

Model for Improvement

Step 1: Thinking Part - Three Fundamental Questions

Complete the Model for Improvement (MFI) as a whole team.

AIM 1. What are we trying to accomplish?

By answering this question, you will develop your **GOAL** for improvement. It is important to establish a S.M.A.R.T (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time bound) and people-crafted aim that clearly states what you are trying to achieve.

Increase completion rate of Cervical Screening Test (CST), including self-collection among eligible patients by 20% within 6 months by implementing a screening status check procedure, enhancing reminder systems and integrating CST with health assessments

MEASURE(S) 2. How will we know that a change is an improvement?

By answering this question, you will develop the **MEASURE(S)** you will use to track your overarching goal. Record and track your baseline measurement to allow for later comparison. Tip: Use a Run Chart to plot trends.

Number of active eligible patients due or overdue for cervical screening

Baseline:

500 active eligible patients, with 200 eligible patients identified as due/overdue for cervical screening

Baseline date:

December 2024

CHANGE IDEAS 3. What changes can we make that will result in improvement?

By answering this question, you will develop **IDEAS** for change.

Tip: Engage the whole team in formulating change ideas using tools such as brainstorming, driver diagrams or process mapping. Include any predictions and measure their effect quickly.

Idea 1

Develop a procedure for checking cervical screening status

Idea 2

Review and refine reminder systems

Idea 3

Combine screening appointments with health assessments

Next steps:

Each idea may involve multiple short and small PDSA cycles.

PDSA (Plan-Do-Study-Act)

Step 2: Doing Part - Plan-Do-Study-Act

Once you have completed the Model for Improvement (MFI), use the template below to document and track your PDSA cycles (i.e. small rapid tests of change).

Idea	Plan		Do	Study	Act
#	Plan the test	Prediction	Do the test on small scale	Analyse the results	Make a plan for next step
	<i>How will we run this test? Who will do it and when? What will we measure?</i>	<i>Prediction or hypothesis on what will happen.</i>	<i>Was the plan completed? Yes or No. Collect data. Consider what worked well and why? Document any unexpected observations, events or problems.</i>	<i>Analyse results, compare them to predictions, and reflect on what you learned.</i>	<i>Based on your learnings from the test, what will you do next (e.g., adopt, adapt or abandon)? How does this inform the plan for your next PDSA?</i>
Change idea 2.1	Practice manager will organise an all-practice team meeting on setting up patient recall and reminders. Discuss what will work at your practice and develop a procedure for setting reminders in patient files.	The practice manager will lead the development of a feasible procedure to accurately set reminders in patient files. This procedure will be tested for a period 4 weeks by reception, and the practice manager also provided training f to ensure competency.	The practice manager completed the training session within 4 weeks and communicated this to all staff through a staff meeting. There was a training session that was completed by all staff.	All staff felt more competent in accurately setting reminders in patient files e.g., pt declined CST (XXX reason).	Adopt. This was a worthwhile activity as all staff increased their confidence in setting patient reminders.
Change idea 3.1	Practice Manager to export list of patients with health assessment appointments coming up on a weekly basis, for the	Expect to find 50% of eligible patients completing a health assessment in the next week are also due or overdue for CST.	This plan was initially tested for a week for feasibility. There were 10 eligible patients booked in for health assessments	Although it was labour intensive for the practice manager to manually identify patients who were due or overdue for screening coming in for	Adapt. CST will now be discussed and offered as a standard health assessment item, inbuilt into the assessment templates. Identifying



	<p>following MBS item numbers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 701, 703, 705, 707 • 715 • 721 to 723 • 10997 <p>The report will be provided to clinical staff (GP's and Nurses) at the start of the week for patients booked in for health assessments.</p>		<p>who were due or overdue for CST.</p>	<p>health assessments, it was a worthwhile activity. It was identified that 10/15 eligible patients coming in for health assessment were due or overdue for CST.</p>	<p>these patients ad hoc was too time consuming for the PM.</p>
<p>Change Idea 3.2</p>	<p>GP's and Nurses to offer cervical screening test (CST) to patients identified as due or overdue and eligible who are also completing a health assessment.</p>	<p>Expect to have 50% of patients accept CST whilst completing their health assessment.</p>	<p>The results were recorded on a de-identified spreadsheet (date, CST completed Y/N). 8/10 patients who were due or overdue completed their CST on the day.</p>	<p>8/10 completed their CST on the day. 2 patients identified they were apprehensive to complete the test and would like to think about their testing options and book in an appointment in future. These patients had a reminder set in 3 months to follow up, and will be offered an appointment via telephone call if not completed.</p>	<p>Adapt: This was a worthwhile activity as it yielded successful results (80%) completion rate. However, it was identified that staff require more training on discussing options of self vs. clinician collection. Staff will complete training within 2 months to ensure competency and increase confidence on offering patients' alternative options. Now that CST are embedded into health assessments, lets increase</p>



					patient participation in cervical screening.
Summary of Results	This was a worthwhile activity of refining reminder systems and combining health assessments with Cervical Screening Tests (CST). Through reviewing and refining the previous reminder system, and developing a new process, staff felt more comfortable accurately setting reminders. Additionally, combining CST with health assessments yielded positive results (80% completion rate). Patients who declined had a reminder accurately set for 3 months time, reinforcing that this process is an effective approach to increase access to cervical screening for patients.				