Student Instructions for Standardized Simulation

*NR 446 Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN)*

**PURPOSE**

The following information is to be used in guiding your preparation and participation in the scenario for this course. This document will provide applicable course outcomes in preparation for your simulation.

**SCENARIO OVERVIEW:**

During this scenario, students will have the opportunity to perform an environmental assessment in four client rooms to identify potential quality and safety hazards.

**STUDENT ROLES DURING SIMULATION:**

There are no specific roles during this simulation.

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

The NR 446 standardized simulation enables the student to meet the following priority course outcomes:

- CO 2. Incorporate leadership theory and skill within the assumed nurse role during healthcare interactions with a client and collaboration with the healthcare providers (PO 2)
- CO 3. Demonstrate ability to integrate communication and professional relationship skills when interfacing with the consumer and the environment (PO 3)
- CO 7. Practice the leadership roles of the professional nurse as the manager of client nursing care in the roles of client advocate, educator, investigator, communicator, and change agent under the guidance of faculty and preceptors (PO 7)

**Although this scenario can address multiple course outcomes, faculty and students should focus on the course outcomes listed above**

**DUE DATE:**

The standardized simulation should be conducted during **Units/Weeks 1-8** to ensure students are prepared to meet the simulation objectives.
SIMULATION TIMING

- Prebrief: 10-15 minutes
- Run Time: 20 minutes (Students will have five (5) minutes at each station
- Debrief: 40 minutes

REVIEW AND COMPLETE PRIOR TO THE START OF PRE-BRIEFING

In order to prepare for the simulation, you should complete your assigned reading for the course. In addition, you should be prepared to complete and document a thorough nursing assessment along with completing the following skills:

- **Quality and Safety**

Please keep in mind you will also be required to recognize a variety of signs and symptoms linked to abnormalities in these skills. You will also need to review the Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set below prior to the simulation.

Therefore, in order to prepare for the simulation, you are required to complete the pre-briefing questions below and submit to the faculty facilitating the simulation prior to the start of pre-briefing. If you do not complete the pre-briefing questions below and submit to faculty facilitating the simulation prior to the start of pre-briefing, you will not be permitted to participate in the simulation.

1. What are the six QSEN Competencies?
2. What key client information should you have before you walk in to meet/assess your client?
3. What are some of the responsibilities of a RN compared to a LPN or Tech/CNA and what can the RN delegate to the LPN and/or Tech/CNA? (see The Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set)

**Immediately following the completion of debriefing, you will complete the evaluation of the simulation within Learning Space**
The Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set

The Nurse Practice Act (NPA) was enacted by the legislature of each state to protect patients’ safety and to guide the scope of practice for all levels of nurses. Any change in the scope of nursing practice will be updated in the NPA.

The NPA represents all laws that regulate a nurse’s scope of practice in the state or states of America in which she (or he) is licensed to work. These laws protect patients from harm as well as lay the rules and regulations for the specific level of a nurse’s educational and licensure requirements.

Provides professional regulation in protecting patient safety and rights and it establishes standards and codes of ethics for practitioners at different levels of expertise.

Each state in America has an NPA that is enacted by the state legislature that delineates the scope of proper nursing practice in that jurisdiction. This scope may vary from state to state so it is important for nurses to familiarize themselves with the rules and regulations of the state or states in which they are licensed to practice. Traveling nurses and those in the process of relocating to a different state need to pay particular attention to the local NPA.

The scope of practice is different for each field and is determined by specific educational requirements and licensure applicable to each job title and covers procedures and patient care practices limited to the specific titles.

It is important for health care professionals to take the responsibility to keep abreast of the changes and developments inherent in remaining a safe patient care provider. They need to rely on the resources of professional organizations and information found in professional journals in conjunction with the standards of practice of each employer and the continuing educational unit requirements as their guides in this. Nurses need to perform the duties for which they have received specific training. Most importantly, each needs to be familiar with the stipulations of her (or his) Nurse Practice Act.

The Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set

A graduate nurse trained in the scientific basis of nursing to provide services that are essential to or helpful in the promotion, maintenance and restoration of health and well-being of individuals. The graduate nurse meets certain prescribed standards of education and clinical competence and is registered and licensed to practice by a State Board of Nursing or other state authority.

**SCOPE OF PRACTICE**

- Direct and indirect patient care services that ensure the safety, comfort, personal hygiene and protection of patient; and the performance of disease prevention and restorative measures
- The performance of skin tests, immunization techniques and the withdrawal of blood from veins and arteries

- Observation of signs and symptoms of illness, reactions to treatment, general behavior or general physical condition and determining of whether the signs, symptoms, reaction, behaviors or general appearance exhibit abnormal characteristics. Implementation of interventions based on observed abnormalities and appropriate reporting, or referral of changes in treatment regimen or the initiation of emergency procedures if necessary.

