

# Simulation-based procedural training: Trading old habits for safer patient care



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# Financial Disclosures

None

# Overview of bedside procedures

**Annals of Internal Medicine**

ACADEMIA AND CLINIC

## **The Declining Number and Variety of Procedures Done by General Internists: A Resurvey of Members of the American College of Physicians**

Robert S. Wigton, MD, and Patrick Alguire, MD

Who did them?

Are they still doing them?

Who is and why?

What is wrong with the general status quo?

# *“Well, back in my day...”*

- “See one, do one, teach one”
- Apprenticeship model
- Variable teaching and learning
- Competency determination

**To be or not to be a number?**

- Why not continue on this same course?

Then: “Houston,  
we have a problem”



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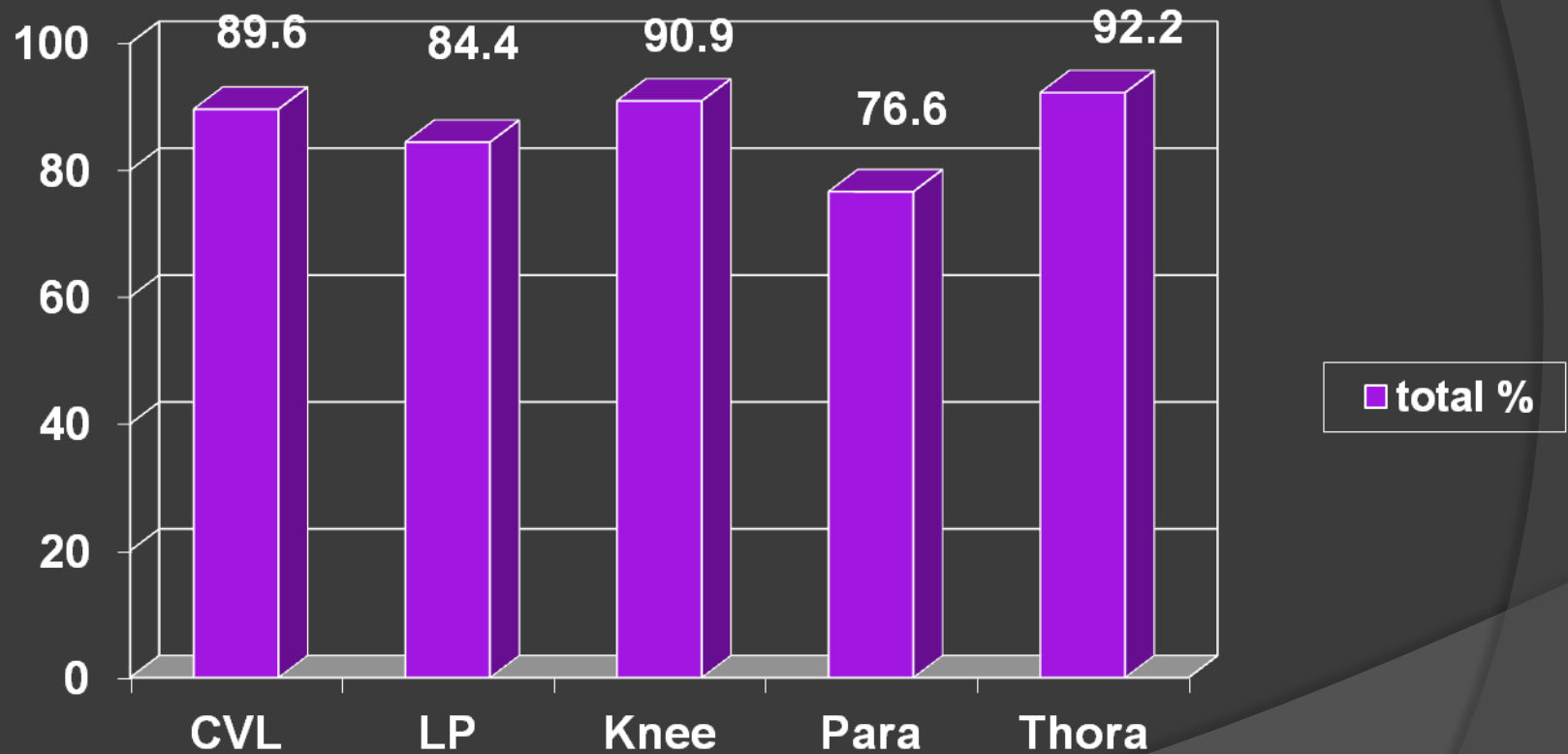
- Training
- Equipment
- Performance
- Anatomic vs ultrasound

