

### PDSA Worksheet

This worksheet is based on [The Model for Improvement](#), which is a method for reaching improvement in a process, and contains two sections: three questions, and the Plan-Do-Study-Act cycle. The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) is a helpful tool for driving and measuring change. For this VBR year, you will develop a plan for testing change (Plan), implement the plan (Do), observe and learn from the test (Study), and make changes based on your findings (Act).

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Change Champion:</b>

Choose the measure your practice will be focusing your PDSA on:

- OCS Overuse
- Inhaler Education

<b>Quality Improvement Questions</b>
What are we trying to improve?
How will we determine the change is successful?
What changes can be implemented to achieve the goal?

<b>PLAN (short range goals)</b>		
We plan to:		
Implementation start date:		
The expected outcome is:		
<b>Steps to execute this plan:</b> 1.  2.  3.	Assigned to:	Date to be completed:

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**DO (What happened when the intervention was implemented?)**

**STUDY (What was learned/concluded from this cycle? Is it successful/unsuccessful?)**

**ACT (What are next steps?)**

**Date:**

- Continue with this intervention
- Revise the test and repeat another cycle
- Discontinue the intervention and start new
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

EXAMPLE

## PDSA Worksheet Instructions

### What is a PDSA Worksheet?

The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Worksheet helps document a test of change

- Plan: Develop a plan to test the intervention
- Do: Implement the intervention
- Study: Observe and learn from the outcomes
- Act: Determine what modifications need to be made

\*PDSA is the “action” portion of the Model for Improvement shown below.

### Directions

Use the PDSA Worksheet to help your team document a test of change. Fill out one worksheet for each intervention you conduct. Your team will likely test several different interventions, and each change will go through several PDSA cycles. Keep a file of all PDSA worksheets for all changes your team tests.

### Step One: Respond to quality improvement questions

- Aim: What is the desired outcome?
- Measures: Did the intervention result in improvement?
- Ideas, Hunches, Theories: What change can we make that will result in achieving our projected goal/target?

### Step Two: Plan

- What is the intervention that you would like to test?
- What do you expect to happen?
- Who is involved?
- How long will the intervention take to implement?

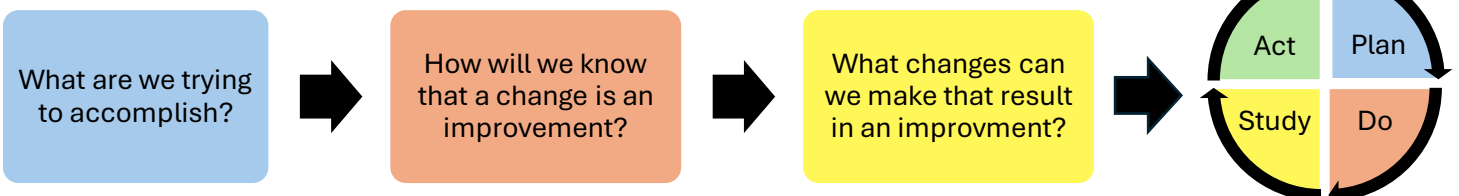
### Step Three: DO

- Implement the intervention. Try out the test on a small scale.
- Document problems and unexpected observations.

### Step Four: Study

- Set aside time to study the results and determine if the intervention resulted in the expected outcome.
- Reflect on what happened and what was learned.
- Look for unintended consequences, surprises, successes, failures.

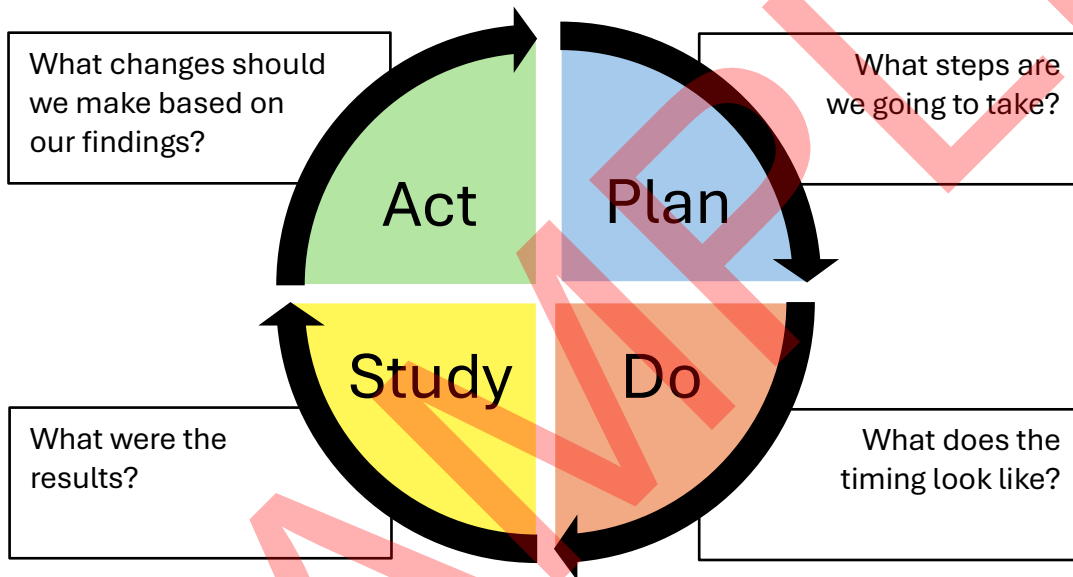
## Model for Improvement



## PDSA Worksheet Instructions Continued

### Step Five: ACT

- Adopt: If your intervention was successful, consider implementing the change in your clinic.
- Adapt: If your intervention was moderately successful, but did not produce the desired results, refine the changes based on what was learned from the intervention and do another round of PDSA.
- Abandon: If the results were not what you wanted and you feel you have tried every change possible, abandon this intervention and consider a new approach



When starting a project, it is helpful to set a SMART goal. SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Timebound.

**Specific:** Goals are clearly stated.

**Measurable:** How progress will be tracked.

**Attainable:** Goals can be reached in the time allotted.

**Relevant:** Goals are related to the outcome you want to achieve.

**Timebound:** Goals will be completed within a certain timeframe.