

Firelands Regional Medical Center

School of Nursing

Student Developed Simulation Scenarios

Directions: Students will be required to develop a scenario on a chosen topic related to the Maternal Child Nursing content taught throughout the semester. Faculty will be implementing the student developed scenarios on the day of the scheduled simulation. Students will be expected to perform a scenario in the simulation center that was developed by one of their classmates on the day of the simulation. Students will sign up to be in a group of 3-4 to develop a simulation scenario on the assigned topics. Please only include skills in the scenario that students have been taught in the curriculum already.

The scenario should be roughly 15 minutes in length. Students should use the attached storyboard and patient chart to develop their scenario. The group will need to submit the completed storyboard by **October 28, 2024 by start of class** via the Student Developed Scenarios dropdown. You are required to wear your student uniform the day of the simulation. A group meeting with your assigned faculty will be at the beginning of the semester on **September 9, 2024**. A mid-semester checkpoint will be at week 7 (**October 7, 2024**) of the course. The first page of the document will be required to be turned in at the beginning of class. Faculty will review your submission and will contact you. You should not proceed with completing the remainder of the document until contacted by your assigned faculty.

Students will vote on the best Student Developed Scenario and the chosen team will receive a prize.

During the debriefing process students will be expected to provide constructive feedback to their fellow students. Please be kind and considerate. Remember this is constructive feedback and not criticism. All students are expected to actively participate in the group debriefing.

The activity requirements and grading rubric are below. To be satisfactory for this experience you will need to score at least 77%. For any student not attending the day of simulation, credit will not be granted for the simulation time and will follow the Student Accountability Flow Sheet. This experience is worth 4 hours of simulation. Remember any missed simulation time needs to be made up hour for hour.

	Student Developed Simulation Scenario Rubric	Points	Total
1	In your group, develop a simulation scenario related to the assigned topic.	8	
2	Develop 2 questions to ask in debriefing related to your developed scenario. Questions should be specific and not simply what did you do well and how could you improve.	8	
3	Develop 2 questions NCLEX style questions with rationale related to the content in your developed scenario.	8	
4	Be creative and highlight the essential information to know about the assigned topic on the storyboard.	8	
5	Incorporate the core values of caring, diversity, excellence, integrity, and "ACE"- attitude, commitment, and enthusiasm throughout the group process.	8	
6	Complete initial meeting with assigned faculty on September 9, 2024 .	12	
7	Mid-semester checkpoint with faculty on October 7, 2024 . (Page 1 document to dropdown by 0800. Meet with assigned faculty after class.)	12	
8	Completed Storyboard submitted to the Student Develop Simulation Scenarios Dropdown on Edvance360 by October 28, 2024 at start of class .	13	
9	Actively participates throughout the entire process (Development/day of simulation) including being present on the day of the Student Developed Scenarios November 19, 2024 .	23	

Total	100	
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Student Developed Simulation Scenario Storyboard EXAMPLE	
<p>Identified Problem/Scenario Topic and Related Resources:</p> <p>Post-Operative Respiratory Depression</p> <p>Textbook Chapter 13</p>	<p>Desired Overall Goal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize Respiratory Depression 2. Correctly identify cause 3. Intervene appropriately 4. Effective ventilation returns
<p>Case Summary:</p> <p>68 year old female patient just transferred from PACU to medical-surgical unit in stable condition following a right total knee replacement. She begins to have decreased LOC, falling respiratory rate and depth, decreased O2 sats.</p>	<p>Expected Interventions of Students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives bedside report 2. Begins post-operative assessment 3. Connects equipment 4. Notices decreased O2 sats, decreased RR & depth, decreased LOC 5. Changes nasal cannula to mask 6. Increases O2 liter flow & reassesses 7. Calls for help (Rapid Response Team) 8. SBAR communication 9. Administers Narcan & reassesses 10. Communicates effectively with family throughout
<p>Supplies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SimMan 2. Nasal canula 3. O2 mask 4. Morphine 5mg/1mL injection 5. Narcan 10mg/5mL injection (x2) 6. NS @ 125 IV 7. IV pump 	
<p>NCLEX Questions</p> <p>1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. d. <p>Answer:</p> <p>2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. d. <p>Answer:</p>	