# The bright idea

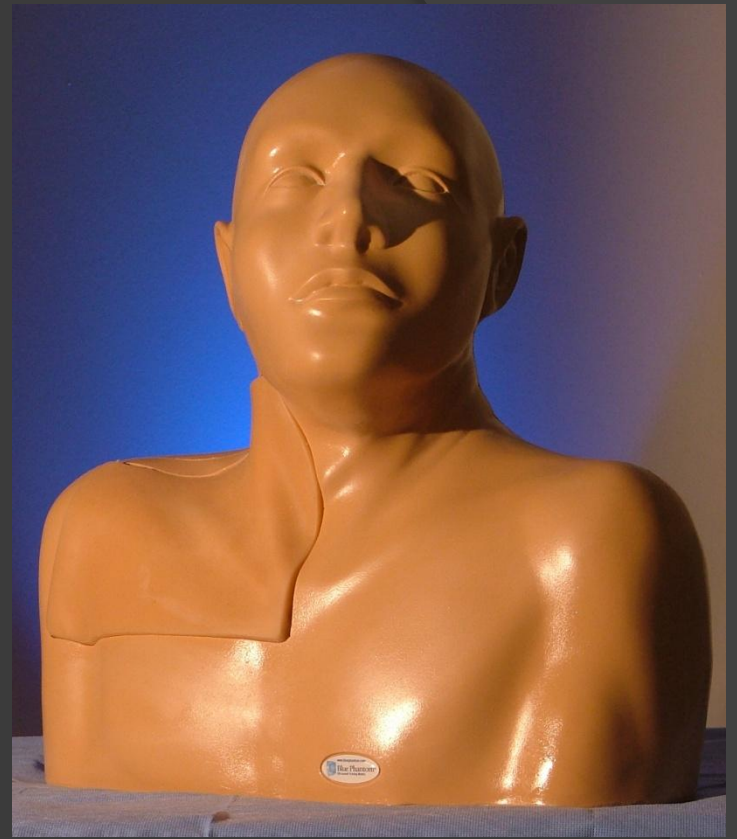


- Leader or follower: are others doing this?
- Uniform curriculum to teach procedures
- ABIM list, applicability during residency
- Models, ultrasound machine: who pays?
- Multi-disciplinary group of volunteer faculty

# Who wants a new approach?









# Procedure service development

- **Goals**
  - Short-term
  - Long-term
- **Logistics**
  - Training
  - Equipment & supplies
  - Image archiving
  - Documentation & billing
- **Funding**
  - Institutional
  - Grants
  - Billing

# Procedure service development

- Training
  - Internal and/or external
  - Supervisor & participant
- Data collection & reporting
  - Baseline
  - HIPAA compliant database
  - Paper v electronic
  - Interim analysis
- Standards & guidelines
  - Pre-procedure: consent, labs
  - Equipment & kits
  - Procedural performance
  - Post-procedure: communication & complications

# Instructional component

- Baseline medical knowledge evaluation
- Video instruction
- Faculty demonstration
- Practice
- Post-intervention knowledge and skill assessment
- Module evaluation

# Experiential learning

- 3 half-days of instruction
- Dedicated 4-week rotation
- Team beeper
- Normal working hours
- Consult info documented
- Triage – fair and equitable distribution
- All info housed in procedural database
- IRB-approved

