

Project Implementation Checklist

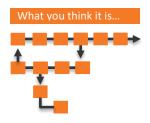
1. Project Initiation and Determination of Readiness: This "pre"-project checklist may be used during the initial call with stakeholders. It builds on the Wolff Center Project Request Form questionnaire. Problem identification, scope, availability of resources and timing are key.

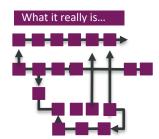
Focus	Action	Considerations/Rationale
Problem Definition it is important to get an initial working definition of the problem. Although it may be adapted at a later stage, a good working definition makes it possible to describe the problem to others who will be involved in the project.	 □ Describe the problem (requestor) □ Reasoning/rationale for problem □ Supportive evidence □ Impact on organization/affected persons □ Alignment with strategic goals □ Discuss prior effort to solve problem – outcomes □ Define project scope: inclusions/exclusions □ Identify stakeholder vision for final outcome 	 □ Can the issue be explained as a "problem statement" to avoid a "point of view" perception? □ Is organizational impact linked to regulatory/patient safety issue? □ Those affected by the problem may be considered "stakeholders" and include patients/physicians/staff □ Project scope may include target populations/facilities/processes □ Disease specific groups □ Specific services lines or physician groups □ System/Hospitals/Unit or Department □ Other
Resources Role is to provide ongoing support and active engagement to help achieve progress and success from an administrative level.	 □ Identify Executive Level Support □ Executive Sponsor □ Physician Champion □ Operational Leader □ Identify other level of support (as relevant to specific project) □ Identify key stakeholder groups: disciplines who may be impacted by the project or need to be engaged in the process 	 Who are critical decision makers? What are their expectations with level of engagement in the project? Are they willing to commit the time to support this work? Are there competing priorities that might interfere with the successful completion of the project?
Communication Provides the status of your project and highlights any issues or risks that require the attention of leadership	 □ Define communication structure □ Format (email/Teams calls) □ Frequency □ Provide weekly summary of accomplishments/barriers/next steps 	 How frequently and what by what mode do stakeholders and leaders prefer communications to occur? Are there current forums/scheduled meeting for reporting project progress?
Timeline A project timeline gives visibility to a project's progress through its milestones	 Discuss preference for project start dates Determine any existing deadline for completion Identify any drivers for expedited completion or potential delays 	 □ Consider duration of specific project tasks/countermeasures in setting completion date □ If project requires IT build, need early consult with EHR on projected timeframe based on priority

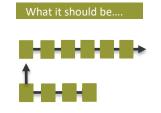
2. Project Fundamentals: Once your project team's readiness is confirmed to take on a quality improvement project, the following steps will help to guide your team through the project planning or development phase.

	Action	Considerations/Rationale
Planning &	Confirm commitments of Executive Sponsor/Physician Champion and Operational Leader if not on intake call	The Project Charter at this phase is very basic with further detailing as the work evolves
Preparation Phase	Identify "core" workgroup members	Work group has three levels: Leadership Team/Core Work
Treparation Thase	Determine meeting frequency and communication plan	Group/Ad Hoc Members (usually specialized skills):
	Plan "kick-off" meeting for the group and schedule workgroup	☐ Determine an effective number of team members
	meetings. As facilitator and prepare agenda and minutes with	based on established goals. Studies found
	follow-up action items	optimum team size is between 5-10 people
	Preliminary "framing" of the work into a Project Charter	☐ Successfully recruit team members with the
	Draft an AIM statement using SMART methodology	necessary skills for the deliverable
	Draft an overarching outcome measure	☐ SMART goals include: S pecific, M easurable,
	Begin a preliminary Project Work Plan	Attainable, Relevant and Time-based
	Create a project document repository using Teams/SharePoint	□ SMART Goals Worksheet
	Determine alignment with system quality initiatives and	The Outcome Measure provides an early vision for the
	strategic goals	work, process measures are added after the current state
	Submit project to the Quality Improvement Review Committee	assessment, countermeasures, and test of change
	(QRC)	IT needs may be: Cerner/Epic Builds, Quality/Clinical
	☐ Search for prior or concurrent work on this problem	Analytics. Data may be needed <i>before</i> the project work as
	Define any IT/EHR needs	baseline metrics and/or after implementation to monitor
	Identify a Finance representative if needed	effectiveness. Or the project <u>itself</u> could be an IT/EHR
	Identify any regulatory, privacy or patient safety concerns	build. Follow the online process for eRecord Request.
	Review current literature for best practices	<u>Automated eRecord Request Form link</u> (complete a Report
	Review existing policies and procedures	Request early in the project life cycle if needed)
	Review other relevant sources: EHR documentation (eSTATS),	 May request a fact finding consult with the
	patient education materials (Healthwise).	eRecord team in advance of submitting form
	Current State Assessment planning:	Wolff Center Teams may involve (among others):
	☐ Create plan for interviews/surveys/observations/focus	☐ Data Analytics
	groups	☐ Education (Patient/Staff)
	☐ Design interview or survey questions (MS Forms)	☐ Communication (Patient/Staff)
	☐ Customize an observation record if targeted process	☐ Patient Experience
	Initiate regular sound bite communication to project leaders	☐ Regulatory/Patient Safety
		☐ Hospital/Physician Quality
		☐ Research Writers

