Problem Solving Cycle

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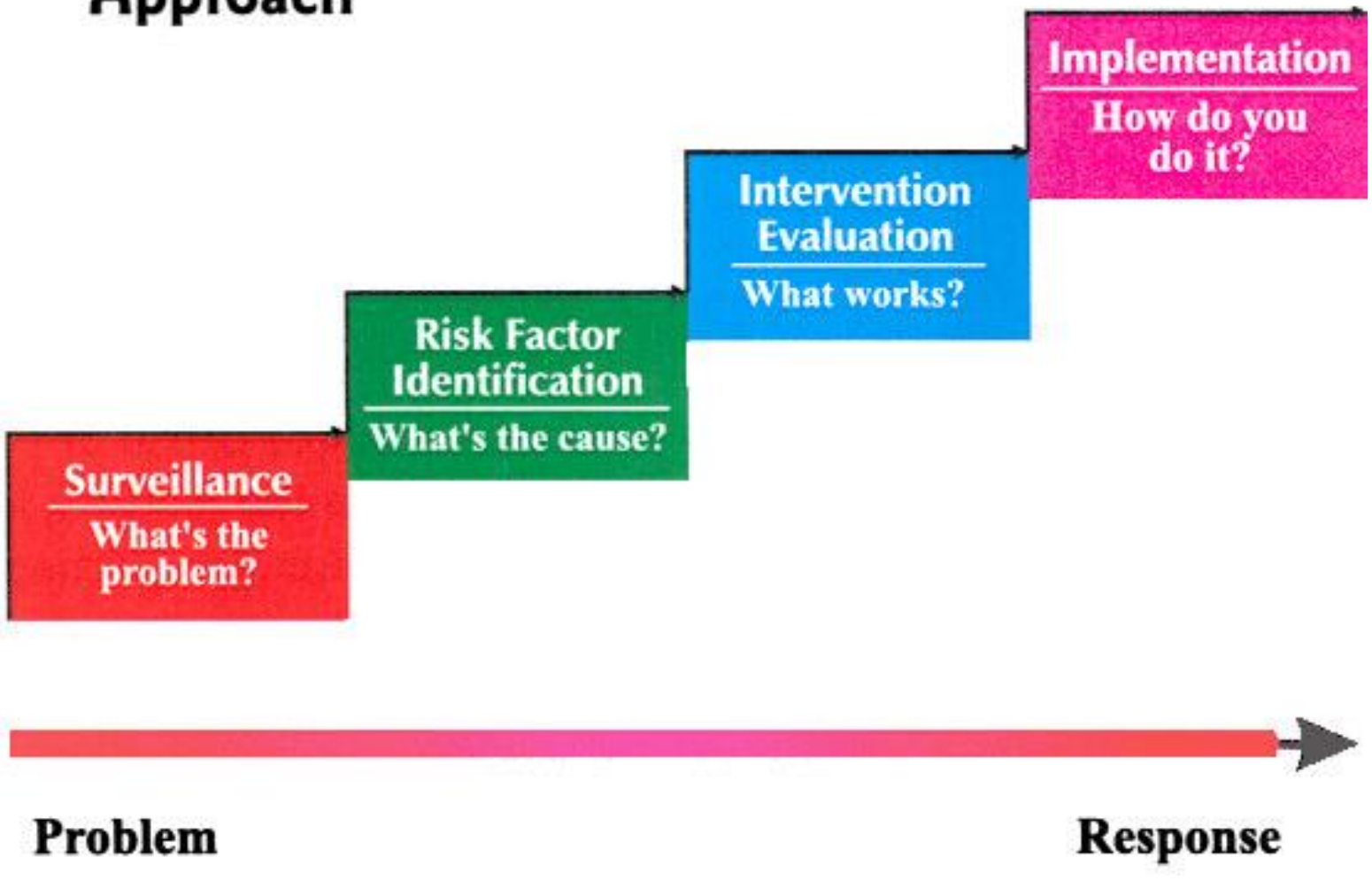