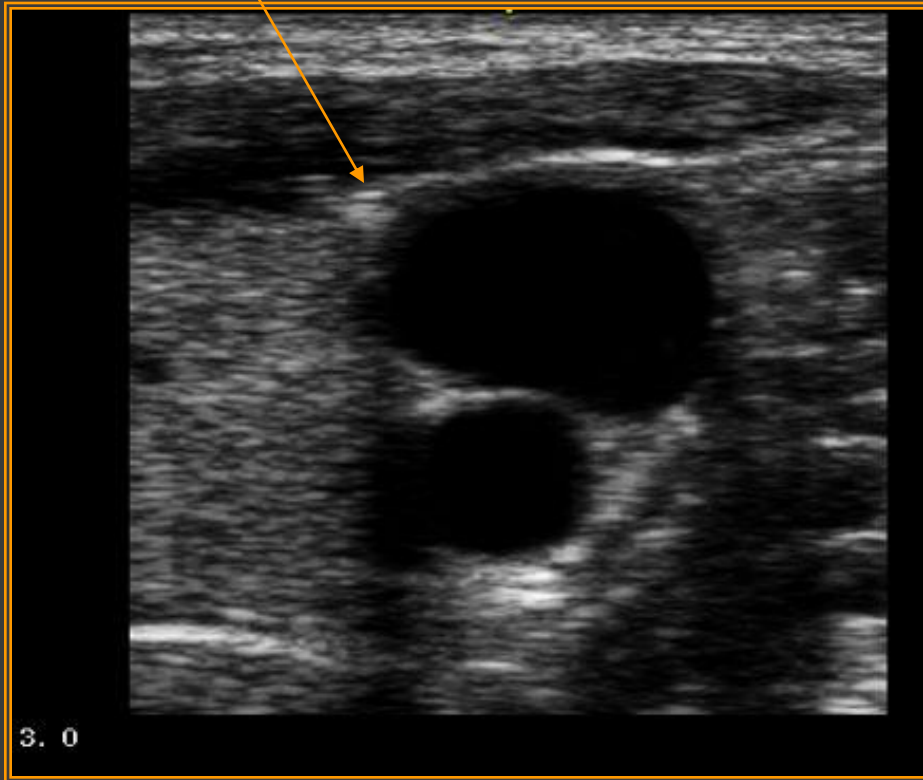
- No location is off limits
- Residents own the procedure
- Informed decision-making process
- Direct supervision by an academic hospitalist:  
*EVERY PROCEDURE, EVERY TIME*
- Close the communication loop
- Procedural documentation

# HISTORICAL IJ INSERTION METHOD

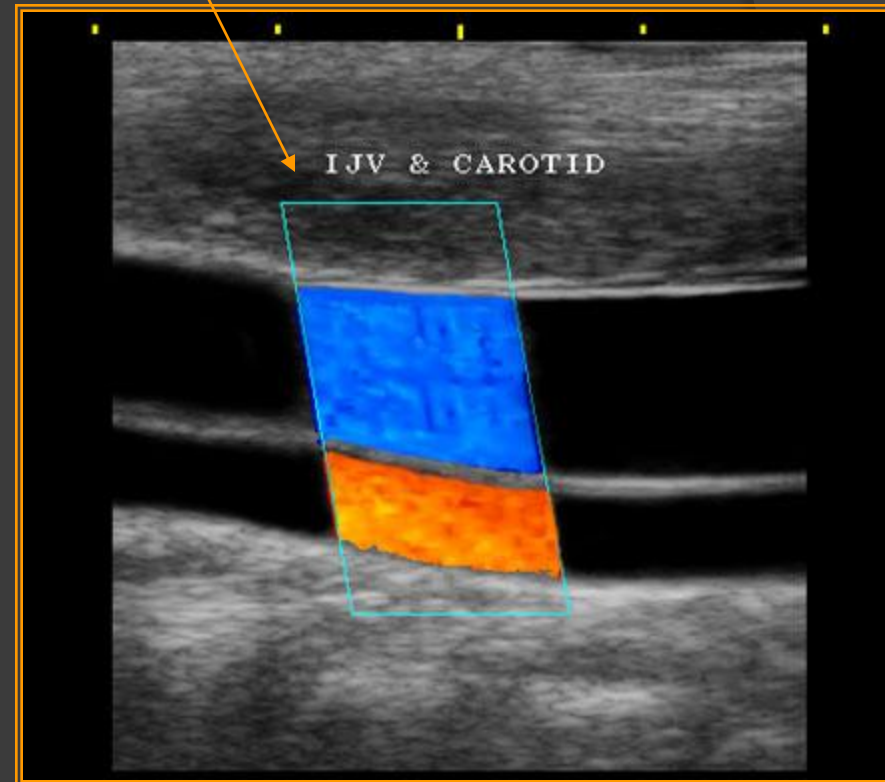


# U/S-GUIDED IJ INSERTION METHOD

Transverse orientation



Longitudinal orientation



# Now



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### Vascular Access Insertion Kit

