

Quality Improvement Toolkit

A guide to plan QI initiatives

April 2013

**This toolkit has been modified by the Institute for Community Health for the
MA District Incentive Grant Program.**



Institute for Community Health

Building sustainable community health, together

A collaboration of the Cambridge Health Alliance, Mount Auburn Hospital, and Partners Healthcare

Table of Contents

Introduction..... 3

Step 1: Getting Started..... 4

Step 2: Examine the Current Approach..... 8

Step 3: Identify Potential Solutions..... 18

Step 4: Develop an Improvement Plan..... 22

QI Resources..... 24



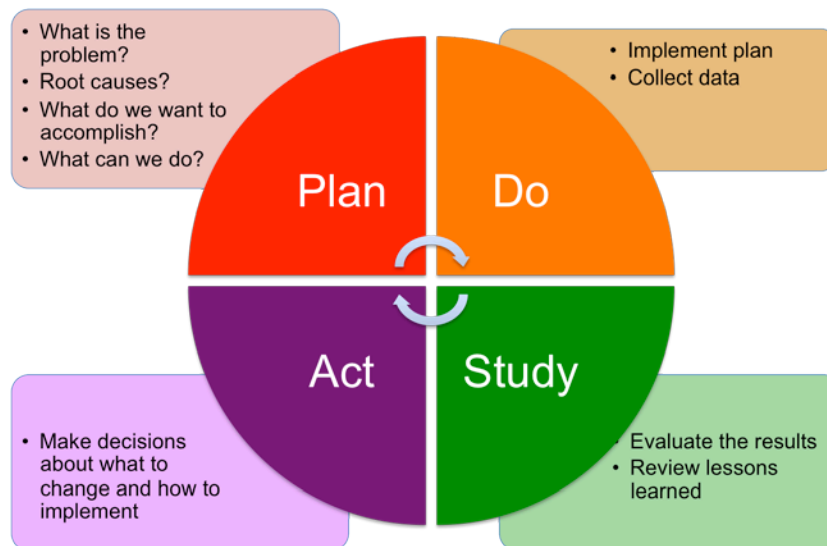
Introduction

Quality improvement (QI) is a continuous and ongoing process to make measurable improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness, performance, and accountability of services. In public health, quality improvement is the use of a defined improvement process that is focused on activities that effect community needs and improve overall community health.

The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) is an approach that is commonly used to guide quality improvement efforts, and this framework can be used to implement community-wide or cross-jurisdictional efforts to improve public health.¹ This toolkit presents a variety of tools that can support DIG grantees as they plan quality improvement efforts in their districts. This toolkit provides checklists and tools for each step of the planning process.

The “Plan” stage of the PDSA cycle includes the following four key steps¹:

- Step 1: Getting Started
- Step 2: Examine the Current Approach
- Step 3: Identify Potential Solutions
- Step 4: Develop an Improvement Theory



¹ Adapted from: Embracing Quality in Local Public Health: Michigan’s Quality Improvement Guidebook



Step 1: Getting Started

- ✓ Identify an opportunity for improvement and develop a plan
- ✓ Identify and assemble team members (including customers and/or stakeholders)
- ✓ Develop an aim statement
 - ✓ 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 an improvement?
- ✓ Identify key stakeholders, both external and internal

Tools

1. Handout 1: AIM Statement
2. Handout 2: Stakeholder Analysis

AIM Statement

PURPOSE: To have a common vision for the project.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- As a group, brainstorm potential public health issues affecting your district.
- Identify the issue that you will focus on.
- Answer the guiding questions in Handout 1 to develop your AIM Statement.



Stakeholder Analysis

PURPOSE: To identify important stakeholders (both external and internal) who play an important role in your public health issue.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Identify a list of stakeholders who are connected to the public health issue.
- For each stakeholder, identify the role they play (or could play in the future) in the public health issue (column two).
- In column three, identify if they are an internal or external stakeholder.
- Note: Make sure to discuss the stakeholder's interest in the issue (positive or negative). Additionally, the influence/ power (high/medium/low) of the stakeholder is important to keep in mind as you move forward. Also note the resources controlled by each stakeholder that could influence your quality improvement initiative.