	□ Perform Current State Assessment	☐ Defining the actual PROBLEM is the most important task of
Assessment &	 Implement the methodologies/tools needed to validate 	any project. Need to understand the root causes
Discovery Phase	the stated problem:	responsible for the present situation that can guide future
•	□ <u>Interviews</u>	state design:
	☐ <u>Direct Observations</u>	☐ Have local project owner inform staff of workflow
	□ <u>Surveys</u>	observation plans and make necessary
	□ <u>Deep Dives</u>	introductions. Reinforce observation of process
	□ <mark>5 Whys</mark>	NOT people
	☐ Include a compelling patient story	☐ Consider survey using Teams Forms or group Deep
	☐ Request baseline metrics for comparison with future	Dives for large scale information gathering process
	countermeasures	☐ Engage Wolff Center Quality Analytics Team, if
	☐ Create a report-out of current state findings	applicable, to identify if data is available in <i>existing</i>
	□ Request access to <u>process flow mapping</u> tool (Visio) to	report or if the process for <u>new report request</u> will
	display workflows	need to be executed
	☐ Use other data display tools like:	☐ Relevant baseline data provides
	☐ Graphical data displays (bar graph/pie	comparative results to later benchmark
	chart/line graph/run chart)	whether your interventions were
	☐ Fishbone Diagram (cause/effect)	successful
	□ Spaghetti Diagram	☐ Investigate if existing CLIQ
	□ <u>Driver Diagram</u>	data/dashboard available
	□ Present the Current State Assessment with recommendations	☐ If appropriate, share the Current State Assessment with
	to the leadership team and workgroup	the staff being observed. Continue to involve frontline
	□ Validate the actual problem with leadership and the team	staff to facilitate later adoption of change
	☐ Continue building out the Project Charter and Project Work	
	Plan	
	☐ Identify subject matter experts and specialized team	
	members	









What it could be....

Every Process Has at Least Four Versions

3. Project Implementation: As your quality improvement project completes the planning phase of the PDSA Cycle and actionable steps are identified, the following steps will guide your team through the testing, implementation and evaluation phases.

