Simulation

Simulation is an excellent venue for students to learn experientially and provides opportunities for students to practice problem solving and psychomotor skills in a safe, controlled environment.

With the current paradigm shift to student-centered learning, the more traditional methods of teaching, such as lecturing and presentations, are less desirable. High-fidelity simulation offers health science educators many opportunities to teach using active learning strategies.

High-fidelity simulators are controlled by computer technology that enables responses to actions initiated by the health care professional. High-fidelity simulators respond physiologically to student interventions, such as medication administration, intravenous fluid infusions and application of oxygen. The simulators have realistic features, such as blinking eyes with pupils that react to light, chests that rise and fall with respirations, palpable pulses, various heart and lung sounds.

Teaching with high-fidelity simulation comprises five essential components:
1. Case introduction
2. Simulation
3. Care plan development
4. Documentation
5. Reflection

After a brief case introduction in which all students participate, they are divided into two groups that follow one of two paths. Path A consists of care plan development and simulation. Path B consists of simulation and documentation. The students reconvene as a large group for reflection.

Tag label: T&L-Pedagogies-Simulations
LINKS:

Simulation Innovation Resource Center
Behind the Sim Curtain
The International Nursing Association for Clinical Simulation and Learning

SUBMITTER INFORMATION:

Martha Todd, MSN, APRN-NP  Julie Manz, MSN, RN  Mary Parsons, PhD, RN
College of Nursing  College of Nursing  College of Nursing

Kim Hawkins, MSN, APRN-NP  Maribeth Hercinger, PhD, RN
College of Nursing  College of Nursing

REFERENCES:


