

Effectiveness of Simulation for Students' Critical Thinking and Financial Constraints in Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

This review paper is aimed at discussing the characteristics of simulation as teaching strategy as well as an assessment tool and its usability to enhance critical thinking among nursing students. "Simulation is a "technique" not a technology that focuses on creating real-life situations to allow students to practice or gain skills in a safe environment". Likewise, critical thinking is a skillful application of knowledge for judgment and evaluation of complex issues or problems. "The effect of simulation courseware on critical thinking in undergraduate nursing students: Multi-site pre-post study" by has chosen to create a platform for discussion.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of an integrated pediatric nursing simulation used in a practicum on students' critical thinking and to identify the effects of number of simulation exposures on critical thinking in a multisite environment in three different nursing schools.

The objective of the study was to explore and examined the effects of exposures of simulation coursework on critical thinking of nursing students.

Keywords: Simulation; Healthy Skepticism; Intellectual eagerness, Prudence

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A convenience sample (n=237) of undergraduate senior nursing students were recruited from three universities in Korea. Simulation courseware had three major scenarios:

1. Rapport building
2. Emergency measures for a high risk newborn with apnea
3. Febrile infant care

Simulation time for each scenario, including the operation, self-

analysis and debriefing was about one hour. High fidelity simulators along with standardized patients were being used for simulation sessions model for clinical judgment was used to enhance clinical judgment skills of the students, which also provide areas for feedback and coaching of students to develop their own critical thinking [4]. The scenario required the students to use their CT to prioritize care in a specific situation. Each session had followed the uniform protocol:

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Received: November 16, 2019; **Accepted:** November 25, 2019; **Published:** December 2, 2019

Citation: Sher ANA, Ahmed T, Ali A (2019) Effectiveness of Simulation for Students' Critical Thinking and financial constraints in developing countries. J Clin Res Bioeth 10:339. doi: 10.35248/2155-9627.19.10.339

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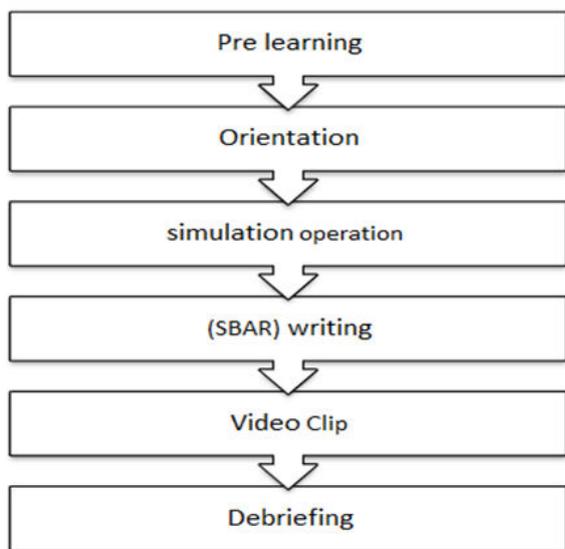


Figure 1: Simulation Uniform Protocol.

Here (SBAR) is situation, background, assessment and recommendation. And video clip is for student performance for

self-evaluation. Learning outcomes were evaluated by using Critical Thinking Disposition Tool (CTDT) by [5] and simulation effectiveness tool [6].

The results from paired t-test showed that the overall CT score significantly increased. The gain in students CT score varied according to the number of exposures to simulation courseware. As well as there is a significant increase in 4 of 7 sub categories of critical thinking (prudence, systematicity, healthy skepticism and intellectual eagerness). Prudence showed a significant increase in all three schools.

This has been observed that there is very poor coordination between nursing education and Critical thinking. And there is very little research work on simulation exposure to enhance CT among nursing students. The most important finding of this study is basically the CT score of students which was significantly enhanced by use of simulation strategies. And so forth the findings of this study indicated that simulation can help nursing students to think more critically in terms of prudence, systematicity, intellectual eagerness and healthy skepticism. This also corresponds to enhanced maturity of judgment. A person with Maturity of judgment can see multiple solutions in order to solve an issue.

