

QUICK FACTS

ABOUT THE *IMPROVEMENT SCIENCE RESEARCH NETWORK*

Mission Statement

To advance the scientific foundation for quality improvement, safety and efficiency through transdisciplinary research addressing healthcare systems, patient-centeredness, and integration of evidence into practice.

Transforming healthcare through quality improvement is a national priority. We must not only *do* our work, but also *improve* our work. This requires building the evidence base through multi-site research conducted by members of the *Improvement Science Research Network*.

- The *Improvement Science Research Network* provides a national laboratory for investigators from across the nation to study *improvement, healthcare delivery systems, dissemination, implementation, translation, safety, and patient-centered outcomes*.
- The activities of the *Improvement Science Research Network* are guided by the ISRN Priorities. This research agenda was set through multiple iterations, arriving at national stakeholder consensus on the most urgent research in the field.
- The *Improvement Science Research Network* provides infrastructure and core support for a program of research to test quality improvement interventions by forging academic-practice partnerships for relevant, rapid and rigorous research.
- Interprofessional, virtual research collaboratives conduct multi-site network studies, aligned with national stakeholder priorities. Studies are underway to investigate:
 - Frontline engagement in quality improvement
 - Impact of cognitive load, interruptions and distractions on medication administration errors
 - Team performance and patient safety
 - Managing Readmissions

Join Us!

Become a member of the ISRN, a national network of clinical and academic scholars who share the goal to accelerate improvement science in a system context. Benefits include: Opportunities to participate in multi-site quality improvement and patient safety research initiatives, access to useful members-only online resources, access to a national test bed for evaluating improvement strategies, and support that provides expert guidance in research and statistical design.

To become a member of the ISRN visit: www.ISRN.net/JoinUs

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RESEARCH PRIORITIES

To focus and speed the work of testing improvement strategies, Research Priorities, were set. These were based on environmental scans, literature reviews, major health care organizations' priorities, and a survey of stakeholders. The Research Priorities reflect consensus on the most important and urgent gaps in improvement knowledge, according to clinical and academic scholars, leaders, and change agents in healthcare settings. The priorities inform decisions about the scope and focus of the work of the Improvement Science Research Network.

Coordination and Transitions of Care

This category emphasizes strategies for improving care processes in specific clinical conditions, to ensure good care coordination and transitions of care.

Priority Topics: Evaluate strategies and methods to ensure coordination and continuity of care across transitions in given clinical populations; test and refine methods of handoffs and other strategies to ensure safe, effective, and efficient transitions in given clinical populations.

Examples of Improvement Strategies and Research Issues: Interprofessional team performance, medication reconciliation, discharge for prevention of early readmission, patient-centered care, and measurement of targeted outcomes.

High-Performing Clinical Systems and Microsystems Approaches to Improvement

This category emphasizes structure and process in clinical care and health care as complex adaptive systems.

Priority Topics: Determine effectiveness and efficiency of various methods and models for integrating and sustaining best practices in improving care processes and patient outcomes; investigate strategies to engage frontline providers in improving quality and patient safety; evaluate strategies for preventing targeted patient safety incidents; establish reliable quality indicators to measure the impact of improvement and isolate nursing care impact on outcomes.

Examples of Improvement Strategies and Research Issues: Frontline provider engagement; unit-based quality teams; factors related to uptake, adoption, and implementation; sustaining improvement and improvement processes; academic-practice partnership; and informatics solutions.

Evidence-Based Quality Improvement and Best Practice

This category emphasizes closing the gap between knowledge and practice through transforming knowledge and designating and implementing best practices.

Priority Topics: Evaluate strategies and impact of employing evidence-based practice in clinical care of process and outcomes improvement; determine gaps and bridge gaps between knowledge and practice; transform evidence for practice through conducting systematic reviews, developing practice guidelines, and integrating practice into clinical decision making; and develop new research methods in evidence-based quality improvement, including comparative effectiveness research and practice-based evidence.

Examples of Improvement Strategies and Research Issues: Development and appraisal of clinical practice guidelines, adoption and spread of best practices, customization of best practices, institutional elements in adoption, defining best practice in absence of evidence, consumerism in evidence-based practice, and technology-based integration.

Learning Organizations and Culture of Quality and Safety

This category emphasizes human factors and other aspects of a system related to organizational culture and commitment to quality and safety.

Priority Topics: Investigate strategies for creating organizational environments, processes that support cultures fully linked to maintaining quality, and patient safety in order to maximize patient outcomes; determine effective approaches to developing organizational climates for change, innovation, and organizational learning.

Examples of Improvement Strategies and Research Issues: Professional practice environments, protecting strategy from culture, shared decision making and governance, patient-centered models, leadership to instill values and beliefs for culture of patient safety, and organizational design (e.g., omit first-order failures).