Reorder CVI4180

#### Contents:

- 1 BOUFFANT
- 1 MASK
- 1 PATIENT/FAMILY EDUCATION SHEET
- 1 CHECKLIST
- 1 STOP LABEL
- 1 ABSORBENT TOWEL
- 1 GOWN
- 1 CSR WRAP
- 1 ChloraPrep<sup>®</sup> 1<sup>®</sup>
- 1 FULL BODY DRAPE
- 15 GAUZE SPONGES
- 1 PROBE COVER KIT
- 1 LIDOCAINE HCl SOLUTION with AMPULE CRACKER<sup>™</sup>
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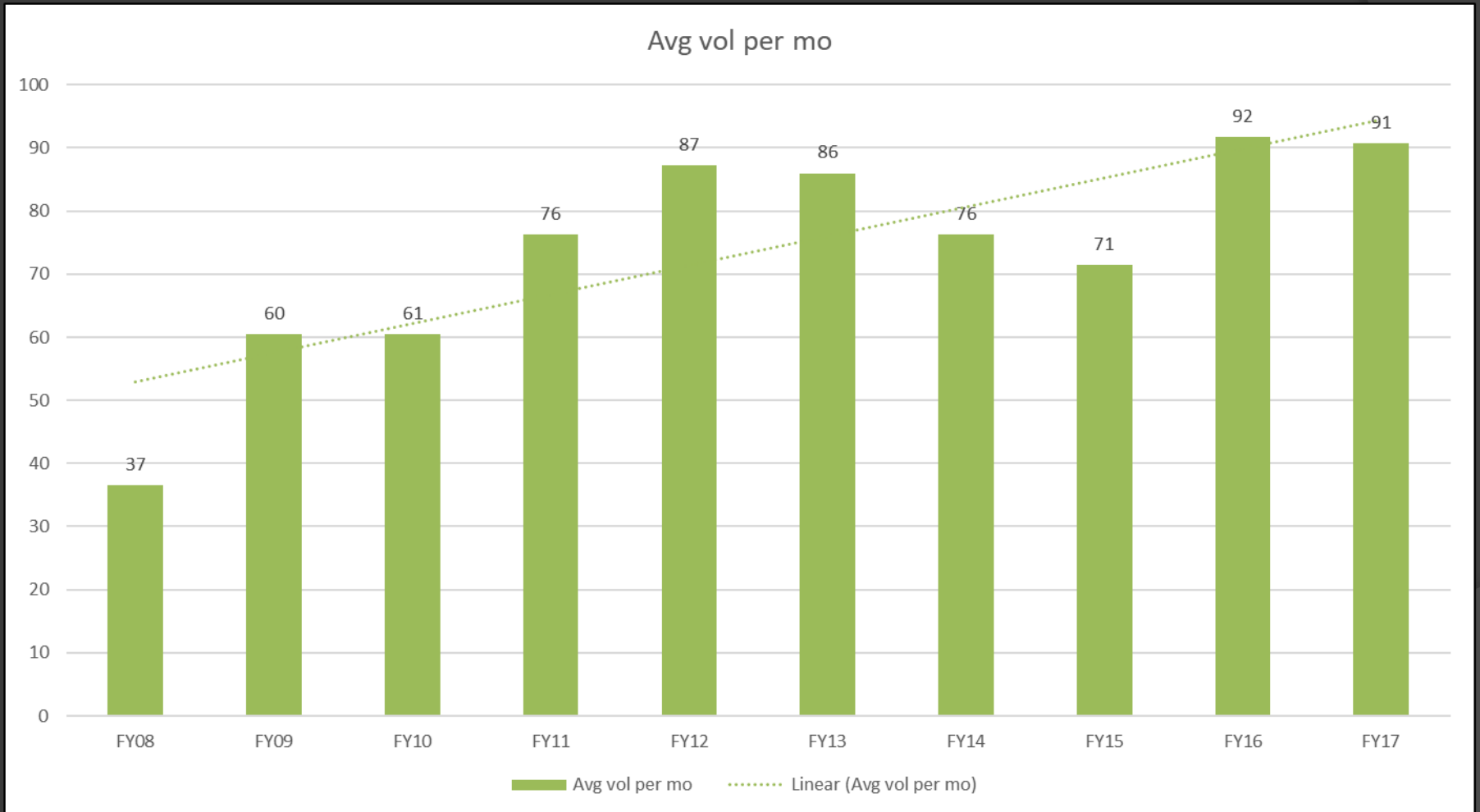
INFORMATION: 800.248.4058

# Impact, 2007-18

- Nearly 600 procedure team participants
  - More than 500 residents + 59 students
- Total number of consults
  - Almost 13,000
- Total number from resident-run medical teams
  - More than 3,900
- Others include OB/GYN, ER, ICU and 60 other services

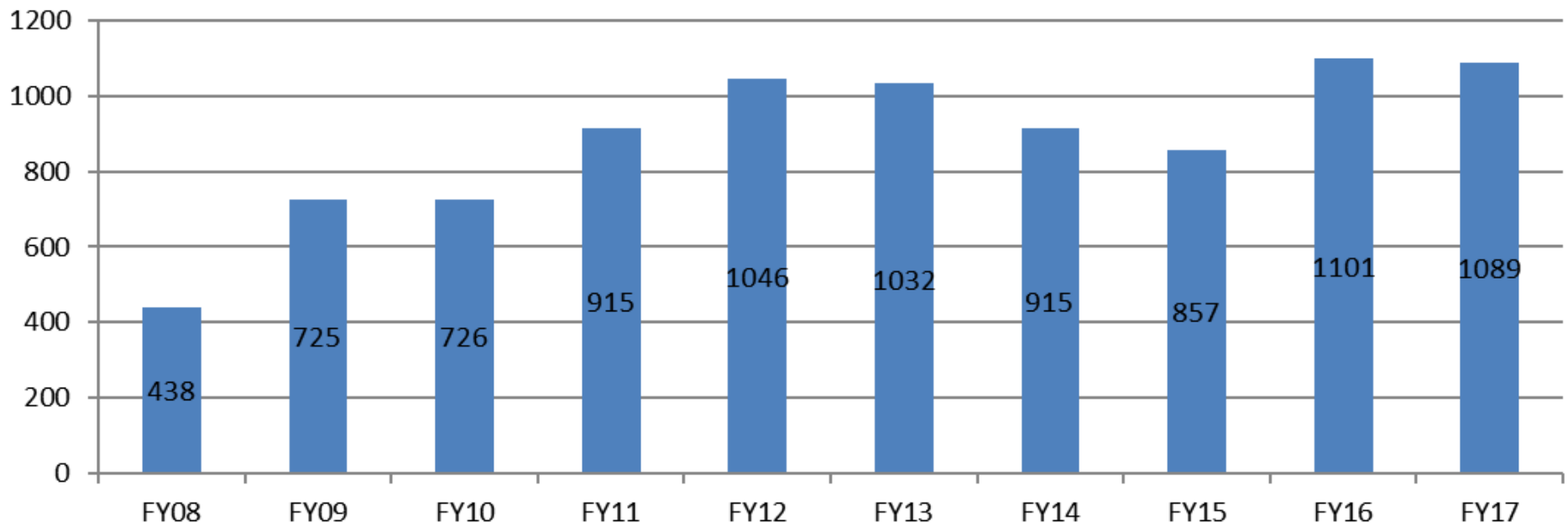
Procedure Totals	Consults (% by procedure)		Attempts (% of Consults Attempted)		Successes (% of Attempts Successful)		% of Consults Completed Successfully
	Paracentesis	4605	37%	3399	74%	3329	98%
CVC	2987	24%	1894	63%	1737	92%	--> 58.2%
Lumbar Puncture	2528	20%	1837	73%	1659	90%	--> 65.6%
Thoracentesis	2174	17%	1267	58%	1202	95%	--> 55.3%
Arthrocentesis	123	1.0%	68	55%	56	82%	--> 45.5%
Arterial Line	19	0.2%	11	58%	11	100%	--> 57.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12436</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8476</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>7994</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>--&gt; 64.3%</b>
			<b>Attempted</b>				<b>% of Attempts</b>
<b>CVC Breakdown:</b>			<b>(% Breakdown)</b>		<b>Completed</b>		<b>completed</b>
Internal Jugular			1152	61%	1055		--> 91.6%
Femoral			628	33%	578		--> 92.0%
Subclavian			111	6%	101		--> 91.0%
External Jugular			3	0.002	3		--> 100.0%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1894</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1737</b>		<b>--&gt; 91.7%</b>

