

Exploring opportunities for 'authentic simulated patients'

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Background

- Real people in simulation based training can be beneficial
- Especially for communication and empathy training
- Usually actors

- Involvement of service users is rare
- Need for consistency, especially for OSCE exam
- Potential conflict 'lived experience' & 'acting skills'









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Training for SPs

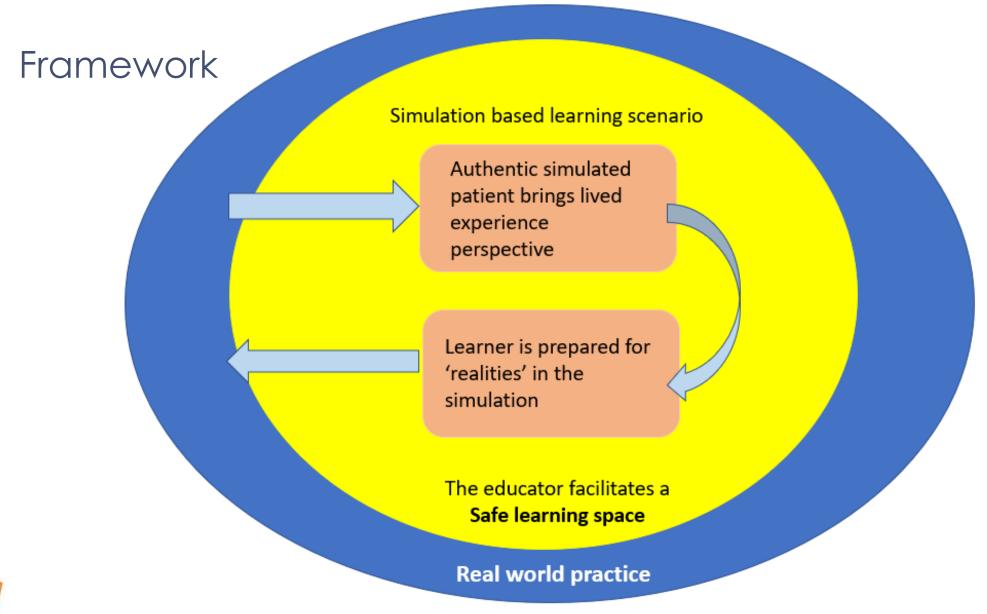
Simulated patient / standardised patients

Training is variable and inconsistent

- Renewed approach to training and simulation scenario design needed
- SPs with lived experience = authentic SP
- Improved learning experience in simulation-based learning











Authentic SP involvement checklist

Sustainable Simulation

Five parts:

- 1. Considers the aims of the scenario
- e.g. communication skills learners or between professions or increasing empathy
- 2. The type of person and what requirements they have
- 3. Describes the scenario (& materials needed)
- 4. Risk assessment and mitigation plan
- 5. Benefits considered for Service User (SP), Learner and Educator



Authentic SP involvement checklist

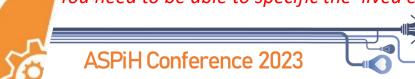
Are the aims of the simulation learning activity to improve?

- communication skills of the learners (simulation-based improvement)
- communication between multi-professions (simulation-based improvement & involvement)
- empathy with the learners (simulation-based inclusion)

Is the simulation scenario involving service users with the lived experience from any of the following?

- Persons with learning disabilities
- Persons with physical disabilities such as:
 - vision impairments or who is blind
 - deaf
 - using a wheelchair
- O Persons caring for someone who is near their end of life
- Persons who need assistance with communications e.g.
 - Using a translator service
 - Having electrolarynx

You need to be able to specific the 'lived experience' to consider the benefits to the learning experience.



Applied checklist example

State the key aims of learning scenario and briefly describe the scenario:

Aim of the scenario is to introduce undergraduate nurses to carrying out basic health checks with a person
with learning disabilities, who do not always focus or respond to the activity that has been asked to be
carried out. The scenario aims to support nurse's communication skills when addressing a service user
with learning disabilities.







Consider the risks of the scenario for:

Service user	Learner	Educator
-psychological safety	-psychological safety	Learner and service user have
Could be reminded of some	May feel embarrassed when	gone off on the wrong foot,
uncomfortable encounters	mistakes have happened	learning atmosphere is
with other HCP		affected

Plan for risk mitigation:

Service user	Learner	Educator
Have resources and time ready to support the service user	Will be told in advance that this is a 'safe learning space'	State clearly at the beginning that this is a learning situation and that it is a safe space
	This message needs to be re- enforced in the debrief	Reflect with fellow educators on future strategies

Consider the benefits of participating in the scenario for:

Service user	Learner	Educator
Having a voice in the training of nurses and to share their perspectives.	Meeting a service user with the lived experience in a safe learning environment (rather than in practice)	Provides the learner with more authentic learning experiences but in a controlled / managed way
Developing empathy for the		
emerging nurse	Developing empathy for the person with learning	Develops a more practice- oriented overview of issues
	disabilities	for service users





Reflective questions

- By what means can you see this framework being implemented in your practice?
- What barriers and what benefits do you perceive?
- In what way do you think this framework impacts on the educator, the learner and the SP?





References

• References:

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Many thanks for listening

Any questions or comments?

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