Handout 2: Stakeholder Analysis³

Stakeholder	What is the stakeholder's role (or potential role) to address the issue? ⁴	External or Internal Stakeholder?
1.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
2.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
3.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
4.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
5.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
6.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
7.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal
8.		<input type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Internal

Now that key stakeholders have been identified, they should be included in the remaining stages of the planning process.

³ Adapted from: Embracing Quality in Local Public Health: Michigan's Quality Improvement Guidebook

⁴ Make sure to consider interest, influence/power, and resources of the stakeholders.



Step 2: Examine the Current Approach

- ✓ Examine the current approach or process flow
- ✓ Determine root cause(s) of the issue
 - ✓ Evaluate the current situation
 - ✓ Review existing baseline data

Tools:

1. Handout 3: What is the Current Situation?
2. Handout 4: Fishbone Technique
3. Handout 5: Five Why's
4. Handout 6: SWOT Analysis

Note: The Fishbone and Five Why's are both tools for a root cause analysis. You do not need to complete both- determine which one best fits your needs.

What is the Current Situation?

PURPOSE: Determine the current situation/baseline for the public health issue that you have identified.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- As a group, discuss the questions outlined on the Current Situation handout.



Handout 3: What is the Current Situation?⁵

Aim Statement: _____

1. What data is currently available on this public health issue? What is the data showing us?

2. How will we know that a change is an improvement? (Include potential measures of success)

Short term measures of success	
Medium term measures of success	
Long term measures of success	

4. Are there other programs in the district working to address this issue? What are they doing?

⁵ Adapted from Michigan Accreditation Continuous Quality Improvement Collaborative (MACQIC)

The Fishbone Technique

PURPOSE: To identify root causes(s) of the public health issue you have identified.

INSTRUCTIONS:

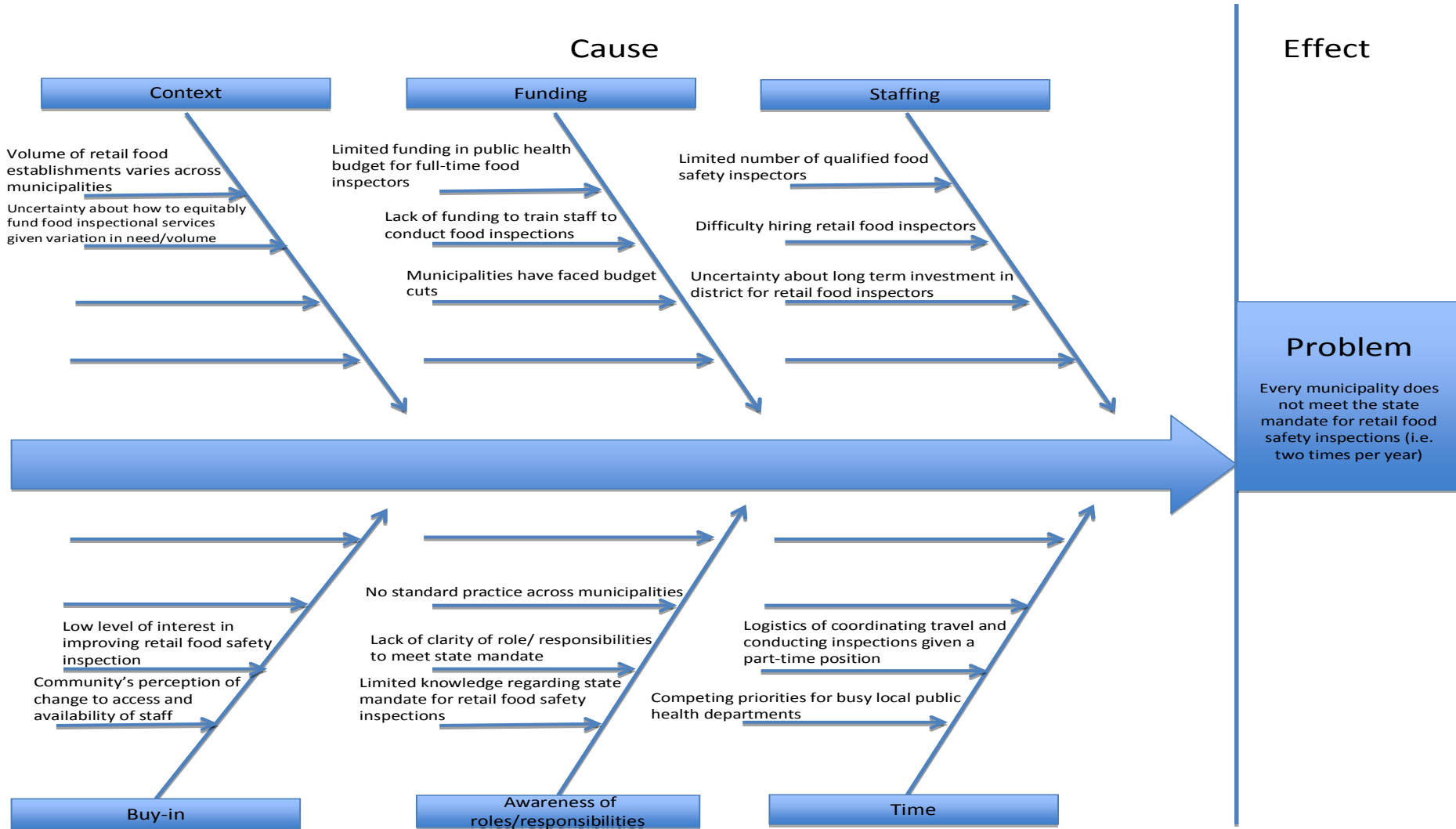
- On the right of the diagram, write the public health issue that you are addressing.
- As a group, brainstorm the major possible causes of the issue. Below are examples of possible types of problems associated with major topic areas that may help you to organize your ideas but are in no way exhaustive.

