

Quality Improvement

Essential Concepts



QI Theory: Quality Improvement in Healthcare Goals for this presentation

- Understand fundamental concepts in quality improvement
- Identify key steps for a successful quality improvement project
- Become familiar with quality improvement tools and their use



"Definition" of *Improvement*

It is NOT

- Asking people to work harder or faster
- Creating protocols and then failing to monitor their use or effect
- Changing for the sake of change

Improvement Partnership





Improvement Requires Change

Every system is perfectly designed to achieve exactly the results it gets

➤To improve the system, change the system...





Less can be more

When changing the system, keep it simple

Change = not just *doing* something different, but engineering something different at least one step in at least one process

Improvement Partnership



An Atmosphere for Change

AWARENESS

OF THE Need for Improvement

Patient

Clinical Staff

Administrative Support

EXPERIENCE

WITH SIMILAR IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

Facilitator

Multidisciplinary Team Members

Expertise and Tools From Other Practices (peers)

EVIDENCE TO TRANSLATE INTO PRACTICE

Didactic Sessions

Local Expertise in Evidence Based Practices

WORKPLACE CULTURE READY TO ACCEPT CHANGE

on Pedia Work Load (Adaptive Reserve)

Culture of Improvement



The Driving Force for Change

THE TEAM

Leverages frontline expertise and experience.

DRIVES not only the change/interventions,
but also the implementation



The Driving Force for Change: The Multidisciplinary Team

Features of a good team...

- Safe (no ad hominem attacks)
- Inclusive (values all potential contributors including diverse views; not a clique)
- Open (considers <u>all</u> ideas fairly)
- Consensus seeking

Oregon Pediatric Improvement Partnership





Engineering Change

Improve incrementally. Learn through action.

Plan Do Study Act

 $PDSA \rightarrow PDSA \rightarrow PDSA \rightarrow PDSA \rightarrow PDSA$

Test small changes. Assess their effect.

Then re-work the changes and do it again...and again...



PDSA (the Benefits of Repeated Cycles)

- Increases belief that change will result in improvement
- Allows opportunities for "failures" without impacting performance
- Provides documentation of improvement
- Adapts to meet changing environment
- Evaluates costs and side-effects of the change
- Minimizes resistance upon implementation



PDSA

Overview:

- scientific method for action-oriented learning:
 shorthand for testing a small change in the real world setting
- test a change by: planning it, trying it, measuring its results... and then trying to do it better the next time
- multiple rounds of changes some failures and some successes - should lead to improved aggregate outcome



PDSA

- Principles for Success:
 - start new changes on the smallest possible scale, e.g. one patient, one nurse, one doctor
 - run just as many PDSA cycles as necessary to gain confidence in your change – then expand
 - expand incrementally
 - expand to involve more nurses, providers, teams, etc
 - balance changes within system to ensure other processes not adversely stressed

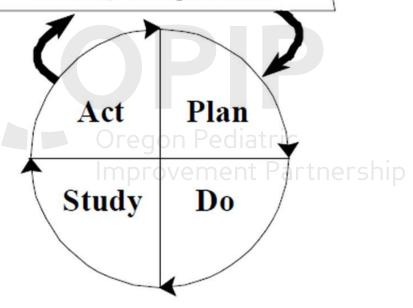


Model for Improvement

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?





QI Tools

- SMART Aim Statement Worksheet
- PDSA cycle worksheet
- Project planning form



