

간호 시뮬레이션에서 효과적인 촉진방법

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Criteria for Facilitation

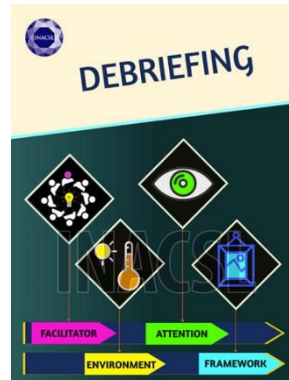
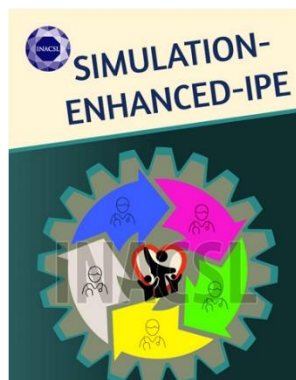
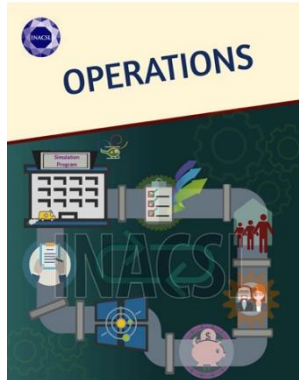
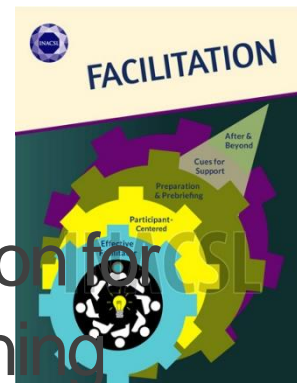
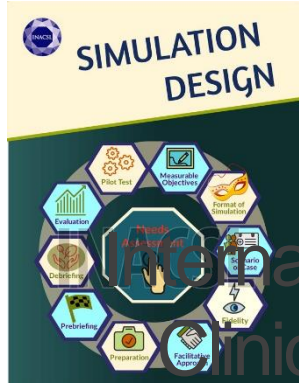
03

Prebriefing

04

Scenario Life Saver & Cueing

INACSL Standards of Best Practice: Simulation[©]





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Clinical Simulation in Nursing Journal

Simulation Regulation Map

Job Board

For Educators

For Healthcare Providers

For Researchers

For Students

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

INACSL

International Nursing Association for
Clinical Simulation and Learning

Advancing the science of healthcare simulation



HOME C



Japanese



Korean



Mandarin



Polish



Portuguese



Spanish

Clinical Simulation in Nursing (2016) 12, S5-S12



INACSL Standards of Best Practice: SimulationSM Simulation Design

(INACSL 최상의 실무표준: 시뮬레이션SM-시뮬레이션 디자인)

INACSL 표준화 기준위원회

핵심어

교육학;
시뮬레이션 디자인;
시뮬레이션 형식; 목표;
요구도 사전; 사전브리핑;
디브리핑; 충실도; 촉진

인용된 글:

INACSL Standards Committee (2016, December). INACSL standards of best practice: SimulationSM Simulation design. *Clinical Simulation in Nursing*, 12(S), S5-S12. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecns.2016.09.005>.

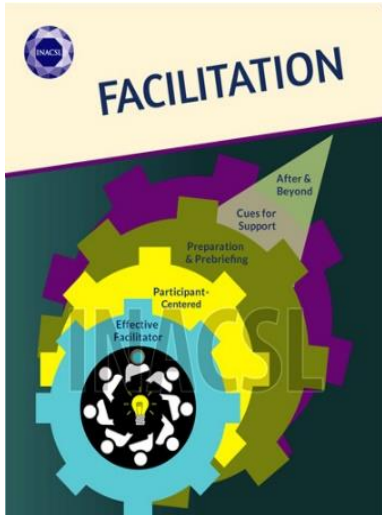
© 2016 International Nursing Association for Clinical Simulation and Learning. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

계속적인 시뮬레이션 교육 발전에 따라 INACSL Standards of Best Practice: SimulationSM에 대한 내용의 추가와 개정이 필요하다. INACSL Standards of Best Practice: Simulation의 내용은 지속적으로 수정 및 보완 될 것이다.

기준

시뮬레이션 교육은 설정된 목표를 달성하고 기대되는 결과의 성취를 최적화하기 위한 목적으로 설계된다.

