

# SIMULATION SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT TEMPLATE

Scenario name: AnaphylaxisDate submitted: 02/17/2011Submitted by: Sharon J. WilsonInstitution: Univ. of Wash. School of NursingTarget audience: Undergrad I Grad I Other:Last quarter of clinical.Goal/Purpose: Management of patient with anaphylactic reaction to IV antibiotic.

## Lab Set-up

Patient simulator/Task trainer: static manikin; appendectomy wound; red splotches on neck & torso. Patient characteristics: Male, 21 yo wearing biker bandana; difficulty breathing.

Vital parameters, beginning: BP 88/56, Pulse 110, RR 24, Pulse ox 96%

Environment/setting/location: Inpatient hospital room, surgical unit

Lab staff needed day of simulation: Voice of patient

Equipment, supplies & prop list: Hosp bed; IV set-up with IV solution & piggy-back Keflex;

crash cart, appendectomy JP drain & dressing; penicillin allergy arm band; SBAR, phone; NG tube; syringes, needles; Injectable epinephrine, Benadryl vials; crash cart; reaction standing orders; BP cuff.

## Learning Objectives

For a patient experiencing an allergic reaction, learner will be able to:

- 1. identify deteriorating status and need to call for assistance.
- 2. perform a physical assessment for a patient with difficulty breathing.
- 3. respond to family concerns using therapeutic communication strategies.
- 4. demonstrate appropriate patient management until Rapid Response or Code Team arrives.

# **Student Preparation**

Pre-requisite knowledge/activities:

- 1. Knowledge of signs and symptoms of patient with medication reaction.
- 2. Able to perform CPR.
- 3. Knowledge of medications and dosages used in anaphylaxis.
- 4. able to draw-up medicaitons from vial or assemble an auto-injector for administration.
- 5. Understand pathophysiology of anaphylaxis.

## **Clinical Case Information**

Case description/Patient history (HPI, PMH, Social Hx, FH):

21 year old male (female) admitted yesterday through the ER with abd pain. TakeN to OR for ruptured appendix and appendectomy. Admitted to surgical floor at 2 am. 3rd shift nurse reports patient resting well. VS stable and temp 99.6F. IV d5W @ KVO and second IV piggyback Keflex being infused over 20 min. NC tube in place due to mild nausea. Has not urinated. Using PCA for pain control. Sterile dressing RLQ and JP drainage 20 cc last shift. Due for dressing change this shiff Family in room and very anxious about patient status.

Medications and Allergies (MAR):

Allergies: penicillin (rash) No routine meds.



#### Actor Roles and Behavior Overview Actor/Role – Brief overview of behavior during scenario

Nursing studentListen to report and assess patient at beginning of shift.Nursing instructorAvailable for assisting student as needed.1st shift nurseReceives report from 3rd shift nurse.3rd shift nurseGive report at change of shift.FamilyAnxious about loved ones status, asks lots of questions about what is happening.

## **Scenario Events and Expected Actions**

#### Events in chronological order - Expected actions

	3rd shift nurse gives report to 1st shift nurse.	
2.	Student goes in and assess patient.	Notices difficulty breathing, red splotches on skin.
3.	Student notifies nurse and nursing instructor.	Reports patient status & seeks assistance.
4.	Family wants to know what is wrong.	Student responds to family concerns.
5.	Decision made to manage reaction.	IV antibiotic turned off, epinehprine & Benadryl given
		per standing orders. Crash cart brought in. Rapid
		response team called.
6.	Physician called .	SBAR used to make phone call to notify of reaction.
7.	Physician response and orders.	Asks if IV stopped, epinephrine & Benadryl given.
		Phone ordersContinue to monitor respiratory status.
		Will come to assess in a few hours.

# **Debriefing Points**

What went well? What will you do differently next time? What protocol was used to make decisions about care.

## References

Evidenced-based practice guidelines, protocols or algorithms used in creating scenario:

UpToDate accessed 06/05/2010: Anaphylaxis: Rapid recognition and treatment; Authors F. Estelle R. Simons, MD, FRCPC; Carlos A Camargo, Jr. MD,DrPH

## Key Words:

Anaphylaxis; Graduate-adv; Adult; Inpatient; Clinical reasoning; static manikin; Teamwork