SIMULATION CODE

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CENTER FOR Immersive and Simulation-based Learning

STANFORD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

- No financial disclosures
- Off label use-tpa within 4.5 hours of symptom onset

You receive this patient in the ED

 A 61 year old woman who was brought from the shopping mall when she had acute onset slurred speech and left arm weakness





Credit: Robert Gauthier / Los Angeles Times

What do neurology residents think about stroke codes?

"This is a high stress situation"

"It's like they just dump you in the situation"

"It's scary to be alone at night."

Why Use Simulation for Acute Stroke

- High acuity patient
- Large number of team members
- Complex decision making
 - Time sensitive treatments available
 - Rapid decision making required
 - Multiple factors in patient history, exam, radiologic studies needed

Why Use Simulation for Acute Stroke

Novice neurology residents

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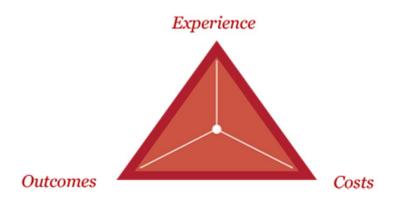
High acuity patient, multiple team members, complex decision making

High risk for delays in treatment, decision errors

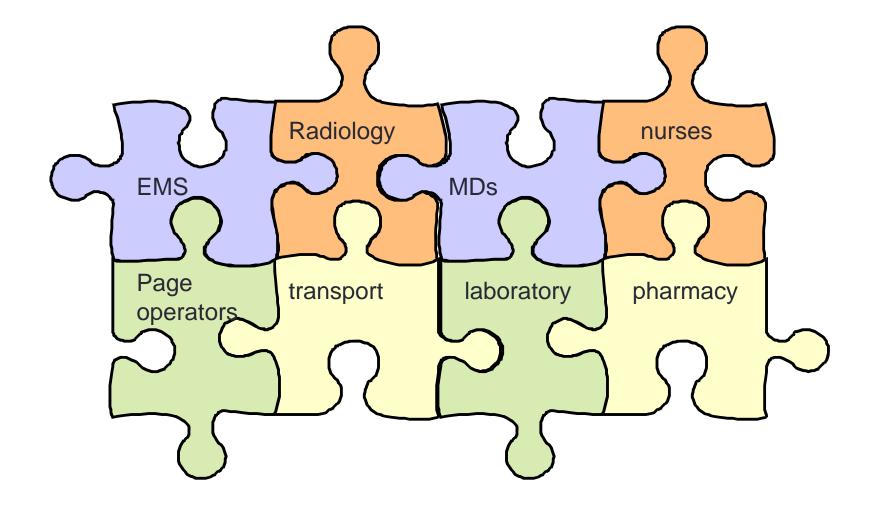
So what?

High risk for delays in treatment, decision errors this can lead to

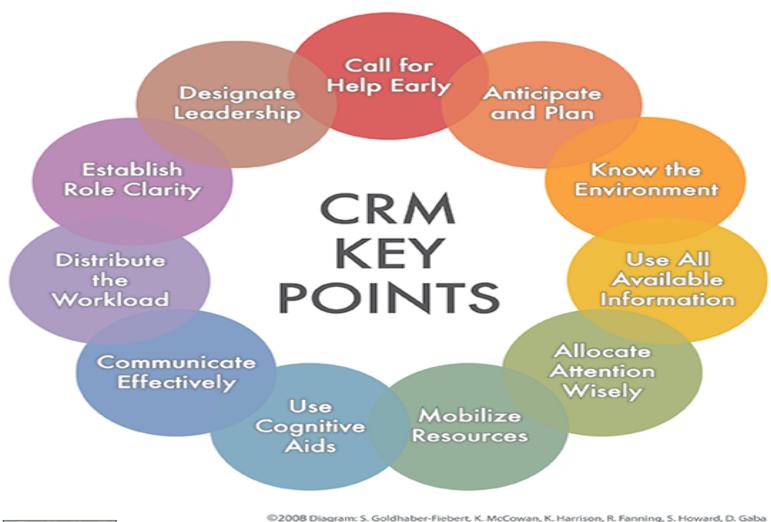
- Poor patient outcomes
- Decreased satisfaction of experience for patients and providers
- Increased cost burden to society with more disabled patients



All the pieces of the puzzle.



CRISIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



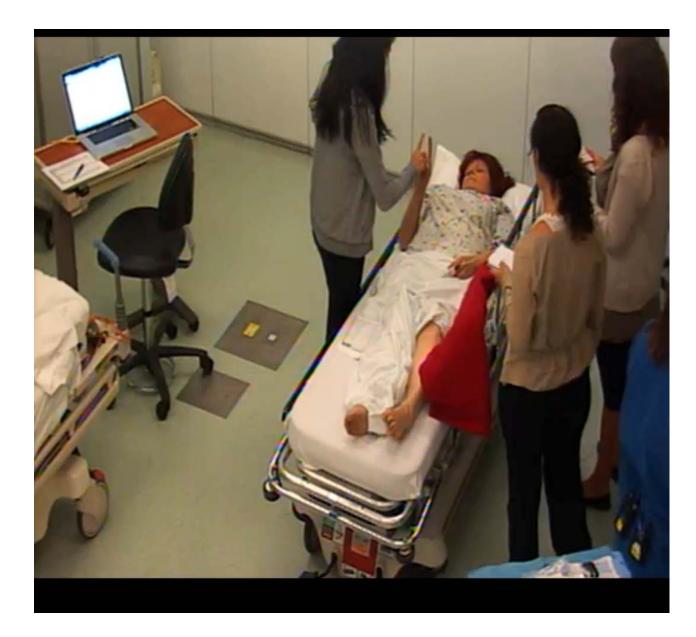


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Acute Stroke Code Flowchart

RN 1	Stat labs, iv s Accurate we	starts	Monitor vitals In CT, give prn meds	lf tpa or prepare pump, i		Prepare pump, Start bolus	
RN 2	hook to transport monitor NIHSS with neuroMD			Insert foley			
Team Member	ED MD: CT: Clear table Rads: reads orders, Rads- protocols scan, call screening MDs			PharmD: stand by for orders, mix and deliver			
Neuro Fellow/A ttdg		f coming f	T to review sca from home, tpa decision on		ok, ve	ok, hx/criteria rbally verify tpa to start bolus	
Neuro Res	Hx, exclusion NIHSS, go to CT Call fellow, family		Review CT No bleed- tell RN/ED MD to order tpa		ok, ve	If BP ok, hx/criteria ok, verbally verify tpa order to start bolus	
	20' 40'						
					10		

Goal: CT <25min Goal: Order for tpa placed <40min Goal: tpa bolus <60min



Simulation for Neurology Residents

Learning objectives

- abbreviated history
- use NIHSS as tool for physical exam
- Interpretation of non-contrast head CT
- calculate tpa dose
- write tpa order set
- courteous yet efficient manner with patient
- Coordination with other care providers

Methods

- 1. Stroke neurologist trained actor to a play a standardized patient
- 2. A stroke nurse interacted with trainees and carried out nursing duties.
- 3. 6 residents attended a 4 hour training session with 2 scenarios
- 4. Trainees communicated with the stroke attending and RN during scenario
- 5. Debriefing occurred after each scenario
- 6. Trainees completed evaluations after the simulation

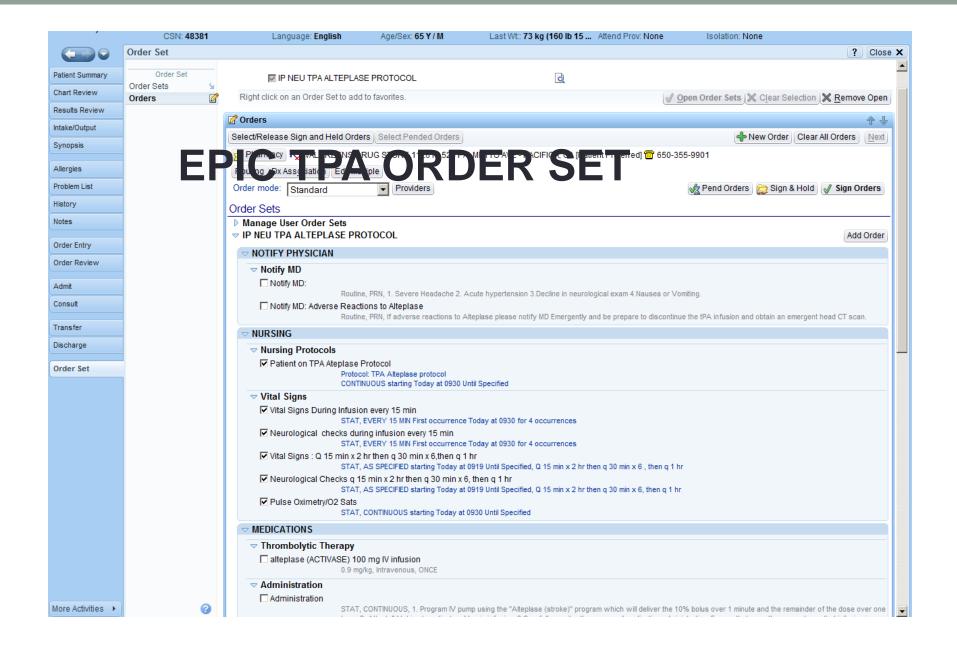
Types of Scenarios

ischemic stroke requiring i.v. tPA



warfarin-associated intracranial hemorrhage





Evaluation of Experience by Trainees overall evaluation facilities overall organization learning from scenario quality of teaching 2 3 4 5 0 1

Post Stroke Simulation Knowledge

- Average score of 9/10 in post stroke knowledge assessment
- Included array of multiple choice questions covering clinical content
- And crisis resource management

Feedback by Trainees

•"Having a real life actor was really helpful to learn how to act quickly during an emergency."

•"Realistic situation without risk- this is great for learning."

Expansion

- Work with ED RNs in multi-disciplinary teams in simulation
- Expansion to other acute neurologic emergencies (herniation syndrome)
- Simulations for use in process flow improvements

Multi-disciplinary teams in stroke simulation

- Work with new ED RN trainees to help train RN roles
- Had neurologist participate to reinforce CRM training

Acute herniation syndrome

- Used mannequin as patient
- Operationalized technical skills including intubation, interpreting scans, administering acute medical therapies
- Coordination of care with other care providers and consultants

In situ simulations

- In a performance improvement project
- Tested alternative work flows to identify pitfalls and equipment and personnel needs
- Used simulation with standardized patient (volunteer) to practice new work flows prior to real world execution

Opportunities

- Better team based care
- Process improvement
- Core clinical and technical proficiencies