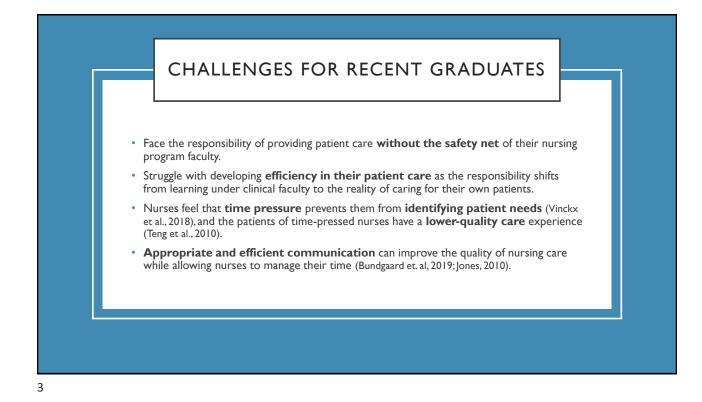
# MEASURING EFFICIENCY IN NURSING STUDENT PATIENT CARE SKILLS USING VIRTUAL PATIENT SIMULATION

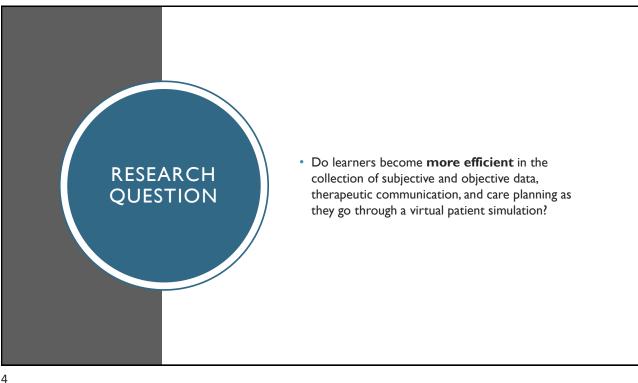
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	CONFLICT OF INTEREST
sc	he authors of this presentation are employed by a publishing company specializing in cientific, technical, and medical content, including simulations for nursing education. to additional funding was received for this project.
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## VIRTUAL PATIENT SIMULATION



- Virtual patient simulation (VPS) is the use of partial immersion through a digital learning environment to foster a perceived lived experience for an intended outcome (Foronda, 2021).
- Compared with traditional education, VPS can effectively improve knowledge, clinical reasoning, procedural skills, and a mix of procedural and team skills (Kononowicz et al., 2019).
- Effectively supports several student learning outcomes and skills in nursing education (Foronda et al., 2020).
  - History taking (Luo et al., 2019).
  - Empathy (Strekalova et al., 2016).
  - Diagnostic reasoning (Duff et al., 2016).
  - Debriefing (Verkuyl et al., 2020).
  - Cultural humility and competence (Chae et al., in press; Tyerman et al., 2021).
- Can be used to replace traditional clinical hours!

<ul> <li>Provide learner with the context and information they may need before encountering scenario.</li> <li>Set up learner's role and expectations.</li> <li>Outline simulation objectives and what will be evaluated.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interview digital standardized patient.</li> <li>Conduct physical assessments.</li> <li>Document findings in EHR.</li> <li>Apply therapeutic communication.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bynthesize data collected.</li> <li>Develop a nursing diagnosis.</li> <li>Identify a treatment goal.</li> <li>Plan interventions and evaluations.</li> <li>Discuss care.</li> <li>Assess whether care goals were achieved.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Obtain assignment performance score.</li> <li>View score breakdown by learning activity.</li> <li>Review model responses.</li> </ul>

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### THE RESEARCH PROCESS

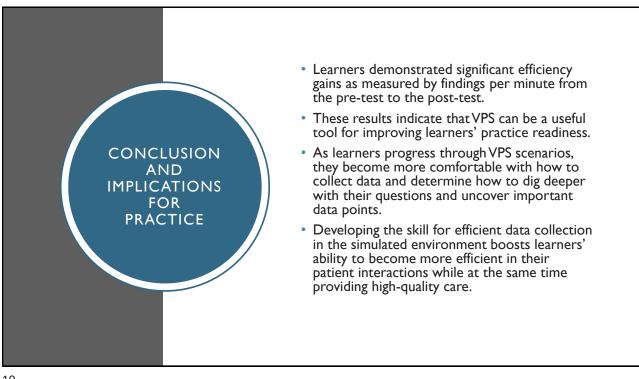


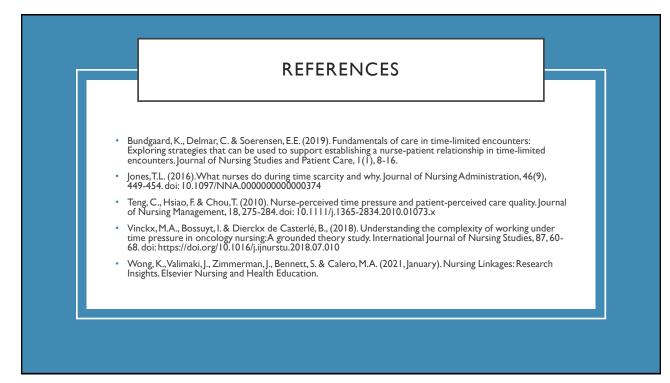
- Used a sample of 2,246 first-semester, pre-licensure nursing students enrolled in a health assessment course at a public university in the Southwestern United States.
- Health assessment course integrated the VPS in-simulation pre- and post-test with a cardiovascular focused assessment assignment in the spring of 2021.
- **Efficiency** was defined by the number of correct findings per minute spent with the **simulated virtual patient** across all components of learner performance, including subjective and objective patient data collection, therapeutic communication, and care plan creation.

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Table 1: Averages and change in eff	îciency from th	ne pre-test to the p	ost-test	]
Measure	Pre-test average	Post-test average	Percentage change	Percentage of students showing positive change
Overall efficiency (findings per minute)	1.19	1.68	41%	82%
Time spent (in minutes)	68 min	58 min	15%	62%**
Education and empathy score	1	2	100%	67%
Care plan score	8	9	13%	68%

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Table 2: Regression results using post-test overall efficiency as the criterion					
Predictor	Ь	ь 95% СІ [LL, UL]	r		
(Intercept)	1.40**	[1.31, 1.49]			
Pre-test efficiency	0.04**	[0.01, 0.06]	.29**		
Time spent (post-test)	-0.03**	[-0.03, -0.03]	72**		
Assignment performance (post-test)	0.04**	[0.03, 0.04]	.21**		
Number of interview questions (post-test)	0.00**	[0.00, 0.00]	.04		
Number of empathetic statements (post-test)	0.01**	[0.00, 0.01]	.03		
Number of educational statements (post-test)	0.01**	[0.01, 0.02]	01		
Model fit			R <sup>2</sup> = .812** 95% CI [.80, .82]		







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