# TOTAL VOLUME PERFORMED



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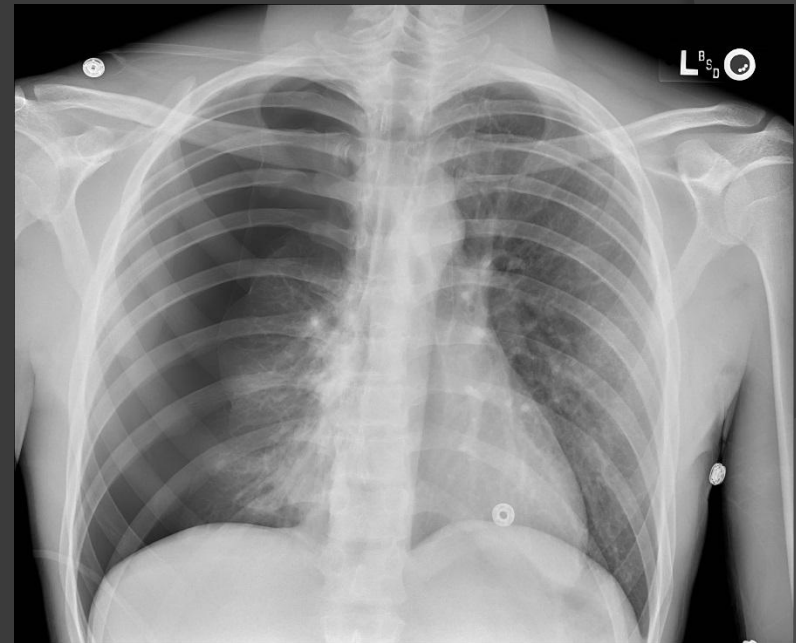
## TOTAL VOLUME





# Thoracentesis – iatrogenic pneumothorax

- 4 – 7 excess days in hospital length of stay
- \$17,000 - \$45,000 in excess cost
- 1% - 14% excess mortality



	<b>Pneumothorax rate, no. (%)</b>	<b>Complicated PNTX rate, no. (%)</b>
Gordon, et al, 2010 meta-analysis (n = 6605)	349 (6.0)	112 (1.7)
Procedure Team, 2007 – 2011 (n = 417)	8 (1.9)	2 (0.05)
<b>JMH total</b> (n = 1515)	82 (5.4)	10 (0.7)
<i>Procedure Team</i> (n=417)	8 (1.9)	2 (0.05)
<i>Non-Proc Team</i> (n = 1098)	74 (6.7)	8 (0.7)

	<b>JMH total PNTX, no. (%); (n = 82)</b>	<b>JMH total non-PNTX, no. (%); (N = 1433)</b>	<b>P value</b>
Male sex	46 (56.1)	846 (59.0)	.60
Caucasian race	56 (70.7)	943 (65.7)	.35
ICU patient location	27 (39.2)	445 (31.1)	.72
Mechanical ventilation	19 (23.2)	300 (20.9)	.63
Loculated effusion	20 (24.4)	286 (20.0)	.33
Experienced operator	4/66 (6.1)	117/1266 (9.2)	.38
Therapeutic thora	70/74 (94.6)	1216/1378 (88.2)	.09
Large needle/cath size	44/59 (74.6)	966/1222 (79.1)	.41
Follow-up thora	33 (40.2)	388 (27.1)	<b>.01</b>

