Improvement science is a growing field of interest in healthcare. The Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) uses the Model for Improvement (MFI) as a conceptual framework.

3 questions to consider:
1. What is to be accomplished
2. How will a change be determined to be an improvement?
3. What changes need to be implemented to result in an improvement (IHI, 2017).

MFI methodology uses a Plan, Do, Study Act (PDSA) cycle to guide the design of improvement work.

### Making a PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Obj.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educate bedside nurses on delirium screening tool and establish regular delirium screening.</td>
<td>• 80% completion rate for module</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop an educational module.</td>
<td>• 75% daily average compliance rate for screening</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Implement routine on every PICU patient.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Why MFI? 
- Made for dissemination
- Easy to use
- Tangible product
- Great tool for novice investigator

### Introduction

**Why MFI?**

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**Access to**

- Concise
- Deliverable
- MFI

**References**


**Lights, camera, ACT!**

Responding to findings

- In MFI/PDSA methodology, the lessons learned via implementation guide a team in developing a strategy to spread the successful aspects (IHI, 2016)
  - Iterative, next PDSA cycle
  - Identify strengths and weaknesses

**Are DNPs poised to be improvement scientists?**

- Possess an educational background commensurate with successful execution of many roles
- Understand the connection between health policy and outcomes
- Uniquely placed to create policy; often positioned within and between the patient and nurse, nurse and research, research and clinician, and clinician to administration (Ahmed et al., 2013)