

ABOUT PRACTICE-BASED RESEARCH NETWORKS

Lessons from Initiating the First Veterans Health Administration (VA) Women's Health Practice-based Research Network (WH-PBRN) Study

Alyssa Pomernacki, MPH, Diane V. Carney, MA, Rachel Kimerling, PhD, Deborah Nazarian, PhD, Jill Blakeney, BS, RN, Brittany D. Martin, MA, MLitt, Holly Strehlow, BA, Julia Yosef, MS, RN, Karen M. Goldstein, MD, MSPH, Anne G. Sadler, PhD, RN, Bevanne A. Bean-Mayberry, MD, MHS, Lori A. Bastian, MD, MPH, Meggan M. Bucossi, BA, Caitlin McLean, BS, Shannan Sonnicksen, LCSW, MPH, Ruth Klap, PhD, Elizabeth M. Yano, PhD, MSPH, and Susan M. Frayne, MD, MPH

Background: The Veterans Health Administration (VA) Women's Health Practice-Based Research Network (WH-PBRN) was created to foster innovations for the health care of women veterans. The inaugural study by the WH-PBRN was designed to identify women veterans' own priorities and preferences for mental health services and to inform refinements to WH-PBRN operational procedures. Addressing the latter, this article reports lessons learned from the inaugural study.

Methods: WH-PBRN site coordinators at the 4 participating sites convened weekly with the study coordinator and the WH-PBRN program manager to address logistical issues and identify lessons learned. Findings were categorized into a matrix of challenges and facilitators related to key study elements.

Results: Challenges to the conduct of PBRN-based research included tracking of regulatory documents; cross-site variability in some regulatory processes; and troubleshooting logistics of clinic-based recruitment. Facilitators included a central institutional review board, strong relationships between WH-PBRN research teams and women's health clinic teams, and the perception that women want to help other women veterans.

Conclusion: Our experience with the inaugural WH-PBRN study demonstrated the feasibility of establishing productive relationships between local clinicians and researchers, and of recruiting a special population (women veterans) in diverse sites within an integrated health care system. This identified strengths of a PBRN approach. (J Am Board Fam Med 2015;28:649–657.)

Keywords: Practice-based Research, Veterans Health, Women's Health

Women veterans, as only 6.5% of Veterans Health Administration (VA) users,¹ represent an extreme numeric minority group in a predominantly male system. Created in June 2010, the VA Women's Health Practice-Based Research Network (WH-PBRN) seeks to address historic gaps in the evidence base informing the health care of women

veterans² by providing research infrastructure supporting multisite women's health research across VA facilities.³ The WH-PBRN is among the first PBRNs in the VA, the largest integrated health care system in the United States.

Integral to the launch of the WH-PBRN were a series of implementation evaluation projects designed

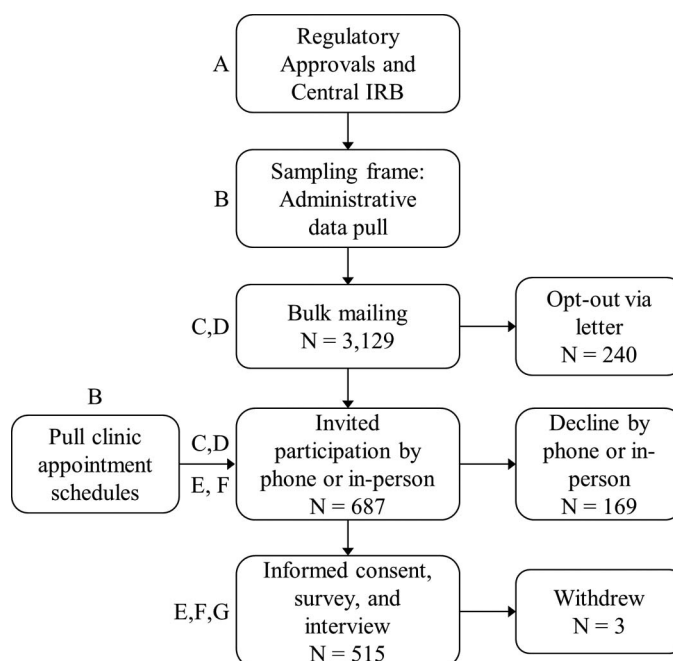
This article was externally peer reviewed.

Submitted 15 January 2015; revised 27 May 2015; accepted 8 June 2015.

From the Veterans Administration (VA) Health Services Research & Development (HSR&D) Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA (AP, DVC, RK, MMB, CM, SS, SMF); the

National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA (RK, MMB, CM, SS); the VA Advanced Fellowship Program in Mental Illness Research and Treatment, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA (DN); the VA HSR&D Center for Health Services Research in Primary Care, Durham VA Medical Center, Durham, NC (JB, KMG); the VA HSR&D Center for

Figure 1. Study processes (letters reference the study elements in Table 1). IRB, institutional review board.



to provide timely data relevant to enhancing women veterans' care, while at the same time clarifying how to refine WH-PBRN operational procedures. The inaugural project characterized women veterans' priorities for gender-specific mental health care to in-

form patient-centered design of women's mental health services; results are presented elsewhere.⁴ The a priori secondary aim of the inaugural project was to identify PBRN-related takeaways relevant to future multisite WH-PBRN studies. This article describes these lessons learned; some may apply to future VA PBRNs, some may help other PBRNs in their start-up phase, and some may resonate with nontraditional PBRNs that, like ours, sit within complex, integrated health care systems or focus on special populations.

Methods

WH-PBRN Context

The WH-PBRN has a national coordinating center with a director, program manager, coordinator, and other part-time staff (research assistant, data analyst, economist, statistician). During its initial phase, the 4 founder sites were each staffed with a site coordinator reporting to the local WH-PBRN site lead (each a health services researcher and clinician). In collaboration with the WH-PBRN, the study principal investigator and study coordinator oversaw the inaugural project.

Overview of the Inaugural Project's Methods

Figure 1 summarizes the study processes. After regulatory approvals, we used VA administrative

Comprehensive Access and Delivery Research and Evaluation, Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, IA (BDM, HS, AGS); the VA HSR&D Center for the Study of Healthcare Innovation, Implementation and Policy, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Sepulveda, CA (JY, BAB-M, RK, EMY); the Department of Medicine, Duke University, Durham, NC (KMG); the Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City (AGS); the Department of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles (BAB-M); the VA HSR&D Pain Research, Informatics, Multi-morbidities, and Education Center, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven (LAB); the Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington (LAB); the Department of Health Policy and Management, University of California Los Angeles Fielding School of Public Health, Los Angeles (EMY); and the Division of General Medical Disciplines, Stanford University, Stanford, CA (SMF).

Funding: This material is supported by the Department of Veterans Affairs, Health Services Research & Development (HSR&D) services grant SDR 10-012. EMY received support from VA HSR&D Senior Research Career Development Award no. 05-195.

Conflict of interest: none declared.

Disclaimer: The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the US government.

Corresponding author: Susan M. Frayne, MD, MPH, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Rd, 152-MPD, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (E-mail: Susan.Frayne@va.gov).

data to identify women veterans with recent primary care use at a participating site and sent them 1 bulk mailing (N = 3129) to introduce the study. Women with upcoming clinic appointments who had not opted out after the bulk mailing were approached before (by telephone) or during their clinic visit to invite participation (a total of 687 were contacted). Other than the bulk mailing and introductory call, all study procedures (consent process, survey assessing the need for mental health services, and an interviewer-administered interview where patients ranked mental health care priorities) were conducted by site coordinators in person, in conjunction with scheduled clinic visits (March through November 2012); 515 women participated (75% of those contacted). Site coordinators also reviewed electronic medical records (EMRs).

Synthesizing Lessons Learned

WH-PBRN site coordinators from each local site research team convened weekly with the study coordinator and WH-PBRN program manager to troubleshoot logistic issues solicited from site coordinators; minutes were recorded. At the close of the study, the WH-PBRN program manager reviewed call minutes to identify study “elements” (core study processes); WH-PBRN leadership approved this elements list. Every WH-PBRN site coordinator, collaborating with her local WH-PBRN site lead, then provided written suggestions and feedback for each element regarding lessons relevant to future WH-PBRN studies. After combining the 4 sites’ responses for each element, the WH-PBRN coordinating center team re-reviewed the elements (consolidating some) and then re-reviewed responses within each element (consolidating some). Three key themes emerged: challenges, facilitators, and lessons learned. We populated a matrix with key points mapping to each theme for each study element. The core WH-PBRN coordinating center team (AP, DVC, SMF) reviewed and arrived at consensus on representative key points to include.

Results: What Have We Learned?

Study processes (Figure 1) mapped to 7 key study elements: regulatory procedures, building the sampling frame, participant contact, participant tracking systems, logistics of clinic-based recruitment, participant enrollment, and ensuring effective clinic partnerships. Table 1 outlines lessons learned

(challenges, facilitators) around each of these themes, summarizing key recommendations.

Regulatory Procedures

Our study benefited from availability of the VA’s Central Institutional Review Board (IRB)⁵ and from a strong working relationship between the WH-PBRN coordinating center and central IRB. The WH-PBRN coordinating center created templates streamlining the creation of regulatory documents across sites, as well as tracking systems to address challenges sites encountered with sequencing of the multiple regulatory steps required in the VA context: IRB (for the overall study and then for each site); local research & development (R&D) committee review at each site (with processes varying across sites); Office of Management and Budget waiver; and data access requests. The centralized tracking system also addressed document version control across sites, reducing the risk of accidental use of outdated study forms.

Building the Sampling Frame

Sitting within a national health care system, our PBRN was able to capitalize on centralized VA databases derived from nationally linked VA EMR data to identify the sampling frame, stratified by visit frequency (to avoid oversampling of high utilizers). A centralized folder permission structure developed by the WH-PBRN coordinating center allowed each site to access their local sampling frame.

National WH-PBRN standardization of study processes streamlined local efforts, but study implementation profited from some flexibility to accommodate differences in local context. Identification of eligible women with an upcoming clinic appointment required the engagement of local nonresearch information technology (IT) staff because the approach to pairing eligible participants with appointment schedules varied by facility. This challenge was lessened by having a stable cohort of local WH-PBRN site leads with long-term local relationships, which will continue to benefit future WH-PBRN studies.

Participant Contact

To address the IRB’s prohibition against cold calls, women received an introductory mailing. Because of the site coordinators’ observation that primary care appointments at these facilities were often

Table 1. Challenges, Facilitators, and Recommendations from Initiating the First VA WH-PBRN Study

Study Element	Challenges	Facilitators	Recommendations
A. Regulatory procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking of complex IRB and R&D documents and multiple, sequenced regulatory steps Delays in turnaround time; across-site differences in review committee dates and processes Regulatory document version control across sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly calls with site coordinators, study team, and WH-PBRN program manager Availability of VA Central IRB (to streamline efforts and enhance cross-site consistency in regulatory processes) Strong relationship with VA Central IRB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start early Inquire about availability of administrative pre-review of IRB submission documents Develop IRB tracking systems for each study site (eg, for review committee deadlines, document version control) Generate timeline of due dates for all sequential regulatory steps
B. Building the sampling frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulling national data requires permissions and programming expertise Accessing clinic schedules is not a one-size-fits-all process for all sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized national EMR data can be converted to a recruitment mailing list Access to core data analysis staff who can process complex databases Local IT systems can generate clinic lists Stable cohort of site leads with long-term local relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build relationship with local health care system's IT support, who can advise on the most efficient way to access and customize clinic lists Allow flexibility for each site to adapt its own process (eg, evening or weekend hours for site coordinator recruitment calls)
C. Participant contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated contact information Number of contact attempts limited by IRB protocol; failure to reach many participants by phone If reached, limited time to talk and poor recall of study mailing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk mailing notifying eligible women that they might be contacted addressed prohibition against cold calls Approaching women directly in clinic (eg, women's health clinic) was often successful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send rolling or multiple mailings to reduce problems with recall of the mailing Allow for flexibility in site coordinator hours Create flexible phone scripts Train site coordinators at all sites to ensure cross-site fidelity in content area and study procedures
D. Participant tracking systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variability in research staff knowledge of the software that was used to track participant contact Complexity of coordination around maintaining databases centrally vs locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to existing tracking systems that were already in use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide cross-site training in database software Regularly back up databases at site and at coordinating center; standardize cross-site naming conventions for "live" versus "backup" database files Consider carefully what is essential to track (eg, for regulatory monitoring, for response rate calculations, or for recontacting participants)
E. Logistics of clinic-based recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic environments are dynamic Clinic appointments may start/run late, patients may be "no-shows," or providers may have a day off Limited clinic space for interviews and limited private space for productive downtime for site coordinator Site coordinator travel time between clinic and research locations Logistics of securing paper data during transit Multiple studies recruiting from same clinic, competing for same pool of eligible participants and clinicians Research participant "burnout" or recruitment saturation due to special population with limited pool of eligible participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong relationships with clinic staff Familiarity with clinic layout and flow Successful phone contact improved patient show rate for the clinic visit (thus benefitting the clinicians) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate efforts of site coordinators and clinic staff to avoid disruptions to clinic flow Provide flexible interview times/locations Locate computer workstations for site coordinator use between interviews Obtain locked bags for transporting sensitive documents between clinic and research office Seek communication among researchers when studies recruiting from the same pool of patients may coincide Stagger studies so clinicians are not overburdened

