

Infrastructure Working Group

Co-Leads:

Nicki Gill

Sheila Cruikshank

Infrastructure Working Group Members

- Deanna Hembroff
- Louise Holmes
- Margaret McLaughlin
- Colleen Hawes
- Alan McNabb
- Quinn Danyluk
- Zoubida Duff
- Peter Riben

IWG Process

- 2 face to face meetings with IWG
- 2 tele-conferences with IWG
- Steering Committee meetings X 2
- engaged consultant

IWVG Goals and Objectives

- advance the development of the Provincial Infection Control Network by creating a representative, responsive and transparent organizational structure.

IWVG Goals and Objectives

- design a structure for PICNet that enables it to be the thread that ties infection control practice together in the province of BC

Work Plan

- Network Design Elements
- Clinical and Research Network Review
- Canadian Jurisdictional Review

So you want to be a network?

Network Model: which relies on voluntary participation, collegiality and trust as the mechanism of co-ordination

Network Design Elements

The term “network” is used to refer to a combination of persons, usually dispersed over a number of geographically separate sites, with appropriate communication technology.

Types of Network

1. Informal networks, which are numerous and come and go, but play a very significant role in the creation of knowledge
2. Information networks, such as university library networks, which provide access to information but do not create new knowledge

Types of Networks

3. Open networks, which have a well-defined theme, exist to undertake research and generate knowledge, have formal constitutions, and have invitation-based participation

4. Development networks, which have a well-defined theme and carefully chosen criteria for participation, exist to create knowledge and accelerate the application of that knowledge, and have a formal constitution and tight governance

Knowledge Networks

Open networks and development networks can be regarded as *formal knowledge networks* .

Knowledge Networks

Formal Knowledge Networks
engage in 3 types of activities.

Knowledge Networks

1. *Collaborative research, investigation and information exchange*: the systematic investigation of the target issue or problem, conducted jointly by two or more members of the network, or by an individual member with significant consultation with other members

Knowledge Networks

- 2. Engage with stakeholders:*
moving the research into policy and action, through improved communications and interactions with those who are in a position to put the research to use.

Knowledge Networks

- 3. Network management:* setting up and running the operating structure necessary to build the relationships among the participants in order to strengthen the research, communications and engagement processes of individual members and of the network as a whole.

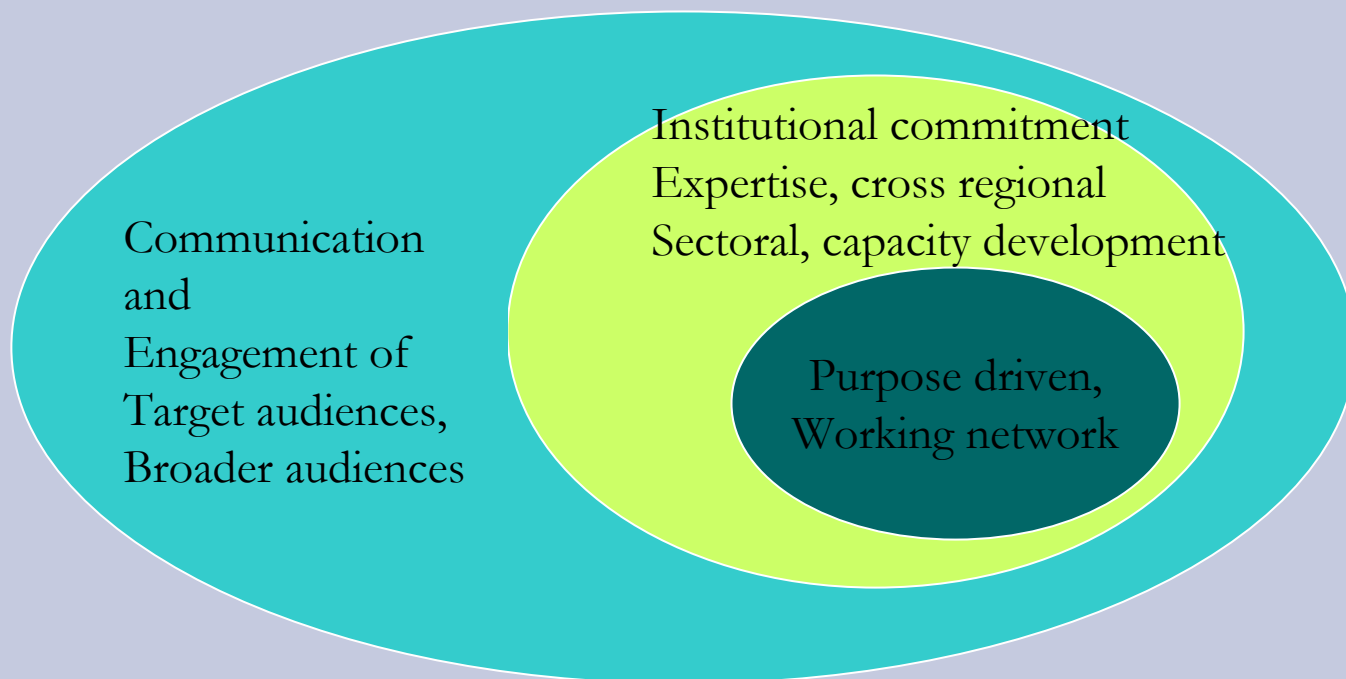
Principles of Formal Knowledge Networks

1. Knowledge networks are purpose driven.
2. Knowledge networks are working networks.
3. Knowledge networks require institutional commitment beyond the participation of individuals and experts

Principles of Formal Knowledge Networks

4. Knowledge networks are built on expertise, not just interest alone.
5. Knowledge networks are cross-sectoral and cross-regional.
6. Knowledge networks must develop and strengthen capacity in all decisions makers.
7. Knowledge networks are communication networks.

Operating Principles



Network Performance Effectiveness

- The network goals and objectives are clear and are being achieved
- The network is fully realizing the advantages of working together
- The knowledge being produced is relevant to the needs of decision makers

Network Effectiveness

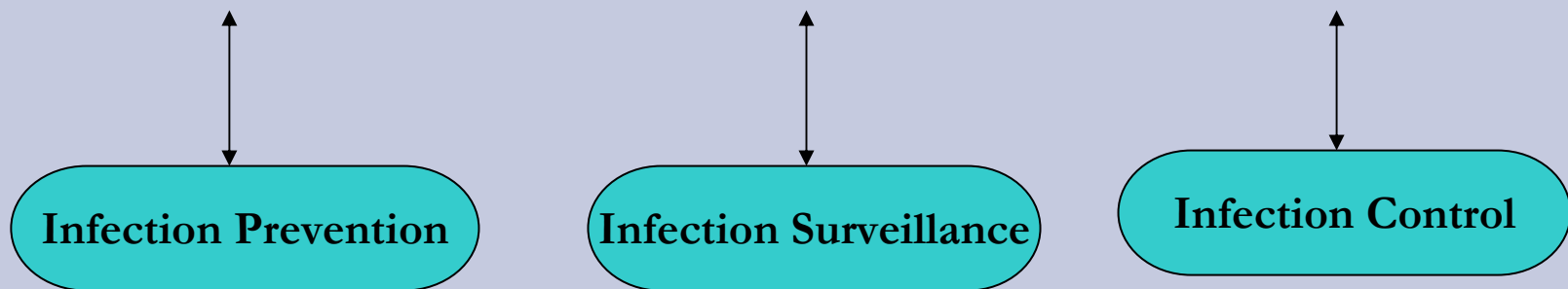
The starting point for every network should be clear understanding of what the anchor for the network is---an articulation of the decisions or change in the “world” that it seeks to influence.

What we seek to influence

- Provincially supported infection control knowledge collaborative
 - **using an evidence based approach**
- Health care associated infections within the continuum of care through:
 - **Prevention**
 - **Surveillance**
 - **Control**

PICNet Seeks to Influence

- Infection Control Knowledge Collaborative
- Best practice, Research, Education
- Health care associated infections



