Delfini Tools for Committees & Working Groups EBM Committee Tips Tool

For Leaders

For organizations to effectively improve care and outcomes, you need systems that support an evidence-based approach. EBM principles and methods must be infused into leadership roles, structures such as committees and work groups, processes, staff roles, skills and tools.

This Committee Tips checklist can help you think through the necessary and needed elements for operating your evidence-based committees such as Pharmacy & Therapeutics, technology assessment, utilization management and coverage committees.

Strong advice is to ensure training in evidence-based medicine, especially critical appraisal concepts.

Topic	Leadership Tips
Charter	 Create a clear charge Strong advice is to consider establishing a separate committee for triangulating other considerations in determining coverage (e.g., medical directors' group). Create clarity about consequence of actions Notes:
Membership	Ideal committee size is no more than 10 members. Notes:
Membership	Physician members should be chosen from primary care plus specialty areas that are high utilizers of drugs and new technologies (e.g., radiology, surgery, GYN, oncology, ophthalmology). Notes:
Membership	Include epidemiological expertise. Notes:
Membership	If you wish to have a patient perspective, consider someone with broad involvement in your organization, such as a board member. Notes:
Membership	Be sure some committee members have the skills and competencies to do critical appraisal and draw conclusions on the basis of the strength of the evidence. Notes:
Membership	Have someone with skills to conduct meetings and facilitate group dynamics. Notes:
Staffing	Committees should have adequate staffing capable to prepare the needed pre- and post-meeting documents and analysis. Notes:
Documentation	In advance of the meeting, ensure that you've done the first three "A"s of EBM ("Ask, Acquire, Appraise). Prepare written documents for the committee members prior to the meeting including background, evidence summary and evidence analysis. Depending on your culture, you might want to position evidence-based recommendations at the beginning of your meeting documents. Notes:
Documentation	Prepare to summarize the results of the meeting.
Deliberations	Notes: Request disclosure of conflicts of interest. Notes:

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Deliberations	Separate the evidence evaluation from the implications/triangulations done from the evidence considering such things as legal marketing, PR, organizational conditions. Notes:
Deliberations	It is helpful to have pre-established approval/failure criteria. Notes:
Deliberations	It is often beneficial to invite the requesters to the meetings. While there are pros- and cons- to having them there during the determination, it is probably better overall to have the process be open. Notes:
Deliberations	It is frequently necessary to explain to requesters – and remind members – of the difference between evidence evaluation and coverage decisions. Notes:
Deliberations	Evidence governs: Evidence trumps opinion Evidence trumps variation data Evidence trumps benchmarks Frequently people will describe their opinions as "evidence." A tip is to ask to go directly to the evidence together either before the meeting or just-in-time at the meetings. Notes:
Deliberations	Evidence alone is not sufficient – most decisions require judgment. Notes:
Deliberations	Our advice is to avoid any concept of voting. You are making a determination. Advice is to use majority rules. Consider keeping individual decisions secret to help avoid biasing the group. Notes:
Deliberations	Stick to agreed upon time frame. Notes:
Deliberations	Leave adjacent topics for another time. Notes:
Other	Additional information as needed: