

Leveraging simulation in the post Covid world

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OBJECTIVES

- Analyse trends pertaining to simulation innovation
- Review the role of simulation in emerging healthcare challenges
- Identify key areas of focus for simulation going forward.

SIMULATION TAXONOMY REVIEW



International Journal of Healthcare Simulation

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Transformative forms of simulation in health care – the seven simulation-based ‘I’s: a concept taxonomy review of the literature

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| |
|----------------|
| SBI |
| Innovation |
| Improvement |
| Intervention |
| Involvement |
| Identification |
| Inclusion |
| Influence |

MASS SIMULATION EXERCISE IN HULL



SIMULATION BASED INNOVATION

Kim et al. *Advances in Simulation* (2021) 6:37
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-021-00190-0>

Advances in Simulation

IJoHS

International Journal of Healthcare Simulation Vol.2, Issue no.2

SHORT REPORTS ON SIMULATION INNOVATIONS
SUPPLEMENT (SRSIS)

Development of a standalone and low-cost simulation switchboard

Scott Clarke^{1,2}, Alan Gilchrist²

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SIMULATION BASED IMPROVEMENT

Kuyt et al. *Advances in Simulation* (2021) 6:11
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-021-00158-0>

Advances in Simulation

RESEARCH

Open Access

The use of virtual reality and augmented reality to enhance cardio-pulmonary resuscitation: a scoping review

Katherine Kuyt¹, Sang-Hee Park², Todd P. Chang³, Timothy Jung⁴ and Ralph MacKinnon^{1,4*}



GLOBAL NETWORK FOR SIMULATION IN HEALTHCARE

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not prevented. The additional costs and additional hospital days associated with CLABSI infection were estimated using propensity and risk-adjusted calculations are feasible (See the reference for details), but for the purpose of this toolkit we are using a simpler approach.

ROI:

Estimated savings = cost savings per CLABSI X 9.95 CLABSI avoided = \$823,164

ROI = estimated cost savings – incremental costs of simulation training + incremental costs of simulation training

ROI = 823,164 - 111,916 = 711,248 ÷ 111,916 = 6.4

ROI = 6.4

References

Barsuk, J. H., Cohen, E.R., Feinglass, J., McGaghie, W.C., & Wayne, D.B. (2009) Use of simulation-based education to reduce catheter-related bloodstream infections. *Archives Internal Medicine*, 169(15):1420-1423.

Cohen, E.R., Feinglass, J., Barsuk, J. H., Barnard, C., O'Donnell, A., McGaghie, W. C., & Wayne, D.B. Savings (2010). From reduced catheter-related bloodstream infection after simulation-based education for residents in a medical intensive care unit. *Simulation in Healthcare* 5:98-102.

Table 1. Year 1 Simulation-Based Intervention Costs Adjusted to 2008 Dollars

| Item | Units | Cost/Unit | Total Cost |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Ultrasound* | 1 | \$19,473.07 | \$19,473.07 |
| Central line simulator* | 1 | \$1,353.40 | \$1,353.40 |
| CVC kits | 210 | \$35.73 | \$7,429.60 |
| Simulator supplies | 16 | \$428.25 | \$6,900.00 |
| Ultrasound cover probes | 90 | \$14.10 | \$1,256.40 |
| Sterile gowns | 150 | \$2.98 | \$442.50 |
| Sterile drapes | 15 | \$50.00 | \$743.70 |
| Supply cost* | 1 | \$1,633.20 | \$1,633.20 |
| Supplies total | | | \$39,294.07 |
| Other Expenses | h | Cost/h | Total Cost |
| Simulator facility rental | 330 | \$43.00 | \$14,850.00 |
| Salary support | | | |
| Instructor | | | \$50,000.00 |
| Research assistant | | | \$7,272.00 |
| Total costs | | | \$111,916.07 |

*Onetime cost.

SIMULATION BASED INTERVENTION

Díaz-Guio et al. *Advances in Simulation* (2021) 6:30
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-021-00183-z>

Advances in Simulation

INNOVATION

Open Access

Online-synchronized clinical simulation: an efficient teaching-learning option for the COVID-19 pandemic time and: beyond