효율적인 의료 시뮬레이션의 디자인은 일관된 결과를 가능하게 하고 모든 환경에서 시뮬레이션 교육의 전반적인 가치를 강화한다. 모든 시뮬레이션 교육은 의도적이고 체계적이지만 유연하고 순환적인 계획을 필요로 한다.



Facilitation



Five Criteria for Effective Facilitation

01

촉진자 필요

02

참여자의 수준

03

Simulation
experience
전
준비

04

Simulation
experience
중
도움

05

Simulation
experience
후
지지

Criterion 1:

효과적인 촉진은 시뮬레이션
교육에 대한 기술과 지식을
가진 **촉진자가 필요**하다

Facilitation & Facilitator 정의

김지영(2018). 시뮬레이션 간호교육에서의 촉진자 개념분석. 한국간호교육학회지

- 프랑스어 ‘facile’, 라틴어 ‘facilis’에서 유래
- ‘일을 쉽게 하다’
- 촉진자, 조력자, 조정촉진자, 학습촉진자



Facilitator 역할



좋은 촉진자가 되기 위해서

1

- 직업적 전문성
- 롤 모델

2

다양한 교육이론들의
원칙 적용

3

참여자들의 다양성
인식

4

- 상호 존중
- 학습과 코칭에 있어서 동반자 관계

5

시뮬레이션의
기술적 측면 숙지

6

시기 적절한 반응,
피드백 제공

7

지속적인 교육 참여



Criterion 2:

참여자의 학습, 경험, 역량
수준에 따른 촉진 방법이
필요하다

참여자 수준을 고려한 촉진을 하기 위해

시뮬레이션 관찰, 평가자료 수집

참여자 간에 일관된 시뮬레이션
제공



계획대로 가지 않아도
시뮬레이션은 계속되어야 한다



참여자의 요구도 사정

시뮬레이션 디자인할 때
촉진방법 결정

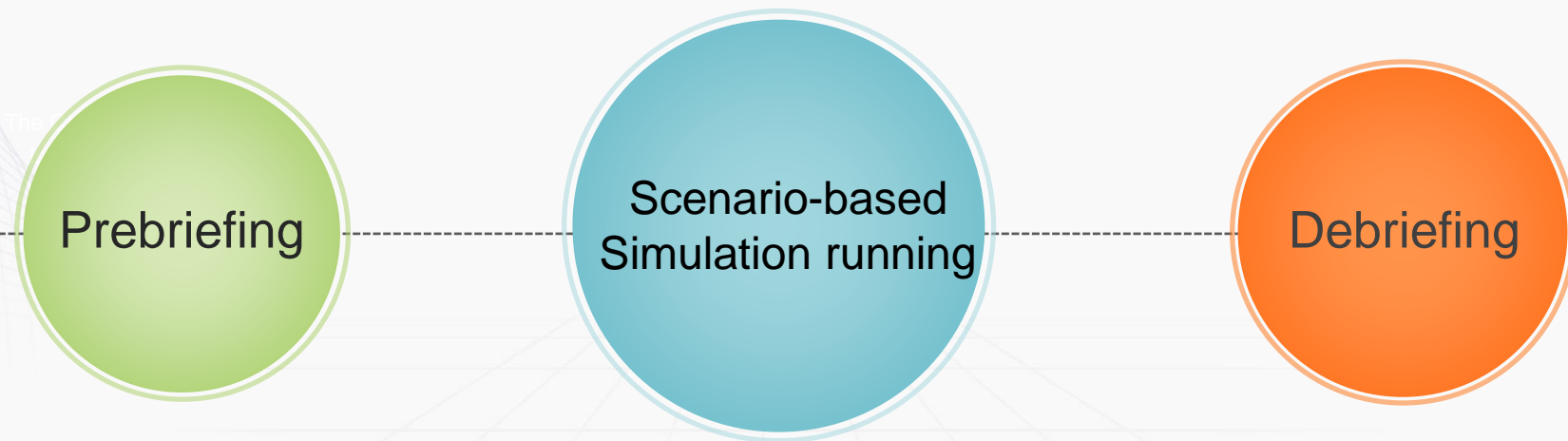
Modality 유형에 따라 적절한
촉진방법 사용

Criterion 3:

Simulation-based experience

전 참여자 준비활동과
prebriefing을 시행한다

Simulation-based Learning Process



왜 prebriefing이 중요한가?

