



AB201. SOH22ABS094. Implementation of a simulation based educational programme for novice anaesthesiology trainees and nursing staff in a large tertiary referral centre: a quality improvement project

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Background: Simulation is an effective mode of team training, with high-quality studies providing evidence of improvements in knowledge, clinical care, and patient safety. Interdisciplinary simulation training in anaesthesia can be an effective tool in developing technical skills, such as airway management and interventions in critical scenarios, in addition to non-technical skills such as communication and teamwork. Furthermore, simulation-based assessment can identify performance gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Methods: We designed and implemented a simulation-based teaching programme, on a monthly basis, in the operating theatre complex of University Hospital Limerick. The programme was offered to all anaesthesiology trainees and nursing staff. The course focused on anaesthesiology-related emergencies. Clinical scenarios included difficult airway management, rapid sequence induction, anaphylaxis and cardiorespiratory instability. By means of a simulated patient monitor on an iPad application, we are able to replicate the visual and auditory haemodynamics of the deteriorating patient. This allows us to simulate the authentic experience in an operating theatre as opposed to in an external simulation laboratory.

Results: Participants will be invited to complete a questionnaire following participation in the programme.

The questionnaire will evaluate knowledge as well as competencies in emergent scenarios and patient safety. We endeavour that trainees and nursing staff will demonstrate an increased understanding of the principles of management of anaesthesiology-related emergencies.

Conclusions: The programme aimed to allow trainees the opportunity to practice managing potentially life-threatening scenarios in a safe setting and to refresh their knowledge on clinical guidelines for anaesthesiology emergencies.

Keywords: Anaesthesiology related emergencies; airway management; patient safety; rapid sequence induction; simulation

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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