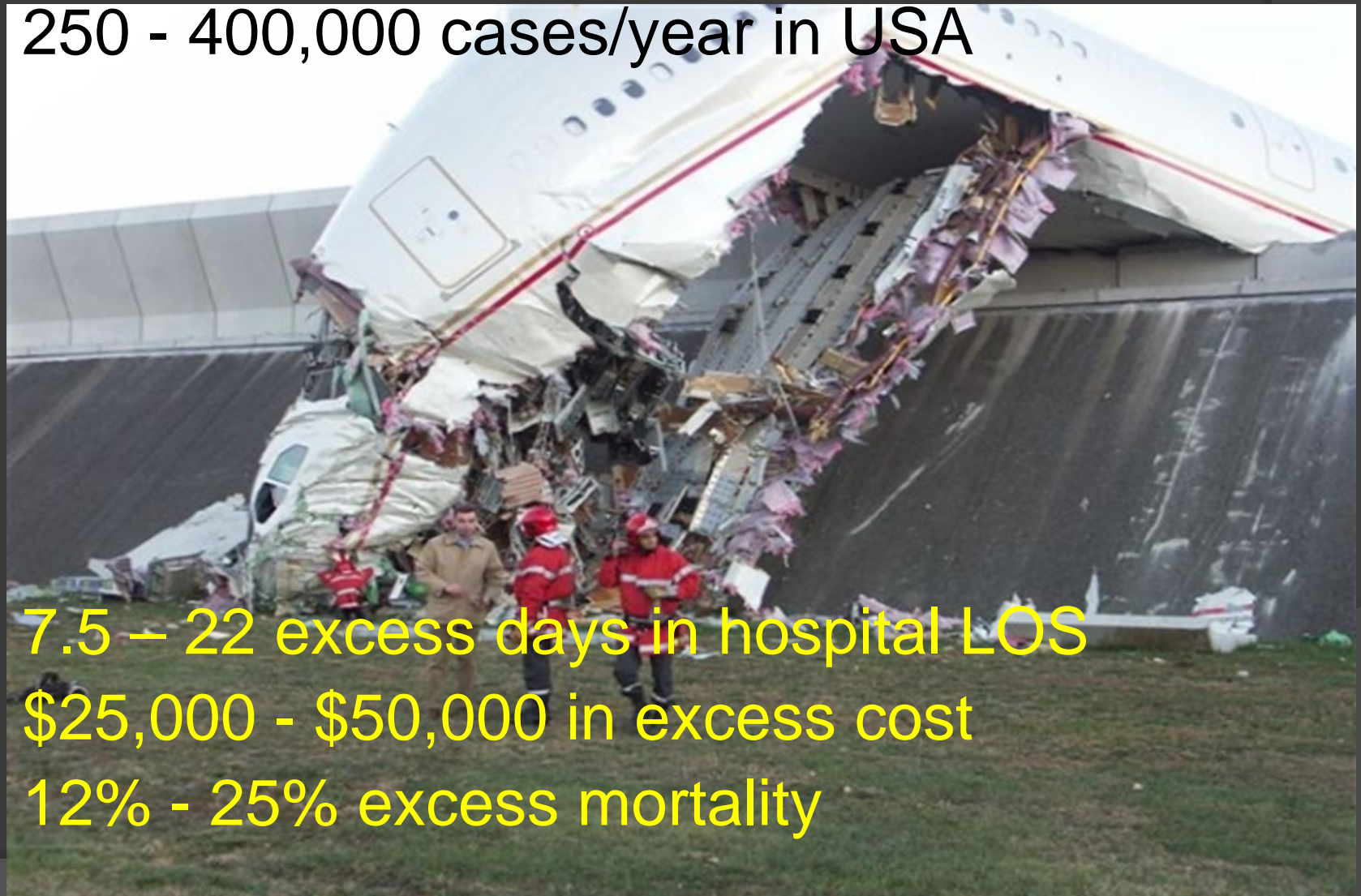
# Fiscal impact

- ◎ Thoracentesis-induced PNTX (\$20K ea.)
  - JMH 07-11, 74/1098 = \$1,480,000
  - PT 07-11, 8/417 = \$160,000

**\$1,320,000 potential reduction**

# Central line-associated bloodstream infection

250 - 400,000 cases/year in USA



7.5 – 22 excess days in hospital LOS

\$25,000 - \$50,000 in excess cost

12% - 25% excess mortality

# EBM to Prevent CLABSI

- ◎ Hand Hygiene: waterless, alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wash hands with soap and water.
- ◎ Insertion site selection: subclavian preferred in adults for CVC.
- ◎ Proper skin preparation with chlorhexidine.
- ◎ Use maximal barrier precautions with full-body sterile drape.
- ◎ Reassess catheter necessity daily: remove CVC as soon as possible.