	Action	Considerations/Rationale
Ideation and Testing Phase	 □ Develop the Ideal, Future or Target State WITH stakeholders and the front-line staff who actually do the work □ Include Human Factors Design and "Poka-Yoke" □ Using the Current State Assessment and the Target State, perform a Gap Analysis □ Consider a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis □ Evaluate barriers to long term sustainability □ Determine the countermeasures or interventions need to "close the gap" between the current and target state □ Evaluate feasibility using an Impact/Effort Matrix □ Review the Toyota Production System Principles □ Following the "PLAN-DO-STUDY-ACT" cycle (PDSA), design a "test of change" based on the pertinent countermeasures □ Draft a prototype of the change □ Identify resources needed to test □ Determine the location and duration □ Define measures of a successful test of change □ Solicit staff feedback on the change □ Review post-test of change data with baseline □ Update Project Charter/Work Plan to include Process Measure and Balancing Measures 	 □ The ideal or target state forms a shared vision or ultimate goal of your improvement process and provides you with an end point to work towards. It should be created by the team with guidance from the facilitator and the senior management and it should be challenging! Describe not what the process SHOULD be but rather what it COULD be □ The "Voice of the Customer" is critical in this phase □ Poka-Yoke is part of TPS and means "mistake-proofing" (to make it harder for error to occur or makes it highly visible if it does) □ The Gap Analysis compares the current state with an ideal state and highlights the deficits between the two and creates a series of actions that will bridge the identified gap □ SWOT Analysis can identify barriers or "landmines" and help you to mitigate them preemptively □ Be aware of the downside of assumptions and non-validated information in designing the test of change
	Present findings to key stakeholders and prioritize the objectives	
Implementation Phase	 Develop a high-level Project Tracker such as a Gantt chart with milestones/timelines Contact System Policy Committee for new policy or revision to support the new process or process change Engage WC Internal Communications liaison to design a communication strategy to raise awareness and provide information brand or promote the new/revised process 	 Establishes a clear strategy and actionable and timed objectives Ensure the change is weaved into operations, structures, policies, job descriptions Communication directly from Clinical/Administrative leaders through their departmental/division meetings and newsletters if relative
	☐ Initiate the <u>eRecord Report Request Form</u> for process effectiveness tracking in the next phase	☐ Socialize to leaders and key stakeholders: presidents/CNOs/VPMAs/VP Ops

	□ Perform high-frequency surveillance in the immediate post-	☐ Allows for timely response to the data if it shows
Evaluation Phase	implementation period	"drifting" or trends in suboptimal performance. Intensity
	☐ Develop an ongoing process/project maintenance plan with	may gradually be reduced, but ongoing assessment of
	periodic review:	how the process is functioning is absolutely necessary
	 Identify key processes that need tracked 	
	□ Document timeframes or intervals	
	 Designate who will collect the data 	
	☐ Review outcome and process measure data with key stakeholders	
	on a regular basis	
	☐ CELEBRATE SUCCESSES!	

4. Project Conclusion: This brings the project to an end. It is also a time for future growth (spread) and holding the gains (sustainability). It is an evaluation of the project and its management. It is a time of reflection on lessons learned.

Spread Phase	 □ Develop the Spread/Deployment of Best Practice package in collaboration with leadership/stakeholders from the spread sites □ Define core elements of the process/project □ Identify local Spread champions for implementation plan 	 Spread is learning that takes place in one part of the organization that is actively shared and acted on by all parts of the organization Will look different at different sites Presenting the "core" elements allows for some local customization needed for the spread site resources and infrastructure and facilitates adoption
Sustainability Phase	 □ Maintain focus on the fundamentals from the project planning, implementation, and evaluation phases: □ Building the shared vision and continually SHARING it □ Designing for sustainability in the early test of change □ Engaging those who perform the work □ Educating and reinforcing the change □ Monitoring the outcomes both post-implementation and ongoing □ Providing swift course correction for any drifting of results 	 □ Sustainability planning is ideally started at the initiation phase of the project. When choosing a target for change, consideration of organizational factors such as strategic priorities, staff engagement, and leadership support are integral to long-term success □ Sustainability is supported by: □ Clear advantage compared with current ways □ Compatibility/integration with current systems □ Staff voices "this is the way we do it"



- 1. Keep it simple
- 2. Design for the rule not the exception
- 3. Be passionate about improvement
- 4. Transparency is a must
- 5. Always explain the "why"
- 6. Be kind and courageous
- 7. The "how" really matters
- 8. Share best strategies openly
- 9. Locking arms moves mountains

- 10. Engaged employees drive excellent outcomes
- 11. Leadership cannot be delegated
- 12. Relentless commitment to keeping patients safe
- 13. Excellent data makes good decisions easy
- 14. Excellent quality costs less
- 15. Always reach into the front lines and ask
- 16. Improvement is local | Priorities are global
- 17. Teamwork is the only approach