

Supplementary File 5:

Table Overview of QI Study Aims

QI Study	Abstract Aim Descriptor
Alexander et al. ²⁶ (2020)	To apply process mapping to a liaison psychiatry service of an emergency department
Brown et al. ²⁷ (2019)	To improve rates of day of surgery admission (DOSA) for all suitable elective thoracic surgery patients
Clark et al. ²⁸ (2018)	To implement and assess a phenylketonuria (PKU) texting system in terms of patient acceptability, safety and financial implications
Collins et al. ²⁹ (2015)	To outline how the National Electronic General GP Referral Pilot Project used technology for significant patient centered benefits
Conaty et al. ³⁰ (2018)	To improve surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis (SAP) prescribing in orthopaedic surgery using the model for improvement
Connor ³¹ (2016)	To determine the effectiveness of an improvement methodology initiative, directed at refining the quality of acute pain management of patients in the first 24 hours post major surgery
Creed et al. ³² (2019)	To reduce nurse journeys to the pharmacy to release nursing time
Davies et al. ³³ (2019)	To improve the efficiency of a private hospital day care unit, to optimize nursing time and improve personalized patient care and staff satisfaction
Dolan et al. ³⁴ (2019)	To outline a QI intervention-provision of a recreational space for long-stay patients
Dymond et al. ³⁵ (2019)	To assess the success rate of intraosseous (IO) use by emergency nurses and identify opportunities to improvement
HSE QID ³⁶ (2016)	To demonstrate a Case Study by an Acute Hospital who implemented Quality and Safety Walk-rounds using quality improvement methods between 2014 and 2016
HSE QID ³⁷ (2018)	To reduce ward acquired pressure ulcers by 50% across participating teams within a six month timeframe, and to be sustained in twelve months, in the Pressure Ulcer to Zero Collaborative
HSE QID ³⁸ (2015)	To enable Board of Directors, individually and collectively to, (i) get a comprehensive picture of the quality of clinical care, (ii) have an understanding of same, and (iii) act to hold the hospital accountable on the quality of clinical care delivered
[HSE VIU (2019)]	To increase theatre utilization in two hospital sites to create capacity through value improvement, improve patient experience, improve safety, quality and reliability of care and to develop organisational improvement capability
Irwin et al. ³⁹ (2020)	To manage the amount of opioid consumption after caesarean delivery using a new postoperative analgesic regimen
Kieran et al. ⁴⁰ (2017)	To improve efficiency, reduce interruptions and reduce the time taken to complete oral drug rounds in an orthopaedic ward
Kilonzo et al. ⁴¹ (2015)	To describe our experience of introducing an enhanced therapeutic specialist day care model and using both patient- and carer-rated tools to monitor patient outcome
Lagan et al. ⁴² (2020)	For 100% of children with Down Syndrome at Children's Health Ireland at Tallaght, Dublin to receive care as outlined by the guidelines outlined by the Down Syndrome Medical Interest Group (DSMIG) UK and Ireland
Linehan et al. ⁴³ (2018)	To assess the implementation of a quality improvement project regarding the introduction of onsite influenza polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing in a stand-alone obstetric hospital
McCarthy et al. ⁴⁴ (2018)	To reduce unnecessary antimicrobial use in a neonatal unit
McGlacken-Byrne et al. ⁴⁵ (2019)	To successfully implement the use of continuous glucose monitoring systems (CGMS) in hypoglycaemic infants in a Level 3 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
McGrath et al. ⁴⁶ (2018)	To improve acute stroke services and decrease door-to-needle (DTN) time to less than 60 min by December 2016 in patients with acute ischaemic stroke who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis
McGrath et al. ⁴⁷ (2019)	To improve the number of patients receiving annual computed tomography (CT) scan and tumour markers, who are diagnosed with low-grade mucinous neoplasms (LAMN)

McNamara et al. ⁴⁸ (2016)	To determine the optimum QI educational model and measure its impact using plan-do-study-act (PDSA) cycles
Medani et al. ⁴⁹ (2018)	To assess the accuracy of precordial electrocardiography (ECG) lead placement amongst hospital staff members, and to re-evaluate performance after an educational intervention
Meehan et al. ⁵⁰ (2019)	To evaluate the safety of a physician associate (PA) delivered virtual outpatient department (VOPD) consultation service that was established in a General and Colorectal Surgery Department at an Irish teaching hospital
Moran et al. ⁵¹ (2019)	To compare the consumption of sevoflurane using the Maquet Flow-i anesthesia machine (Maquet, Solna, Sweden) in automatic gas control mode vs manual mode in pediatric anesthesia
Moran et al. ⁵² (2017)	To establish a minimum standard of documentation across anaesthesia departments in Ireland using our Regional Anaesthesia Procedural Record (RAPR)
Murphy et al. ⁵³ (2015)	To improve the experience for new referral service users and for their families/carers in a community mental health service
Murray et al. ⁵⁴ (2020)	To assess barriers to and increase rates of 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) and influenza vaccination in immunosuppressed patients
O' Hanlon et al. ⁵⁵ (2016)	To achieve 95% compliance with surgical antibiotic prophylaxis in terms of choice and timing of agents
O'Reilly et al. ⁵⁶ (2015)	To improve quality of care and patient safety, streamline access to healthcare, and reduce cost through efficiency gains in the National Acute Medicine Programme
Osuafor et al. ⁵⁷ (2018)	To effectively prevent and manage constipation in older adults undergoing inpatient rehabilitation using a multidisciplinary war on constipation (WOC) algorithm
Owen et al. ⁵⁸ (2015)	To quantify adherence with National Hospital Office and Irish Medical Council guidelines for recording keeping following an educational session and email reminders
Owens et al. ⁵⁹ (2015)	To utilise a multifaceted educational intervention targeting surgical teams to improve Surgical Site Infection prevention processes
Riordan et al. ⁶⁰ (2018)	To examine the quality of care delivered by a structured primary care-led programme for people with Type 2 diabetes mellitus in 1999–2016
Ryan et al. ⁶¹ (2019)	To enhance the enrolment of eligible cardiac patients to Remote Monitoring
Stewart et al. ⁶² (2017)	To develop nursing documentation that reflects holistic care within a specialist palliative centre
[Tangney (2019)]	To evaluate the effectiveness of the Theatre Quality Improvement Programme (TQIP) in four hospital sites
Teeling et al. ⁶³ (2019)	To optimize patient access to mealtime assistance, decrease missed meal incidence, risk of malnutrition, reduce food waste and staff rework in a 31 bed ward including Specialist Geriatric services and Acute Stroke Unit
Ullah et al. ⁶⁴ (2019)	To examine patient satisfaction response rates with the Acute Surgical Assessment Unit prior to and following Kaizen Lean implementation and transfer to a new purpose-built unit
White et al. ⁶⁵ (2017a)	To measure the impact that Productive Ward: Releasing Time to Care (PW) has on direct patient care times and the capacity of ward-based teams to provide compassionate care
White et al. ⁶⁶ (2017b)	To explore whether PW sustains the 'engagement' of ward-based teams by examining the longitudinal effect that the national QI programme had on the 'work-engagement' of ward-based teams in Ireland