EXAMPLE:

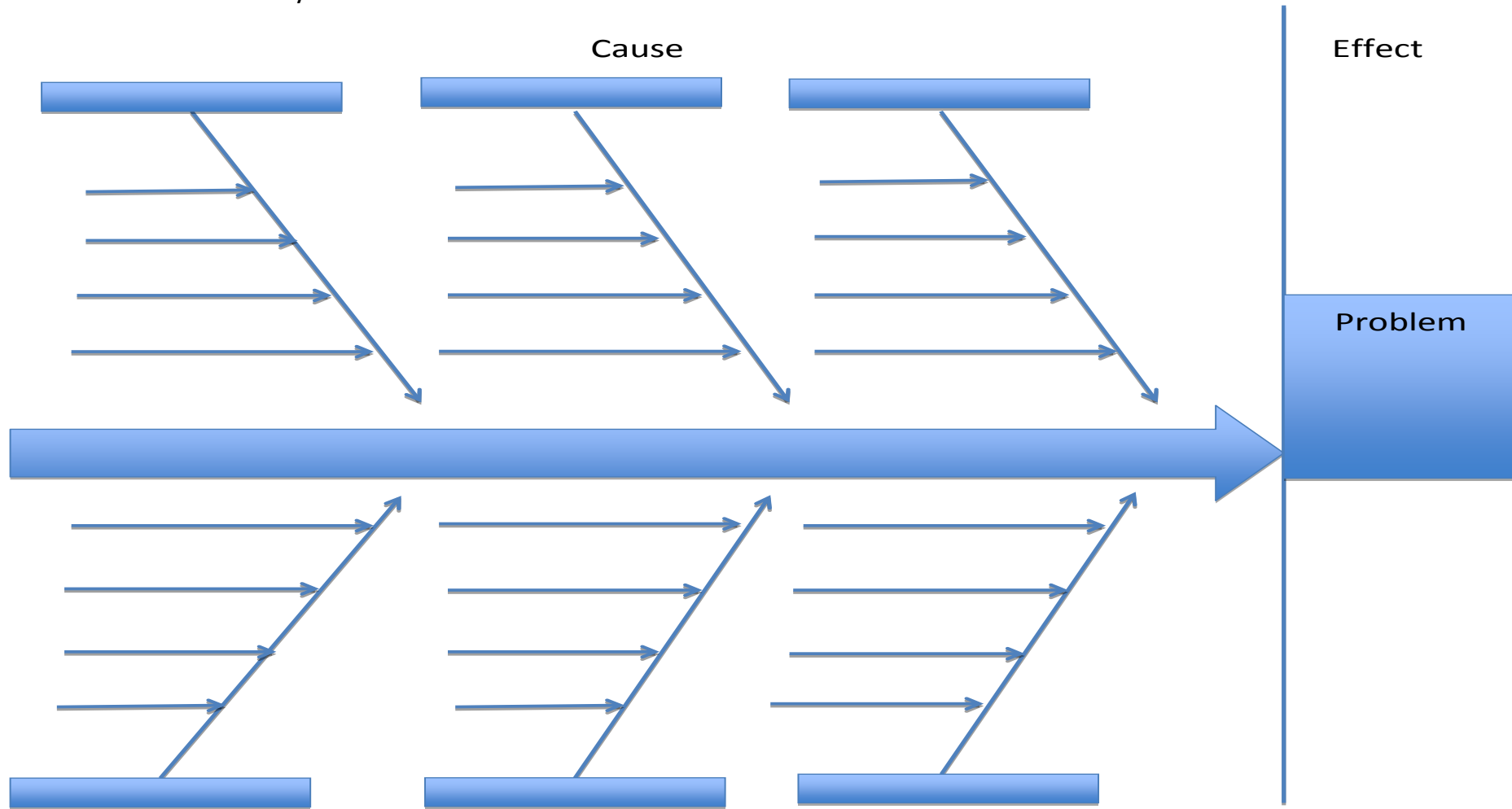
Major Topics	Types of issues associated
People	Knowledge, skills, motivation, support, feedback
Supplies	Materials/inputs needed
Policies/Procedures	Organizational/managerial standards, administration
Environment	An identifiable element in the physical, cultural, demographic, economic, political or regulatory that affects an organization. This includes: federal, state, local rules and regulations.



EXAMPLE:



Handout 4: Fishbone Analysis⁶



⁶ Adapted from American Society for Quality, Quality Tools: Cause and Effect Diagram



Five Whys

PURPOSE: An analytical tool to help identify the root cause(s) of the identified public health issue.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Brainstorm the major possible causes of the issue.
- Write each possible cause at the top of a separate “Five Whys” sheet.
- On each sheet ask “why” at least three times. This way, true root causes will be identified and not just symptoms of a deeper issue.
- Continue to ask “why” until you get to an answer that is a dead end, such as “it is the way it is” or “that is just the way it happened”.

EXAMPLE:

Statement of the Problem: Every municipality does not meet the state mandate for retail food safety inspections (i.e. two times per year)

Cause #1: Why is the possible cause happening? ↓	Our municipalities do not have enough staff to perform two inspections per establishment per year
Why is Cause #1 happening? ↓	Municipalities do not have enough food safety inspectors
Why is Cause #2 happening? ↓	Difficulty in hiring qualified staff to perform food inspections
Why is Cause #3 happening? ↓	Limited funding in the public health budget to hire full-time, qualified inspectors
Why is Cause #4 happening?	Municipalities have faced budget cuts, therefore, there is less money to allocate towards retail food inspections



Handout 5: Five Why's

Statement of the Problem: _____

Cause #1: Why is the possible cause happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #1 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #2 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #3 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #4 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #5 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #6 happening? ↓	
Why is Cause #7 happening?	



SWOT Analysis

PURPOSE: A tool that can be used to conduct an environmental scan. This tool identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the environment that affect your public health issue.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- As a group, complete a SWOT matrix for the public health issue you have identified.
- Use the information from your Fishbone Analysis or Five Why's to help inform the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats facing your district.

