

## Research or Quality Improvement?

Use this information to distinguish “research” from QI projects when deciding which category to submit your abstract.

	RESEARCH	QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
<b>WHICH PHRASE BEST DESCRIBES THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PROJECT?</b>	To <b>generate new knowledge</b> or validate existing knowledge by using systematic inquiry.	To <b>apply</b> the best current evidence, combined with clinical expertise and patient preferences, to improve care and outcomes.
<b>WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH IN THIS PROJECT?</b>	Focuses on answering a <b>specific question or hypothesis</b> that contributes to the broader body of knowledge.	Focuses on <b>solving a clinical problem</b> or improving patient care in a specific setting using the best available evidence.
<b>WHO WILL MOST LIKELY BENEFIT FROM YOUR PROJECT?</b>	Future patients	Current and future patients
<b>WILL PARTICIPANTS BE PLACED AT ANY RISK – PHI DISCLOSURE OR OTHER RISKS?</b>	Some risk may be incurred	No risk beyond usual care
<b>HOW WILL YOU DETERMINE HOW MANY PARTICIPANTS TO INCLUDE? FORMAL POWER ANALYSIS DIFFERENT GROUPS</b>	Formal power analysis or justification for pilot study  This obtained from the Literature	Usual care – convenience sampling
<b>COULD YOUR PROJECT BE DONE WITH PARTICIPANTS OUTSIDE YOUR SETTING?</b>	Yes – may strengthen research to include multiple institutions	No – this is for institutional testing

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<b>WHAT KIND OF TOOL(S) WILL YOU USE TO COLLECT DATA?</b>	Psychometrically sound tools for measurement of all variables.	The tool may not have rigorous psychometric testing but used for the institutional convenience
<b>WILL YOU BE ABLE TO VARY YOUR PROTOCOL DURING THE STUDY?</b>	Not usually unless an adaptive research design is used – a strict protocol may be followed	Yes – may evolve using PDSA models
<b>HOW WILL YOU HANDLE EXTRANEOUS VARIABLES (FACTORS THAT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH YOUR RESULTS)?</b>	Acknowledge, control	Acknowledge as part of the clinical factors.
<b>HOW WILL YOU ANALYZE THE DATA?</b>	The analysis is dependent upon the research design. In fully powered research, hypothesis testing is the goal.	Usually descriptive analysis but more sophisticated analysis can be used.
<b>HOW LONG DO YOU ANTICIPATE YOUR PROJECT WILL TAKE?</b>	May be over several years	Optimally quickly to make relevant practice change.
<b>DO YOU ANTICIPATE NEEDING RESOURCES TO CONDUCT THE WORK?</b>	Yes	Minimal
<b>WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO WITH YOUR FINDINGS?</b>	Publish or present	Present internally but may be published
<b>HOW WILL YOUR FINDINGS CHANGE PRACTICE</b>	May change practice slowly – may need to be validated, replicated	Will change practice immediately

## References

Dusin, J., Melanson, A., & Mische-Lawson, L. (2023). Evidence-based practice models and frameworks in the healthcare setting: a scoping review. *BMJ open*, 13(5), e071188.

Kawar, L. N., Aquino-Maneja, E. M., Failla, K. R., Flores, S. L., & Squier, V. R. (2023). Research, evidence-based practice, and quality improvement simplified. *The Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing*, 54(1), 40-48.

Shirey MR, Hauck SL, Embree JL, Kinner TJ, Schaar GL, Phillips LA, Ashby SR, Swenty CF, McCool IA. Showcasing differences between quality improvement, evidence-based practice, and research. *J Contin Educ Nurs*. (2011) Feb;42(2):57-68; quiz 69-70. doi: 10.3928/00220124-20100701-01. Epub 2010 Jul 6. PMID: 20672761.