

# SEQUENCE TO ACHIEVE CHANGE



## 1. FORM AN IMPROVEMENT TEAM

- ❑ Assemble a team that represents all areas and roles of the clinic; consider including patients on your team.

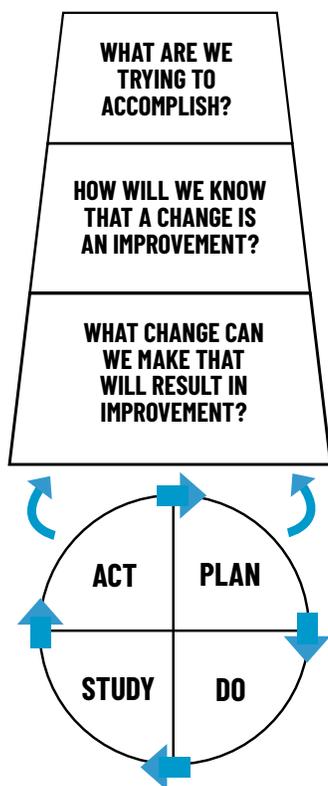
## 2. CLARIFY THE PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY

- ❑ Articulate the problem you want to solve. Use evidence & data to strengthen your rationale (e.g., HQCA Physician Panel Report).
- ❑ For improvement projects with higher complexity, create a project charter.

## 3. MAP PROCESSES

- ❑ Visually depict the sequence/steps of events in a process; identify gaps.
- ❑ Document the new, interim, and final processes.

## 4. USE MODEL FOR IMPROVEMENT



### SET AN AIM STATEMENT

- ❑ The aim should be time specific and measurable; it should also define the specific population of patients or other system that will be affected.

### IDENTIFY MEASURES

- ❑ Determine the baseline – the measure of how you are currently doing.
- ❑ Use process, outcome, and balancing measures to check if you are improving.

### SELECT CHANGES OR POTENTIALLY BETTER PRACTICES (PBP<sub>s</sub>) TO TEST

- ❑ Ideas for change may come from people who actually perform the work, or from the experience of others who have successfully improved (e.g., evidence).

### TEST CHANGES (PDSA)

- ❑ The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycle is short hand for testing the potentially better practices in the real work setting – by planning it, trying it, studying the results together, and acting on what is learned.

## 5. SUSTAIN THE GAINS

- ❑ Complete periodic measures; display your results.

## 6. SPREAD THE SUCCESSFUL CHANGES

- ❑ After successful implementation of a change, or package of changes for a pilot population, the improvement team can spread the changes to other parts of the clinic or to other clinics.

### SOURCES: