



Appendix 1

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Scott IA, Wakefield JB. Deciding when quality and safety improvement interventions warrant widespread adoption. *Med J Aust* 2013; 198: 408-410. doi: 10.5694/mja12.10858.

On-line appendix 1. Key issues that should have been addressed by QSII change theories

Issue	Change strategies supported by multiple QSII evaluations ^{16,17}
<p>Convincing clinical teams that there is a quality and safety problem</p>	<p>Using audit and benchmarking data, presented in clear and graphical formats, which indicate care is suboptimal</p> <p>Securing emotional engagement by using case studies and patient and staff narratives</p> <p>Demonstrating the relative advantage (both for patients and the organisation) in improving care by implementing QSII</p>
<p>Convincing clinical teams that QSII will work</p>	<p>Retrieving and presenting evidence to support the QSII, with particular focus on case studies of successful implementation in similar settings</p> <p>Convening well-facilitated forums to debate and discuss evidence around QSII, including where possible ‘live’ (face to face or videoconferencing) testimonials from clinician leads in other implementation sites</p> <p>Defining clear design and implementation rationale that clarifies causal links between QSII and outcomes sought, while allowing for modification in response to new learnings</p> <p>Demonstrating that QSII will be either resource neutral or allow existing resources to be used more efficiently or</p>

	capable of providing greater patient benefit
Convincing clinical teams that QSII will translate to a tangible and sustainable change in practice	<p>Ensuring enough time for proper diagnostics of existing care and building teams and relationships, especially when these start from a low base</p> <p>Procuring adequate financial support, infrastructure, training, managerial skills and dedicated time</p> <p>Avoiding overly ambitious ‘stretch goals’ and jargon of ‘transformative reform’ which may alienate people or cause disillusionment if aims are not quickly realised</p> <p>Emphasising the objective of institutionalised change irrespective of future changes in organisational priorities</p> <p>Avoiding over-reliance of QSII success on certain individuals and assumptions that QSII will simply sustain and diffuse itself over time</p> <p>Avoiding the QSII being perceived as a time-limited ‘project’ (or passing fad)</p>
Aligning the QSII with organisational context, culture and capacities	<p>Eliciting enthusiasm from senior managers by fitting QSII with strategic goals and organisational aspirations</p> <p>Involving front-line clinical teams in QSII implementation which ensure QSII remains focussed on patient care priorities; this also assists dissemination activities</p> <p>Seeking external support from professional societies or peers where local expertise and capacity are limited</p>

	Developing contingency plans for dealing with potential team instability due to changes in clinical, managerial and support staff
Overcoming conflict and lack of staff engagement	<p>Forming QSII teams whose members are part of pre-existing networks or have prior history of collaboration</p> <p>Ensuring QSII teams contain representatives from all key stakeholder groups likely to be affected by QSII</p> <p>Applying rules of engagement and consensus building which avoid marginalisation of individual stakeholders</p> <p>Adapting QSII, where reasonable, to the constraints of competing clinical and organisational demands arising from constrained levels of staffing and resources</p> <p>Anticipating resistance to QSII from desire to protect professional autonomy against externally led change by tapping into professional norms and networks which are congruent with the QSII</p> <p>Recruiting respected peers and opinion leaders to foster engagement and sense of ownership of QSII ; avoiding bombastic managerial approaches</p> <p>Clarifying who owns the problem and potential solutions, agreeing roles and responsibilities from the outset, working to common goals, using shared language and fostering a sense of community</p>
Using incentives to	Making full use of intrinsic professional motivation to improve by using peer-comparisons and feedback which

accelerate change	<p>demonstrate patient benefit arising from QSII</p> <p>Rewarding and publicly acknowledging successful QSII implementation</p> <p>Ensuring any financial savings or efficiency dividends resulting from QSII are returned to those involved in QSII implementation</p>
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