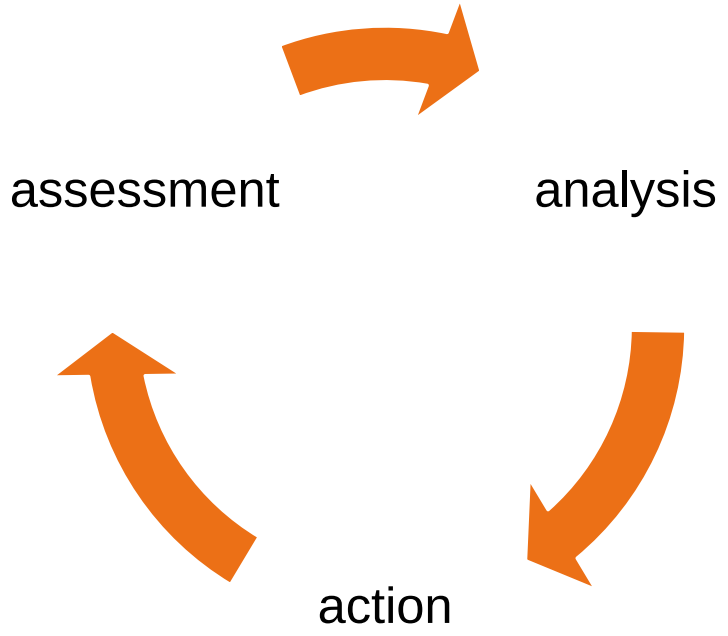
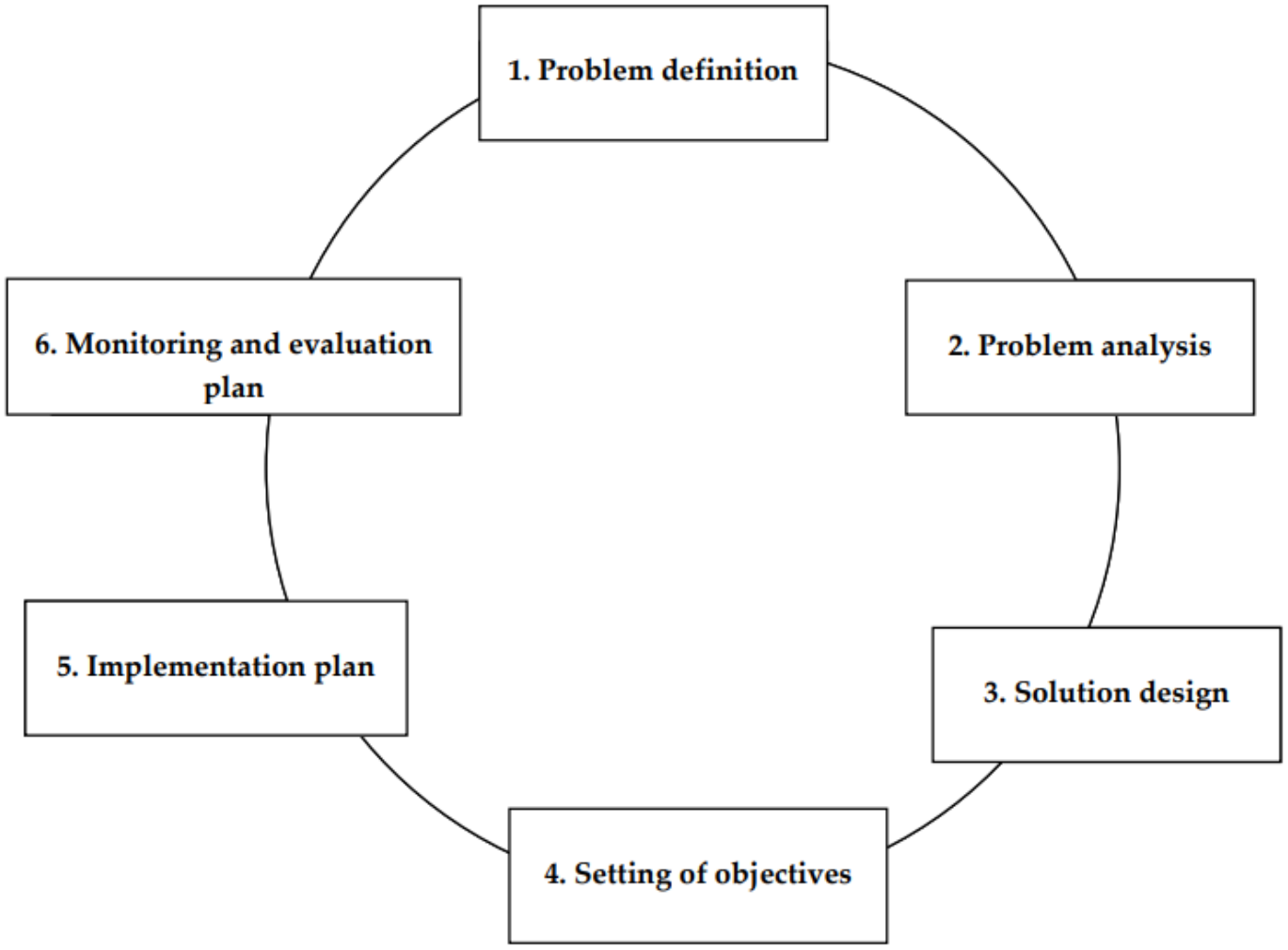
Public Health Approach