The better the prebrief,
the better the debrief

시뮬레이션 교육에서
학습자의 성공을 위한
핵심 요소

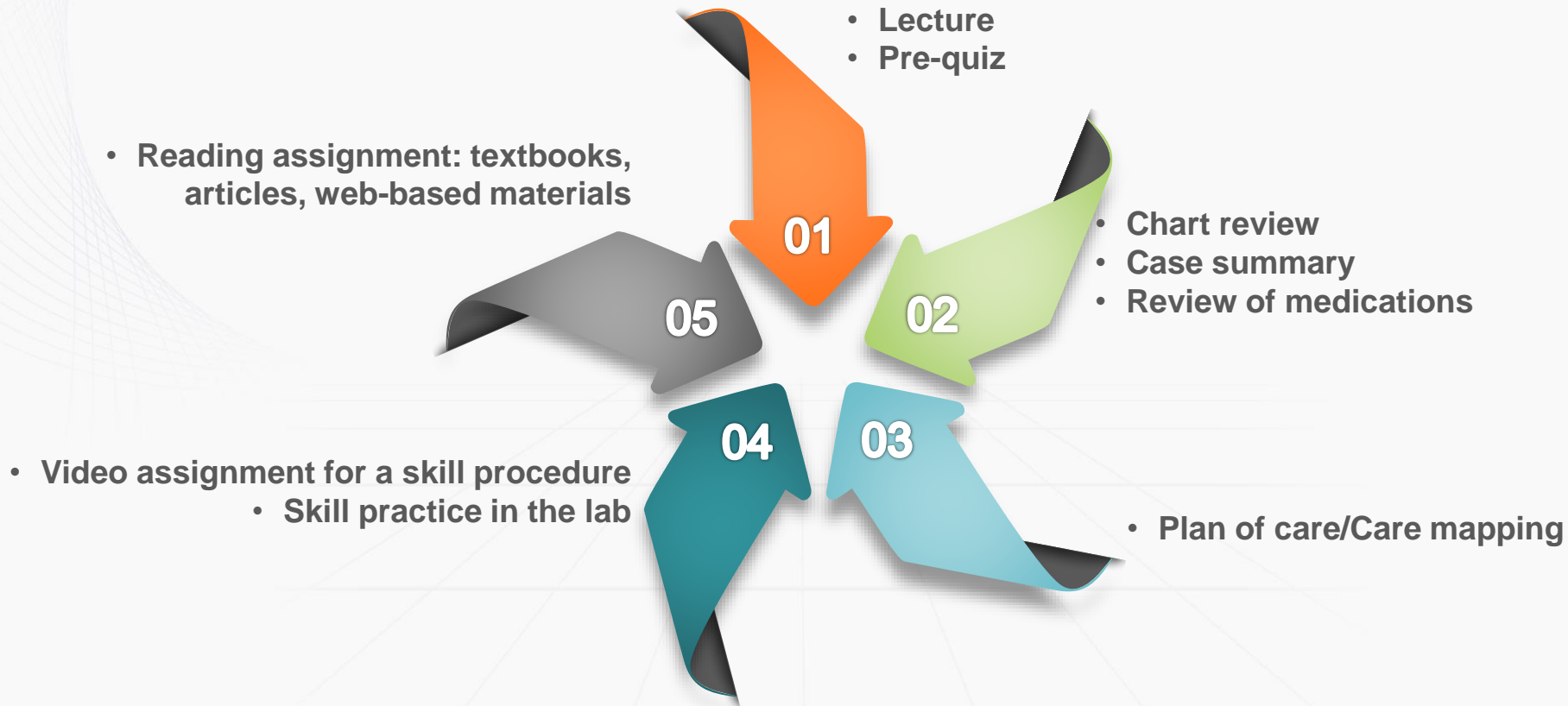
- 학습자의 불안 감소
- 자신감 상승
- 시뮬레이션 참여도 증가

학습자의 의사결정과
수행능력 개발에 필수



Essential Elements for Prebriefing

Before Simulation Day



On the Day of Simulation

1) Expectations

Confidentiality

- 시나리오 내용을 다른 팀과 공유하지 않기
- 시뮬레이션실습동안 나눈 내용을 밖에서 얘기 하지 않기



Fiction Contract

- 모든 것이 진짜인 것처럼 하기
- 제한점



Psychological Safety

- 상호존중
- 실수할 수 있음을 알려주기



Informed Consent (Verbal or Written)

