

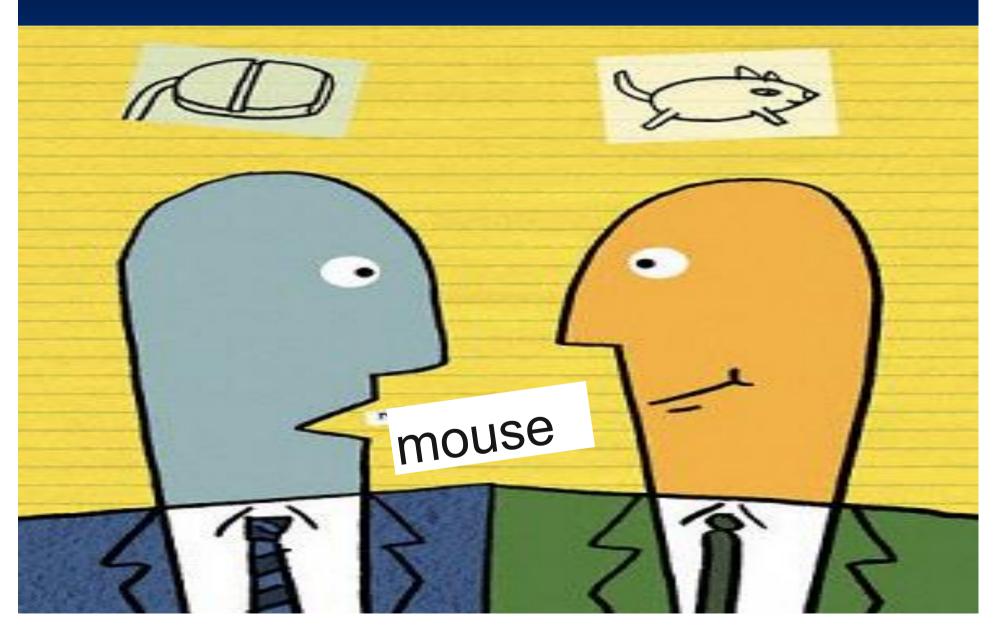


Airway Management simulation



Johannes Huitink, Dick van Groeningen, Nicholas Chrimes, Mikael Rewes

Simulation: one word...



Role of simulation for airway management training

- Knowledge based learning
 - Preprocedure assessment, anatomic knowledge, safety and limitations of airway devices
- Task analysis
 - Procedure can be split into different steps
- Training in a laboratory environment
 - Improved psychomotor skills
- Transfer of (non technical) skills to the real environment

Team work and decision making

Different learning goals, different simulation methods







Learning goals



- Task training
- Drills
- Difficult airway algorithm
- CRM
- Teamtraining
- Teach the teacher

Is it important for learning to simulate the clinical scenario as realistic as possible?

Technology-Enhanced Simulation for Health Professions Education

A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

David A. Cook, MD, MHPE
Rose Hatala, MD, MSc
Ryan Brydges, PhD
Benjamin Zendejas, MD, MSc
Jason H. Szostek, MD

Amy T. Wang, MD Patricia J. Erwin, MLS

Stanley I Hamstra PhD

Context Although technology-enhanced simulation has widespread appeal, its effectiveness remains uncertain. A comprehensive synthesis of evidence may inform the use of simulation in health professions education.

Objective To summarize the outcomes of technology-enhanced simulation training for health professions learners in comparison with no intervention.

Data Source Systematic search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, ERIC, PsychINFO, Scopus, key journals, and previous review bibliographies through May 2011.

Study Selection Original research in any language evaluating simulation compared with no intervention for training practicing and student physicians, nurses, den-

tional design features or study quality.

Conclusion In comparison with no intervention, technology-enhanced simulation training in health professions education is consistently associated with large effects for outcomes of knowledge, skills, and behaviors and moderate effects for patient-related outcomes.

JAMA. 2011;306(9):978-988

www.jama.com

ucts, and human cadavers.

Although technology-enhanced simulation has widespread appeal and many assert its educational utility, such beliefs presently lack empirical support. Despite the large volume of research on simulation, its effectiveness remains uncertain in part because of the difficulty in inter-

CI, 0.34-0.66) for direct effects on patients (n=32). Subgroup analyses revealed no consistent statistically significant interactions between simulation training and instructional design features or study quality.