The Triple A Cycle



1. Assessment: situation analysis; identify problems and select opportunity for improvement
2. Define the problem operationally
3. Identify who needs to work on the problem
4. Analyze and study the problem to identify major causes
5. Develop solutions and action for quality improvement
6. Implement and evaluate quality improvement effort


1. Problem definition
2. Problem analysis
3. Solution design
4. Setting of objectives
5. Implementation plan
6. Monitoring and evaluation plan

A problem well stated is a problem half solved

Problem definition involves stating the problem, population affected, context (geographical, economic, historical, ethnic) and the time frame

The public health nutrition cycle

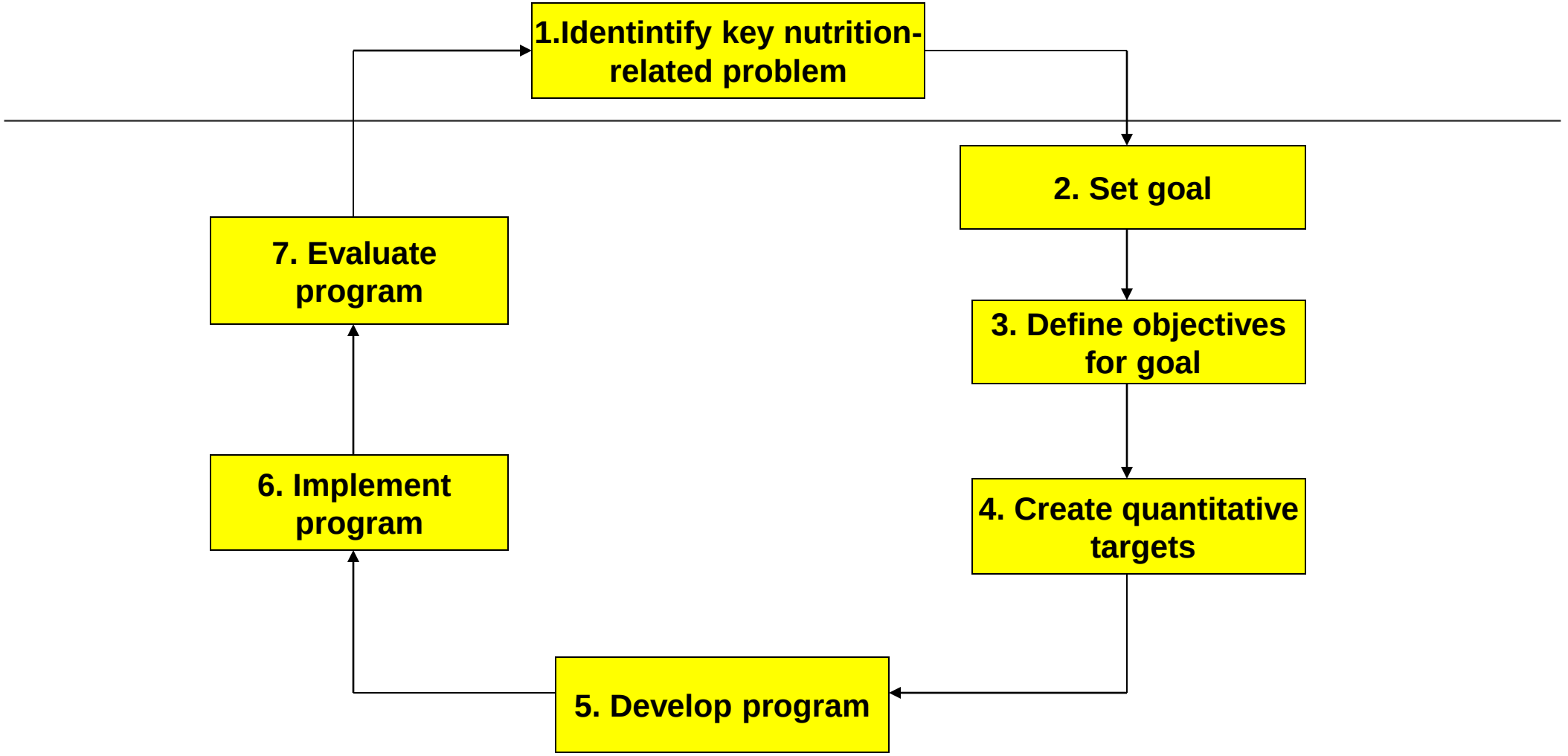


Table 1. Problem identification

a) List of identified indicators

Health		Service coverage	
Indicator	**Definition**	**Indicator**	**Definition**

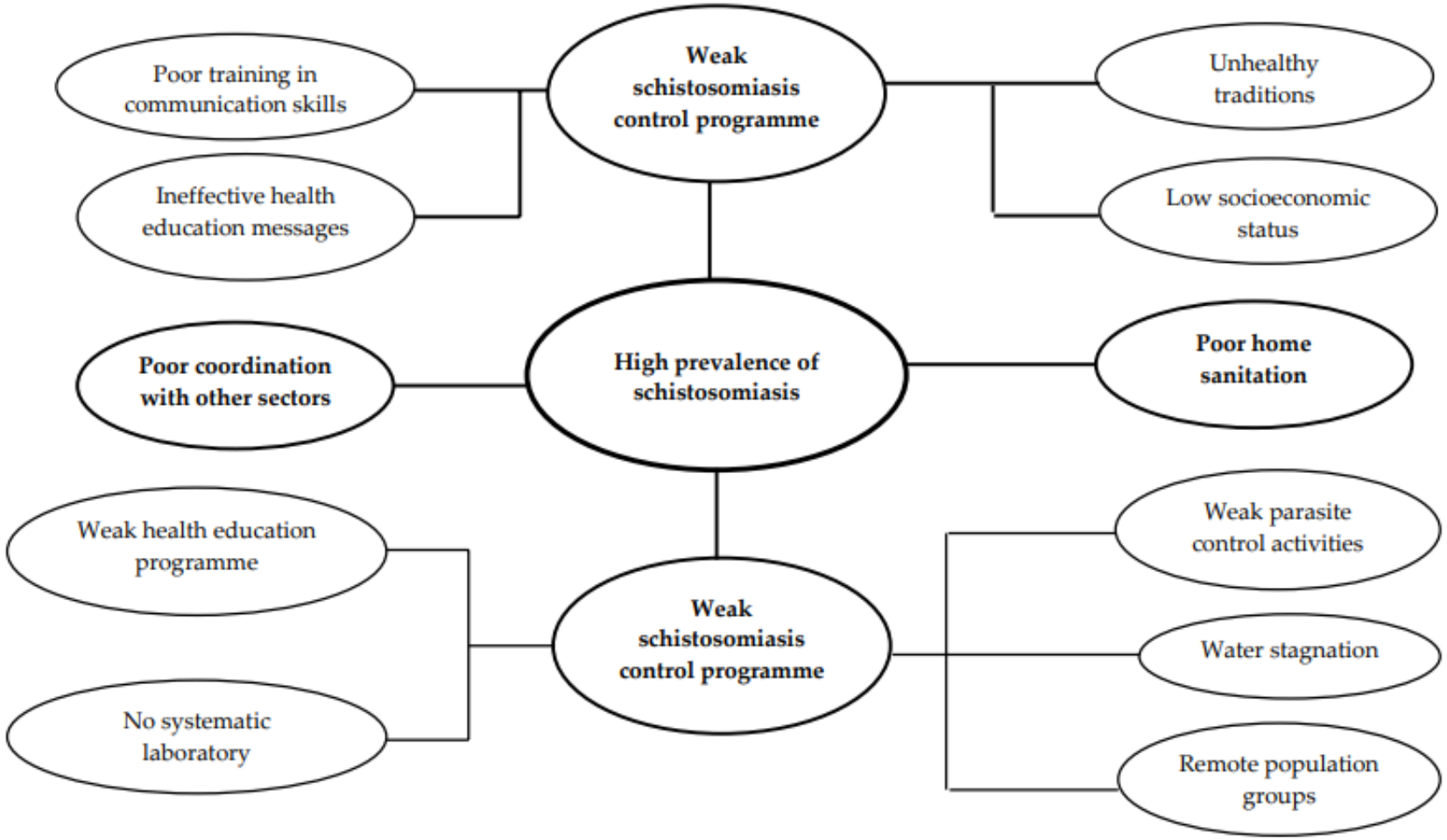
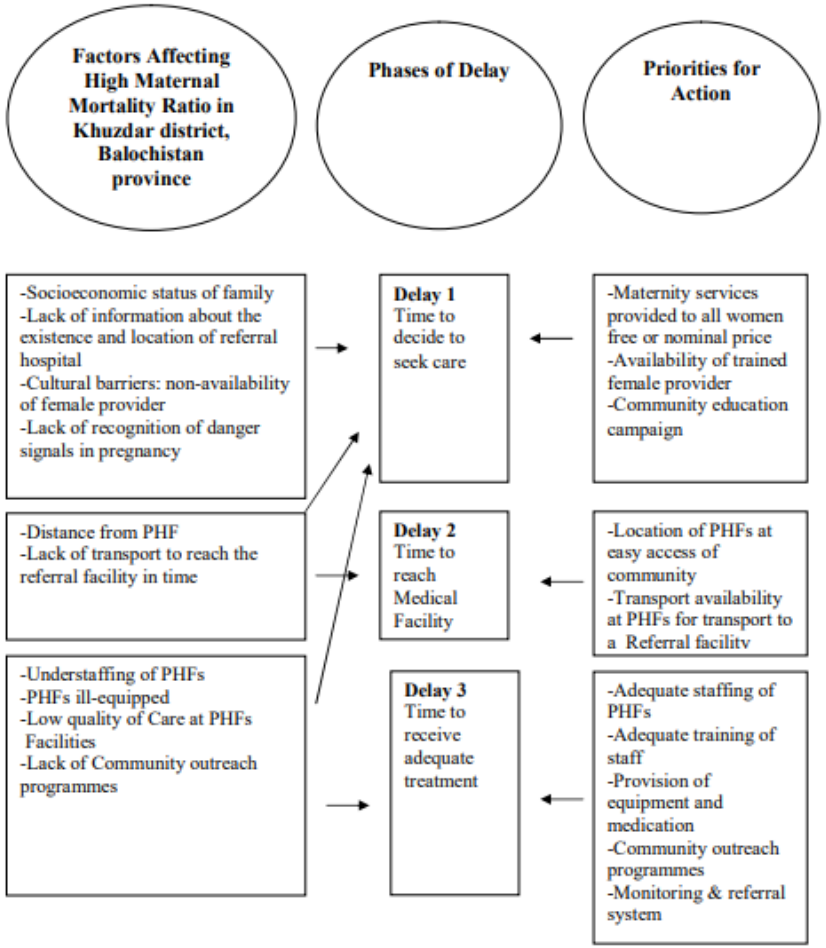


Figure 3. Problem diagram

Fig 1 Factors affecting high maternal mortality ratio in Khuzdar district, Balochistan province of Pakistan



PHF= Peripheral Health Facility

Table 2. Scoring grid for feasibility and effectiveness

Activity	Support from upper levels	Availability of local resources	Willingness of community to participate	Willingness of other sectors to collaborate			Total
Total							

Excellent: 4 Very good: 3 Good: 2 Possible: 1

Score each parameter from (1) to (4) according to the level of potential.

