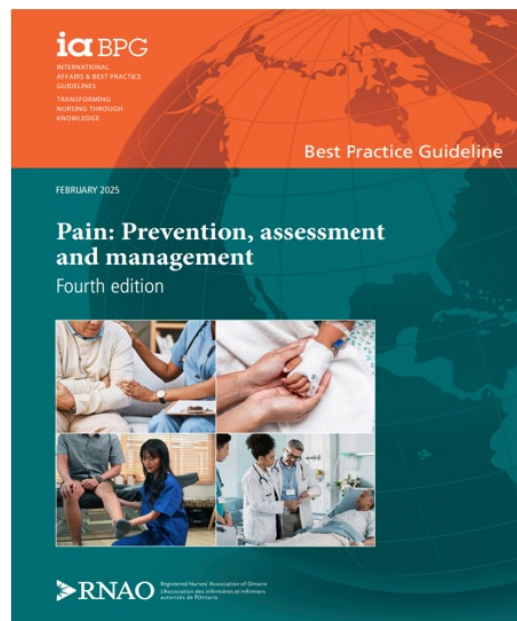


Gap (opportunity) analysis worksheet: Comparing your practices to best practices

Pain: Prevention, assessment and management Fourth Edition



Download this guideline for free at: [Pain: Prevention, assessment and management, Fourth edition | RNAO.ca](#)

Review RNAO's evidence-based implementation resource, Leading Change Toolkit, Fourth edition, at [RNAO.ca/leading-change-toolkit](#)

What is a gap (opportunity) analysis?

This is a process widely used to determine if best practices have been met after the practice change has been completed. A gap (opportunity) analysis helps you compare your organization's current practice with evidence-based best practice recommendations and/or good practice statements to determine:

- Existing practices and processes that are currently implemented and supported by best practices. This information is useful to reinforce practice strengths.
- Recommendations/good practice statements that are currently partially implemented in practice. These would be good first targets for change efforts.
- Recommendations/good practice statements that are not currently being met.
- Recommendations/good practice statements that are not applicable to your practice setting.

Why should we conduct a gap (opportunity) analysis?

- Contributes to annual evaluation by allowing you to compare practice from year to year and choose which areas to focus on changing within the year.
- Focuses on needed practice change which prevents a total overhaul of practice and builds on established practices and processes.
- Informs next steps such as development of infrastructure to support implementation, internal/external partner engagement, identification of barriers and facilitators, resource requirements, selection of implementation strategies and evaluation approaches.
- Leads to sustained practice change by informing plans related to process, staff and organization and reinforces current evidence-based practices.

How can we get started conducting a gap (opportunity) analysis?

Review the best practice guideline (BPG) in its entirety including its purpose, scope, guiding frameworks, good practice statements and evidence. This will help you gain a full understanding of the actionable best practices, implementation strategies and resources available to you.

If you are new to reading evidence-based guidelines, please [watch our 2024 video](#) "How to read, use and interpret a best practice guideline".

Engage the team and internal and external partners as needed in gathering information for the gap (opportunity) analysis. Collect information on:

- Current practice – is it known and is it consistent? (met, unmet, partially met)
 - Partially met recommendations/good practice statements may only be implemented in some parts of the organization, or you may feel it is only half done.
- Are there some recommendations/good practice statements that must be implemented before others?
- Can any recommendations/good practice statements be implemented quickly? (TIP: These are, “easy wins” and build confidence in the change.)
- Are there recommendations based on higher levels of evidence than others?
- Are there any barriers to implementation? (Examples include: staffing, skill mix, budget, workload issues, etc.)
- What are the time frames in relation to specific actions and people or departments who can support the change effort?
- Are there links with other practices and programs in your organization?
- Are there existing resources and education that your organization can access?
- Are there any must-do recommendations/good practice statements crucial to client/resident/patient and staff safety?
- What alignment do we consider with legislation, policy, accreditation, etc.?

Important note for long-term care homes: Completing this gap (opportunity) analysis each year helps you compare your current practices with evidence-based standards set by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, as required by the [Fixing Long-Term Care Act, 2021](#) and [Ontario Regulation 246/22](#).