Case Flow (15-20 Minute Simulation Time) EXAMPLE

Initiation of Scenario:														
Case Study: Patient in bed-hand off received. Patient in stable condition with reported pain level 2/10 after general anesthesia Patient received 3 doses of IV Morphine														
Vital Signs	T	98.0	HR	88	RR	16	BP	140/82	SpO2	98% on 2L	Pain	2/10	BS	NA
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	Clear lung sounds													
Neuro	WNL													
Skin	WNL													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	Right knee surgical site surgical site dressing D&I,													
First Frame:														
Case Study: Nurse introduces self and begins assessment. Patient is responsive at first. Vital signs begin to change with decreased O2 sats, decreased RR & depth, decreased LOC														
Vital Signs	T	98.0	HR	58	RR	10	BP	100/54	SpO2	88% on 2L	Pain		BS	
Cardiac	Heart rate regular and starts to become bradycardic													
Respiratory	Respirations slow, shallow, and regular, Lung sounds clear													
Neuro	Pt becomes unresponsive as assessment continues													
Skin	Pale, warm, and dry													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	NA													
Second Frame														
Case Study: Change O2 from NC to mask Reassess-no change Primary nurse calls for help (RRT)														
Gives SBAR to RRT														
Vital Signs	T	98.0	HR	58	RR	10	BP	100/54	SpO2	94% on 6L per mask	Pain	NA	BS	80
Cardiac	Heart rate regular, bradycardic													
Respiratory	Respirations slow, shallow, and regular, Lung sounds clear													
Neuro	Pt unresponsive													
Skin	Pale, warm, and dry													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	NA													

Third Frame**Case Study:**

RRT responds with Narcan
 Checks order
 Identifies and assesses patient
 Administers per order, titrating dose

Reassesses

Vital Signs	T	98.0	HR	76	RR	16	BP	122/62	SpO2	98% on 6L per mask	Pain	NA	BS	80
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	Respirations regular rate and depth, Lung sounds clear													
Neuro	Pt becomes A/O x 3 as medication starts to work													
Skin	Pink, warm, and dry													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	NA													

Scenario End Point**Case Study:**

Patient responds to Narcan
 Nurses communicate with patient and family

Vital Signs	T	98.0	HR	76	RR	16	BP	122/62		98% on 6L per mask	Pain	5/10	BS	80
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	Respirations regular rate and depth, Lung sounds clear,													
Neuro	A/O x 3													
Skin	Pink, warm, and dry													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	NA													

Debriefing Questions:

1. What did you notice regarding the patient's respiratory assessment?
2. What interventions did you perform related to concerns you noticed in the patient's assessment?

Student Developed Simulation Scenario Storyboard

<p>Identified Problem/Scenario Topic and Related Resources:</p> <p>Newborn Hyperbilirubinemia</p> <p>Linnard-Palmer Chapter 17</p>	<p>Desired Overall Goal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize newborn has increased bilirubin levels. 2. Identify newborn requires phototherapy. 3. Monitor infant’s temperature throughout therapy. 4. Explain possible reasons for pathological jaundice.
<p>Case Summary:</p> <p>24 hour old male infant is transferred to the nursery for morning assessment. Infant was born at 36 weeks after an extended labor. APGAR score at 1 minute was 6, after 5 minutes was 8. During assessment, nurse recognizes yellow pigmentation to infant’s body.</p>	<p>Expected Interventions of Students: (Minimum of 5 required.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives bedside report. 2. Begins assessment of newborn. 3. Notices jaundice appearance. 4. Notifies HCP and requests labs to be drawn. 5. Receives lab results and recognizes that total bilirubin is 15 mg/dL, a high risk value 6. Places infant under phototherapy, covering eyes and genitals 7. Monitor infant’s temperature 8. Communicates effectively with parents about infant’s condition throughout
<p>Supplies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sim Baby 2. Parent 3. Phototherapy 4. Eye shield 5. Thermometer 	

NCLEX Questions

1. A nurse is reviewing a 24 hour old infant’s labs and sees that the bilirubin level is 15 mg/dL. The nurse recognizes that...
 - a. This is a normal range of bilirubin.
 - b. The newborn has a low risk level of bilirubin.
 - c. The newborn requires phototherapy.
 - d. The newborn will require a blood transfusion in the NICU.

