Improving Team Dynamics Using Interprofessional Simulation: A Unique Approach

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PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES:

- Discuss Use of Technology to Assist in Facilitating Debriefs
- Integrate Multimodalities in Simulation
- Understand Strategies Used to Improve Communication

Why Cardiac Arrest?

- Curriculum
  • Ideal for interprofessional skill building
  • Intermingling of various professionals during response to a medical emergency
  • Learners are confident in their specialized training but have minimal experience with interdisciplinary team dynamics in a high-pressure situation
Why Cardiac Arrest?

• Assessment
• Multiple sessions allow reflection/improvement
• Move from individual to team focus
• Feedback using video and standardized patients
• Can focus on practical application of medical knowledge, team dynamics, patient safety, and communication

Cross-Campus Involvement:

Cardiac Arrest Team Training Sessions

• Understand the importance of multi-team communication in a simulated code environment
• Utilize strategies to enhance information exchange including call-out and the use of closed-loop communication
• Apply mutual respect and task assistance in a team setting
• Implement behaviors and actions that allow individual contribution to a team resulting in a more effective cardiac resuscitation
Overall Goal…
…is to be as competent in teamwork as with clinical skills.

Poor communication and lack of teamwork are root causes of the majority of sentinel events.

Effective Team Dynamics

- Closed Loop Communication
- Clear Messages
- Clear Roles and Responsibilities
- Know Limitations
- Knowledge Sharing
- Constructive Intervention
- Summarize and Re-evaluation
- Mutual Respect

TEAM STRATEGY: COMMUNICATIONS CALL-OUT

Strategy used to communicate important or critical information:

- Informs all team members simultaneously during emergent situations.
- Helps team members anticipate next steps.
- Important to direct responsibility to a specific individual responsible for carrying out the task.

Example during an incoming trauma:

Leader: "Airway status?"
Resident: "Airway clear."
Leader: "Breath sounds?"
Resident: "Breath sounds decreased on right."
Leader: "Blood pressure?"
Nurse: "BP is 96/52."
The steps include the following:
1. Sender initiates the message
2. Receiver accepts the message and provides feedback
3. Sender double-checks to ensure that the message was received.

Example:
Doctor: “Give 25 mg Benadryl IV push”
Pharmacist: “25 mg Benadryl IV push”
Doctor: “That’s correct”

TEAM STRATEGY: COMMUNICATIONS CHECK-BACK
Using closed-loop communication to ensure that information conveyed by the sender is understood by the receiver as intended.

Integrating High-Fidelity Simulation

UNMC iEXCEL’s Davis Global Center
More Info at: https://www.unmc.edu/iexcel/
Integrating High-Fidelity Simulation

Integrating Standardized Patients and Multimodal Simulation

Standardized Patient or Simulated Participant (SP): A person who has been trained to portray the roles of patients, family members, or professionals in simulation.

Multimodal simulation: A simulation that utilize more than one modes or methods of simulation, such as a high-fidelity patient simulator (manikin) and simulated participant (SP)

Best Practices for Simulation Structure

UNMC iEXCEL Sim Structure
- Pre-Brief
- Sim
- Debrief – utilize AV recording system and open-ended questions
- Sim Again (same case with a few tweaks)
- Debrief Again
Clip 4 – SP with Difficult Questions

Clip 5 – Team Communication & Speaking with the SP

Debriefing with SPs
SP Feedback includes:
• Perspective from the SP’s assigned role in the simulation
• An evaluation of learners’ specific and observable behaviors focusing on communication and empathy skills
• Heart and logic statements
• Collaboration
• Guided learner self-reflection
Debrief Checklist

• Was communication clear?
• Were roles and responsibilities understood?
• Was situation awareness maintained?
• Was workload distribution equitable?
• Was task assistance requested or offered?
• Were errors made or avoided?
• Were resources available?
• What went well?
• What should improve?

Successes vs. Challenges

Disclosures


2. The American Heart Association: https://www.heart.org/