Conclusion In comparison with no intervention, technology-enhanced simulation training in health professions education is consistently associated with large effects for outcomes of knowledge, skills, and behaviors and moderate effects for patient-related outcomes.

JAMA. 2011;306(9):978-988

www.jama.com

Examples airway simulation

Task training

- Surgical airway
- Videolaryngoscopy
- Bag mask ventilation





Examples

Learning with "stop and go" simulation

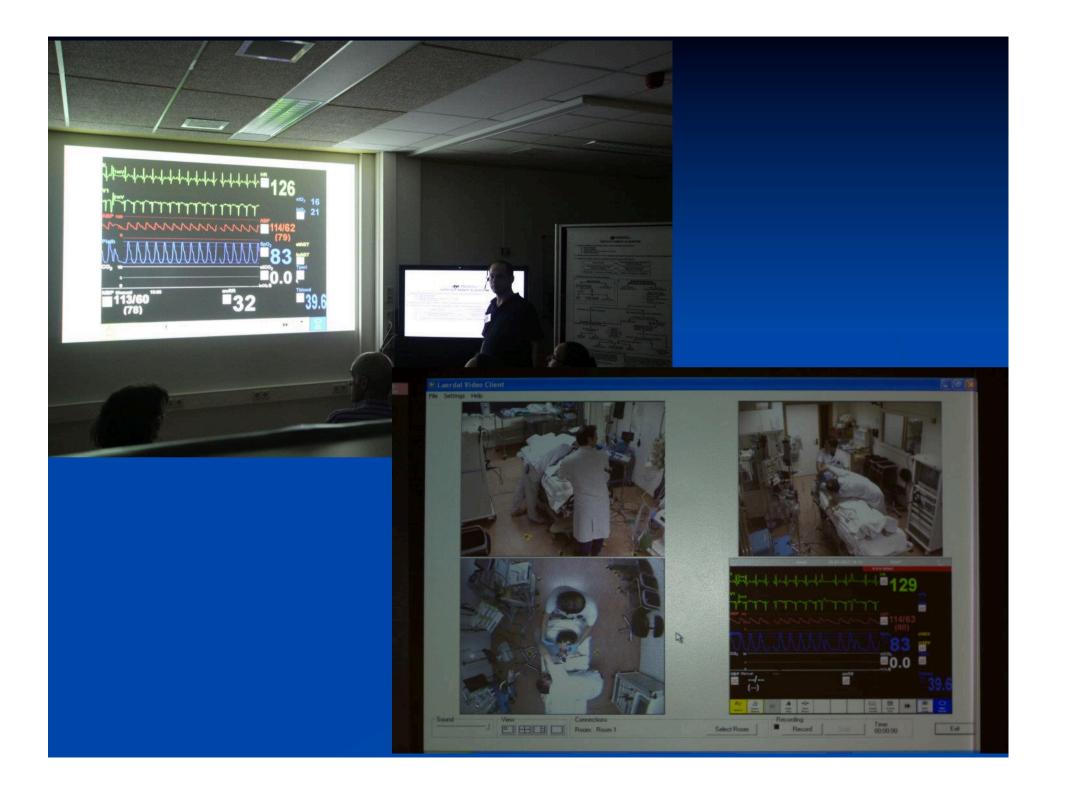
decision making, team work, algorithms



Stop and go

Stopping during scenario, discuss and decide, then continue, debrief

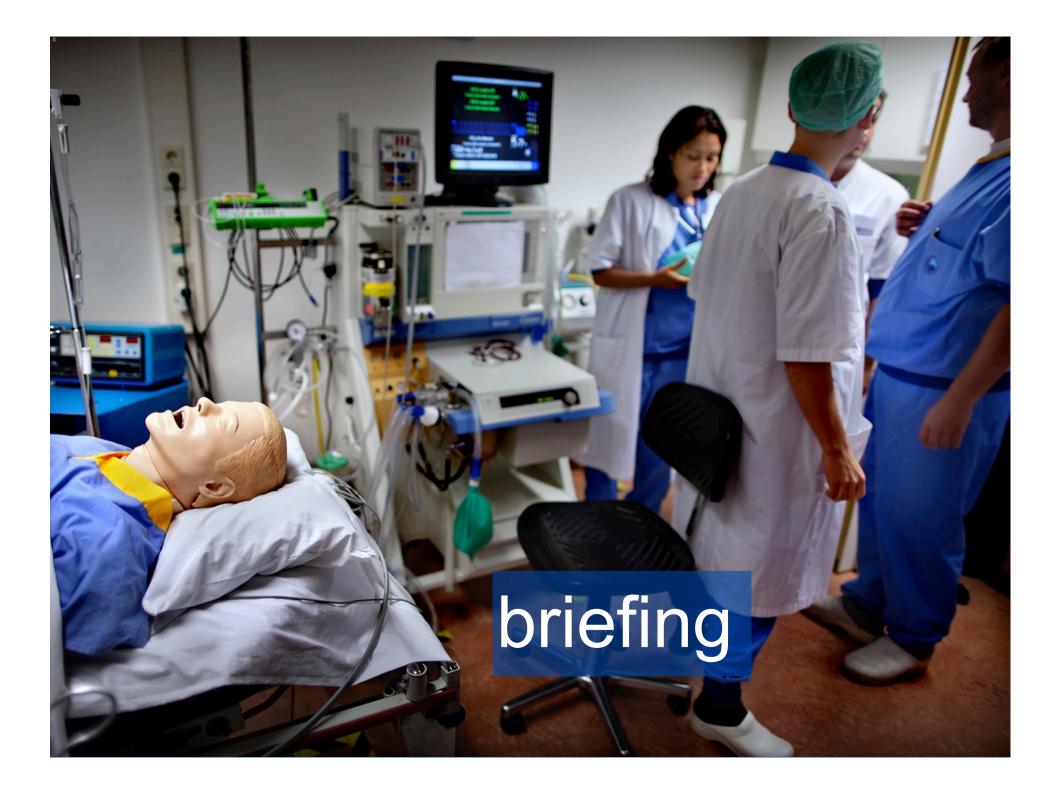




Examples...

