

Birth to Discharge: Neonatal Simulation Clinical Experiences



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Abstract

With an increase in nursing programs to combat the projected nursing shortage, there is more competition for clinical sites for Obstetric-Neonatal clinical rotations. Obstetric and neonatal simulation clinical experiences are being substituted for hospital clinical rotations and for lack of patients during clinical rotations. A technical college in the Southeast United States is using five-hour simulation clinical experiences, in which Obstetric and Neonatal high-fidelity manikins are utilized, as substitutes for hospital clinical rotations or lack of Obstetric-Neonatal patients. Neonatal nursing care is related to the type of disorder the pregnant patient is admitted with to the Antepartum/Intrapartum Simulation Laboratory Hospital Unit. Three patient scenarios are used for the clinical experiences: neonates born to mothers with gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, or preterm labor. Neonatal complications such as hypoglycemia and prematurity are incorporated into the scenarios. Nursing students use fetal monitoring to identify fetal complications to provide appropriate nursing care to the neonate after delivery. This use of simulation clinical experiences has been endorsed by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing and the National League of Nursing as a substitute for hospital clinical rotations. The significance of using Obstetric-Neonatal simulation clinical experiences is increased understanding by nursing students of the entire antepartum through postpartum nursing care and discharge process. Using the high-fidelity manikins and fetal monitoring, nursing students can obtain hands-on experience when unable to obtain the clinical experience due to lack of a hospital rotation site or lack of patients during their hospital clinical rotation.

Keywords: Neonatal; High-fidelity manikins; Simulation clinical experiences

Birth to Discharge

Neonatal Simulation Clinical Experiences Employment of registered nurses is projected to grow 15 percent from 2016 to 2026, much faster than the average for all occupations. Growth will occur for several reasons, including an increased emphasis on preventive care; growing rates of chronic conditions, such as diabetes and obesity; and demand for healthcare services from the baby-boom population, as they live longer and more active lives. Due to the projected growth in employment, nursing programs have increased throughout the United States. With the increase in nursing programs, there is a shortage in clinical sites for nursing students to learn Obstetric and Neonatal nursing. In small rural hospitals there may not be enough patients for nursing students to care for. Nursing programs in colleges and universities are using simulation laboratories to teach Obstetric and Neonatal nursing to improve nursing student's understanding of antepartum through postpartum nursing care. The use of simulation clinical experiences (SCE) has been endorsed by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing and the National League of Nursing as a substitute for hospital clinical rotations. Simulation laboratories

are equipped to represent hospital settings of Labor and Delivery, Postpartum, and Newborn Nursery units. Obstetric and Neonatal high-fidelity manikins are used for the patients [1].

Method

The SCE used at the participating college are five-hour clinical experiences, including pre-briefing; antepartum, intrapartum, postpartum, and neonatal nursing care; and debriefing after completion of the simulation. Neonatal nursing care is related to the type of disorder the pregnant patient is admitted to the Simulation Laboratory Hospital Unit with. gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, or preterm labor. Fetal monitoring is utilized to identify any fetal complications. Neonatal complications such as hypoglycemia and prematurity are incorporated into the SCE [2].

Student Preparation

To prepare nursing students for the scenarios, a two-hour skill review is completed to include initiating intravenous access, performing venipunctures to draw blood for laboratory studies, administering medications, inserting indwelling urinary catheters,

calculating intake and output, applying dressings, and inserting nasogastric tubes. A two-hour class is taught on fetal monitoring with emphasis on reading fetal monitor strips. In addition to these reviews, five-hours are spent in the simulation laboratory learning to use the electronic medication cart; intravenous pump; fetal monitoring; and assessing the antepartum, intrapartum, postpartum, and neonatal manakins. Prior to the SCE, nursing students are given objectives to accomplish during the experience, see Appendix A [3].

Simulated Clinical Experience

During the half hour pre-briefing, nursing students choose from one of three notebooks containing the patient's medical records of an antepartum patient with gestational diabetes, preterm labor, or preeclampsia. The SCE is the patient nursing students choose. Nursing students discuss how they will work as a team to complete the provider's orders. The antepartum and intrapartum SCE runs for one hour, 15 minutes from hospital admission through delivery of the fetus. During the SCE, nursing students assess the obstetric patient and the fetus, obtain blood for laboratory studies and analyze the results, administer intravenous fluids and appropriate medications, perform skills as indicated, and assist with the fetal delivery. After delivery, a short debriefing is discussed while the Simulation Coordinator resets the manakins. The postpartum SCE runs for one hour, 15 minutes through the postpartum stay and prepares the patient and neonate for discharge. During the SCE, the neonate has respiratory distress and hypoglycemia. Nursing students are required to perform appropriate nursing care based on their neonatal assessment. The obstetric patient will have a postpartum hemorrhage and may have a seizure. Again, nursing students are required to perform appropriate nursing care. Nursing faculty complete performance evaluations during the SCEs and share their observations with nursing students during the debriefing, see Appendix B and Appendix C. After the postpartum SCE, one hour is spent in debriefing. Nursing students discuss how they performed during the SCEs. They observe the recording of the SCEs to evaluate the nursing care they performed.

At the end of the debriefing, an evaluation form is completed by the nursing students, see Appendix D [4].

Result

For this study, validity is measured to determine if the SCEs perform as they are intended to, which is to improve student's understanding of the entire antepartum through postpartum nursing care and discharge process. The SCEs are as realistic as possible with the use of high fidelity manakins and provider's orders which are evidence-based from hospitals used for clinical rotations. Nursing students can perform evidence-based nursing care in a controlled situation. Reliability is not tested as the SCE is not a graded experience. Three faculty are involved in evaluating the SCEs; therefore, evaluations may differ based on their personal biases when evaluating nursing students. Evaluations from nursing students were positive. The students stated they learned from their performances, enjoyed the experiences, allowed them to practice without a live patient in case they made a mistake, learned from mistakes, and learned to prioritize nursing care. Negative comments on the evaluations were a desire to do more SCEs so they can perform different nursing roles. They wanted more preparation time with intravenous pumps and fetal monitoring. They wanted to be able to complete more SCEs prior to hospital clinical rotations. Overall, the SCEs accomplished what they were intended to do. Nursing care performance improved in the hospital clinical rotations and grades on lecture testing improved.

References

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