

SPRinT™

Simulated interPROfessional Team Training

Excellence in patient care through safety

Safe and challenging environment

Introduction to moulage



Creating safe environment

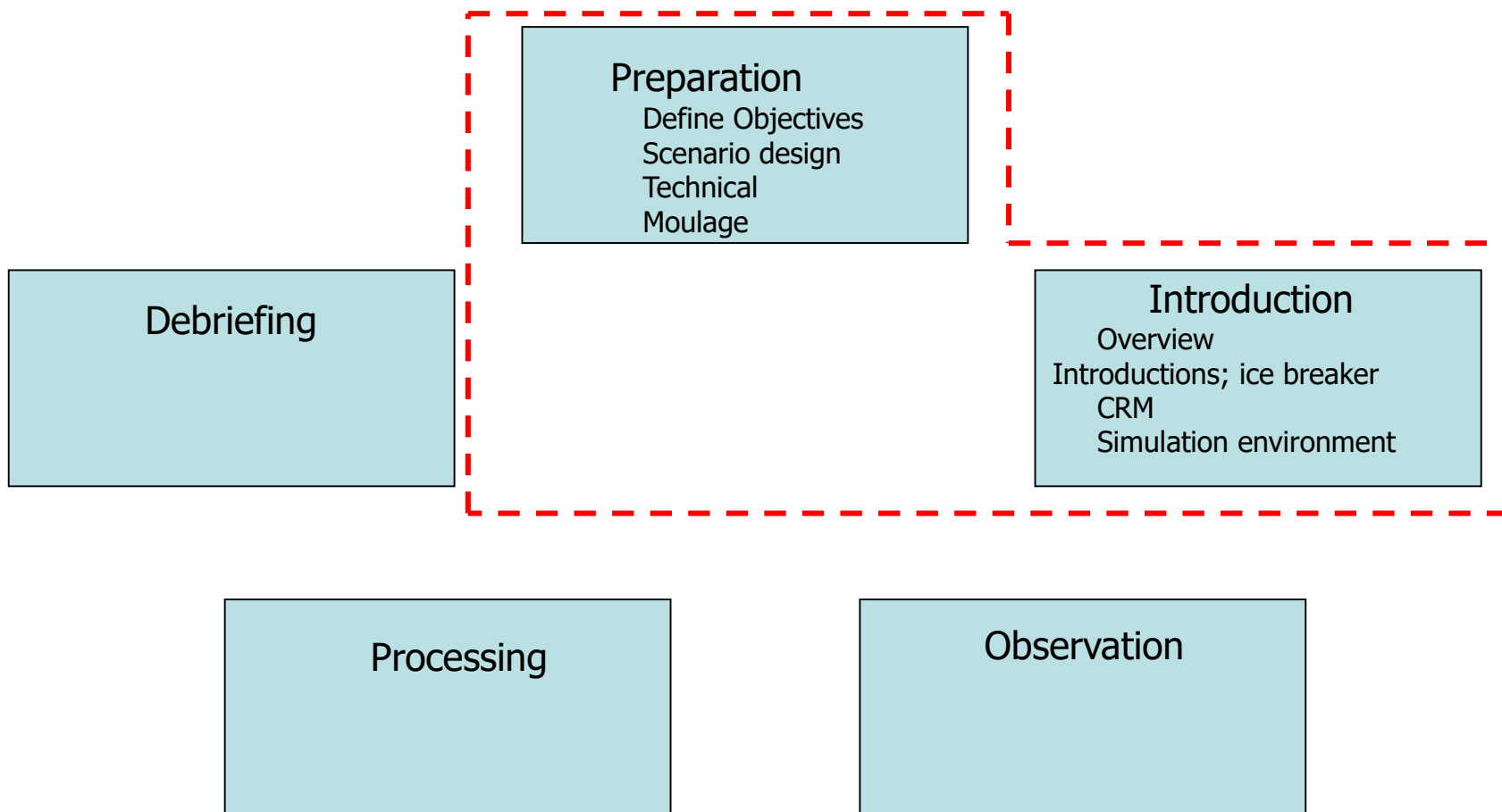
- What is it?
- Why is it important?
- How can we achieve it?