Continued

Table 1. Continued

Study Element	Challenges	Facilitators	Recommendations
F. Participant enrollment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants sometimes intimidated by HIPAA language • Participant time constraints (eg, VA shuttle schedule, travel time, caregiving responsibilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong perception that women wanted to help other women veterans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify HIPAA language/train site coordinator to address participant concerns around HIPAA • Provide incentives when possible • Describe policies about children attending research visits in protocol
G. Ensuring effective clinic partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinic environments are busy, and, appropriately, research is not the top clinic priority • Clinic staff heavily committed to clinical duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong relationships between site lead and clinic leadership • Clinic staff accepted role of assisting with scheduling, identifying participants, finding clinic space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garner leadership support (at the facility and clinic levels) • Provide study in-service to clinic staff • Introduce site coordinators to clinic staff • Have site leads and site coordinators regularly attend clinic team meetings • Be visible: build relationship with clinic staff during slow times; attend events and meetings • Recognize added demands imposed by research and express gratitude to clinic team

EMR, electronic medical record; HIPAA, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; IRB, institutional review board; IT, information technology; R&D, research and development; VA, Veterans Health Administration; WH-PBRN, VA Women's Health Practice-Based Research Network.

scheduled within days of the patient's appointment request, the study team recognized that it would not be feasible to send a mailing to women with upcoming appointments, wait for the required opt-out period to pass, and then call to introduce the study. Instead, we sent a bulk mailing to all eligible women, informing them that they might be contacted about the study. Since site coordinators called women shortly before a clinic appointment, there was a time gap between the mailing and telephone recruitment, impairing some participants' recall of the mailing. Rolling mailings may have helped.

Women reached by phone often had limited time to speak; site coordinators found that a flexible phone script helped to accommodate women's time constraints. This included various scenarios that could arise during a telephone interview and prompts to guide the site coordinator through the script's logic pattern, depending on real-time patient responses. Supplemental information was available when desired, but it was not imposed on women simply wanting core facts. Site coordinators were formally trained around diverse scenarios that could arise during telephone contacts.

For women who were unreachable by telephone, site coordinators found that approaching women in clinic, while labor-intensive, often led to successful recruitment. A contributor to the site coordinators'

ability to establish rapport may have been that the majority of women were recruited from women's health clinic settings, characterized by a team approach to care and an emphasis on establishing a safe and welcoming environment for women veterans.

Throughout the study, and especially during participant recruitment, trainings provided to site coordinators by the WH-PBRN coordinating center (including trainings about working with a special population with unique military experiences and high rates of prior trauma), combined with study-specific protocol materials provided by the study principal investigator, ensured cross-site fidelity in study procedures. Investing in the training of local site WH-PBRN staff is expected to pay off in future studies, which will increasingly profit from common operating procedures across sites and local research staff with expertise around recruitment of women veterans.

Participant Tracking Systems

The WH-PBRN coordinating center developed participant tracking systems in Microsoft Access (Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA). Each site accessed its site-specific database behind the VA firewall on a secure, limited-access server. The tracking system template addresses multiple potential study needs (managing participant contacts, calculating response rates, responding to

regulatory audits) and will serve as a resource for future WH-PBRN studies. Overcoming IT challenges associated with multiple users accessing the same database from a central server and establishing database backup schedules (with naming conventions to distinguish backups from “live” files) were considered critical.

Logistics of Clinic-Based Recruitment

The clinic-based WH-PBRN milieu allowed us to approach eligible participants regarding their care preferences while they were actively embedded in their usual care environment. Despite strong relationships with clinic staff, site coordinators encountered complexities when working in dynamic clinic settings, such as needing to become familiar with clinic rhythm and layout so as to anticipate shifts in clinic schedule flow and interruptions to room availability. Since women veterans are a numeric minority group in the VA, a small number of primary care providers see most women; therefore, provider absences from the clinic disproportionately affected recruitment. With strong links to the women’s clinic team, site coordinators were able to anticipate such scheduling issues and plan accordingly.

Based in large VA medical centers, at some sites the clinic and research offices were in different cities, making it important for the site coordinator to have a mechanism for maintaining contact with the site lead. Locked bags were identified as a solution for the secure transport of sensitive paper documents between locations.

Research on a special population like women veterans requires recruitment from a limited pool. Accordingly, some sites encountered recruitment overlaps with other ongoing studies. Being based in the WH-PBRN has the advantage that the site lead is a stable position: the site lead can maintain contact with facility research leadership and women’s clinic leadership regarding potential recruitment conflicts. Research participant “burnout” could also become an issue when recruiting from a small pool of eligible participants. The WH-PBRN site lead can work with the clinical team to stage studies appropriately, accepting only studies that the clinic has the capacity to support.

Participant Enrollment

Even after securing clinic space and finding willing participants, further hurdles to participation arose.

The legal language in Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) forms seemed to be threatening or overwhelming to some women. Using the Flesch-Kincaid grade level readability statistics function within Microsoft Word, we attempted to simplify HIPAA language to an eighth-grade reading level, but because of required language we could reach only a grade level of 10.7. Some women were concerned about study access to their EMRs; future studies might consider allowing “opt-outs” from EMR review, weighing the benefits of chart reviews against the adverse effects on recruitment. This could be particularly important for studies engaging women veterans, given the high prevalence of trauma histories among this population.⁶

In addition, we did not have an option to provide childcare services, transportation, or financial incentives to participants, and at the time of this study the clinics did not typically offer night or weekend clinic appointments to accommodate women’s scheduling constraints. Despite such logistic challenges, credit for successful recruitment goes to the women veterans: Site coordinators across all sites remarked on their perception that women were motivated to participate by a strong desire to help fellow women veterans. This may have contributed to the study’s high (75%) participation rate.⁴

Ensuring Effective Clinic Partnerships

Site leads at the 4 sites were selected for their passion and commitment to women veterans’ health care and because, as clinicians themselves, they had existing relationships with women’s health clinical leaders at their sites. Site leads garnered leadership support to endorse women’s health research to clinic staff as a facility priority, and they personally introduced site coordinators to clinic staff. Indeed, at several sites the site lead and/or the site coordinator attended clinic team meetings on an ongoing basis, as part of the WH-PBRN’s philosophy regarding maintenance of a long-term research-clinical partnership.³ The research team and clinic team carefully considered together how to avoid having research interviews interrupt clinic flow. Clinic staff at all sites generously provided tremendous assistance with interview space, scheduling issues, and notifying site coordinators when eligible women had checked in. A key characteristic of PBRNs is that investigators do not “helicopter” in to clinics, recruit participants, and leave; instead, the local PBRN staff develop longstanding

relationships with local clinicians and clinical leaders⁷ that support ongoing collaborative efforts. It is essential for the local PBRN team to acknowledge the added demands that research imposes on clinic staff, who are at the heart of any successful PBRN activity.

Discussion

While many complexities of conducting multisite, clinic-based research in an integrated health care system with a special population (women veterans) had to be addressed, our experience with the inaugural WH-PBRN study demonstrated the feasibility of establishing productive relationships with local clinicians and recruiting women veterans in diverse sites, and it illustrated strengths of a PBRN approach. We identified 7 critical study elements and described barriers to and facilitators of conducting multisite research within the newly formed WH-PBRN.

Multisite Research

While conducting research across multiple sites, we encountered challenges consistent with the experience of other PBRNs. The need to coordinate across diverse IRBs can impede PBRN research^{8,9}; shared or ceded reliance models of IRB review, like IRBShare and centralized IRBs, help to overcome this challenge.^{10,11} Access to the VA's centralized IRB streamlined our multisite regulatory approval processes and ensured study-wide protocol consistency. Following central IRB approval, VA studies must still obtain approval from the local R&D committee at each site; for this reason, a VA-based PBRN might still experience study start-up delays resembling those seen in other PBRNs¹² as a result of cross-site variability in local R&D committee forms, procedures, and meeting dates.

In addition to such regulatory complexities, other challenges of conducting research across multiple facilities included training geographically dispersed study staff, ensuring universal consistency in data entry, and addressing site-level IT idiosyncrasies, such as systems for accessing local clinic schedules. Our experience, mirroring that of others,^{13–16} was that central standardization (eg, tracking databases, backup conventions, training protocols) via a PBRN coordinating center attenuates these challenges. As has been observed elsewhere,¹⁷ a centralized EMR facilitated our multisite work, as did the ease of data-sharing across a national secure network.

Ongoing input on this and other WH-PBRN studies from the VA's Cooperative Studies Program, with its well-established procedures for multisite research,¹⁸ has also greatly enhanced our PBRN's effectiveness. VA funding of our central infrastructure—a known key to sustaining networks^{19,20}—likewise facilitates our ability to support multisite research.

Health Care System–Based PBRNs

PBRNs were originally composed of private practices (eg, ASPN, PROS),²¹ but over time other models have emerged, such as PBRNs embedded within an academic institution and its surrounding counties (eg, Primary Care Research Consortium,²² SPUR-Net²³) or within health care systems (eg, HMORN¹⁷). Special challenges arise in systems-based research, including the need to navigate across the various layers of departments and disciplines and engage stakeholders at multiple levels in the organization.²⁴ As the largest integrated health care system in the United States, the VA has a particularly complex structure. This includes organizational levels (national, regional, and local leadership); settings (medical centers and community-based outpatient clinics); units (primary care, specialty outpatient, inpatient, rehabilitative); and disciplines (nursing, medicine, pharmacy, and others). While this complexity introduces challenges for a VA-based PBRN and necessitates extra effort to ensure multilevel stakeholder engagement, it also introduces opportunities to partner with frontline providers and with leaders poised to translate research findings into local practice and national policy.^{18,25–28} Future VA-based PBRNs can profit from this context and from the experience of the WH-PBRN³ and other VA-based networks (such as the VA Office of Dentistry's VADER-PBRN, VA Mental Health PBRN,²⁹ Heart Failure Provider Network,³⁰ and the National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder's Practice-Based Implementation Network³¹).

Special Populations

Many PBRNs address special populations.³² While a number identify women's health as a research interest, to our knowledge no other PBRNs focus exclusively on women.³³ Women who served in the military have distinct demographic and clinical profiles¹ and unique occupational exposures, potentially including combat³⁴ or military sexual trauma,⁶ and many receive their VA care in women's health clinics.³⁵ As in our study, such characteristics can have

implications for recruitment (eg, embedding the site coordinator in the women's health clinics that partner with the WH-PBRN promoted recruitment) and study procedures (eg, women's hesitancy around HIPAA form completion could sometimes have been due to trust issues related to prior trauma). Strong support of the WH-PBRN from top VA leadership,^{36–38} combined with the WH-PBRN's close partnership with the highly engaged frontline clinicians who care for women veterans, were central to the study's success. Our experience demonstrates that a PBRN can be an effective vehicle for amplifying the voices of a minority population in research.

Conclusions

Many new PBRNs may encounter some of the experiences we did.^{19,39} This inaugural WH-PBRN study supports the feasibility of conducting meaningful PBRN research in a complex, integrated health care system like the VA and lays the groundwork for future VA PBRNs. The Blueprint for Excellence,⁴⁰ the VA's recently published strategic plan, prioritizes research on women veterans and proposes to capitalize on innovations obtained through the WH-PBRN, making this study's "lessons from the field" particularly timely.

