



Using Quality Improvement and Implementation Science to Improve Care in Pediatric Dermatology

*This educational program was developed independently by PeDRA with support
from Lilly global medical affairs.*

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Definition #1: Quality Improvement

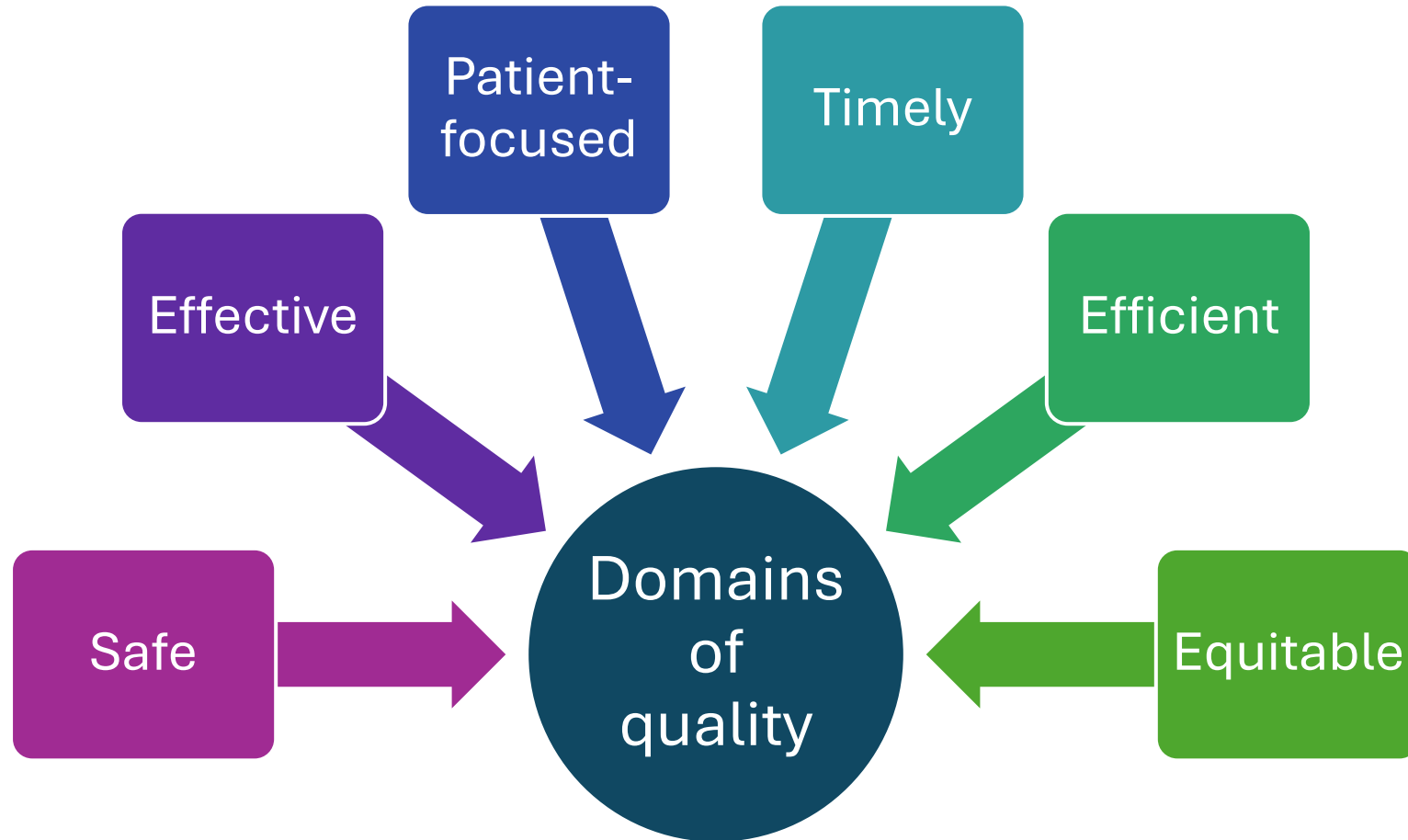
Quality improvement (QI) is the framework used to systematically improve processes and systems. ¹

QI focuses on:

- *Improving processes and outcomes*
- *Using data to guide decisions*
- *Making small, rapid tests of change*
- *Embedding successful changes into daily work*

Quality in healthcare: The degree to which health care services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge. ²

Quality Domains



Definition #2: Patient Safety

Patient safety is a framework of organized activities that creates cultures, processes, procedures, behaviors, technologies and environments in health care that consistently and sustainably lower risks, reduce the occurrence of avoidable harm, make error less likely and reduce its impact when it does occur.

Definition #3: Dissemination

Dissemination (active)

- *The intentional, active process of identifying target audiences and tailoring communication strategies to increase awareness and understanding of evidence, and to motivate its use in policy, practice, and individual choices. The purpose of dissemination is to spread and sustain knowledge and the associated evidence-based interventions.*

Dissemination (passive)

- *Sometimes called research diffusion, is an untargeted dissemination process whereby new evidence is absorbed and acted upon by a small body of highly motivated recipients*

Definition #4: Implementation Science

Implementation science is the scientific study of methods and strategies that facilitate the uptake of evidence-based practice and research into regular use by practitioners and policymakers. The field of implementation science seeks to systematically close the gap between what we know and what we do (often referred to as the know-do gap) by identifying and addressing the barriers that slow or halt the uptake of proven health interventions and evidence-based practices.



For more information visit:
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