- The comprehensive nursing assessment of the health status of patients that addresses changes to patient conditions

- The development of a plan of nursing care to be integrated within the patient-centered health care plan that establishes nursing diagnoses and setting goals to meet identified health care needs, determining nursing interventions and implementation of nursing care through the execution of nursing strategies and regimens ordered or prescribed by authorized healthcare professionals

- The administration of medication or delegation of medication administration to licensed practical nurses

- Delegation of nursing interventions to implement the plan of care

- The provision for the maintenance of safe and effective nursing care rendered directly or through delegation

- Advocating for patients

- The evaluation of responses to interventions and the effectiveness of the plan of care

- Communicating and collaborating with other health care professionals

- The procurement and application of new knowledge and technologies

- The provision of health education and counseling

- Participating in development of policies, procedures and systems to support patient safety

The Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set

A graduate of a school of practical nursing whose qualifications have been examined by a state board of nursing and who has been legally authorized to practice as a licensed practical nurse. According to the role definition proposed as a model by the American Nurses’ Association, the definition of L.P.N. practice has been updated to include “the performance under the supervision of a registered nurse of those services required in observing and caring for the ill, injured or infirm, in promoting preventive measures in community health, in acting to safeguard
life and health, in administering treatment and medication prescribed by a physician or dentist or in performing other acts not requiring the skill, judgment and knowledge of a registered nurse.”

**SCOPE OF PRACTICE**

- Direct and indirect patient care services under the supervision of a registered nurse (RN) that ensure the safety, comfort, personal hygiene and protection of patient; and the performance of disease prevention and restorative measures

+ Medication administration

+ Data collection on patients and contributions to the care plan

+ Monitoring for changes in condition

+ Vital sign checks, wound care and dressing changes, specimen collection, urinary catheter insertion and care, care of patients with ventilators and tracheostomies, ostomy site care and maintenance, CPR and finger stick blood sugar testing

+ Documentation of nursing care

+ Reinforcement of patient education

+ Follow up assessment of patient conditions
The LPN is a nurse with limitations and restrictions compared to the Registered Nurse.

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<th>OUTSIDE OF THE LPN SCOPE OF PRACTICE</th>
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<td>- Cannot do initial assessments of patient condition and complaints</td>
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<td>- Cannot interpret patient clinical data or act independently on such data</td>
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<td>- Cannot triage</td>
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<td>- Cannot create, initiate or alter nursing goals or establish nursing care plans</td>
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<td>- Cannot do initial patient education regarding patient condition, surgeries or complaints</td>
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<td>- Cannot administer IV chemotherapy</td>
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<td>- Cannot administer any direct IV fluid bolus or push medications except for saline and heparin flushes</td>
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The Nurse Practice Act and Professional Skills Set

Healthcare workers who are not licensed but provide non-nursing custodial, health-related activities and/or clerical patient care services under the supervision of a registered nurse. Unlicensed assistive personnel include patient care technicians, nurses’ aides, certified nursing assistants and unit secretaries. Non-nursing functions are generally classified as housekeeping, clerical, transportation and dietary tasks. Health-related activities are direct patient care activities that are not within the legally protected scope of nursing practice and can be assigned to UAPs who have demonstrated competency. A health-related activity is one that does not require professional judgment or critical thinking.

- Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) such as feeding, bathing, ambulating, turning and positioning, grooming, toileting, oral care, etc.
- Vital signs
- Measuring basic intake and output

With additional training and demonstrated competency, UAPs may also be permitted to:
- Taking EKGs
- Obtaining blood glucose levels using a glucometer
- Performing phlebotomy

The RN uses critical thinking and professional judgment when following the Five Rights of Delegation, to be sure that the delegation or assignment is:
1. The right task
2. Under the right circumstances
3. To the right person
4. With the right directions and communication; and
5. Under the right supervision and evaluation

OUTSIDE OF THE UAP SCOPE OF PRACTICE
- Assessing, evaluating or problem solving
- Developing a nursing care plan
• Performing sterile or invasive procedures or techniques
• Inserting urinary catheters
• Delivering nasogastric or gastrostomy tube feedings
• Administering oxygen
• Performing tracheal suctioning, tracheostomy care or respiratory care
• Administering medications, immunizations or blood or blood products of practice