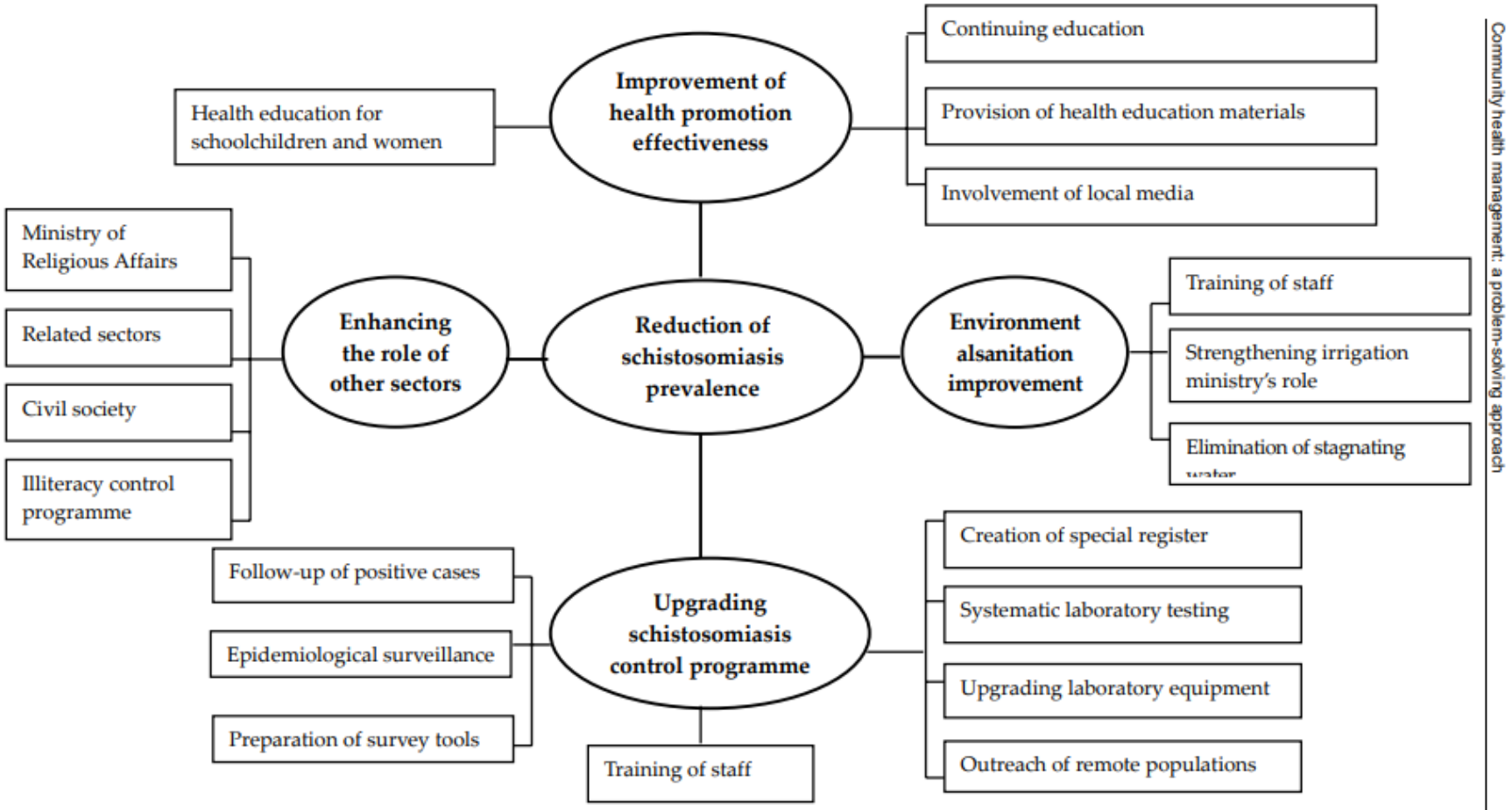
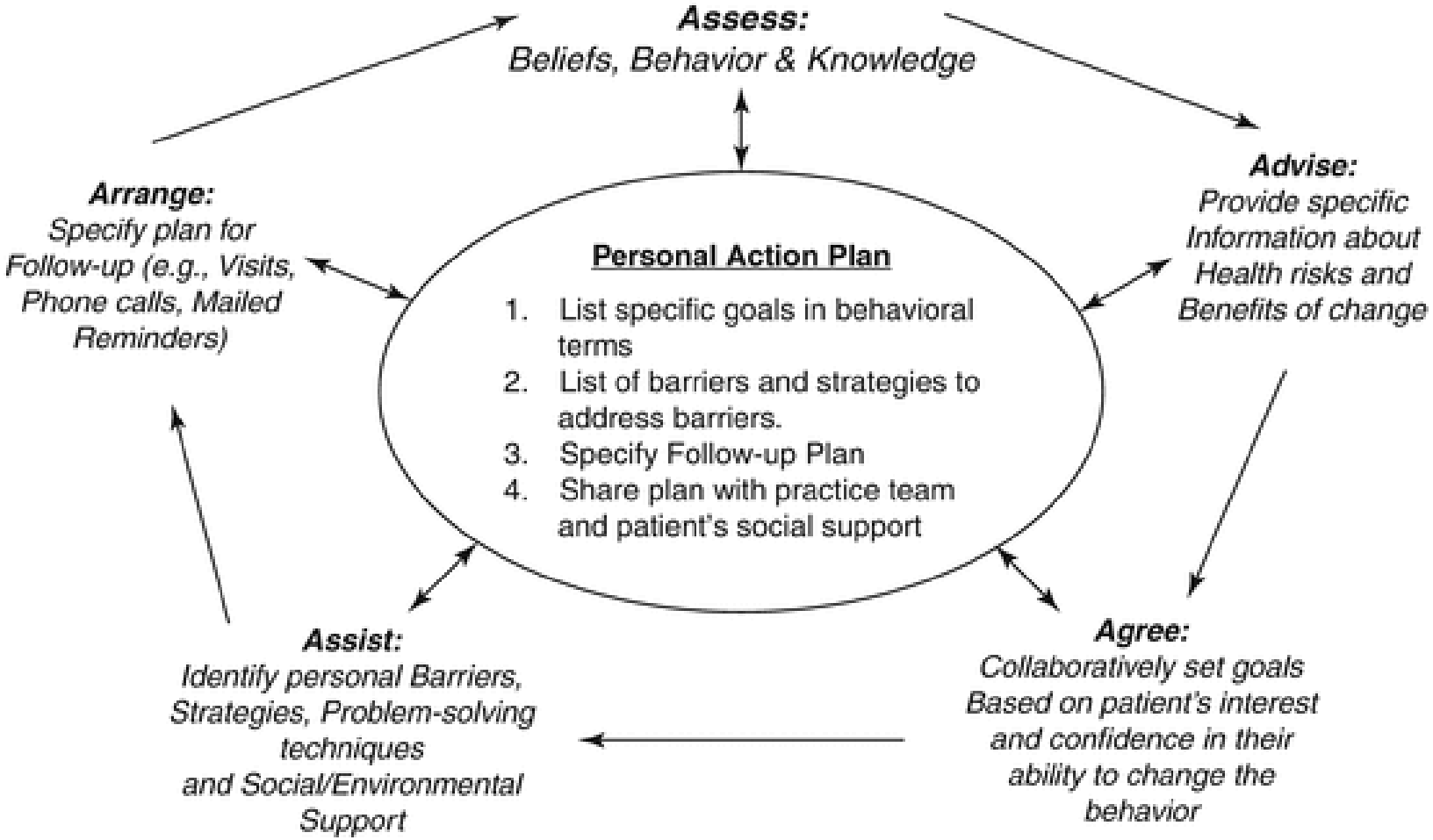


Figure 4. Solution diagram

Note: The example shown in this diagram was developed in a workshop conducted in Sahel Selim in Egypt in 2002.

5 A's Behavior Change Model
Adapted for Self-Management Support Improvement

Self-Management Model with 5 A's (Glasgow, et al, 2002; Whitlock, et al, 2002)