Effect of simulation training on nurse’s student in an adult nursing

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Introduction

The nursing education of Japan (Nisimura, 2001)

- The lecture is a center and thought training and virtual experience are few.
- It is a pressing need to make the nursing student acquire an effective behavior modification for the accident prevention of the medical treatment.

Attention is paid to the simulation education as a new education method of supplementing the clinical training by such a situation.

Purpose

This study aimed at verifying a student nurse’s simulation education effect in adult nursing.

Methods

[Subjects] The subject was targeted at the third-year nursing student (120 persons) who is taking a lecture on the Adult Nursing Methodology I simulation education in 2016.

[Evaluation index] Evaluation of intervention were asked to complete a questionnaire that measured the image about an operation (the SD method), normative attitude toward helping scale, Scale of Oriented Problem Solving Behavior in Nursing Practice (OPSN).

The scenario set up the 1st day (atelectasis, postoperative bleeding) after the operation of the patient of stomach cancer. After performing assessment, a related figure, and nursing care plan planning by a paper patient to a case, the simulation was carried out for 60 minutes and it carried out for debriefing 30 minutes into the group.

The study target

1 The nursing problem during the day after the operation can be extracted.
2 The day of the operation can be observed necessary for the patient.
3 The condition of the patient can be observed safely and comfortably.
4 The assessment can do the condition of the patient.
5 A necessary caring can be understood from the result of the observation.

[Analysis method]

In this study, a control group is not established. Each scale which was the outcome as an effect by program participation was carried out Paired t-test.

Results

The subjects included the nurses students (n=91; 14 male 77females) who were able to participate in all sessions. According to the results, about the image of an operation, “flexible - stereotyped,” (p<0.01), “serene - tense,” (p<0.01), “instability - stability,” (p<0.01), “lively - settled,” (p<0.01) in “Cool - Hot,” (p<0.01), “The image sum total of the operation” (p<0.01) was significant. Moreover, With regard to subscales of normative consciousness, “normative attitude toward helping” (p<0.05) improved intentionally. With regard to subscales of Oriented Problem Solving Behavior in Nursing Practice (OPSN), “Collecting and utilizing information in an organized manner for seeking out and identifying problems,” (p<0.05), “Making smooth interaction with patients in order to solve problems” (p<0.05), “Changes in values brought about by self-evaluation of the extent of problem-solving” (p<0.05) was significant.

Discussion & Conclusions

It was suggested that the simulation to the student nurse in adult nursing science was considered that the validity as nursing education was confirmed.