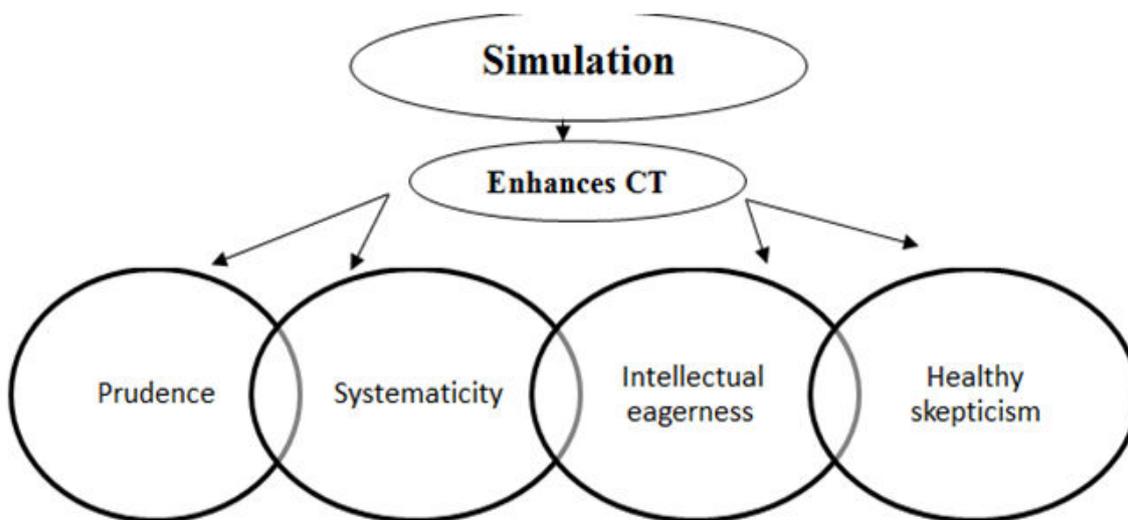


Figure 2: Simulation can provide multiple solutions in order to solve an issue.

REFLECTION ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Critical thinking and decision making skills are a crucial element of the nurse's role; simulation actively encourages and develops these vital skills in nursing students in a safe environment [6,7]. It gives a greater opportunity to practice without any fear of harm to patient or learner found in a systematic review that simulation ameliorate critical thinking skills, knowledge acquisition, and the aptitude to recognize a worsening disease process in patient [8]. Therefore, Simulation is having a significant impact on learning as well as development of critical thinking skills in under graduate and post graduate

students not only from nursing but across all disciplines of health care education.

Simulation enables to get highest acquisition of skills through hands on practices. It has made easier for educators to teach different skills like history taking, physical examination and management of acute emergencies in an easier way. This is a student centered approach to make them respond higher order thinking questions followed by general curiosity. It also enables educators to evaluate their students' soft skills as well as reflexes during emergent situations. Therefore, Simulation not only serves as teaching strategy but it is equally effective as a formative and summative assessment tool. It may serve as an optimal method to create authentic assessments for nursing education

because they are grounded in an authentic task and can be used to both teach and assess learning, which involves all three domains of teaching and learning: cognitive, affective and psychomotor performances [9].

According to the present literature simulation is growing rapidly across the world. The evidence suggests that the simulation environment actively encourages learning, decision making skills and confidence, and assessment skills [7,10]. However, there are very little robust research studies found as evidence in terms of Simulations' effects on students' critical thinking.

The positive benefits of simulation as an educational tool allow nurses to interact and they can immerse themselves in a clinical scenario without causing harm to the patient. By repeatedly practicing the skills nurses become able to learn better from their mistakes [5]. Furthermore, the simulated environment enables them to reflect on their own skills and practices and this further promotes learning as well as reciprocal interaction in terms of nurses' clinical interventions and patient outcomes. As well as another positive feature of simulation is debrief, which is considered a way to bridge theory with practice, it play a crucial role in learning of clinical judgment and it facilitates students to relate theory to practical clinical applications [11,12].

Due to financial constraints simulation has not yet implemented in many health care setting in Pakistan. Irrespective of type of simulation (low, mid and high fidelity), more focus should be on the outcomes of simulation, which will also cater the educational needs of learner for example use of Standardized Patients (SPs) or task trainer simulators, which fosters students transformative learning through hypothetical planning to apply simulated experiences in actual clinical setting.

CONCLUSION

Health care simulation has largely been implemented in past 15 years in European countries with the support of funding agencies. In our context, where patient care is multi-faceted task must requires multi-faceted approaches to deal with certain issues. We really need to integrate simulation labs for the graduate and under graduate nursing students in order to make them competent nurses. For this purpose, there is a need to involve funding agencies to support these kinds of programs in

Pakistan to achieve excellence in health care setting. As well as, there is a scant of researches on "how to make it more effective?" So, we need to emphasize more and more on the research studies, not to check the effectiveness of simulation but to investigate the fact that how CT and clinical judgment enhancement take place by use of simulation as a teaching strategy for nursing students in different contexts.

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