Learning as a team with scenario-based simulation

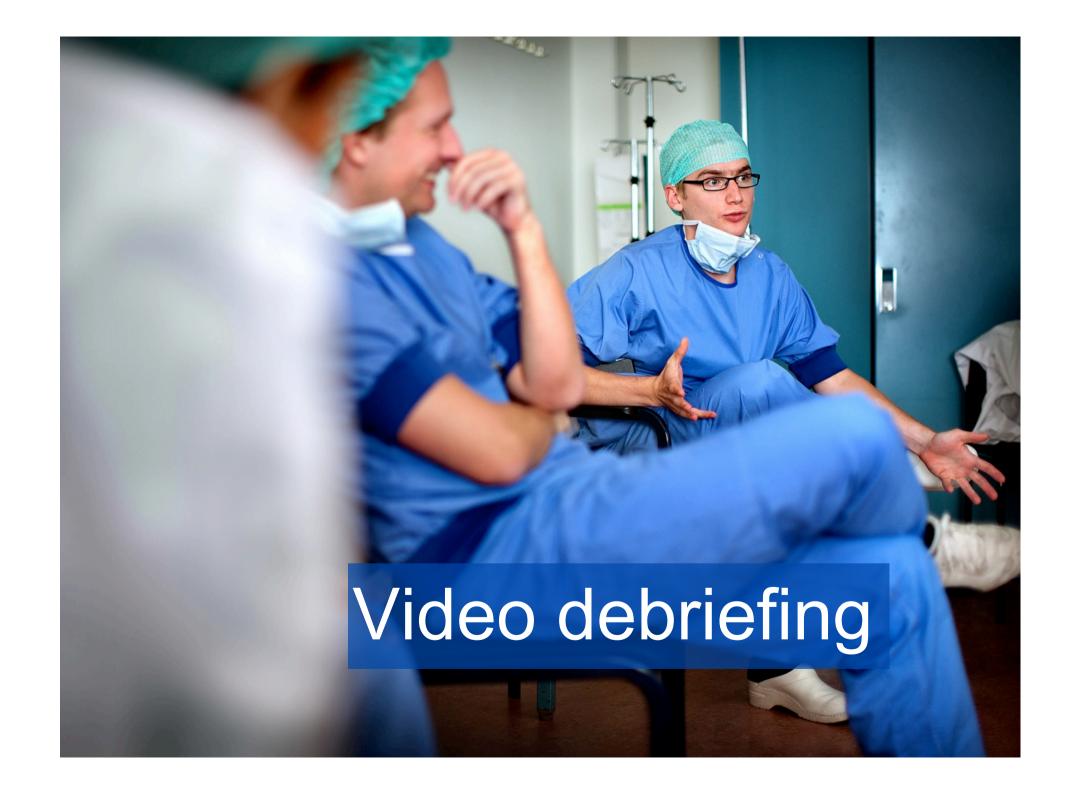


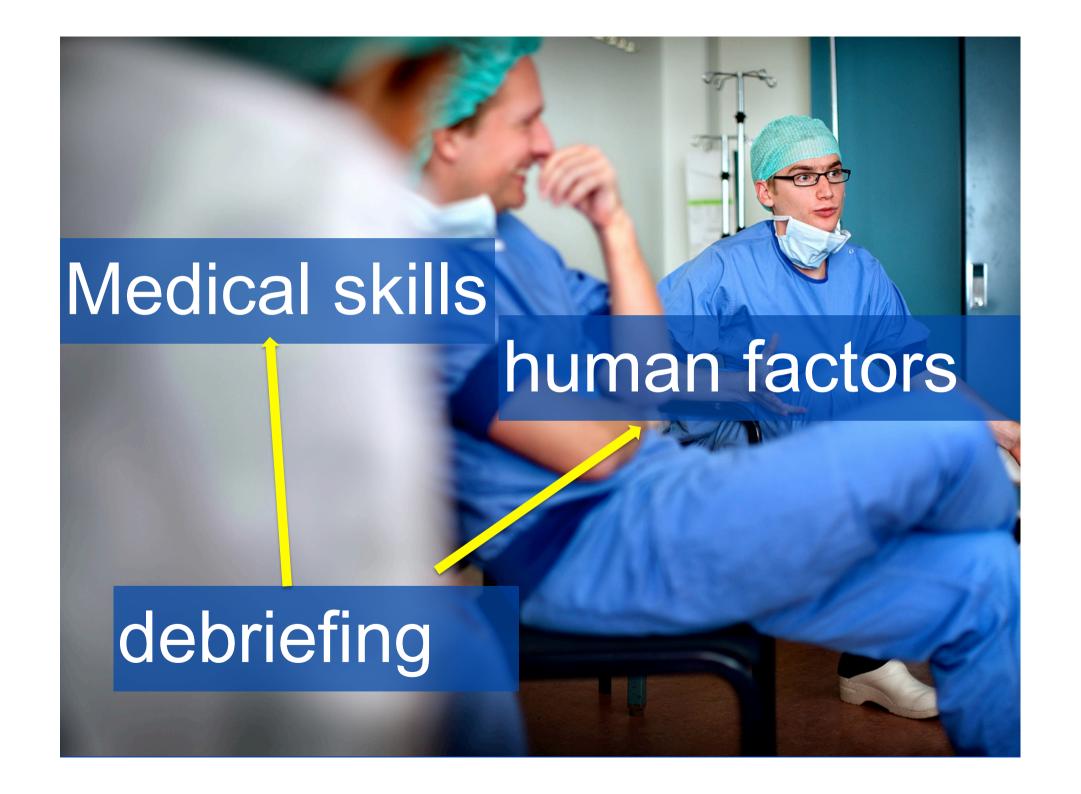












Other examples

- Difficult airway mannikins
- Simulate difficult intubation: case
- description around airway head
- Use Isim with sounds
- ORSIM virtual navigation



It's all about the learning goal and learning should be safe!

And it should be fun





Advanced Airway Management in Amsterdam...



Simulation based Airway Management Training in Anesthesiology and Intensive Care







Virtual stop and go simulation



Cognitive aids and non technical skills

Conclusion

There is a method of simulation for every goal

 Combining different methods can increase learning experience

CU AT STATION 9A and B

