

### Using *In Situ* Simulation to Identify Latent Threats During Critical Airway Management

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### **Aims of session**



- State the potential latent risk factors associated with unexpected difficult intubations
- Present the benefits & specific challenges of *in situ* simulation
- Describe the principles of a new model of debriefing specifically for *in situ*





# **NAP4: A Brief Refresher**



- 20% of all airway incidents occurred in the ICU
- 60%+ patients significant harm:-
  - death, or significant brain injury
- Incidence of harm much greater than in anaesthesia, or ED

• National Audit Project in 2011 (NAP4)





### **OT v ICU: Compare +Contrast**





# crowded spaces & poor patient accessibility

# Critical Care Patient & Staff Factors...



- Increased urgency
- Limited Cardiorespiratory Reserves
- Rapid Decompensation
- Infrequent intubations
- Airway skills variable amongst Dr's & Nurses
- Rotation staff in a "new environment





# Recommendations: All ICU's Have









# Simulation based-education: Simulation Simulation Simulation Simulation Simulation Simulation Lab or In situ?







# In situ supporting evidence



"Outcomes for simulation that is physically integrated into clinical environment..."

- Technical proficiency improved
- Desirable individual & team behaviours reinforced
- Active & latent systems issues identified
- In situ simulation can be a catalyst for change in clinical care systems and improved clinical outcomes (Patterson et al 2011)

"Robust opportunities to diagnose & improve organizational & system-level processes" (Rosen et al 2012)





### In situ across GSTT







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### In situ advantages



- Real time
- Real roles
- Real environment
- Real equipment
- Real pressures
- Deliberate practise







# **GSTT Critical Care Aims**



1. Identify latent threats when preparing for intubation ICU & HDU (remote locations)

2.Rehearse management of the unexpected difficult intubation

3. Create a culture of enthusiasm to learning in a safe, real environment





# Here's what we did



Datix airway incidents

Modified for anonymity
 Set our kit up in critical car

### **Explained our intentions**

- Staff
- External teams
- patients
- relatives







# **Latent Threats Identified**



- Videolaryngoscope malfunction
  - Airtraq Failure- Batteries leaked, expiry 3 years previously
- Location of Glidescopes not easy to find in a hurry
- Delays in getting the right help to distant HDU Sites (>30mins!)
- Intubation trolleys in HDU were impractically small for need
  - Intubation checklist shortage
- Kit for a CICO in HDU not immediately accessible/ available





### **Immediate Improvements**



- Trolleys all checked, restocked, purposed for need
- Emergency Contact List developed for HDU
- Staff self reporting
- Refresher knowledge & confidence gained in Airway
  management & Rescue techniques









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# Here's What Our Patient's Said













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# Challenges of running in situ



- Bed space
- Teams
- Equipment set up
- Permission & consent
- Time constraints
  - Space and logistics
  - Resource intensive

### Enough time for debriefing

- Perception of 'additional pressure' of time away from real patient care
- and many more...



Simulation

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### **Debrief Diamond: Key Phrases to Remember**

"So what happened?

... and then what happened next?"



Analysis

Continue asking until confident that the details of the scenario have been raised by the candidates

"Let's not judge our performance now, let's just focus on what happened"

### Transition

"This scenario was designed to show..." "Let's address technical & clinical questions. What is the protocol for ...?" "How do we normally deal with this clinical situation?" "Everyone ok with that?"

> "How did that make you feel?" To participants then group "Why?" Then use silence

"How did you / they do that exactly?" "Why did you respond in that way?" or "Why did you take that action?"

> "It feels like ... was an issue. Did it feel like that to you?" "What I am hearing from you is ... is that correct?"

"This is part of ..." (identify the non-technical skill / human factor) "We refer to that as a human factor or non-technical skill, which means ..."

> Transition "So, what we've talked about in this scenario is ..." "What have we agreed we could do?"

"What other kinds of situations might you face that might be similar? How are they similar?"

"How might these skills we discussed play out in those situations?"

"What are you going to do differently

in your practice tomorrow?"

Application

Sail Centres August 2014





Simulation

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### **Debrief Diamond: Underlying Principles**











### The Diamond Debrief for Insitu







### The Diamond Debrief for Insitu

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### **The Analysis phase**



### **Analysis**

Consider what the learning objective are

### Systems testing

### Use Plus/ Delta model

"What went well (for the team / department / hospital)?"

"What could be done differently (for the team / department / hospital)?"

"Has anyone seen this in real life?"

Close the performance gap with a mini-didactic teaching if appropriate

### **Individual /Team Human Factors**

Use Advocacy with Inquiry "One thing I thought we could talk about ... Is that ok ?"

"I noticed you ... (name the behavior/action) ... when the guidelines say .. And I wondered what you feel about that?"

"Why do you think you approached it in this way?"

"Has anyone seen this in real life?"

Sign-post appropriate non-technical skill and direct participants to further resources

### Transition

"So we have talked about how ...can affect us/impact on our behaviors/ actions"



Time

5 - 10

mins









# **The Application phase**













In situ simulation:

- provides a rich resource to identify latent threats & immediate safety improvements to be made
- team & individual proficiency in high stakes procedures
- encourages staff engagement in change processes
- poses significant challenges to faculty/ depts.- time
- Can be reassuring to patients / families







### **Any questions?**





### **References**



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# **Keeping in touch**



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