Structures within the organization	Strengths	Characteristics within the organization that are advantageous to addressing the public health issue.
	Weaknesses	Characteristics within the organization that pose a challenge or make it difficult to address the public health issue.
Structures in the environment	Opportunities	Elements in the environment could be advantageous to address the public health issue.
	Threats	Elements in the environment that could be problematic for you as you address the public health issue.

EXAMPLE:

Aim Statement: For every municipality in our district to meet the state mandate for retail food inspections within two years.

	Helpful to achieving our objective	Harmful to achieving our objective
Internal Origin (Structures in the organization)	-Trained food inspectors in district -Interest in improving retail food safety practices across district	-There are no standard practices across municipalities -Limited funding to support expansion
External Origin (Structures in the environment)	-There is a funding mandate/ incentives for improvement -FDA food safety program offers funding for training	-Uncertainty about long term investments for district inspectors -Public perceptions of change to status quo/ perceived changes in access/availability



Handout 6: SWOT Analysis

Aim Statement: _____

	Helpful to achieving our objective	Harmful to achieving our objective
Internal Origin (Structures in the organization)	<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
External Origin (Structures in the environment)	<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>



Step 3: Identify Potential Solutions

- ✓ Revise Aim Statement (as necessary)
- ✓ Move from understanding to planning
- ✓ Identify all potential solutions to the issue based on the root cause(s)
- ✓ Review model or best practices to identify potential improvements
- ✓ Develop a theory for improvement
 - ✓ What is your prediction?
- ✓ Pick the best solution (the one most likely to accomplish your Aim Statement)

Tool:

1. Handout 7: Selecting a Solution
2. Handout 8: Activity Timeline

Selecting a Solution

PURPOSE: To identify all possible solutions to the public health issue and determine which is the most feasible in your district.

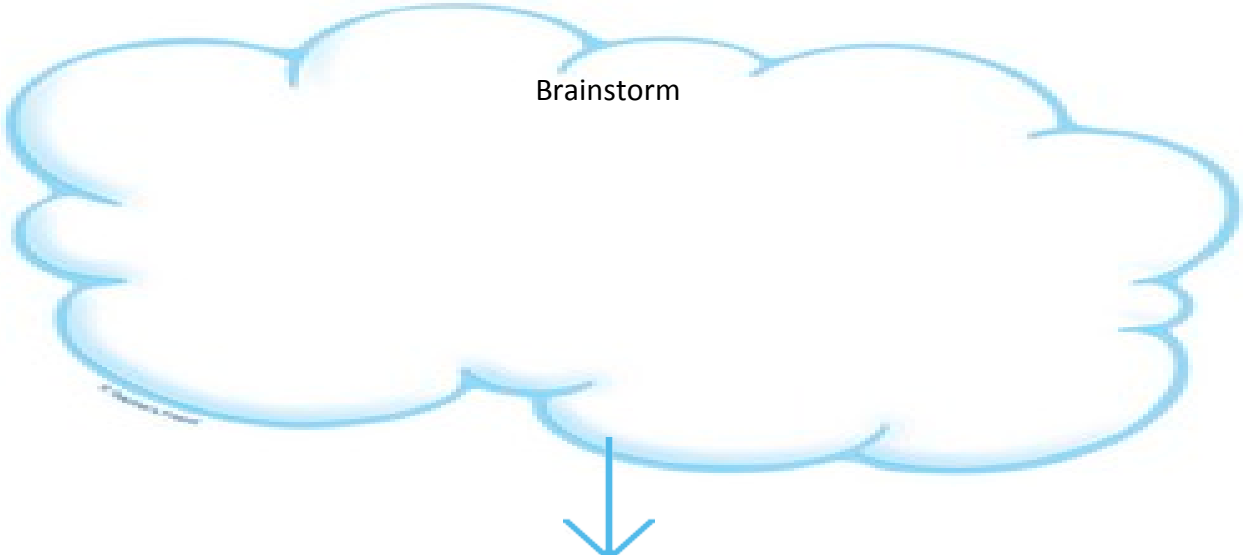
INSTRUCTIONS:

- As a group, brainstorm possible solutions to the public health issue you have chosen and write them in the brainstorm cloud. **NOTE:** Identified solutions can come from a variety of sources including published literature, other health department initiatives, personal experience and/or stakeholder input.
- Once the group has exhausted all their ideas, group the ideas into major themes and write them in Column 1 of the table.
- For each theme/solution, discuss the pros and cons.
- Lastly, discuss the feasibility of implementing each idea in your district. Remember, there might be good solutions that are not practical for your particular district.
- Pick the solution that is most feasible and fits with your Aim Statement.
- Write out a “plan of action” outlining the major steps needed to happen to implement your QI initiative.
- Determine your theory of change. (By implementing your solution what do you expect to change?)



Handout 7: Selecting a Solution

Aim Statement (Revised as necessary): _____



Solutions/ Major Themes	Pros	Cons	Feasibility



A) Plan of Action:

As a group, brainstorm the major activities needed to accomplish the QI initiative. Write these in the space below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

B) What is your “theory of change”? (If we do X, we expect Y will happen)



Activity Timeline

PURPOSE: To develop a project strategy that identifies activities/tasks that need to be completed, who is responsible, and a timeline for completion.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Fill the activities from Handout 7 (Selecting a Solution) Question A in the gray cells and determine if any sub-activities should be listed in the white cells.
- Develop a timeline (weekly or monthly) to be filled in across the top two rows.
- For each activity identify the person(s) responsible and then shade the appropriate cell(s) for the expected completion date.



Handout 8: Activity Timeline⁷

Number	Activity	Person(s) Responsible																
1																		
1.1																		
1.2																		
1.3																		
1.4																		
1.5																		
2																		
2.1																		
2.2																		
2.3																		
2.4																		
2.5																		
3																		
3.1																		
3.2																		
3.3																		
3.4																		
3.5																		
4																		
4.1																		
4.2																		
4.3																		
4.4																		
4.5																		

⁷ Adapted from Embracing Quality in Local public Health: Michigan’s Quality Improvement Guidebook



Step 4: Develop an Improvement Plan

- ✓ Clearly identify your indicators of success
- ✓ Outline your plan for data collection

Tool:

1. Handout 9: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Plan

PURPOSE: To develop indicators that will measure the success of your QI initiative as well as help create a plan for how and when data will be collected.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- As a group, identify how you will measure the success of what you are doing. Brainstorm key measurement points that could signal change. Use the measures of success identified on the AIM Statement worksheet as a starting point and revise measures as necessary.
- Fill out each column of the Monitoring Plan table for each measure that you identify as important to collect.
 - Identify the baseline of each measure and your target goal for each measure that would indicate success.
 - In the subsequent columns identify how, when, and who will collect the information to establish accountability.

EXAMPLE:

Aim Statement: For every municipality in our district to meet the state mandate for retail food inspections within two years.

Measure	Baseline	Target/Goal	Data Source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency	Person responsible for collection
# of food inspectors per establishment per year	3 of 5 towns meet the state mandate	5 of 5 meet the state mandate for retail food safety inspections	-DPH -Local food establishment inspection data	Food establishment inspection forms	Weekly	-Food inspectors → complete & submit forms -Clerk → perform data entry of submitted forms



Handout 9: Monitoring Plan

Aim Statement: _____

Measure	Baseline	Target/Goal	Data Source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency	Person responsible for collection



QI Resources

- 1) Michigan Local Public Health Accreditation Program: <http://www.accreditation.localhealth.net>
- 2) American Society for Quality (ASQ): <http://www.asq.org>
- 3) National Association of County & City Health Officials (NACCHO): <http://www.naccho.org/>

This toolkit was prepared on April 2013 by the Institute for Community Health. If you have further questions about its content, please contact Justeen Hyde at jhyde@challiance.org or 617-449-6684.

