

This is a peer-reviewed, post-print (final draft post-refereeing) version of the following unpublished document and is licensed under All Rights Reserved license:

#### Thurling, Hilary (2016) Prevalence and Use of Simulation in Undergraduate Nursing Education Institutions in South Africa. In: 27th international Nursing Research Congress, 24th July 2016, Sigma Theta Tau International, the Honor Society of Nursing, Cape Town, South Africa. (Unpublished)

Official URL: http://hdl.handle.net/10755/616521

EPrint URI: https://eprints.glos.ac.uk/id/eprint/10128

#### Disclaimer

The University of Gloucestershire has obtained warranties from all depositors as to their title in the material deposited and as to their right to deposit such material.

The University of Gloucestershire makes no representation or warranties of commercial utility, title, or fitness for a particular purpose or any other warranty, express or implied in respect of any material deposited.

The University of Gloucestershire makes no representation that the use of the materials will not infringe any patent, copyright, trademark or other property or proprietary rights.

The University of Gloucestershire accepts no liability for any infringement of intellectual property rights in any material deposited but will remove such material from public view pending investigation in the event of an allegation of any such infringement.

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR TEXT.

## Prevalence's and practices of Simulation use in the undergraduate Nursing Curricula

By: Catherine Hilary Thurling Department of Nursing education University of Witwatersrand



### **Background to the study:**

- Part of a larger study
- Literature suggests a possible underuse of simulators in nursing education.
- Situational analysis



**Aim:** assess the prevalence and practices of simulation in the 4 year degree or diploma



#### **Data Collection**

- The validated *Prevalence's and Practices of Simulation* survey (Hayden, 2010) used with permission.
- Surveys were e-mailed to a representative sample of educators using simulation at NEIs (University and Colleges)
- Sampling Issues
- Final Sample





#### **Distribution of sent surveys**

Province	University	College	Other	Total
Gauteng	25	10		35
Western province	4	6		10
Eastern province	11	3		14
Limpopo	8	4		12
Kwa Zulu Natal	9	7		16
Northern Cape	0	2		2
Mpumalanga	0	5		5
Free State	9	8		17
Northwest province	9	2		11
Not delivered - returned			16	16
Sample Total			•	138

Description of NEI	
University	34
College	17
TOTAL	51
Type of program	
4 year degree	34
4 year Diploma	15
Skipped question	2
TOTAL	51
Geographical location	
Rural	2
Suburban	3
Urban	37
Skipped question	9
TOTAL	51

#### Demographic data





For this study simulation was defined according to the level of fidelity of the manikin or scenario. High-fidelity simulation: programmed to respond to affective or psychomotor changes

Medium fidelity: manikins with installed human qualities that don't respond to students actions

Task trainers: part of a manikin designed for a specific psychomotor skill.



#### Type of simulation used per year group

	High-fidelity	Medium-fidelity	Task trainers	Total
	Simulation	Simulation		respondent
				S
First year	11.11% (4)	47.22% (17)	83.33% (30)	(36)
Second year	21.88% (7)	50.00% (16)	65.63% (21)	(32)
Third year	38.71% (12)	51.61% (16)	70.97% (22)	(31)
Fourth year	39.29% (13)	45.45% (15)	60.61% (20)	(33)



#### **Scenario Information**

		Yes	No	Total respondents
Are scenarios commercially purchased?		43.48%	75.67%	41
Educators that write their own scenarios		95.0%	5.0%	40
Educators that share their scenarios with other NEIs		17.50%	82.50%	40
	I	T		
I	Colleague evaluation	Pilot testing	Student review	None
Quality of simulation session/scenario	25.64%	7.69%	61.54%	25.64%
Multiple choices could be selected.				¥
			UNIV WITV J	ERSITY OF THE VATERSRAND, Ohannesburg

#### Types of learning opportunities offered by simulation in the NEIs

Practice procedures such as suctioning, Foley's catheter insertion, medication administration	90.70%
Practice routine assessments such as health and lung sounds expected in clinical normal and abnormal findings	46.51%
Practice patient scenarios discussed in class	72.09%
Practice rare scenarios that students may not see in clinical facilities	46.51%
Practice high risk patient scenarios	34.88%



#### **Debriefing practices**

Educators debrief students	43.59%
routinely after simulation	
Debriefing does not occur after	56.41%
simulation	





#### **Educator training in Simulation**

Formal training in simulation i.e attended a workshop	12.2%
Introductory course in simulation	78.02%
No training	8.76%

# Perceptions about the amount of simulation

Should be using more simulation in their	95.23%
programmes	
Using just enough simulation	4.77%



## **Discussion of Findings**

- Use of Simulation in NEIs
- Types of simulation
- Areas of concern
- Debriefing
- Limitations of the study
- Recommendations



