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Objective Assessment of Implementation Processes: Psychometric Study of the NoMAD questionnaire

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Background

Reliable instruments to objectively monitor implementation processes are lacking. The Normalisation Assessment Development project (NoMAD) provides a 23-item self-report questionnaire tapping the four core concepts of the Normalisation Process Theory. Initial psychometric evaluations in UK/Australian samples were promising.

Project aim

Initial psychometric evaluations in UK/Australian samples were promising. We aimed to replicate these findings in samples of Dutch (mental) healthcare professionals.

Project methods

In this cross-sectional study, healthcare professionals were recruited to complete the Dutch NoMAD. We ran Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFA) to test NoMAD's four-factor structure, calculated Cronbach's alpha to assess its reliability, and correlated scale scores with global normalisation control questions to assess its concurrent validity. In addition, we applied various exploratory techniques to come up with suggestions to further improve the questionnaire.

Project results

313 health professionals completed the questionnaire (Female: 77%; Age: M = 46; SD = 12). Item response rates varied from 72% to 100%. Results corroborated findings in UK/Australian samples. CFA fit indices approached criterion levels (TLI = .91; CFI = .90; RMSEA = 0.07; SRMR = .10), suggesting a confirmation of the four-factor model. Cronbach's alpha was high for the global sum score (α = .87) and acceptable for three of the four subscales (.64 <= α <= .78). Subscale scores correlated significantly with global normalisation control questions, indicating convergent validity.

Preliminary or final conclusions/discussion

While improvements could be made, the NoMAD questionnaire appears to be a promising instrument to monitor implementation processes in routine practice. More research is required to further establish its reliability, validity and predictive utility in ongoing implementation processes. The EU-funded ImplementAll project, in which tailored implementation strategies for eMental Health will be tested in nine countries over time, provides an excellent opportunity for this.