

Incorporating sequential simulation into blood transfusion mandatory training.

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Station 1 –
Initial ED
assessment

Station 2 –
Discussion with
Registrar

Station 3 –
Administer
transfusion

Station 8 –
Debrief

**‘Every single
station was
perfect. I have
learnt so much!
Thank you!’**

Station 4 –
Rest Station

Station 7 –
Breaking bad
news

Station 6 –
Managing an
acute arrest

Station 5 –
Managing
transfusion
reaction

Introduction

Mandatory training is often where a certificate shows compliance not competence[1]. Sequential simulation (SqS) can be used to improve learner performance when compared to conventional simulation[2]. This SqS was delivered to the 25, 4th and 5th year medical students and integrated SqS with their blood transfusion mandatory teaching. The focus of this study was to assess the effectiveness of SqS by measuring change in confidence regarding their assessment and management of blood transfusion.

Methods:

The simulation followed a patient through a SpS circuit. To evaluate learning the students were assessed on GMC core practical procedure ‘[the] delivery of a safe and appropriate blood transfusion’. Following completion of the circuit all students were invited to take part in an evaluation survey, all of which responded.

Results

All 25 students reported that mandatory training in the form of SqS worked well. Pre-simulation confidence was a mean of 63.6% and post-simulation confidence, 80.8%, demonstrating an increase in confidence of 27%. When asked to rate SqS as a method of teaching and assessment, the students rated SqS an average of 9.7/10.

Discussion

SqS has shown to be a valuable tool. Further development should be considered of how SqS could be applied to other key skills.

Student self-assessment confidence score, pre and post SqS

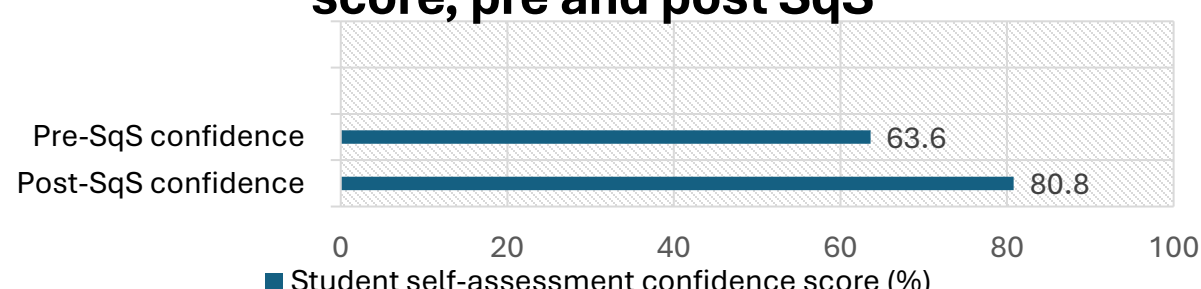


Chart 1 – Mean pre- and post- SqS confidence

- References
1. Garcarz W, Wilcock E. Statutory and mandatory training in health and Social Care. 2018 Oct 8; doi:10.4324/9781315378626
 2. Oglesby, K. and Bell, M. (2016) ‘Sequential simulation: The one heart experience’, *The Clinical Teacher*, 13(4), pp. 317–317. doi:10.1111/tct.12512.

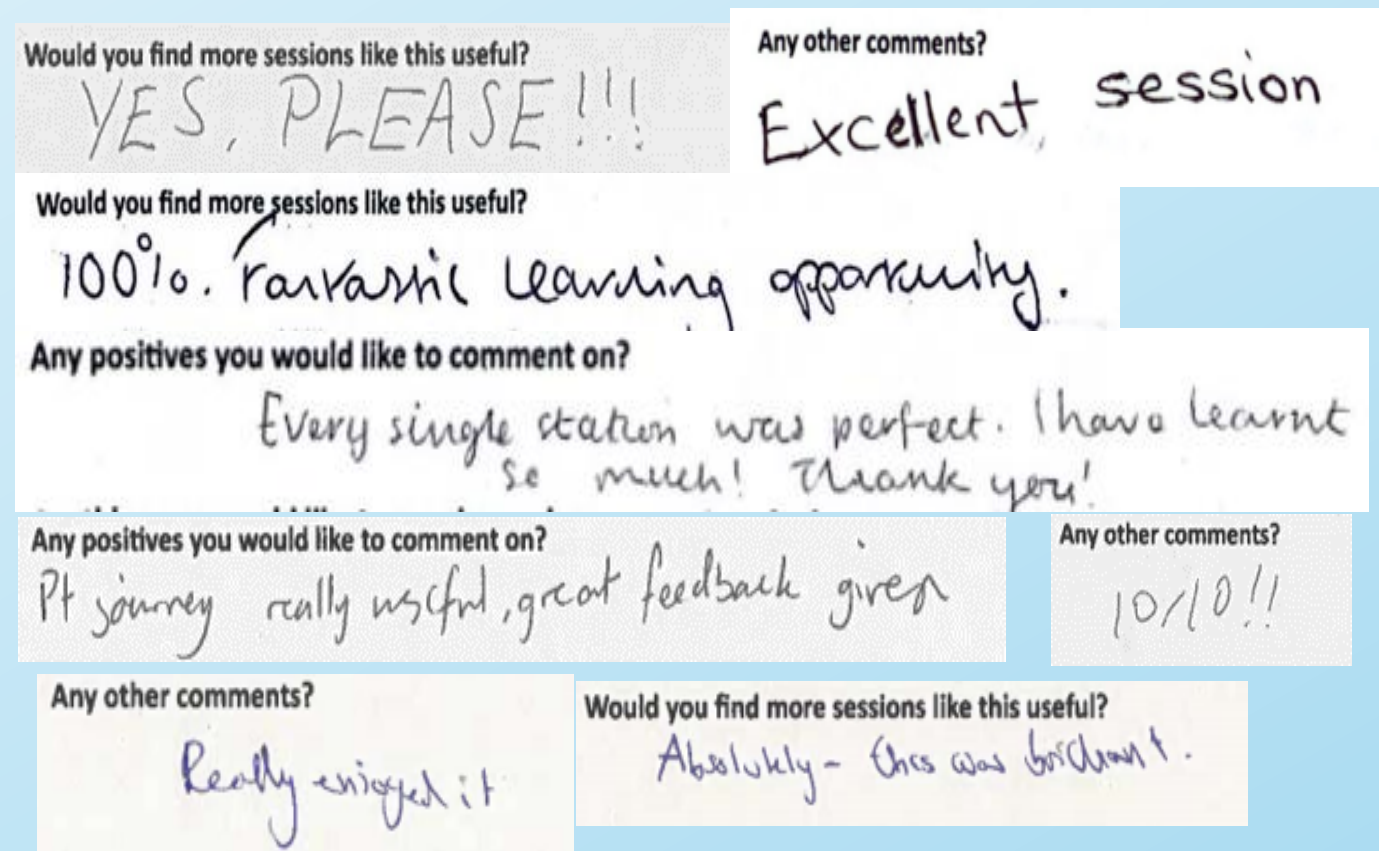


Image 1 - A collection of written feedback.