- 비디오 녹화
- 수업 방해 시 교내 정책
- 외부 관찰자 참여시



2) Background Information

Learning Objectives

- 명확한 학습 목표



Evaluation Method

- 형성평가 vs. 총괄평가
- 개인평가 vs. 팀평가



Patient Information

- 시나리오 또는 환자개요



Other Information

- 관련된 환자 과거력 등
- 전자의무기록 검토



3) Simulation Room Orientation

Simulated Setting

- 시뮬레이션 실습환경 소개: monitor, alarm



Manikins or standardized participants

- 마네킨의 기능 소개
- SP or confederates 소개



Equipment

- 장비들의 사용방법 연습



Location of Supplies

- 소모품 등 장소



4) Logistic Details

Students need to know what to expect logistically.



- 전화 거는 방법, 실습실명, 병실번호 등



- 세션 시작과 종료시간, break time, refreshments, 동선



- 다음 수업까지 이동하기에 충분한 시간이 있는지



- 사소한 것처럼 보이지만 학습자의 불안, 산만함 등 예방

5) Learner Preparation Time



- Scenario-based simulation전에 care plan에 대해 토론할 시간 주기



- Scenario-based simulation전에 술기 연습할 시간 주기



- Q & A 시간

Research Evidence

Clinical Simulation in Nursing (2017) 13, 544-551



Clinical Simulation
in Nursing

www.elsevier.com/locate/escn

Featured Article

Effect of Step-Based Prebriefing Activities on Flow and Clinical Competency of Nursing Students in Simulation-Based Education

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KEYWORDS

clinical competency;
flow;
nursing student;
prebriefing;
satisfaction

Abstract

Background: We provided systematic prebriefing activities to investigate differences in the flow, clinical competency, satisfaction, and self-confidence of nursing students who participated in simulation-based education.

Methods: We used a quasi-experimental, nonequivalent control group, nonsynchronized design. Selected by convenience sampling, participants comprised 207 junior/senior nursing students. The interventions comprised three prebriefing steps: the control group received step 1 and the two experimental groups received steps 1 and 2 and steps 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Results: The second experimental group showed the highest amount of flow, satisfaction, and self-confidence.

Conclusion: In simulation-based education, several prebriefing activities should be developed and integrated.

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Impact of prebriefing on competency performance, clinical judgment and experience in simulation: An experimental study



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ABSTRACT

Background: Prebriefing is the introductory phase of the simulation process, however, little nursing education research is available on this aspect of simulation. Reflection theory and concept mapping informed a model-based structured prebriefing activity to prepare students for meaningful simulation learning.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine the intervention of structured prebriefing for its effect on nursing students' competency performance, clinical judgment and their perceived prebriefing experience.

Design: An experimental group-randomized design was used in this study; the intervention group who received structured prebriefing was compared to the control group.

Setting: The study was conducted at a university school of nursing in Canada.

Participants: Baccalaureate nursing students ($N = 76$) enrolled in a fourth-year medical-surgical course participated in this study.

Method: Competency performance, clinical judgment, and the perception of the prebriefing experience of those participants receiving structured prebriefing and those receiving traditional prebriefing activities, were compared. The relationship between simulation performance and students' self-rated prebriefing experience was also examined. Scores from the *Creighton Competency Evaluation Instrument* and the *Prebriefing Experience Scale* were analyzed using parametric and non-parametric statistics.

Results: A statistically significant difference was demonstrated between groups for competency performance ($p < 0.001$), clinical judgment ($p < 0.001$) and prebriefing experience ($p < 0.001$). No relationship was found between perception of prebriefing experience and students' simulation performance.

Conclusion: Theory-based, structured prebriefing can impact nursing student competency performance, clinical judgment and perceptions of prebriefing, and may enhance meaningful simulation learning.

Example of Prebriefing

Total Prebriefing Time: 60mins

Narrative OT

- 20 mins
- Expectations
- Learning objectives
- Patient information
- Role assignment

OT for simulated setting

- 20 mins
- Hands-on practice for setting, equipment, & supplies
- Line of flow

Team discussion

- 10 mins
- Plan of care

Skill lab

- 10 mins
- Nursing skills practice

Scenario-based Simulation running

- 15 mins

Debriefing

- 30~40 mins

Criterion 4:

Simulation-based experience

중 참여자의 학습목표 성취를
돕는 Cues 제공한다

When things do not go as expected..