The authors thank the clinical staff at the participating VA Women's Health PBRN sites, including the women veteran program managers (Kara Carter, Joan Galbraith, Linda Kleinsasser, and Callie Wight); the women's health clinic directors, program associates, physicians, psychologists, nurse practitioners, nurses, and clerks; along with facility leaders at the sites, for their support and assistance during the conduct of the study. We also appreciate additional core research team members (Ciaran Phibbs, Joanne Pavaio, Julia Lin, Aileen Baylosis, Andres Busette, Jennifer Gierisch, Eric Berg, Pon Su, Natalia Llarena, and Yasmin Romodan) and additional interviewers (Nikki Hozack, Casey Latting, Lesley Rohrer, Fay Saechao, Ioana Schmidt, and Hollis Weidenbacher), without whose input this inaugural PBRN study could not have been successful. We are also grateful for the guidance we received throughout the study from the PBRN Advisory Board (Rowena Dolor and Michael Parchman), and from the VA Women's Health Research Network's national Steering Committee. We express our gratitude to the women veterans who have served our country, to whom the WH-PBRN is dedicated.

References

1. Frayne SM, Phibbs CS, Saechao F, et al. Sourcebook: women veterans in the Veterans Health Administration. Volume 3. Sociodemographics, utilization, costs of care, and Health Profile. Washington, DC: Women's Health Evaluation Initiative, Women's Health Services, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs. February 2014. Available from: http://www.womenshealth.va.gov/WOMENSHEALTH/docs/Sourcebook_Vol%203_FINAL.pdf. Accessed July 17, 2015.
2. Bean-Mayberry B, Yano EM, Washington DL, et al. Systematic review of women veterans' health: update on successes and gaps. *Womens Health Issues* 2011; 21(4 Suppl):S84–97.
3. Frayne S, Carney D, Bastian L, et al. The VA Women's Health Practice-Based Research Network: amplifying women veterans voices in VA research. *J Gen Intern Med* 2013;28:504–9.
4. Kimerling R, Bastian LA, Bean-Mayberry BA, et al. Patient-centered mental health care for female veterans. *Psychiatr Serv* 2015;66:155–62.
5. VA central institutional review board (IRB). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research & Development. Available from: <http://www.research.va.gov/vacentralirb/default.cfm>. Accessed January 7, 2015.
6. Kimerling R, Gima K, Smith MW, Street A, Frayne S. The Veterans Health Administration and military sexual trauma. *Am J Public Health* 2007;97:2160–6.
7. Eder MM, Carter-Edwards L, Hurd TC, Rumala BB, Wallerstein N. A logic model for community engagement within the Clinical and Translational Science Awards consortium: can we measure what we model? *Acad Med* 2013;88:1430–6.
8. Wolf LE, Walden JF, Lo B. Human subjects issues and IRB review in practice-based research. *Ann Fam Med* 2005;3(Suppl 1):S30–7.
9. Yawn BP, Graham DG, Bertram SL, et al. Practice-based research network studies and institutional review boards: two new issues. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2009;22:453–60.
10. IRBShare [homepage]. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University. Available from: <http://www.irbshare.org>. Accessed May 18, 2015.
11. Marsolo K. Approaches to facilitate institutional review board approval of multicenter research studies. *Med Care* 2012;50(Suppl):S77–81.
12. Gold JL, Dewa CS. Institutional review boards and multisite studies in health services research: is there a better way? *Health Serv Res* 2005;40:291–307.
13. Bertram S, Graham D, Kurland M, Pace W, Madison S, Yawn BP. Communication is the key to success in pragmatic clinical trials in practice-based research networks (PBRNs). *J Am Board Fam Med* 2013;26:571–8.
14. Love MM, Pearce KA, Williamson MA, Barron MA, Shelton BJ. Patients, practices, and relationships: challenges and lessons learned from the Kentucky Ambulatory Network (KAN) CaRESS clinical trial. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2006;19:75–84.
15. Gilbert GH, Richman JS, Gordan VV, et al. Lessons learned during the conduct of clinical studies in the dental PBRN. *J Dent Educ* 2011;75:453–65.

