



## 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).

Date:	Change Champion:

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

- OCS Overuse
- Inhaler Education

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

PLAN (short range goals)		
We plan to:		
Implementation start date:		
The expected outcome is:		
Steps to execute this plan: 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: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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?

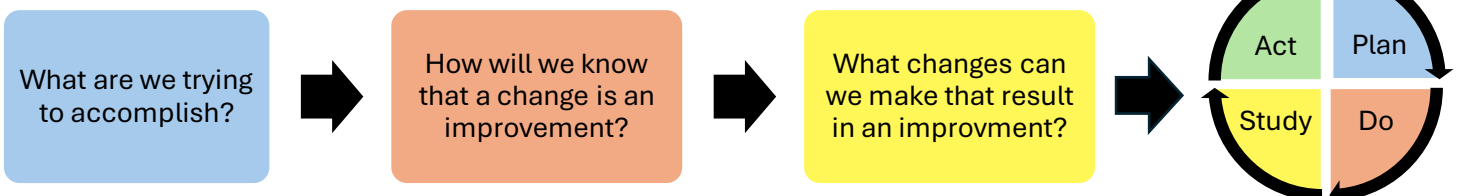
### Step Three: DO

- 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.

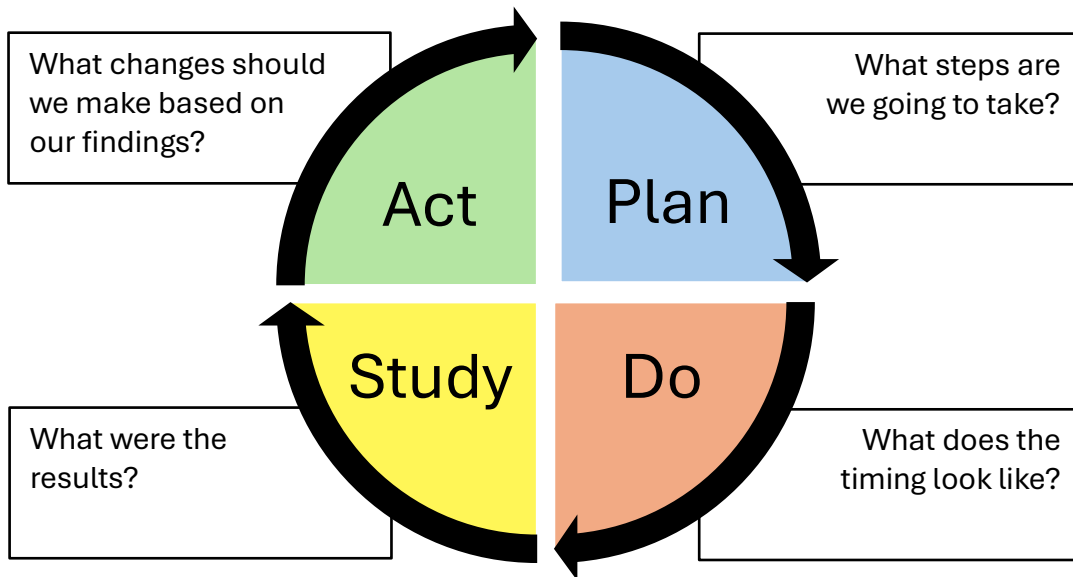
## Model for Improvement



## 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.