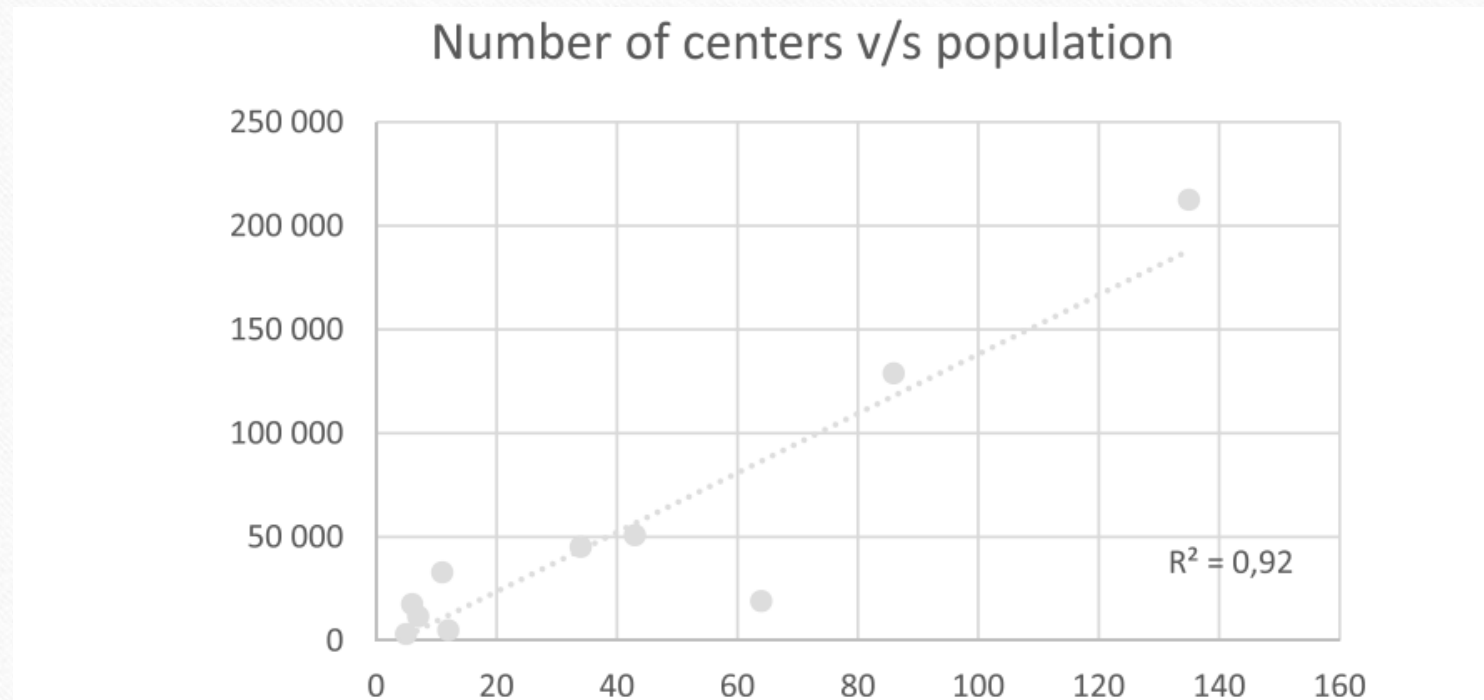
Diego Andrés Díaz-Guio^{1,2,3*} , Elena Ríos-Barrientos⁴, Pablo Andrés Santillán-Roldán⁵, Santiago Mora-Martínez¹, Ana Sofía Díaz-Gómez¹, Joel Alejandro Martínez-Elizondo⁴, Adrián Barrientos-Aguiñaga⁴, María Nathalie Arroyo-Romero⁵, Alejandra Ricardo-Zapata¹ and Alfonso J. Rodríguez-Morales⁶

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of Centers by Location (N = 159)

| Center Characteristics | Within a School (%), n = 91 (57.2) | Within a Hospital (%), n = 24 (15) | Multiple Locations (%), n = 21 (13.2) | Stand-Alone Facility (%), n = 16 (10.1) | InSitu (%), N = 1 (0.6%) | Other, n = 6 (3.8) |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Center size (N = 159) | | | | | | |
| (%) Frequency by location | | | | | | |
| InSitu (n = 3) | 0 (0) | 2 (66.7) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1 (33.3) | 0 (0) |
| Under 5,000 sq ft (n = 51) | 29 (56.9) | 10 (19.6) | 4 (7.8) | 4 (7.8) | 0 (0) | 4 (7.8) |
| 5,000-10,000 sq ft (n = 48) | 34 (70.8) | 7 (14.6) | 3 (6.3) | 4 (8.3) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| 10,000-25,000 sq. ft (n = 39) | 23 (59) | 5 (12.8) | 7 (17.9) | 2 (5.1) | 0 (0) | 2 (5) |
| >25,000 sq. ft (n = 18) | 5 (27.8) | 0 (0) | 7 (38.9) | 6 (33.3) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Annual learner encounters (N = 159) | | | | | | |
| Weighted mean by confidence intervals | | | | | | |
| 5 | 50 | 400.00 | 500.00 | 400 | NA | 600 |
| 10 | 120 | 750 | 500 | 460 | NA | 600 |
| 25 | 275 | 3,300 | 1,405 | 1,250 | NA | 700 |
| 50 | 900 | 5,786 | 5,306 | 3,750 | NA | 1,700 |
| 75 | 6,178 | 6,500 | 10,000 | 8,467 | NA | 4,750 |
| 90 | 14,280 | 20,000 | 15,800 | 77,500 | NA | |
| 95 | 19,634 | — | 73,600 | — | NA | |
| Accreditation (N = 159) | | | | | | |
| None (n = 99) | 13 (76.5) | 62 (68.9) | 9 (40.9) | 9 (39.1) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |

Results of a nationwide descriptive survey of simulation center operations, Clin Sim in Nursing, 2021

EQUITY OF ACCESS-can we achieve this?



Armijo-Rivera et al. Advances in Simulation (2021) 6:41

SIMULATION BASED INVOLVEMENT

Pillay *et al. Advances in Simulation* (2021) 6:29
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-021-00181-1>


Advances in Simulation

ADVANCING SIMULATION PRACTICE

Open Access

Optimising frontline learning and engagement between consultant-led neonatal teams in the West Midlands: a survey on the utility of an augmented simulation training technique



Thillagavathie Pillay^{1,2,3*} , Lynsey Clarke^{4,5}, Lee Abbott^{5,6}, Pinki Surana⁷, Asha Shenvi⁵, Sanjeev Deshpande⁸, Joanne Cookson^{5,6}, Matthew Nash⁹, Joe Fawke¹, Vishna Rasiah⁹ and Jonathan Cusack^{1,3}

Box 3 Randomised trial on the impact of sleep deprivation on non-technical skills

- ▶ The impact of sleep deprivation on the performance of anaesthetists is still uncertain, and research so far has mainly focused on technical skills. Neuschwander *et al*⁷⁹ studied the impact of sleep deprivation on non-technical skills, including 'team working, situation awareness, decision-making, and task management'. The authors developed a crisis management simulation scenario, using a high-fidelity manikin. Also, 10 participants undertook the scenario after a night shift and 10 after a rested night. Two blinded assessors rated the performance of participants using a validated scoring tool.
- ▶ The non-technical skills score was significantly lower for the sleep-deprived anaesthesiologists. In particular, team working scores were significantly lower. Self-confidence in anaesthesia skills just before the simulation was also significantly lower in the sleep-deprived group. These findings are important since non-technical skills are suspected to play a key role in avoiding serious adverse events. This study also illustrates the difficulty of recruiting when participation is voluntary: 100 participants were screened, but only 21 agreed to participate. However, the authors argue that the significant difference in non-technical skills makes lack of power unlikely.

SIMULATION BASED IDENTIFICATION

Kaba and Barnes *Advances in Simulation* (2019) 4:17
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-019-0107-8>

Advances in Simulation

INNOVATION

Open Access

Commissioning simulations to test new healthcare facilities: a proactive and innovative approach to healthcare system safety



Alyshah Kaba^{1,2*}  and Sue Barnes³

Systematic review

In situ simulation as a tool for patient safety: a systematic review identifying how it is used and its effectiveness

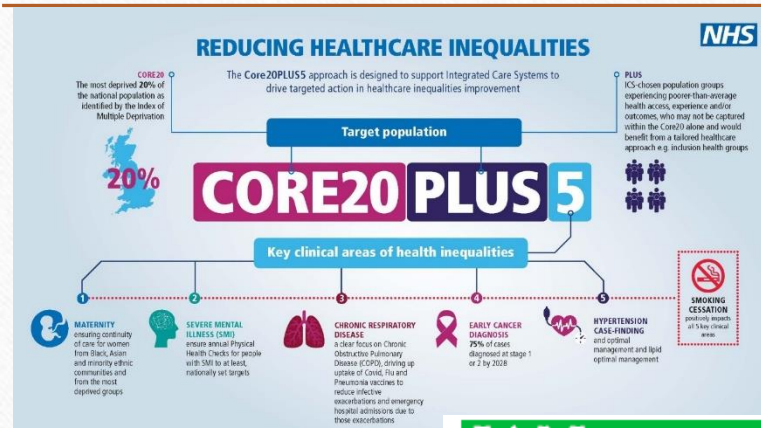
Graham Fent, James Blythe, Omer Farooq, Makani Purva

