The first Full-Scale Care Process Simulation Training Course for the Management of Severe Burns

Background
Training and simulation is key to the continuous medical education.

M&M
We developed a four-day Simulation Training Program based on Miller’s Pyramid.

Results
All diagnostic, therapeutic, and logistic decisions will be simulated and trained, starting at the initial patient assessment and management at the emergency department, critical care transfer to the intensive care unit, surgical care in the operating room, to the post-operative management on the ward.

Conclusion
By improving technical and soft skills during the training, we aim to enhance physician and student performance and patient outcome.

Example of FSCPS in the first Graz Simulation course for the Management of severe Burns.
*ISBAR/BAUM*: handover performance tools/algorithm for structured medical handovers
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The first Full-Scale Care Process Simulation Training Course for the Management of Severe Burns

Raimund Winter¹, Thomas Wegscheider²,³, Frederike Marie Josefine Reischies¹, Alexandru-Cristian Tuca¹, Paul Wurzer¹, Lars-Peter Kamolz¹,⁴

¹ Division of Plastic, Aesthetic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria
² Division of Special Anesthesiology, Pain and Intensive Care Medicine, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Graz, Austria
³ Medical Simulation and Training Center Styria, Graz, Austria
⁴ Research Unit for Safety in Health, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria

r.winter@medunigraz.at thomas.wegscheider@medunigraz.at frederike.reischies@medunigraz.at
alexandru.tuca@medunigraz.at paul.wurzer@medunigraz.at lars.kamolz@medunigraz.at

Introduction: Training and simulation is key to the continuous medical education of health care professionals. Proper education is required to increase physicians’ performance resulting in improved patients’ outcomes. To improve the treatment of burns, we aimed to establish an educational tool to simulate the acute care management of the severely injured.

Methods: With a size of 800 m², The Medical Simulation and Training Center Styria offers, as one of the leading simulation and training facilities for healthcare professionals in South- and Central Europe, to simulate the management of severely burned patients. This environment is capable of mimicking acute and long-term burn care, as well as treatment procedures using a full-scale process simulation with high fidelity trainers.

Results: We developed a four-day burn injury training program, which simulates the entire process of burn patient management. Within The First Graz Simulation Course for the Management of Severe Burns, all diagnostic, therapeutic, and logistic decisions will be simulated and trained, starting at the initial patient assessment and management at the emergency department, critical care transfer to the intensive care unit, surgical care in the operating room, to the post-operative management on the ward.

Conclusions: The First Graz Simulation Course for the Management of Severe Burns could provide education, knowledge, and training for burn care providers. By improving technical and soft skills during the training, we aim to enhance physician performance and patient outcome.