16. Mold JW, Lipman PD, Durako SJ. Coordinating centers and multi-practice-based research network (PBRN) research. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2012;25: 577–81.
17. Steiner JF, Paolino AR, Thompson EE, Larson EB. Sustaining research networks: the twenty-year experience of the HMO Research Network. *EGEMS (Wash DC)* 2014;2:1067.
18. Huang GD, Ferguson RE, Peduzzi PN, O’Leary TJ. Scientific and organizational collaboration in comparative effectiveness research: the VA cooperative studies program model. *Am J Med* 2010;123(12 Suppl 1):e24–31.
19. Green LA, White LL, Barry HC, Nease DE Jr, Hudson BL. Infrastructure requirements for practice-based research networks. *Ann Fam Med* 2005; 3(Suppl 1):S5–11.
20. Heintzman J, Likumahuwa S, Nelson C, et al. “Not a kidney or a lung:” research challenges in a network of safety net clinics. *Fam Med* Feb 2014;46:105–11.
21. Green LA, Hickner J. A short history of primary care practice-based research networks: from concept to essential research laboratories. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2006;19:1–10.
22. Primary care research consortium. Durham, NC: Duke Clinical Research Institute. Available from: <http://www.dcri.org/our-research/primary-care>. Accessed May 20, 2015.
23. Kuo GM, Mullen PD, McQueen A, Swank PR, Rogers JC. Cross-sectional comparison of electronic and paper medical records on medication counseling in primary care clinics: a Southern Primary-Care Urban Research Network (SPUR-Net) study. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2007;20:164–73.
24. Bailie R, Matthews V, Brands J, Schierhout G. A systems-based partnership learning model for strengthening primary healthcare. *Implement Sci* 2013;8:143.
25. Yano EM, Green LW, Glanz K, et al. Implementation and spread of interventions into the multilevel context of routine practice and policy: implications for the cancer care continuum. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr* 2012;2012:86–99.
26. Wu RR, Kinsinger LS, Provenza D, et al. Implementation of new clinical programs in the VHA healthcare system: the importance of early collaboration between clinical leadership and research. *J Gen Intern Med* 2014;29(Suppl 4):825–30.
27. Kupersmith J, Eisen S. A new approach to health services research. *Arch Intern Med* 2012;172: 1033–4.
28. Schmittiel JA, Grumbach K, Selby JV. System-based participatory research in health care: an approach for sustainable translational research and quality improvement. *Ann Fam Med* 2010;8:256–9.
29. VA Mental Health Practice-Based Research Network [homepage]. San Antonio, TX: UT Health Science Center, Institute for Integration of Medicine & Science. Available from: <http://iims.uthscsa.edu/VAMH/home>. Accessed May 22, 2015.
30. QUERI - Quality Enhancement Research Initiative. Chronic heart failure. Heart Failure Provider Network. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Available from: <http://www.queri.research.va.gov/chf/networks/default.cfm>. Accessed July 17, 2015.
31. PTSD: National Center for PTSD. Dissemination and education within the VA. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Available from: http://www.ptsd.va.gov/about/mission/education/dissemination_education_within_the_va.asp. Accessed May 20, 2015.
32. Tierney WM, Oppenheimer CC, Hudson BL, et al. A national survey of primary care practice-based research networks. *Ann Fam Med* 2007;5:242–50.
33. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Thematic PBRN Profiles: Improving Care for Women. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Available from: <http://pbrn.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/docs/page/WomensHealth.pdf>. Accessed July 29, 2015.
34. Street AE, Vogt D, Dutra L. A new generation of women veterans: stressors faced by women deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. *Clin Psychol Rev* 2009;29: 685–94.
35. Bean-Mayberry BA, Yano EM, Caffrey CD, Altman L, Washington DL. Organizational characteristics associated with the availability of women’s health clinics for primary care in the Veterans Health Administration. *Mil Med* 2007;172:824–8.
36. Hayes PM. Leading the nation in women’s health: the important role of research. *Womens Health Issues* 2011;21(4 Suppl):S70–2.
37. Lipson L, Eisen S. VA research: committed to women who have “borne the battle” and beyond. *Womens Health Issues* 2011;21(4 Suppl):S67–9.
38. Atkins D. Health services research on women veterans: a critical partner on the road to patient-centered care. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2013;28(Suppl 2):498–9.
39. Hayes H, Burge S. Creating a practice-based research network from scratch: where do i begin? *Prog Community Health Partnersh* 2012;6:369–80.
40. Blueprint for excellence. Washington, DC: US Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration; 2014. Available from: http://www.va.gov/HEALTH/docs/VHA_Blueprint_for_Excellence.pdf. Accessed July 17, 2015.