Title:
Researching Inter-Rater Reliability of Faculty Evaluation for Nursing Simulation in Bengaluru, India

Kathryn Logan Liller
Louise Herrington School of Nursing, Baylor University, Dallas, TX, USA

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Interrater, Reliability and Simulation

References:
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Abstract Summary:
Inter-Rater reliability will be evaluated during Nursing simulations in Bengaluru, India. By evaluating staff's observations and judgement of their students during simulation, we hope to create a more consistent and quality learning tool and contribute rigorous research to the medical simulation literature.

Learning Activity:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE
The learner will be able to describe the value of inter-rater reliability in evaluating nursing simulations.	I. Inter-rater reliability definition II. Need for inter-rater reliability to evaluate simulation participants fairly III. Barriers to fair simulation evaluation
The learner will be able explain how simulation may improve nursing education in India.	I. Traditional teaching and learning methods used in India. II. Benefits of simulation as a teaching/ learning method.

Abstract Text:

Background: Nursing simulation is a new educational concept in India. The traditional methods for teaching science in Indian culture are didactic lecture and rote memory (Umashankar & Dutta, 2007). While evidence suggests simulation is effective in promoting critical thinking and clinical decision making in the US (Hayden, Smiley, Alexander, Kardong-Edgren, & Jeffries, 2014), research is needed to determine if simulation education is effective among faculty and students in India. In order for simulation to be fairly evaluated, reliability and validity of data produced from observations of students' performance, must be considered carefully (Adamson, K., 2016).

Purpose: To evaluate interrater reliability of faculty during nursing simulation in Bengaluru, India

Methods: A quantitative interrater reliability study will be performed. Faculty in this study will evaluate eight nursing students participating in two simulations. In order to determine the consistency of faculty ratings of student performance as measured by The Seattle University Simulation Evaluation Tool© (Mikasa, Cicerno & Adamson, 2013), inter-rater reliability will be assessed using intra-class correlations (ICCs). ICCs greater than .80 are considered acceptable.

Results: The study will be conducted in July of 2016 and results will be presented in the poster presentation at the Sigma Theta Tau International Leadership Conference.

Discussion: In conducting interrater reliability research among faculty members of simulations in Bengaluru, we are answering the call to improve the nursing education throughout India as well as producing rigorous and quality research in the area of nursing simulation. Evaluating faculty's observations and judgement of their students during simulation will create consistency in the learning process. This consistency will help validate the effectiveness of nursing simulation as a learning tool. Results will contribute to the science of nursing by establishing interrater reliability in India and improving nursing education as well as contribute more rigorous and quality research to the existing literature of medical simulation.