Case Study: Dental Sealant Rates

XYZ Center (part of an FQHC)

- Study (collect data)
- Act (educate patients about the benefits of sealants)
- Plan (set goals for increased sealant rates)
- Do (implement changes)

PDSA helps answer the following questions:

- What are we trying to accomplish or improve?
- What change can we make that will result in improvement?
Case Study: Dental Sealant SMART Aim Statement

XYZ Center will improve the UDS dental sealant rate for at-risk children ages 6-9 from 13.8% to 23.6% by December 31, 2019.

Is this a SMART Aim statement?

We will improve our dental sealant rate for children.
To make it easier, a PDSA Tracker Worksheet has been created to list all the steps of the PDSA.

Once the Aim Statement has been created, then the rest of the PDSA process begins, starting with plan.
Design and make a team paper air plane.

Baseline data—How important is it really?

Airplane Design Team Role Assignment
Let's go fly a plane again!

Modify current paper airplane or make a new one.

The improvement to the process:
- Do the improvement process
- Start with small changes and collect the data to scale up
Directions: Read the aim statement for each example and determine what is missing or wrong with the aim statement. Reminder: Aim statements should include a baseline data, goal measurement and end date.

1. By February 2011, 25% of licensed child care providers in Blue Earth County will be trained in the “I am Moving, I am Learning” curriculum.

2. By June 30, 2016, we will create sustainable strategies to improve asthma prevention across our community. Within our target of 10 public elementary schools in the local county, 30 percent will have staff trained in asthma prevention, 40 percent will have at least one professional who is trained to provide education to students with asthma and their families, and 40 percent will have programs to outreach to parents to increase awareness of the impact of second-hand smoke.

3. Improve medication reconciliation at transition points by 75 percent within 1 year.

4. Reduce complications of ICU stay by 40 percent:
   - Development of deep vein thrombosis
   - Gastrointestinal bleeding from stress ulcers
   - Line infections
Would be more appropriate to use instead:

Is there a proxy measure to use if the objective cannot be directly measured, or is there another measure that

What data will prove this change has occurred? Where will this data come from?

Change: How much change is expected? In what direction?

... (and by how much), or if it hasn’t been met (and by how much).

Objectives should have a benchmark and a target to help determine whether the objective is achieved. If it has been

Measurable

 Where will this program be executed?
  Where are the benefits of this goal?
  Action: Where exactly will you do them?
  Target Population: Who is your target population?
  Resource: Who is involved with executing this program?

You’ll find action-oriented verbs such as “increase” or “decrease” will make your objectives easier to measure in the end.

Objectives should be well-defined, and clear to other team members and to partners with the same level of knowledge as

Specific

Learn more about the components of SMART objectives below by asking the questions provided.

How to Write SMART Objectives

Specific: Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound

To ensure your objectives are effectively seen as a program, impact-driven objectives that are:

Change: Important to know whether a program has failed, and by how much. In order to

important that a program can prove its success to continue funding if it is also

Many programs are run on a grant funding and thus are often driven by external partners.

Measurable

Objectives correctly measure a program’s success or shortcomings, and to show

SMART Objectives: What Does SMART Stand For?

Also in this Tool: Meaningful Objectives

www.medicaltoolbox.org

MDH
Promote healthy patterns that lead to a world of diverse body types.

Participants will use the positive body image program with higher levels of self-esteem regarding their own appearance.

Participants will learn the introduction to reception program with changed attitudes regarding vaccination.

**Examples of Impact Objectives**

Importance in shaping to your organization's vision and mission.

Impact objectives mean fewer barriers to write because they are not inherently quantifiable. Despite this, they are still behavior in the short term. Along with outcome objectives, they show how your program benefits participants' knowledge or impact objectives demonstrate how your program or organization has changed participants' attitudes, knowledge, or behavior.

**Impact Objectives**

- Successfully fulfill 75 technical assistance requests per month
- Conduct community meetings per quarter with North Metro Alliance
- Distribute 100 handwashing brochures per day at Minnesota State Fair

**Examples of Process Objectives**

Whether this is a program to count our activities, or tracking on a budget, and within its planned scope.

A series of process objectives can also serve as a work plan. Process outcomes help your organization track whether objectives may include activities, meetings, workshops, partnerships, interventions, and deadlines with enough program will do and how your program will do it.

**Process Objectives**

- Document and measure the impact steps your organization will take to achieve its goals.

**How to Write Meaningful Objectives**

**Outcome Objectives**

**Impact Objectives**

**Process Objectives**

Many organizations find it useful and many generating organization outlines to break down objectives into three categories.

**Why does breaking goals into manageable, measurable bits**

Still inside your organization as well as external stakeholders. Objectives also help keep your overall goals realistic. Without writing this way to understanding overall goals. Objectives should make your goals clear and concrete to program improvements on the way to achieving overall goals. Objectives provide measurable benchmarks or milestones against which your organization can measure success of.

**What Makes Objectives Meaningful?**

**Also in This Tool: SMART Objectives**

**Meaningful Objectives**
What change can we make that will result in improvement?

1. What are we trying to accomplish?

2. How will we know that a change is an improvement?

3. Describe what you want to accomplish in an Aim Statement (O Toolbox: Aim Statement). Try to answer these three fundamental questions.

B. Draft an Aim Statement

After recruiting team members, identify roles and responsibilities, set timelines, and establish a meeting schedule. Consider the strengths each team member brings—look for engaged, forward-thinking staff. Assemble a team with knowledge of the problem or opportunity for improvement.

A. Recruit Team

Stage 2: Plan

In applying PDCA, ask yourself these questions:

- What changes can we make that will result in an improvement?
- How will we know that a change is an improvement?
- What are we trying to accomplish?

Do customer/client, who are your customers and you may want to create a process with opportunities to receive and increase acceptance of the end result. It customer defines quality, so it would make sense to also involve them in the process. They can provide feedback on what works and what doesn’t. The process for improving a process or carrying out change.

PDCA, or Plan-Do-Study-Act, is an iterative, four-stage problem-solving model. Also called: Rapid Cycle Improvement, PDCA (Plan-Do-Study-Act).
Stage 3: Study

Your team should also document problems, unexpected effects, and general observations.

Stage 2: Do

For risks you might face as you implement your action plan, develop an action plan (Qb Toolbox Action Plan®), including necessary staff/resources and a timeline. Try to account for anysteries (or key attributes) that you believe will best help you reach your objective and maximize your

Stage 1: Plan

Examine your swim lane map and ask:

Does someone else do this same process in a different way?

Are we doing the right steps in the right way?

Is this process efficient? What is the cost (including money, time, or other resources)?

Analysis should summarize the cause analysis by describing and justifying the root causes.

E. Identify Causes and Alternatives

Write down your ideas for potential causes. Then analyze the problem and work through process maps (Qb Toolbox Control Chart®) to identify causes of the problem using tools such as control charts.
Paper Airplane

Project Bootcamp

PDSA

- Plan: Design a paper airplane using the materials provided. Set an aim and measure for your team what do.
- DO: Each two pilots should take a turn to fly the plane. No modifications can be made to the plane between.
- STUD: After each test flight, the data coordinator should measure the distance the plane traveled down the runway and record this on the PDSA form.
- ACT: Based on the measurements, review the design of your plane and look for improvements (what can we do better).

Team Task:

Team Assignment:

3. Learn how to use the PDSA approach with a team in order to achieve a specific aim.
2. Practice skills for using the PDSA approach to change.
1. Demonstrate the basic concept of rapid cycle change using the PDSA cycle for making structured, measurable cycle changes.

Session Description:

PDCA Cycle for making structured, measurable cycle changes.