Next steps

1. Celebrate the recommendations/good practice statements you are meeting.
2. Prioritize the areas you want to work on. Start with practice changes that can be made easily or are crucial to client/resident/patient and staff safety. Start by reinforcing success and focusing on quick wins.

3. These priority areas become the foundation for planning your program or implementing practice change.
4. For more information on taking your gap (opportunity) analysis to the next level, see the RNAO [Leading Change Toolkit, Fourth edition](#)
5. **For long-term care homes:** Contact your LTC implementation coach, – by visiting [Find your implementation coach | RNAO.ca](#) for assistance with completing a gap (opportunity) analysis.
6. **For all other BPSOs:** Contact your implementation coach.
7. Not a LTCH or a BPSO and have questions about using this worksheet-[Send us a message | RNAO.ca](#)

For more information about the interpretation of evidence and recommendation statements, please see RNAO's explainer, [Advancements in RNAO Best Practice Guideline Methodology: Transition to the GRADE Approach](#).

Gap (opportunity) analysis worksheet

Site: _____

Date completed: _____

Team members participating in the gap (opportunity) analysis:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| • _____ | • _____ |
| • _____ | • _____ |
| • _____ | • _____ |

RNAO guideline Pain, assessment and management	Met, partially met or unmet?	Notes (Examples of what to include: is this a priority to our organization, information on current practice, possible overlap with other programs or partners)
Screening and assessment		
<p>Good practice statement 1.0: It is good practice for all health providers to conduct initial and ongoing screening and assessment for pain with people in their care. Pain assessment includes a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment using a person- and family-centred care approach</p> <p style="color: #0070c0;">Strength of the recommendation: Not applicable</p>		
Management		
<p>Good practice statement 2.0: It is good practice to provide an integrative approach to pain prevention, assessment and management. An integrative approach (i.e., non-pharmacological and/or pharmacological strategies) includes individualized, person- and family-centred care.</p> <p style="color: #0070c0;">Strength of the recommendation: Not applicable</p>		
Interprofessional practice		
<p>Good practice statement 3.0: It is good practice for health service organizations and health systems to implement an interprofessional practice approach to pain prevention, assessment, and management.</p>		

RNAO guideline Pain, assessment and management	Met, partially met or unmet?	Notes (Examples of what to include: is this a priority to our organization, information on current practice, possible overlap with other programs or partners)
Strength of the recommendation: Not applicable		
Recommendation question #1: Should organizational or health system implementation of a specialized interprofessional pain care team be recommended or not?		
Recommendation 1.0: The expert panel suggests that health service organizations provide access to a specialized interprofessional pain care team for the prevention, assessment and management of pain for people experiencing acute or chronic pain. Strength of the recommendation: Conditional		
Recommendation question #1: Should organizational or health system implementation of a specialized interprofessional pain care team be recommended or not?		
Education		
Good practice statement 4.0: It is good practice for academic institutions to provide comprehensive education for students entering health professions on pain prevention, assessment, and management. Strength of the recommendation: Not applicable		
Recommendation question #2: Should interactive education on pain assessment, prevention and management strategies for students entering health professions be recommended or not?		
Recommendation 2.0: The expert panel suggests that academic Institution implement interactive education for all students entering health professions on pain prevention, assessment, and management. Strength of the recommendation: Conditional		
Good practice statement 5.0: It is good practice for health service organizations to provide interprofessional and discipline-specific education for all health providers on comprehensive pain prevention, assessment, and management. Strength of the recommendation: Not applicable		
Recommendation question #3: Should interactive education on pain assessment, prevention and management for health providers be recommended or not?		

RNAO guideline Pain, assessment and management	Met, partially met or unmet?	Notes (Examples of what to include: is this a priority to our organization, information on current practice, possible overlap with other programs or partners)
Recommendation 3.0: The expert panel suggests that health service organizations implement opportunities for interactive education for all health providers on pain prevention, assessment, and management. Strength of the recommendation: Conditional		