Development of a Simulated Patient Safety Program to Increase Interprofessional Communication
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Background
◊ Ineffective healthcare teamwork skills and communication are associated with medical errors and poor outcomes.
◊ Increased emphasis on patient safety and Interprofessional (IP) team training.
◊ Simulation can be used as a training method to reduce errors and improve safety.

Purpose
To explore the effectiveness of a simulated patient safety program to increase IP communication in healthcare professionals.

Methods
Design: Quasi-experimental
Sample: Convenience
Procedure: 2.5 hour simulation session/3 simulations followed by debriefing. Data collected pre/post.
Data Collection Tools:
• TeamSTEPPS Teamwork Attitudes Questionnaire (TAQ)
• Attitudes, Motivation, Utility, and Self Efficacy (AMUSE)
• Patient Safety and Communication Knowledge Quiz
• Team Performance/Communication Checklist
Data Analysis: Paired T-Test for pre/post data. One-way ANOVA for observer ratings of team performance/communication.

Results
Demographics

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Conclusions and Implications
◊ Increases in attitudes regarding teamwork, knowledge of team process and communication skills were noted.
◊ Evidence supports the participants had increases in attitudes, motivation, and utility regarding IP simulation training.
◊ Observer review of team performance revealed an increase in the mean team communication scores.
◊ Implementation of a simulated patient safety program can improve IP communication in the simulated setting.

Kolb’s Theory of Experiential Learning

Surveys

Team Performance Review
• One way ANOVA
• Statistically significant difference between groups (F (2,18)= 4.299, p=.030)
• Team Communication Score was statistically significantly higher for Case 3 (11.6 ± 2.0, p=.031) compared to Case 1 score (9.0 ± 1.15).
• No statistical difference when compared to Case 2

We acknowledge the interprofessional group that supported and participated in this project including N. Goolsarran, M. Abate, R. Go, C. Hamo, S. Frawley and W. Lu. Special thanks to B. Mills for video review and the staff of the Clinical Simulation Center especially M. Boucher and D. Dugger.