Learning Effect



01 |

Failure to understand the scenario



02 |

Failure to accept the scenario



03 |

Unexpected actions by participants



04 |

Changing scenario content



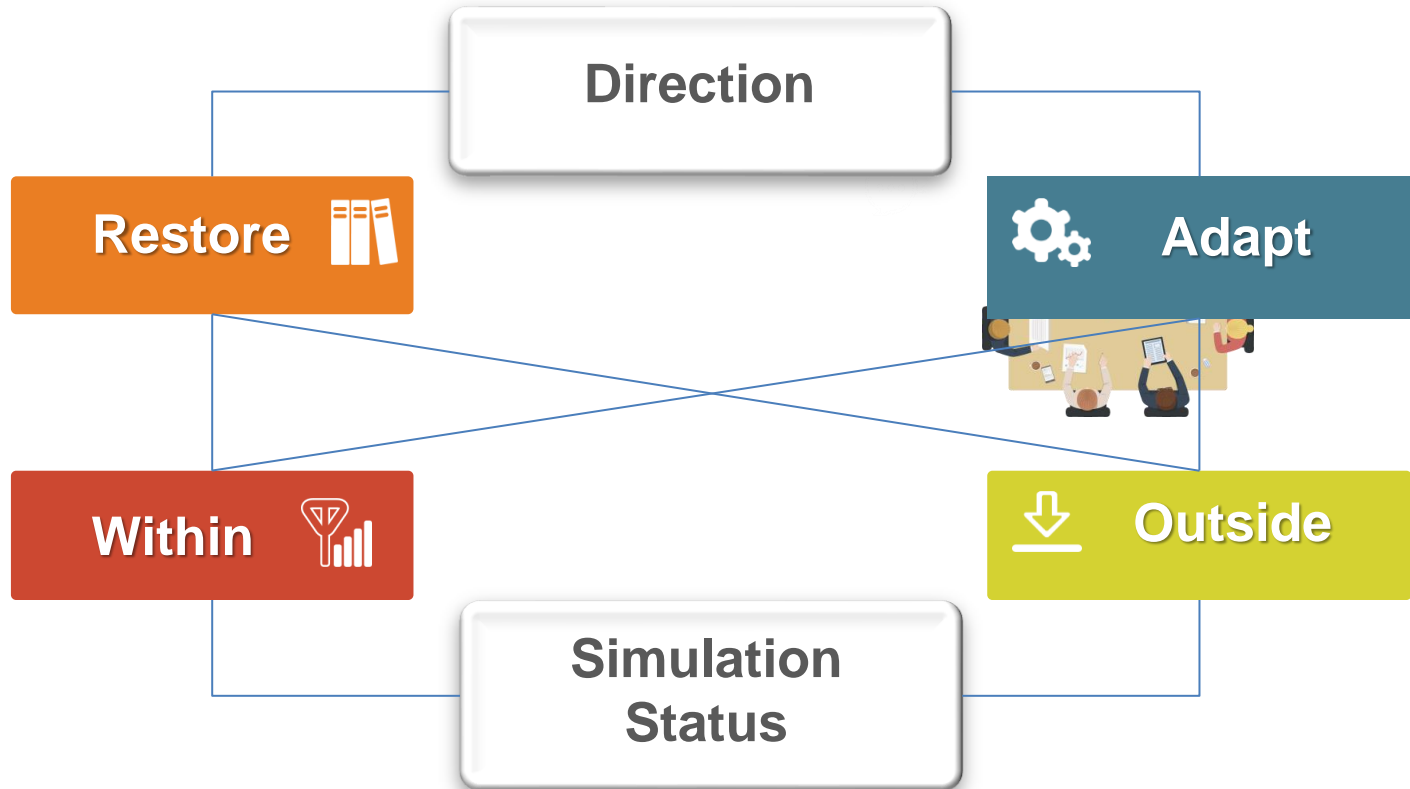
The sim must go on.