Answer: C. The newborn requires phototherapy.
2. One risk factor for pathological jaundice is
 - a. Post-term birth
 - b. Extended labor
 - c. Breastfeeding
 - d. Small for gestational age infant

Answer: B. Extended birth

Case Flow (15-20 Minute Simulation Time)

Initiation of Scenario:														
Case Study: Pt in crib. Hand-off report received. Pt is 24 hour old male. Delivered vaginal after extended labor.														
Vital Signs	T	98.4	HR	142	RR	36	BP		SpO2	98%	Pain	N/A	BS	N/A
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	WNL													
Neuro	WNL													
Skin	Yellow appearance to face. Bruising to face.													
GI	Passed meconium stool.													
GU	Having wet diapers.													
Other	N/A													
First Frame:														
Case Study: Nurse introduces self and begins 0800 assessment.														
Vital Signs	T	98.2	HR	150	RR	42	BP		SpO2	98%	Pain	N/A	BS	N/A
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	WNL													
Neuro	WNL													
Skin	Increased jaundice to body.													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	N/A													
Second Frame														
Case Study: Call health-care provider to update on increased jaundice. Order placed for total serum bilirubin. Educate mother that hyperbilirubinemia can occur due to excessive bruising from extended labor.														
Vital Signs	T	98.4	HR	148	RR	38	BP		SpO2	97%	Pain	N/A	BS	N/A
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	WNL													
Neuro	WNL													
Skin	Jaundice													
GI	WNL													
GU	WNL													
Other	N/A													
Third Frame														
Case Study: Total Bilirubin Level: 15mg/dL Place infant under phototherapy with eyes and genitals covered.														
Vital Signs	T	98.2	HR	154	RR	48	BP		SpO2	97%	Pain	N/A	BS	N/A
Cardiac	WNL													
Respiratory	WNL													

Neuro	WNL
Skin	Jaundice
GI	WNL
GU	WNL
Other	N/A

Scenario End Point

Case Study:
 Monitor temperature
 Monitor I&Os
 Educate mother on importance of feeding and monitoring urinary and GI output so bilirubin can be excreted.

Vital Signs	T	97.8	HR	138	RR	34	BP		SpO2	99%	Pain	N/A	BS	N/A
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Cardiac	WNL
Respiratory	WNL
Neuro	WNL
Skin	Less jaundice appearance.
GI	WNL
GU	WNL
Other	N/A

Debriefing Questions:

1. Why is it important to monitor I&Os and encourage regular feedings?
2. What puts newborn at risk for pathological jaundice?

Patient Report:

Rubin High is a 24 hour old male. He was born at 36 weeks after an extended labor. APGAR score at 1 minute was 6, after 5 minutes was 8. Pt has bruising to his face and appears to be jaundice in the face.

Additional information, Medical History:**Patient data:**

DOB: 10/28/2024

MR#: M000123456

Prior medical history: Born at 36 weeks gestation.

Allergies: NKDA

Social history:

	xx/xx/xxxx					
	Active					

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	xx/xx/xxxx					
	xx/xx/xxxx					
	Active					

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	xx/xx/xxxx					
	xx/xx/xxxx					
	Active					

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	xx/xx/xxxx					
	xx/xx/xxxx					
	Active					

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	xx/xx/xxxx					
	xx/xx/xxxx					
	Active					

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	Active					

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Firelands Regional Medical Center
Sandusky, Ohio
LABORATORY

NAME: _____	STATUS: SIGNED
DATE ORD: XX/XX/XX	ROOM: _____
ORD PHYS: _____	MR# _____
ATTENDING: _____	DOB: _____
AGE: ___ years old	DATE: XX/XX/XX

HGB/HCT	XX/XX/XX Admission	Reference Range
HGB		
HCT		

CMP	XX/XX/XX Admission	Reference Range
Na		
CL		
K		
BUN		
Creatinine		
Blood Glucose		
Blood pH		

URINALYSIS	XX/XX/XX Admission	Reference Range
pH		
Specific Gravity		
Glucose		
Protein		
Blood		
Ketones		
Nitrite		
Leukocyte esterase		
Clarity		
Color		

Total Serum Bilirubin: 15 mg/dL

Firelands Regional Medical Center
Sandusky, Ohio
IMAGING DEPARTMENT

NAME: _____	STATUS: SIGNED
DATE ORD: XX/XX/XX	ROOM: _____
ORD PHYS: _____	MR# _____
ATTENDING: _____	DOB: _____
AGE: ___ years old	DATE: XX/XX/XX

CLINICAL DATA/Reason for Test:

X-ray:

IMPRESSION: