

An Interdisciplinary Intervention Designed to Impact Healthcare Worker Confidence in Emergent Situations

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Introduction

- Cardiac arrest in-hospital survival rate: 10% to 23.9% (Grif Alspach, 2015)
- Sources of medical errors
 - Deficiencies in interprofessional coordination
 - Lack of teamwork
 - (Fung et al., 2015)
- Number one source of fear in nurses
 - Not knowing what to do in the event of a patient in crisis
 - (Delac, Blazier, Daniel, & Wilfong, 2013)

Background

- Stress and Anxiety common causes
 - Circumstances rare in some hospitals and departments (Delac, Blazier, Daniel, & Wilfong, 2013)
 - Lack of exposure = lack of practice (Wehbe-Janek et al., 2014)
- Stress and anxiety can potentially have negative effects on non-technical and technical skills (Delac, Blazier, Daniel, & Wilfong, 2013)
- Training to promote a competent multidisciplinary team consisting of nurses, physicians, respiratory therapists, and all other contributing members is essential to optimize outcomes for patients (American Heart Association [AHA] 2017a)

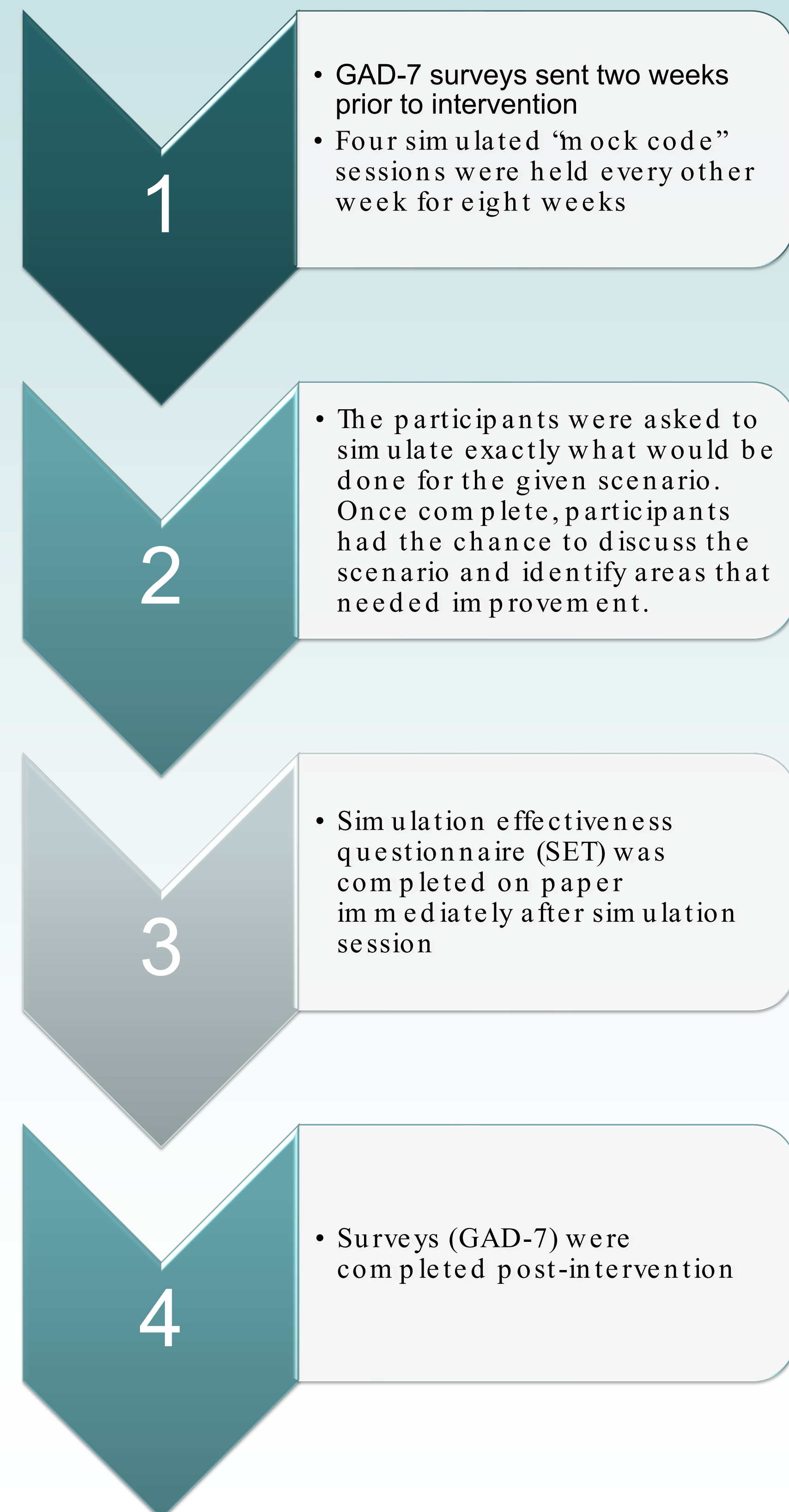
Significance to Nursing

- Evidence supports that simulation can improve critical thinking skills and confidence, which in turn decreases anxiety and improves patient care (Adamson, 2015)
- When compared to other types of training, simulation has been found to improve staff confidence and performance (Adamson, 2015)
- Decreased confidence = hesitation = decreased response times (Herbers & Heaser, 2016)

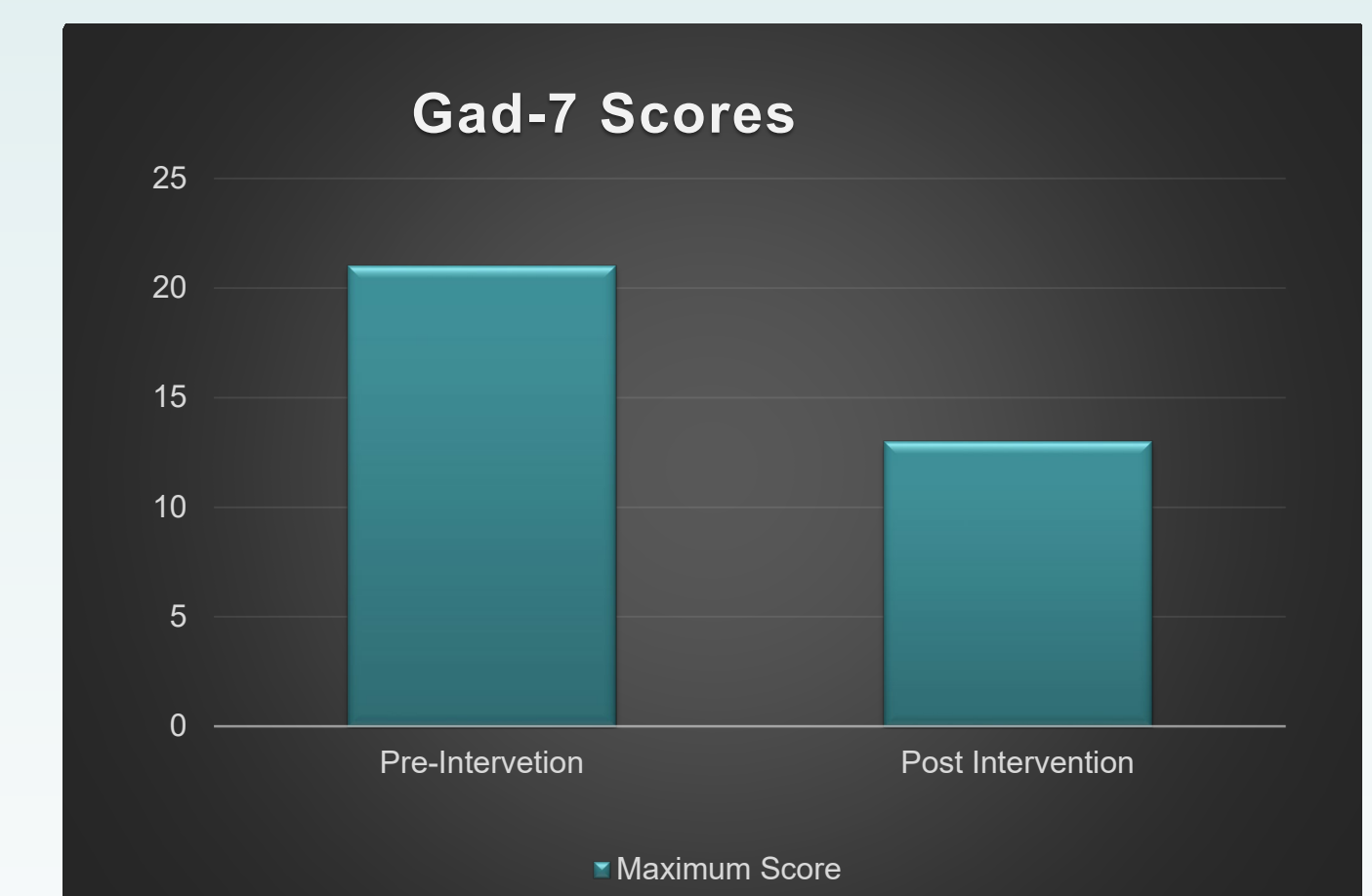
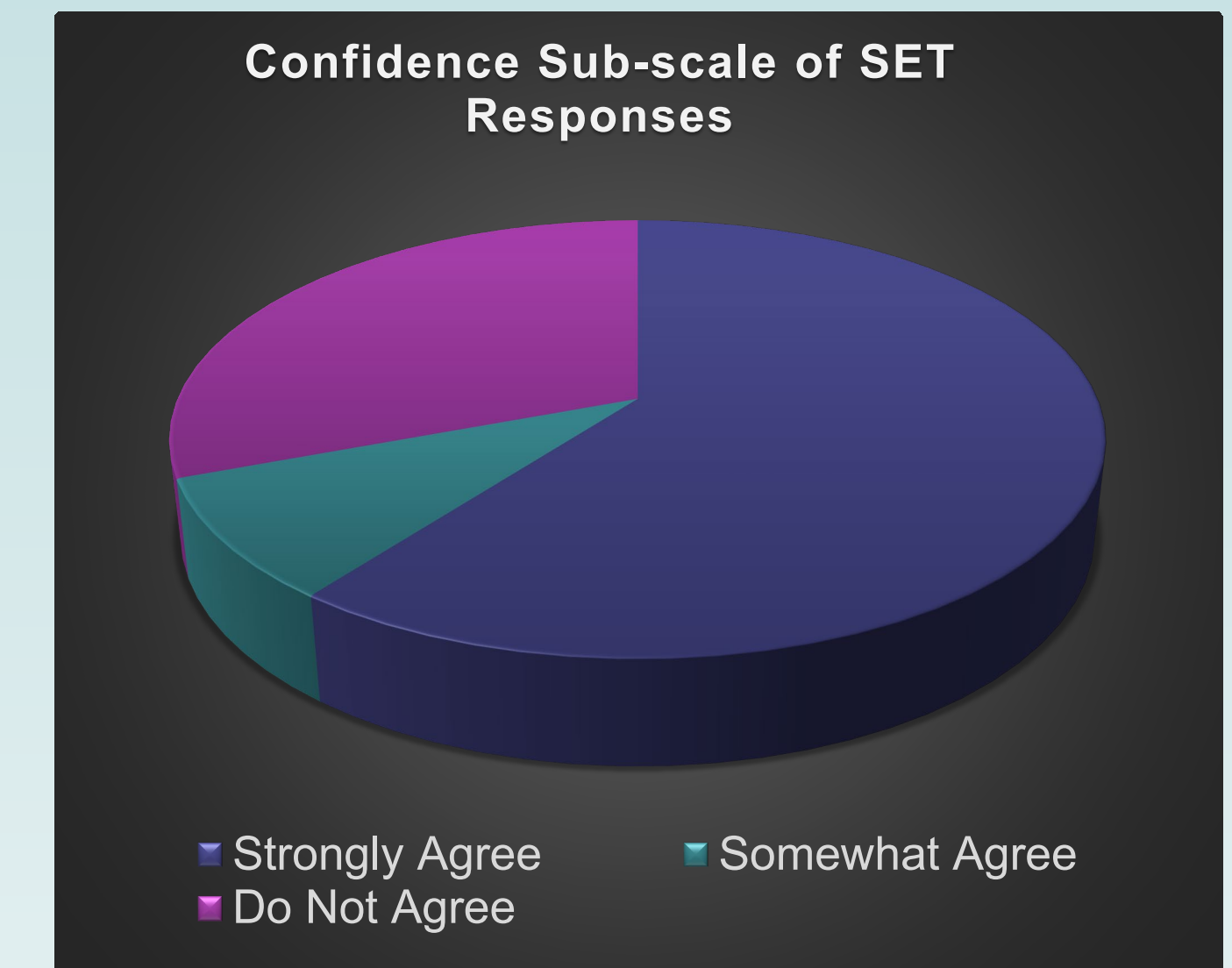
Self-Efficacy Theory



Method



Results



Conclusion

- Simulation was perceived by participants as being an effective method of increasing confidence levels of staff
- Expanding on this study could be beneficial in determining the effect of similar interdisciplinary interventions on various variables of performance and patient outcomes