Moulage

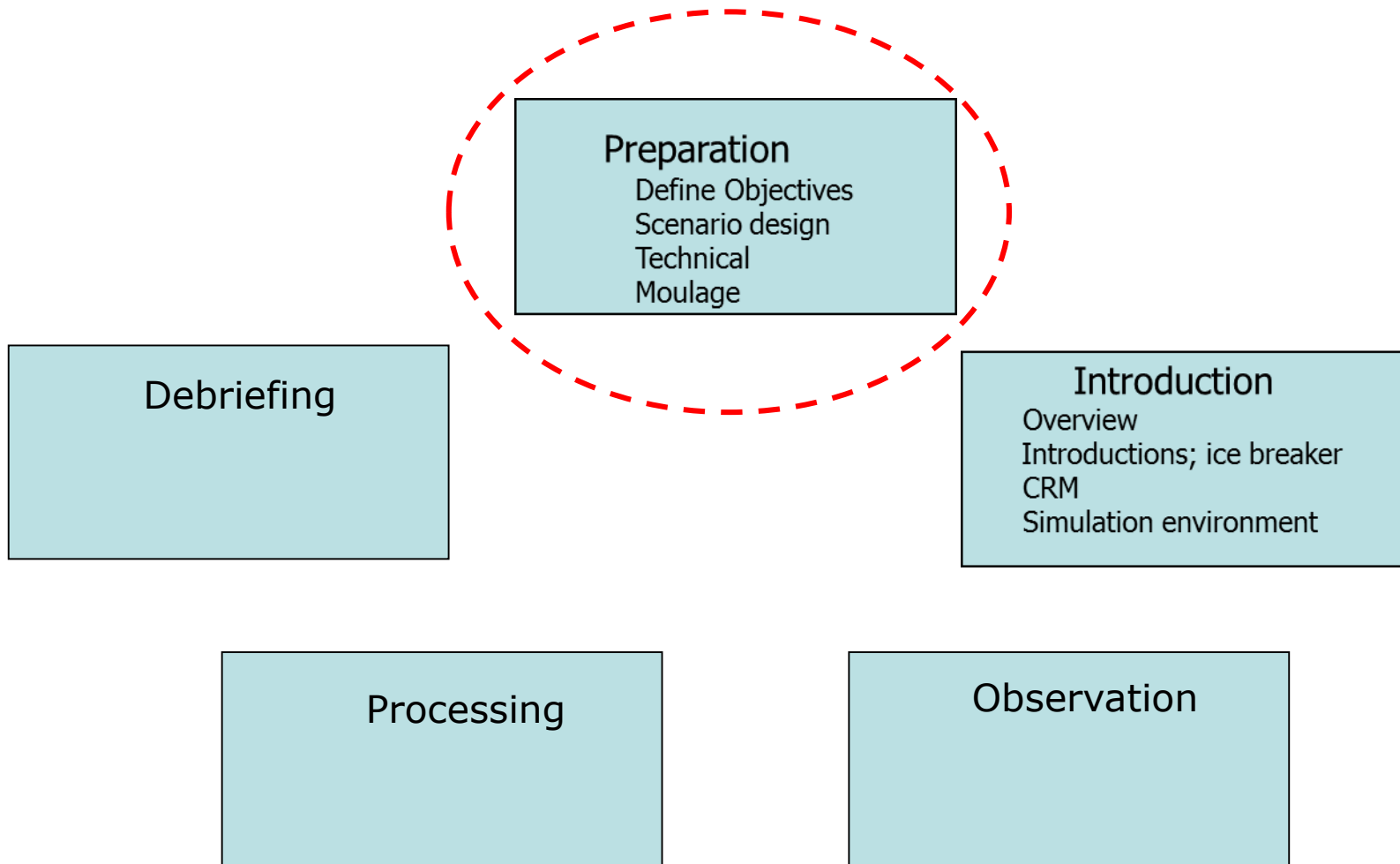
Course Structure, *SAFE ENVIRONMENT*

1. Course Overview
2. Introductions/Icebreaker
3. Crisis Resource Management
4. Mannequin/Equipment
5. Intro to simulation
6. Live Simulation
7. Debrief
8. Summary

Creating Safe Environment



Preparation



Preparation-define objectives

- What am I targeting today?
e.g. team training
- Who is participating – match needs

RBHT SPRinT Scenario 1 – BT Shunt Balance

Patient History:

Baby Smith 5/7 2.5kg

Pulmonary Atresia ASD large PDA

Self Vent on Prostin Pre OP

4 hours post Left BT Shunt (4mm) (PDA Patent)

Scenario tests:

- ❖ management of critically ill cardiac infant
- ❖ rapid but precise assessment
- ❖ call for help
- ❖ communication (team, consultants, family)

Investigations:

	Initial				
SITE	ART	ART	ART	ART	ART
pH	7.50	7.50	7.48	7.39	7.36
pCO ₂	4.22	3.98	4.04	5.60	5.88
pO ₂	6.21	6.07	5.49	5.45	5.95
HCO ₃	26.4	25.3	24.3	24.4	23.3
BE	1.5	0.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.7
Hb	15.3	17	14.3	13.1	12.2
Na+	141	140	140	142	141
K+	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2
iCa+	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.35	1.37
gluc	3.5	4.3	5.8	4.7	7.8
lactate	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.7
Spo2	93	91	85	79	81

Mannequin set-up:

SIM BABY

Ventilated

Thoracotomy dressing and left pleural drain

Central and arterial lines

Medications:

Morphine 20mcg/kg/hr

Milrinone 0.5mcg/kg/min

Adrenaline 0.05mcg/kg/min

Fluids Maintenance

Ventilation: BIPAP ASB

RR 24

Pressures 18/5

Fio2 0.3

Tidal volume 30ml

Allergies: NIL

Console:

	Initial	No treatment	Fluid	Vent change
HR	110	118	115	117
Arterial	50/21 (33)	52/19 (31)	58/22 (34)	50/25 (36)
NBP				
CVP	6	6	8	7
ET C02	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.5
Sats	94	94	97	85
RR	24	24	24	24
Temp	35	35	35.5	35.5
Temp Per	28.5	27.9	28.2	29
Respiratory sounds	Wet	Wet	Wet	Wet
CRT	4	5	4	4
Other	Cool peripheries	Cool peripheries	Cool peripheries	Cool peripheries

CXR:

ECG:

Patient Presentation:**Post op management :**

Left Thoracotomy,
Chest x ray, ECHO, ECG - done
Left Plueral drain - Minimal chest drain losses.
No pacing wires
Arterial
Double lumen
UVC
One peripheral cannula
Urinary catheter

Scenario Progression:

No changes - Pt remains in Low cardiac output with Pulmonary overload.
Rising lactate, alkalotic, CO₂ falling. Diastolic low. ECG changes (ST)
Fluid – Increase Systolic- Diastolic 21mmhg- RAP 8mmhg – SATS 96% -
co₂ unchanged possible increase. ECG changes
Ventilation Reduction - Increase in CO₂, Reduction in Sats, Increase in
diastolic, reduction in lactate, Normalisation of PH.

Drugs given:

Fluids

Scenario Objectives:

- ❖ Recognition of low cardiac output
- ❖ Recognise the cause of Low cardiac output
- ❖ PVR and SVR balancing
- ❖ Ventilation Management
- ❖ Saturations
- ❖ ECHO – Chest x-ray

Learning Objectives:

- ❖ Pulmonary Overload
- ❖ Systemic perfusion - Coronaries
 - Gut
 - Kidneys
- ❖ Coagulation – Shunt size and subclavian size (turbulence)
- ❖ ECHO – Size of PDA
- ❖ Alarm limits and ventilation settings
- ❖ Mixer and bagging - end tidal co₂
- ❖ Inotrope management

Debriefing:

- ❖ recognition of what was going on
- ❖ early call for help or support
- ❖ Stabilisation of high risk pt

Preparation-Technical

- Model capabilities/software limitations
- Defib machine link
- Haematology, biochemistry, gases
- Audio/video



Psychological Fidelity (..moulage)

- Degree to which the team perceives the simulation to be a believable surrogate for the real patient encounter
- Without “suspending disbelief” participants are unlikely to behave in the simulation as they would in the real world, leading to little or no application in the debriefing phase

What is Moulage?

A French word for “casting or moulding”,
moulage is the art of creating lifelike substances
(injuries, wounds or fluids) to assist in
Providing realism in training or simulation

*Create a learning environment that
looks and feels like the real world!*

Preparation-Moulage

- Provides physical signs to support assessment cues
 - Trauma (makeup)
 - Medical (sweating)
- Provides sensory experience which supports psychological engagement
- Providing cues for learners to support realism improves chances of recall and application later in real life



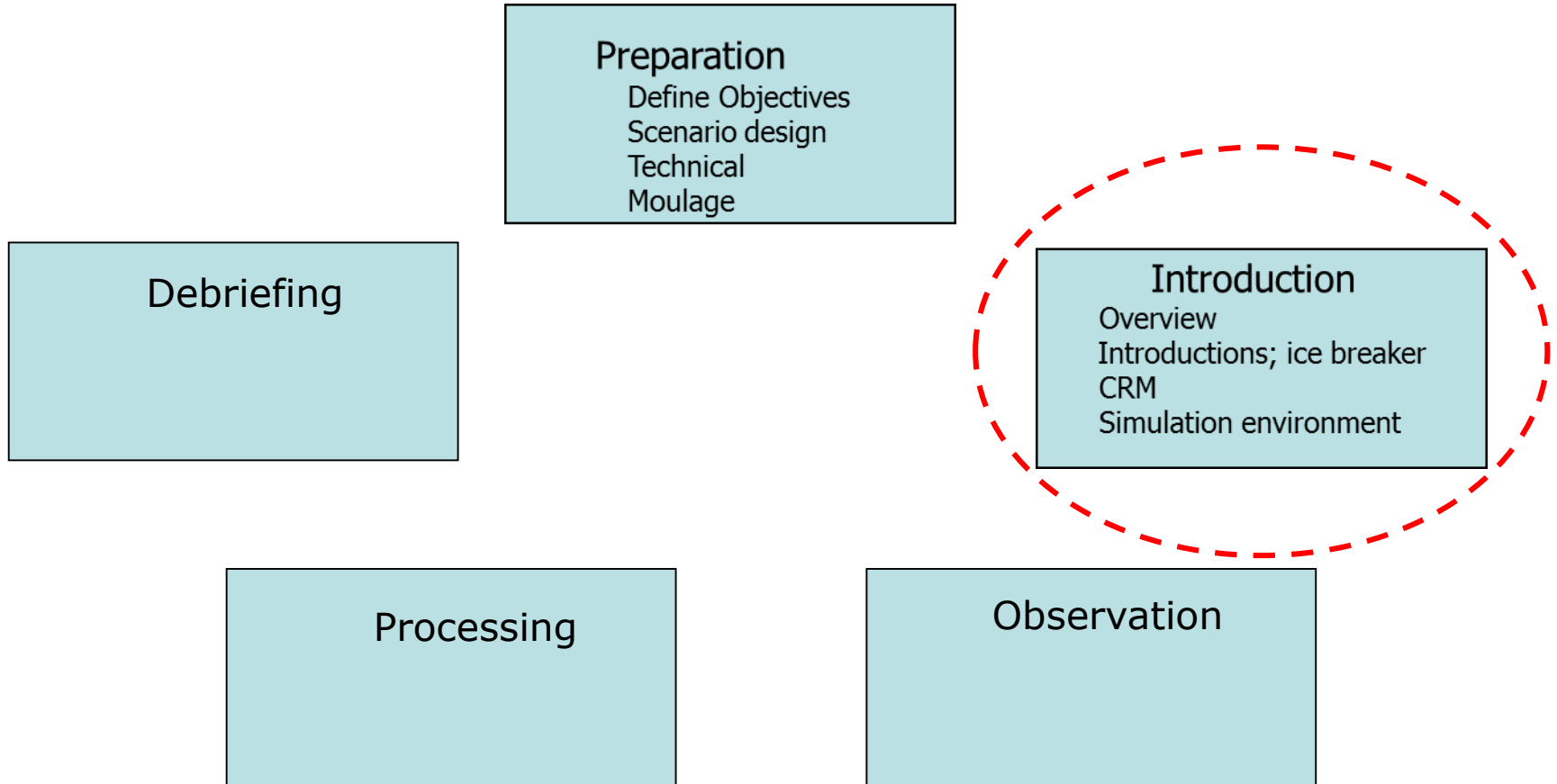
Preparation- Moulage “Stages” the Scene

Creates realistic surrounding environment

- Bedside equipment
- Clothes
- Dressings/IV cannulae
- Ability to give drugs/fluids
- Wounds
- Chest drains/pacing wires
- IV infusions
- *Empty area of needless equipment*



Introduction



Introductions - overview

1. Welcome
 - a. Course structure
 - b. Consent
2. Team introductions/icebreaker
3. CRM
4. Mannequin
5. Scenario preparation

Ice Breaker



Engage and connect participants
Non-threatening fun activity

Intro- Crisis Resource Management Principles

- Role Clarity
- Communication
- Personnel Support
- Resources
- Global Assessment

How will you convey these to your team?

Introduction- Mannequin/Equipment

- Refer to the mannequin as the “patient” (name...)
- Actively encourage examination of mannequin
- Allow participants to familiarize themselves with their environment
 - Drains, oxygen, suction, monitor
- How do they get visual clinical information?
- How do they get help?

Monitoring
Resus Trolley
Drugs
Gases/blood results
Lines



Mannequin – Laerdal Sim Baby

- 2 mo; 3.8kg
- Eyes/ nose/ mouth
- Can cry
- Breathing (sats...)
- Airway
- Pulses
- Chest and heart sounds
- Defib
- Peripheral vein
- Intra-osseous access



Introduction- Scenario preparation AWAY from mannequin

- Provide participants with necessary information about the “patient”, ask for repeat back
- Be familiar with all aspects of the scenario
- Tell the participants
 - Play your profession!
 - **Do what you normally do, be who you normally are**
- Once the scenario has begun, refrain from making comments that may challenge the “reality” of the scenario. Go with the flow and play along

Conclusion

- Be prepared (takes longer than the course) week before!!
- Set out clear goals and expectations always explaining what will happen
- Create safe environment
 - Be prepared
 - This takes time, do not sacrifice this part

Summary of Safe Environment

- Course Overview (Introduction)
- Introductions/Game Play (Icebreaker)
- Crisis Resource Management (Rationale for learning)
- Mannequin/Equipment (Engaging learner)
- Intro to simulation in safe place (psychological safety)
- Live Simulation (Teaching Tool)
- Debrief (Reflection)
- Summary (Reinforce CRM)

