pages 6 and 7, outlines good sources of evidence and their potential for health planning. Poorer sources of evidence should be avoided.

Evidence-informed approaches recognize that, in addition to research findings, there are other legitimate factors affecting decisions making – these include values, resource availability, political judgment, and professional judgment. Other legitimate and useful sources of evidence may be client/family experience, results of community consultations and locally produced evidence such as

Index to Health Planners Toolkit

[About](#)

[What is Health Evidence?](#)

[Pre-Screening Criteria](#)

[Review Criteria](#)

▶ [Health Burden](#)

▶ [Health Gain](#)

▶ [Access](#)

▶ [Appropriateness](#)

▶ [Consultation](#)

▶ [Innovation & Partnership](#)

▶ [Evaluation](#)

▶ [Additional Resources](#)

Screen Shot 2: About the Health Planners Toolkit

[Corporate Services](#)

[Disaster Management](#)

[Regional Security](#)

[Manitoba eHealth](#)

[Finance](#)

[Health Information](#)

[Human Resources](#)

[Patient Safety](#)

[Programs](#)

[Project Management Office](#)


[Quality & Accreditation](#)

[Research & Evaluation](#)

[Insite](#) > [Research & Evaluation](#) > [Health Planners Toolkit](#)

About the Health Planners Toolkit

The WRHA's draft priority setting criteria were developed by the Resource Allocation Committee to provide a framework to guide decisions related to setting priorities for health care planning in the region. The criteria were developed based on prior consultations with the WRHA Community Health Advisory Councils (CHACs) and other work done in Canada related to priority setting. The criteria are divided into pre-screening criteria, which consider the alignment of the proposal with WRHA and provincial goals and strategic directions and review criteria that will be used to rank submissions and determine priorities.



This user's guide has been developed to help in the preparation of submissions. The user's guide:

- Provides further understanding of each criteria
- Includes a glossary of relevant terms
- Provides guidance on the evidence that could be used to support each criteria
- Is a companion to the on-line Health Planners Toolkit which will help you to find appropriate evidence.

[Priority Setting Criteria Guide \(PDF\)](#)

Senior decision makers will review the submissions, and priorities will be determined using these criteria.

An effective and ethical priority setting process should be informed by evidence. It should reflect the ethical principles of equity, transparency, accountability and reasonableness. Evidence is not limited to published research. It also includes the experiences of patients and families, clinical experience, context-specific evidence such as evaluations and quality

Index to Health Planners Toolkit

[About](#)

[What is Health Evidence?](#)

[Pre-Screening Criteria](#)

Review Criteria

▶ [Health Burden](#)

▶ [Health Gain](#)

▶ [Access](#)

▶ [Appropriateness](#)

▶ [Consultation](#)

▶ [Innovation & Partnership](#)

▶ [Evaluation](#)

▶ [Additional Resources](#)

Screen Shot 3: Review Criteria Health Burden

[Corporate Services](#)

[Disaster Management](#)

[Regional Security](#)

[Manitoba eHealth](#)

[Finance](#)

[Health Information](#)

[Human Resources](#)

[Patient Safety](#)

[Programs](#)

[Project Management Office](#)

[Quality & Accreditation](#)

[Research & Evaluation](#)

[Insite](#) > [Research & Evaluation](#) > [Health Planners Toolkit](#)

REVIEW CRITERIA

Health Burden – The importance of the problem

Overview:
In this section, clearly state what problem your initiative is meant to address. Health burden describes the impact that an illness or health condition has both on the individual and at the level of the community.

For clinical initiatives, indicators such as incidence, prevalence, life expectancy and quality of life may capture health burden at the community or the individual level. These are only examples and you do not have to include all of them. Non-clinical initiatives will need to determine the best way to describe and provide evidence to support the problem they are addressing.

A bibliography of health burden resources and links to Health Sciences Libraries services is available

Action – Clinical Initiatives:

a. Clearly state the problem that this submission addresses.

b. The [resources](#) found in the Health Burden section of the Health Planner's Toolkit will help you to find evidence such as incidence, prevalence, life expectancy, and quality of life.

Provide regional statistics if you are able to, but national or provincial statistics may also be used if these are not available. If some groups are particularly impacted, provide evidence to support this. If you are able to, you may also want to include projected incidence and prevalence, to demonstrate that this is a growing or emerging issue.

Index to Health Planners Toolkit

[About](#)

[What is Health Evidence?](#)

[Pre-Screening Criteria](#)

Review Criteria

▶ [Health Burden](#)

▶ [Health Gain](#)

▶ [Access](#)

▶ [Appropriateness](#)

▶ [Consultation](#)

▶ [Innovation & Partnership](#)

▶ [Evaluation](#)

▶ [Additional Resources](#)