



ECCU 2017 CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION • A CALL TO ACTION...AND ALL THAT JAZZ!

Overview of the Simulation Process: How Do I Do This?

Jonathan Howard
BSN RN NR-P

Presenter Disclosure Information

Jonathan Howard

Overview of the Simulation Process: How Do I Do This?

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE:

- No relevant financial relationships exist

UNLABELED/UNAPPROVED USES DISCLOSURE:

- None

Objectives

By the end of this presentation, participants should be able to:

- Describe the simulation process, at a theoretical level
- Emphasize the importance of educational goals in building a simulation experience
- Describe several different types of simulation

We'll have time to practice this in the second half of the presentation

Introduce Your Simulation

If you have a simulation in mind that you want to do, please raise your hand. Give us a one-sentence description of it.

Terminology (for health care simulation)

- Simulation: the overall educational experience in which participants treat a pretend patient and then discuss what just happened
- Scenario: the description of how the experience will progress

The scenario is the script;
the simulation is the play.

- Manikin: A simulated patient, not played by a person
- Standardized Patient: A simulated patient, played by a person

The Simulation Process

- Educational goals
- Scenario writing and preparation
- Pre-briefing
- Simulation itself
- Debriefing
- Self-debrief

Which part(s) are the most important?

- Educational goals
- Scenario writing and preparation
- Pre-briefing
- Simulation itself
- Debriefing
- Self-debrief

Which part(s) are the most important?

- **Educational goals**
- Scenario writing and preparation
- Pre-briefing
- Simulation itself
- **Debriefing**
- Self-debrief

Educational Goals

- Everything focuses around educational goals
- What do you want your participants to get from this?
- Anything else is fluff
- If you don't know the goals, don't do a simulation

Scenario Writing and Preparation

- Write the scenario backwards from the end
- If you want them to do code practice:
 - End is code response
 - Middle is recognition of code/impending code
 - Beginning is why would this person code?
 - Give initial state of patient that leads to the above
- Let others read it, and revise until it's good

Scenario Writing and Preparation

- Preparation is much more straightforward
 - What do I need? (Patient, IV, meds, etc.)
 - How can I get that?
 - Do I need to simulate it? If so, how?
 - Where and when will this happen?
 - Who will be part of it?
- Do a run-through – will this actually work?

Pre-briefing

Can be pre-work, or done right before the simulation

- Content
- Introduction to the manikin (pulses, etc.)
- Real time
- What props/things can be used?
- “What happens in Vegas...”
- Will have debriefing afterwards

The Simulation Itself

- You're the stage crew, not the star
- Be set up before the participants arrive
- Introduction to the manikin and simulation
- Aaaaand ... go!
- Be flexible – watch for unexpected actions
- Wrap up

The Simulation Itself -- Safety

- Physical safety (participants and manikins)
- Emotional/personal safety
- Remember manikin artifact
- It may take time for people to get where you want them to be. That's why you're doing this.

Debriefing

- We do the simulation so we have something to talk about in the debriefing.
- What went well?
- What would you like to do differently next time?

Debriefing

- We do the simulation so we have something to talk about in the debriefing.

Well, it's sort of true.

- What went well?
- What would you like to do differently next time?

Debriefing 2

- “Good job!”

Debriefing 2

- ~~“Good job!”~~

NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO!

Debriefing 3

- What went well?
Let's celebrate successes.
- What would you like to do differently next time?
Opens the question to system problems in addition to individual actions.
- Give them time to answer. Silence is not a problem.
- Expand and give “what if”s.
- Ask them to explain their reasoning, their actions.
Ask them to explain the correct actions, as well.

Debriefing 4

- Even though you were the stage crew, you were a part of the simulation.
- You can bring up “well”.
- You can bring up “different next time”.
- Let the participants have first shot.

Debriefing 5

- Thank them for participating.

Self-Debriefing

The simulationists should come together and debrief themselves.

- What went well?
- What should we do differently next time?
- (Post-simulation surveys of the participants are also good.)

Otherwise, how will your simulations improve?

Make sense?

- Questions?

Types of Simulations

- Bring a manikin to a room and run a simulation.



Types of Simulations

- Half-body CPR manikin in a bed.

Types of Simulations

- Nurse manager presses the Code button.

Types of Simulations

- Three monitors and six minutes.



Types of Simulations

- No-look simulations.

Types of Simulations

- Big plane crash MCI exercise.



- Photo credit: The Charlottesville Daily Progress

Types of Simulations

What determines what type of simulation you should do?

Your educational goals

Now, It's Your Turn

- You have 10 minutes
- Take your idea for simulation, and start brainstorming through the process
- Go as far as you can
- Then we reconvene and can talk about a few of them in the full group

Now, It's Your Turn

Hints:

- What are your goals?
 - Initial response?
 - Critical thinking?
 - Knowledge of interventions?
 - Code vs. deteriorating?
 - Recognition vs. intervention?

Full-Group Discussion

- One sentence: What is your simulation?

Full-Group Discussion

- What are your educational goals?

Full-Group Discussion

- One or two sentences: What's your scenario?

Full-Group Discussion

- How does your scenario help your participants reach your educational goals?

Full-Group Discussion

- Can you do this?