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Rethinking theory and practice – The acquisition of skills and competence for clinical practice: Student nurses' experiences. Part 1

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Student Nurses' experience of simulation in preparation for practice

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Research Festival Research Festival 2010



Simulated Clinical Practice



- Although not a new concept, the use of simulation as a teaching and learning strategy is becoming more widespread (Murray et al 2008; Prescott and Garside 2009)
- Developed in health care training from the traditional 'practical rooms'
- During the early 1990s, Nurse training in the UK moved from the apprenticeship style model in local Schools of Nursing into Higher Education Institutes

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Simulation: A definition



'A near representation of an actual life event, may be presented by using computer software, role play, case studies or games that represent reality and actively involve learners in applying the content of the lesson'

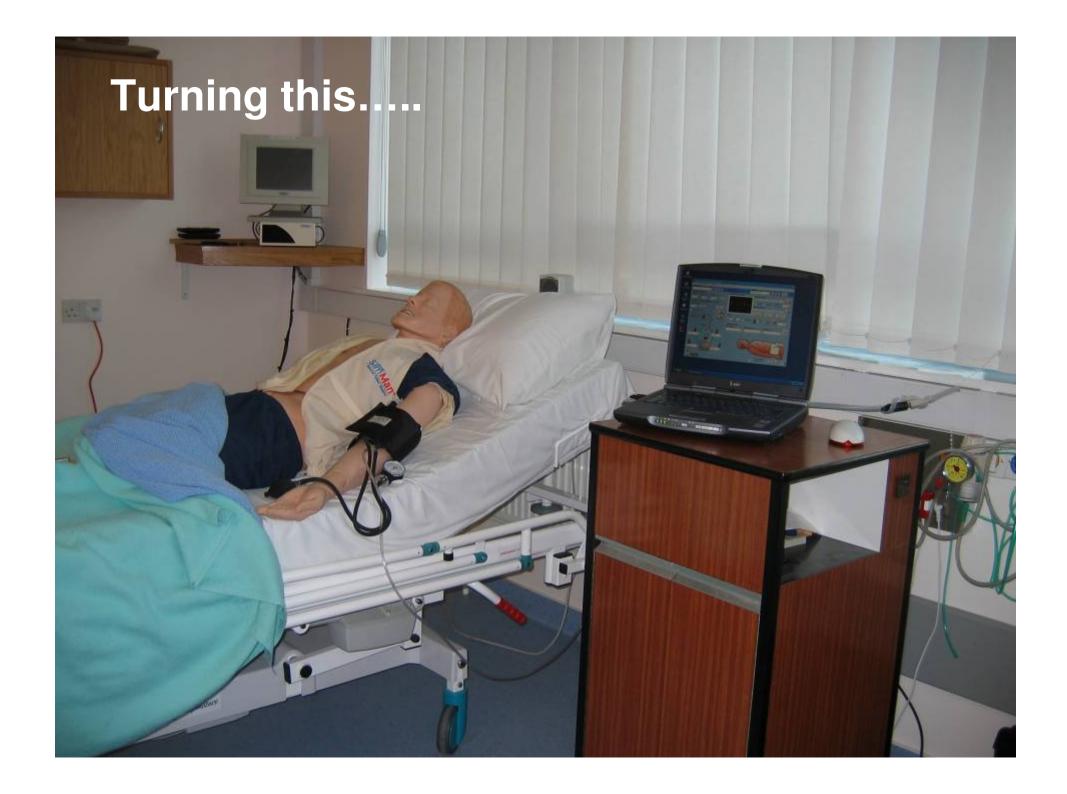
(Billings and Halstead 2005: 425)

















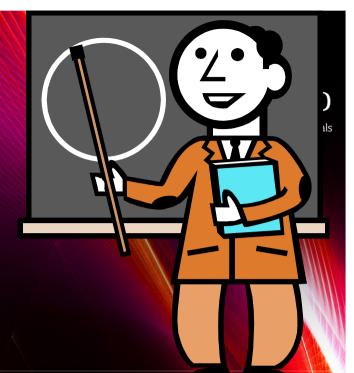


So what?

Confucius (551BC – 479BC):

I hear (or read) and I forget

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I see and I remember



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I do and I understand





To some extent simulated practice is about practicing the skill, the 'doing'.

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But we believe it is more than that!



It is about applying the theory in real life situation.

Theory and skills are not separate entities.



Simulation and Gestalt theory



- Different aspects of theory and practice can be linked to form a unified whole
- Gestalt 'aha' phenomena
- Gestalt theory originally developed by three German psychologists
 - Max Wertheimer (1880 1943)
 - Wolfgang Kholer (1887 1967)
 - Kurt Koffka (1886 1941)

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'Aha'



- Student viewed as an <u>active</u> participant, responding to and interacting with the world around them (Harris 2005)
- Gestalt Learning by insight
- The student's perception of a situation, cognitive or motor, undergoes a process of restructuring. They then see the situation in a new way – a new unified whole. They have gained insight (Quinn 2000)



Gestalt



- The mind actively groups, organises and makes patterns out of the stimuli experienced.
- The penny drops the 'aha' phenomena
- The student will be able to use the insight gained in solving other problems



Eureka!



We believe that this is a common aspect of

simulation and have labelled it

'the eureka moment'



The Simulation team

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- Practice and skills co-ordinator
- Senior Lecturers (all branches)
- Lecturer/Practitioners
- Clinical Skills Trainers
- Technicians

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Embedded



- Simulation is integrated within the whole curriculum
- Begins in week one hand washing
- Focus in year 2 (Adult)
 - Acutely III patient in a secondary care setting. ABCDE
 - Patient/client with a long term condition in a primary care setting
- Focus in year 3 (Adult)
 - Critically ill adult





NHS Trusts



 Links with local NHS Trusts ensures that students are practicing with similar equipment, paperwork and policies as they do in their clinical placements

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust





Background



- Major investment into simulation through curriculum planning, staff investment and the creation of the simulated environments
- The NMC (2007) project supported the embedding of simulation in the curriculum
- Justification for continued resources to further develop simulation as a teaching and learning strategy



Methodology

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- Mixed method
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative
- Questionnaire
- Pilot study (Prescott and Garside 2009)
 - Second year Dip HE (Adult) students

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Methodology (2)



- Full study
 - Over 500 students across the three years.
 - CFP all branches

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Methodology (3)



- Following analysis of the questionnaire
 - Semi-structured interviews
 - Focus groups
 - Final year students (Adult)
 - Interviews facilitated by other Academic staff rather than those involved with simulation teaching
 - Digitally recorded and transcribed



Ethical considerations



- School research ethics panel approval gained for all stages of the study
- Informed consent gained from all participants



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Emergent themes (1)

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- Fun
- Different learning styles
- Theory to practice
- Safe environment
- Realistic environment

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Emergent themes (2)

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- Increased confidence
- Professionalism
- Peer/tutor observation
- Recruitment

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Fun!



Overwhelming outcome – simulation as a teaching and learning strategy is fun!

'It is great and is always a session I look forward to each week'

'Learned more in one hour in skills lab than three hours of lecture, because you're having fun'

Recurring theme from evaluations was that students wanted more time in the simulation suite

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Different learning styles



Many of the students stated that they remembered more from a simulation session than a lecture.

'They [the simulation sessions] were easier to remember than a lecture'

Many commented on nursing being a 'hands on profession' with one student suggesting

hat's how I learn - through doing'



A challenge?



- Simulation 'fun' v lectures 'boring'
- Practical aspects of learning 'fun' v theoretical 'boring'
- We therefore factor in aspects of the theory into each simulation session



Theory to practice – Simulation



Students reflected on the integration of theory, simulated practice and clinical practice.

'Good to have theory before practice and piece together what we have learned and read. It gives you an idea about practice. The theory, skills and placement all come together'

'Nursing practice is totally new to me – simulation has helped me to link and increase understanding between theory and practice'

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Theory to practice – Clinical Practice



Students commented positively on their learning through simulation compared with clinical practice.

'I like the simulation sessions because you cover things that we don't always get the time to do in practice'



Theory to practice – pressures on mentors



These points were explored further within the focus groups.

Students concurred that these comments related to the pressure that mentors in practice were under. Many students felt that their mentors did not have the time to spend with them, demonstrating aspects of care and providing a rationale for the care.

Simulation sessions in small groups provided this opportunity.

Theory to practice – Clinical pressures



'Jobs are given in practice and sometimes you don't know where to start, but if you have had it explained in simulation you know how and why you're doing it when you have no time to go through it in practice'

One student commented that their mentor had said

'Do whatever they say at University'



Theory to practice – facilitators



As facilitators we have a responsibility to ensure that the information we give students is evidence based and current. Students do take notice!

'You do things properly here!'

Another stated that 'No maker what the question, teachers can give you proper answers'



Safe environment



Simulation provides students with the opportunity to familiarise themselves with equipment and procedures in a safe, supervised environment.

Students are encouraged to 'have a go'. They reported feeling secure and able to make mistakes under the supervision of a facilitator.

'It is good because you can make mistakes in the simulation sessions, without frightening patients, or utting them at risk anyway – it's scary to think what it be like without it wouldn't it?'

Realistic environment



Students commented positively on the reality of the simulated environment.

'The reality was reinforced by the skills rooms and being able to use the simulation equipment – it is very near to realism'



'Reality'



- Students attributed this 'reality' to
 - Setting
 - Facilitators who ensured that a holistic approach was taken
 - Realistic scenarios not embellished for effect (Prescott and Garside 2009)

Having to deal with the unexpected, for example dealing with relatives or the telephone ringing



Confidence



Working in smaller groups gave some students a confidence that they did not have in the large lecture based cohorts.

They also commented on the enhanced peer support.

'Peer support is helpful and you can ask your friends if you don't know and sort it out between you which is good'



Confidence – team working



'Makes you feel a useful member of the team.'

'Helped build my confidence – gave each other feedback'



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Professionalism



We believe that the principles of practice in simulation should mirror those from clinical practice in order to encourage professional behaviour.

A recent development – changing rooms that now allow the students to wear their uniforms in the simulation suite.

This has had a positive effect on the students.





Professionalism – uniforms



They reported that by wearing uniforms they

'Felt better and looked much better'

One student commented

'It was weird, it made you compelled to be bothered. I do things in my uniform that I would just think 'no way! I am not doing But in my uniform I just think it is part of my you and I just don't think about it, no question, I just do it!

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Being observed



Many students reported a degree of anxiety at being watched.

'Some people, especially the quieter people found it intimidating'

However, the students did acknowledge that they became less anxious with this over time

'At first is really embarrassing, but you do get used to it, especially after the first year'

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Being observed – the manikin



Some students struggled relating to the manikins.

'You do feel a bit daft at talking to a manikin'

'At first you were really self conscious and worried about saying something wrong but you get over that he's plastic...it's weird you treat him like a real patient'

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Recruitment



Students commented on the positive impact that seeing the simulation suite operational at Open days and when they attended for interview had on their decision to study at the University.

'When I came for interview – I was impressed by looking at the skills lab.'



Discussion



- This study supports the use of simulation as a teaching and learning strategy
- Simulated environments can mimic reality
- Close working relationships with clinical colleagues enhances the 'reality'
- This study also suggests that students consider practice through simulation to be commensurate with clinical practice

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Limitations



- Although over 500 students were involved they were all from one University
- Only the students' views were obtained
- Most data was obtained via questionnaire allows a wider sample, but limits clarification of both question and answer
- Despite the limitations we believe that the study does support simulation as a positive teaching and learning strategy

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Recommendations



- Using simulation to ensure that all students are exposed to key scenarios from practice
- Develop use of DVDs in simulation (Bloomfield, Roberts and While 2010)
- Further development on the use of simulation as a method of assessing theory
- Research the impact that simulation as a teaching and learning strategy has on patient/client outcomes



Any Questions?



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Thank you for listening

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