PROACTIVE APPROACH CONTINUOUS SURVEILLANCE



Data gathering that provides management with insights regarding the quality of human performance, the extent to which it is a problem and the current state of the defences

SIMULATION BASED INCLUSION



Purdy et al. *Advances in Simulation* (2023) 8:11
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41077-023-00250-7>

RESEARCH

Exploring equity, diversity, and inclusion in a simulation program using the SIM-EDI tool: the impact of a reflexive tool for simulation educators

peirs¹ and Victoria Brazil^{1,2}

JAN
 Informing Practice and Policy Worldwide through Research and Scholarship

ORIGINAL RESEARCH: EMPIRICAL RESEARCH – QUALITATIVE

An analysis of nursing students' decision-making in teams during simulations of acute patient deterioration

Tracey K. Bucknall, Helen Forbes, Nicole M. Phillips, Nicky A. Hewitt, Simon Cooper & Fiona Bogossian **FIRST2ACT** Investigators

Advances in Si

Open

Why this tool? Simulation is a time when values and beliefs weigh strongly on participants. As such, there is an urgent need to facilitate more equitable, diverse, and inclusive EDI simulation. The onus is on us to do so. Continuous self-education, reflection, and interpretation of practices is one practical step we must take towards this goal.

How to use it? As a conversation guide for your simulation delivery team (SDT) to reflect on aim design, delivery and debriefing (DDO) through the lens of EDI. Your SDT can use it with any other tools already in use to reflect on your delivered simulation sessions.

Take it forward by including this simulation tool in your toolbox. You can take it for individual use, share what you've learned and what you'd like to learn better. As part of that process we are going to reflect on equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) in our future work on design, delivery and debriefing (DDO) using this tool. We will see these reflections in our future work, identify risks, explore opportunities and think about our own biases. We will use this information to adjust our simulation curriculum and grow as the field.

EDI in this simulation

What aspects of this aim design, delivery, and debriefing (DDO) were related to gender, race, sexuality, culture, power etc.?

- How did they connect?
- With what impact?

Missed Opportunities?

Were there any missed opportunities in DDO to better incorporate, explore, or address EDI?

- What prevented us from doing so?
- What would you do differently?

Harms?

Were there any potential or real harms associated with this session as it relates to EDI? (stereotyping, not addressing observed bias/microaggression)

- Why do we think this happened?
- Do we need to address them now?
- How will we prevent/respond in the future?

Potential Biases?

What are our potential biases or sources of privilege/power as they relate to the aims today?

- Should we mitigate them differently?
- Are there any individuals or groups we should consult or involve?

Action Items

Based on this conversation, what action items do we have?

- Who is going to complete these next steps?
- What resources or training do we need?

If you have any feedback on this tool or wish to share your experience please contact Eva Purdy at epurdy@qimr.edu.au

1. Peirs, E., Alexander, C., Campbell, M., Barrett, S., & Brazil, V. (2023). Identifying and transcending the culture of emergency medicine through simulation. *Healthcare and the Law*, 30(1), 78-98.

SIMULATION BASED INFLUENCE

Weldon *et al.* *BMC Family Practice* (2015) 16:109
DOI 10.1186/s12875-015-0327-5



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Sequential Simulation (SqS): an innovative approach to educating GP receptionists about integrated care via a patient journey – a mixed methods approach

Sharon-Marie Weldon^{*}, Shvaita Ralhan[†], Elisabeth Paice[†], Roger Kneebone[†] and Fernando Bello[†]



Box 4 Uncontrolled before–after study of a new drug packaging system

- ▶ Medication errors are a leading cause of adverse events in hospitals. Garcia *et al.*⁹² studied the impact of a new labelling system using a simulated medicine room. For 30 min, each participant was handed a new medication chart once he/she had completed preparation for the previous one. Researchers timed the preparation of each medication chart using a stopwatch and counted the number of errors in preparation with the standard labelling system. They repeated the experience 3 months later, using a new labelling system proposed in the literature by Endestad *et al.*⁹⁹
- ▶ The error rate remained low with no significant change, but nurses were significantly quicker in their preparation with the new labelling system. These results contrast with a previous on-screen experiment, where the error rate decreased with the new system.⁹⁹

Hum Factors 2016;58:1206–16.

WAY FORWARD

- Explicit link to financial and quality gains
- Strengthen research in addressing healthcare challenges
- Integrate simulation into mainstream healthcare

