A NEW SOCIOECOLOGICAL MODEL OF FIRST RESPONDER CARE: STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF A PROVIDER-PROVIDER-PATIENT COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY IN A PREHOSPITAL SETTING, A PILOT STUDY

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Abstract

The pilot study evaluated student perceptions of a new SocioEcological Model of First Responder Care in the development of Interprofessional Competencies during a simulated prehospital emergency.

Cohorts of third year Athletic Therapy and first year paramedic students observed two simulated prehospital emergencies and assessed the technical and nontechnical skills of an athletic therapy team working with a team of two paramedics, respectively. Each simulated emergency consisted of one standardized patient, two athletic therapy students and two paramedic students. Both simulations involved one spineinjured hockey player (standardized patient) on different areas of a hockey ice rink.

Four instruments were completed by all participants. The Student Stereotype Rating Questionnaire (SSRQ) measured health care students’ perceptions of a different profession using nine items and a 5pt Scale (Ateah et al., 2011). The MiniCEX measured technical and non technical skills performance using sixteen items and a 10pt scale (Ansari, Ali, & Donnon, 2013). The TEAM measured teamwork performance using eleven items and a 6pt scale (Cooper et al., 2010). A Learning Activity Feedback Survey provided feedback to the facilitators regarding the logistics of the activity.

The learning activity consisted of a presimulation form completion period, an emergency medical simulation where role players are evaluated by observers, and a postsimulation form completion period. All participants completed the SSRQ prior to and following the simulation. During simulation, the athletic therapy student observers evaluated the athletic therapy role players using the MiniCEX (Athletic Therapy), and the paramedic student observers evaluated the paramedic role players using the MiniCEX (EMTP). All observers used the TEAM form to evaluate the interactions between athletic therapy and paramedic role players. Following the simulation, observers and role players completed the SSRQ and Learning Activity Feedback Survey.

Future data will be analysed using descriptive statistics procedures and qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis. Participants expressed perceived value in the exercise and provided suggestions to improve the activity during the formal data collection period (20172018).

Keywords: Interprofessional Education, Collaborative Practice in Education, athletic therapy, athletic training, emergency care, simulation