Network Effectiveness

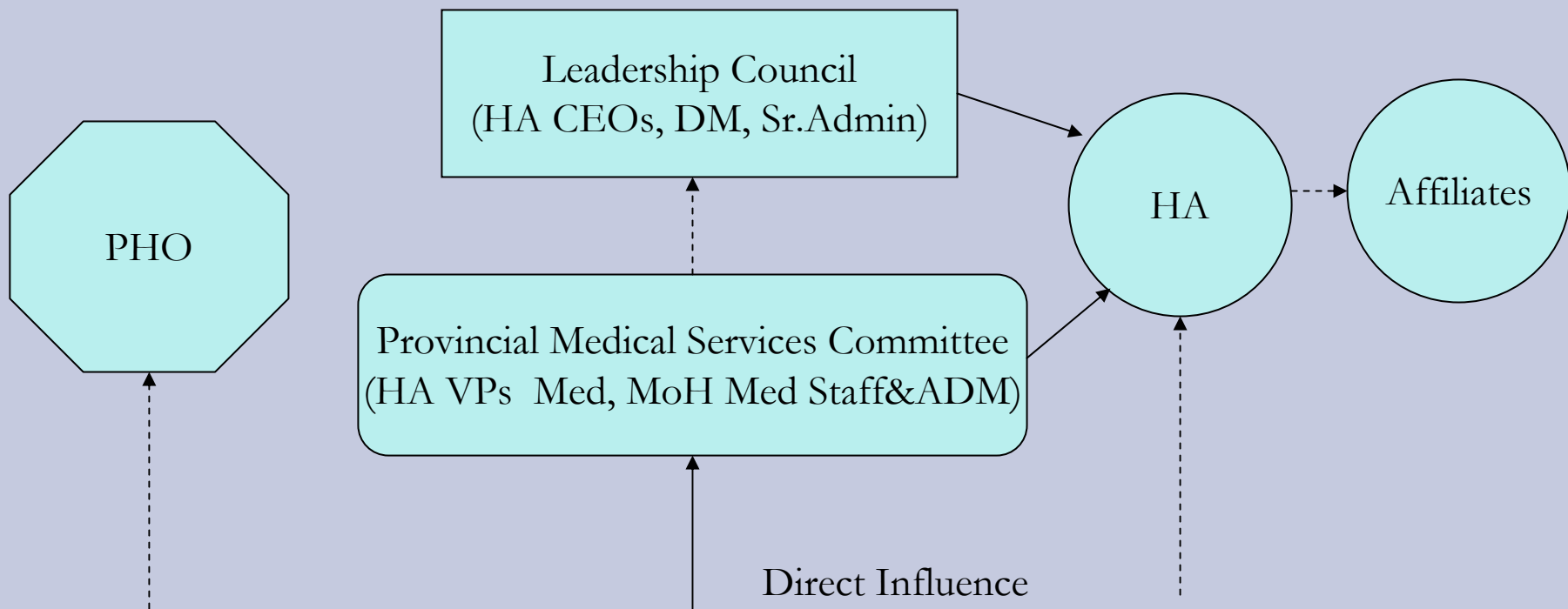
The process of influencing and changing policy and practices is based on the building of relationships and leveraging those relationships for change. The next step should therefore be the identification of the relationships the network needs to build and foster:

- Those who are in a position to make the decisions or effect change
- Those who can influence the decision-makers directly

Those who can influence and change policy

- Those who are in a position to make the decisions or effect change
 - PMSC – includes VPs of medicine
 - PMHO
 - Leadership Council
- Those who can influence the decision-makers directly
 - HA Administration
 - Infection control committees
 - Professional practice committees
 - Quality management
 - Risk management
 - Infectious disease physicians
 - Laboratory medicine
 - CD policy committee
 - Public/Environmental health
 - Patient safety task force
 - Work safe BC
 - OSAH

Focus of Influence



Network Effectiveness

Once the network has mapped out its relationships, it must analyze what these audiences need to know that will help them take or influence the decision. The network must articulate what knowledge is to be provided by the network, ranging from the identification, analysis and packaging of existing knowledge to the generation of new ideas, concepts and applications through the research field.

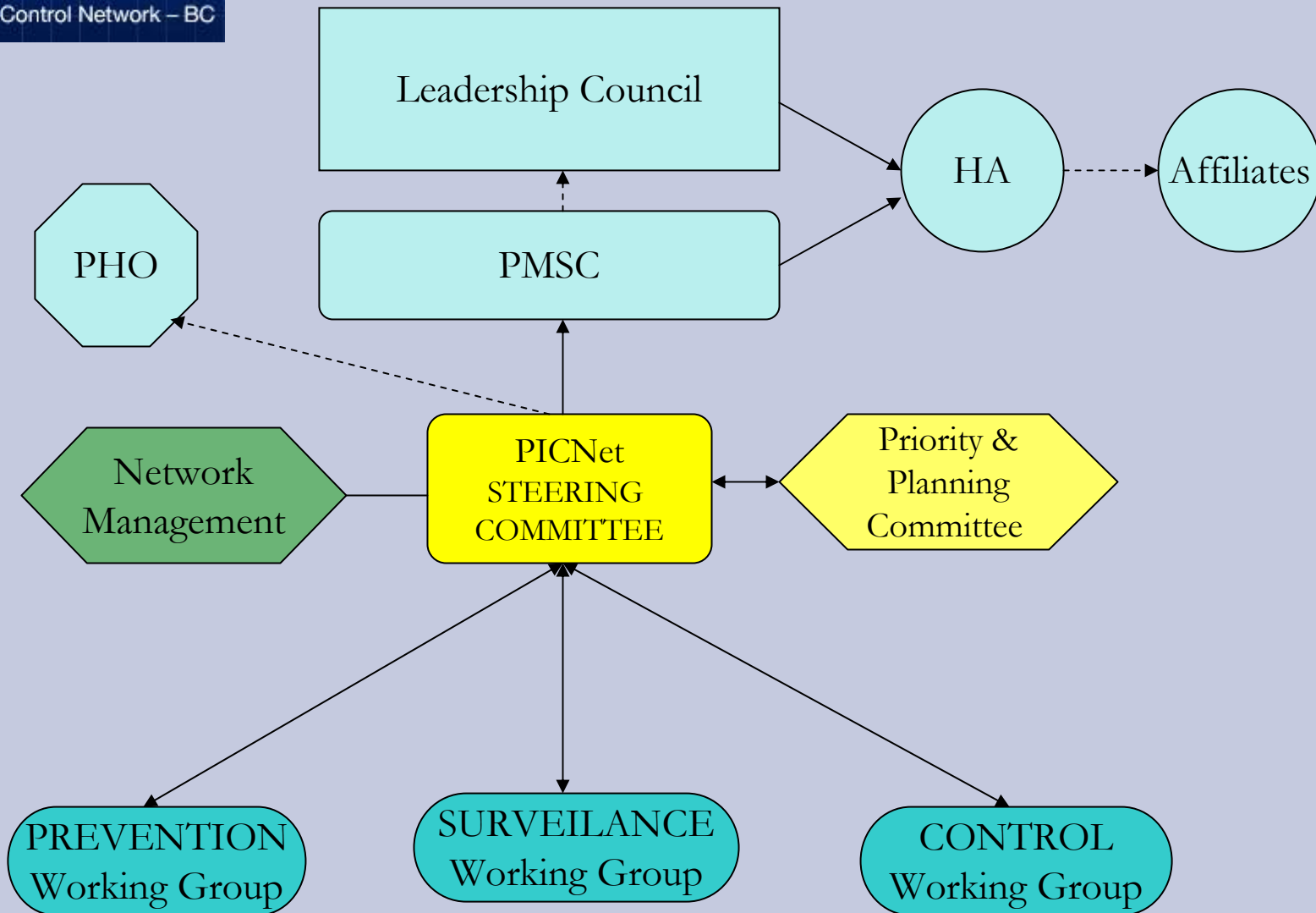
Knowledge provided by the network

- Strategic advice
 - appropriate and sustainable resources
- Best practice recommendations
 - guidelines
 - policies
 - procedures
 - evidence based
- Education
- Research

Moving Knowledge to Practice

Network Operations





Network Management

Creation and Role of the Secretariat

- project management
- implementation of the communications and engagement strategies
- facilitation of communication among members including, infrastructure development
- management of human and financial resources
- evaluation and reporting to funders

Priority & Planning

- developing a shared plan of action to achieve goals and objectives
- focused on linking knowledge to policy processes and action
- priorities defined by Urgent and Emergent Working Group

IWG Recommendations

1. Endorse a knowledge network model for PICNet
2. Endorse IWG's Network Structure
3. Endorse Network Management role to support PICNet operations.
4. Endorse the Network Principles to evaluate PICNet's effectiveness