Scenario Life Savers



Scenario Life Saver

Dieckmann, P., et al. (2010) Simulation in Healthcare



Example of Restoring the Scenario

<흉통을 호소하는 환자간호>에서 산소화의 문제를 파악하지 못하고 있는 경우

Within



환자의 목소리로 '숨쉬기가 힘들어요' 말하기

팀원 중 누군가 환자의 호흡곤란을 언급

모니터에 O2 Sat 수치를 계획보다 낮게 조작

모니터에 Low O2 Sat 알람 울리기



Outside

교수자가 환자의 호흡곤란을 조정실에서 직접 언급

시나리오를 stop시킨 후 계획된 대로 다시 시작

Example of Changing the Scenario into a New One

슬관절 수술 후 안정을 취하고 있는 환자가 갑자기 흉통을 호소하는데....

Within



환자의 목소리로 '가슴이 아파요' 말하기

<흉통호소 환자간호>→<슬관절환치술 후 간호>로 변경

Vital sign, EKG, CC 변경

디브피링 시간에 시나리오 변경과정 성찰



Outside

아래 사례를 제외하고 새로운 시나리오로 변경은 신중하게..

- ✓ 환자에게 위험을 가하는 경우
- ✓ 학습자 자신에게 위험을 가하는 경우
- ✓ Operator의 중대 실수로 인한 경우
(ex: vital sign을 치명적인 상태로 잘못 조작 등)

Delivery of Cues

Unplanned Cues (Life Savers)

참여자의 예상치 못한 행동에
대한 response

Predetermined Cues

참여자의 일반적이고 예측
가능한 행동에 기초하여 사
전 시뮬레이션 설계 시 통합



Example of Predetermined Cues

시나리오 제목: 관상동맥 우회술 전 간호

학습목표: 수술 전 처방을 이해하고 수행한다

Medication: 항고혈압제, 경구혈당강하제

<Pre-op Orders>

1. MN NPO except BP medication
2. Get op permission
3. Get premedication from 마취과
4. check body weight & height at op day 6 am
5. glycerin enema x 1



01



“오늘 자정부터 금식하시고 내일 아침에 혈압약만 소량의 물과 함께 드시고 당뇨약은 드시지 마세요”

02



“자정부터 금식하세요”
“자정부터 금식하시고 혈압약은 드세요”

03



환자목소리를 통한 cue 제시
“간호사님, 약(또는 당뇨약)은 어떻게 하나요?”

04



Cue를 통한 참여자의 지식평가 및 학습목표 확인

시뮬레이션 실습 표준안

2017. 2.



재단
법인 한국간호교육평가원
Korean Accreditation Board of Nursing Education

II. 시나리오 흐름도

단계별 상태 (시간)	대상자 반응 (증상, 요구, 검진결과 등)	학습자 활동 (구체적 간호수행)	교육요점 (촉진활동, 단서 제공)
Initial Stage : Baseline vital signs - T - P - R - BP - SpO ₂ - Verbalization of simulator - Cardiac Rhythm - Breath sounds - Heart sounds - Abdominal sounds - Other symptom	37°C 84회/분 24회/분 160/90mmHg 92% 흉통호소, 매우 아픈 신음소리 Sinus with ST elevation on V1~V3 EKG 부착 후 cardiac rhythm 화면에 보여줌 clear normal hypoactive dyspnea, sweating	- 활력징후 측정 - 간략하고 정확한 흉통사정 - 수집된 자료 중 중요한 자료를 의사에게 전화 보고 - 의사에게 산소투여와 정맥주사로(IV line) 확보에 대한 제안 - Pulse oxymetry 부착 및 모니터링 시행 - 3-leads EKG 부착 및 모니터링 시행 - 침상머리 약간 올려줌	1. 산소포화도와 활력징후 측정 2. 심전도 모니터링

Methods Providing In-Scenario Information

Escher, C., et al. (2017). Advances in Simulation

via a confederate



via a bystander



via a loudspeaker



via an earpiece



Criterion 5:

Simulation-based experience

후 기대되는 목표 성취를 위해
참여자를 지지한다

Facilitation after & Beyond Simulation



Debriefing

Facilitation beyond Simulation

- ✓ New way of thinking
- ✓ Personal events
- ✓ Conflict with sim experience

Summary

01



좋은 촉진자는 하루 아침에
만들어지지 않는다.

02



시뮬레이션 교육 전
학생 준비는 철저히!

03



어떤 상황에서도 Sim은
계속되어야 한다!

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The role of the
competency of nursing



Thank you