<b>Characteristic</b>	Values are expressed in mean ± SD, otherwise specified
<b>Patient, n</b>	<b>673</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>54.4 (16.5)</b>
<b>Gender, n (%)</b>	
• Male	<b>406 (60.3)</b>
• Female	<b>267 (39.7)</b>
<b>Length of stay (LOS) (days)</b>	<b>27.1 (35.3)</b>
<b>Catheters, n</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>Site of insertion, n (%)</b>	
• Femoral (Fem)	<b>267 (34.2)</b>
• Jugular (IJ)	<b>476 (60.9)</b>
• Subclavian (SC)	<b>38 (4.9)</b>
<b>Type of Catheter, n (%)</b>	
• Standard CVC	<b>181 (23.2)</b>
• Hemodialysis catheter	<b>600 (76.8)</b>
<b>Location, n (%)</b>	
• ICU	<b>344 (44)</b>
• Non ICU	<b>437 (56)</b>
<b>Catheter-days</b>	<b>6154</b>
<b>Duration of catheterization (days)</b>	
• Overall	<b>7.9 (6.5)</b>
• Fem/IJ/SC	<b>6.5 (5.1)/8.6 (7)/8.4 (7.1)</b>

Characteristics	CLABSI, n	Catheter-days (%)	CLABSI rate	RR (95 % CI)	p
<b>Overall</b>	14	6154	2.28	-	-
<b>Insertion site</b>					
• Femoral	1	1731 (28.1)	0.58	0.14 (0.02-1.04) <sup>a</sup>	0.052
• Jugular	13	4102 (66.7)	3.17		
• Subclavian	0	321 (5.2)	0		
<b>Type of Catheter</b>					
• Standard CVC	0	1470 (23.9)	0	-	0.048
• Hemodialysis	14	4684 (76.1)	2.99		
<b>Location</b>					
• ICU	5	2979 (48.4)	3.02	2.3 (0.77-6.76) <sup>b</sup>	0.20
• Non ICU	9	3175 (51.6)	1.57		

Below cut-off		Above cut-off	
Number of CLABSI	CLABSI rate	Number of CLABSI	CLABSI rate
<b>Cut-off 2 calendar days</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.28</b>
<b>Cut-off 3 calendar days</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.28</b>
<b>Cut-off 4 calendar days</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.95</b>

# Defining competency

- ✓ Minimum post-intervention written test score
- ✓ 100% critical skills checklist score
- ✓ 4 or 5 / 5 self-assessed confidence/capability
- ✓ 5 / 5 faculty assessed confidence/capability

**IMPROVED PATIENT OUTCOMES**

	All Residents		Residents by Group		n	p-value among groups
		Not Competent (N)	Borderline Competent (B)	Competent (C)		
<b>Number (%)</b>	148	55 (37)	40 (27)	53 (36)		
<b><u>Resident Characteristics</u></b>						
<b>Male, No. (%)</b>	73 (49)	25/55 (45)	18/40 (45)	30/53 (57)	148	.42
<b>US medical school, No. (%)</b>	94 (64)	40/55 (73)	23/40 (58)	31/53 (58)	148	.20
<b>PGY2, No. (%)</b>	117 (79)	43/55 (78)	31/40 (78)	43/53 (81)	148	.76
<b><u>Educational Training Scores</u></b>						
<b>Pre-test (out of 10)*</b>	6.7 (0.2)	6.6 (0.3)	6.7 (0.3)	6.8 (0.3)	148	.84
<b>Post-test (out of 10)*</b>	8.7 (0.1)	8.5 (0.2)	8.8 (0.2)	8.8 (0.2)	148	.34
<b>Pre-skill (out of 50)*</b>	43.0 (0.5)	41.8 (0.8)	44.3 (0.9)	43.0 (0.8)	111	.14
<b>Post-skill (out of 50)*</b>	45.3 (0.5)	44.5 (0.7)	45.6 (1.0)	46.1 (0.7)	66	.27
<b>Before training*</b>	7.2 (0.4)	6.2 (0.7)	6.6 (0.8)	8.7 (0.7)	119	.05
<b>Attempted during training*</b>	4.3 (0.2)	3.5 (0.3)	4.1 (0.3)	5.4 (0.3)	148	<.001
<b>Total experience*</b>	11.2 (0.5)	9.4 (0.8)	10.6 (1.0)	13.7 (0.9)	119	.002

\*mean, (SE)

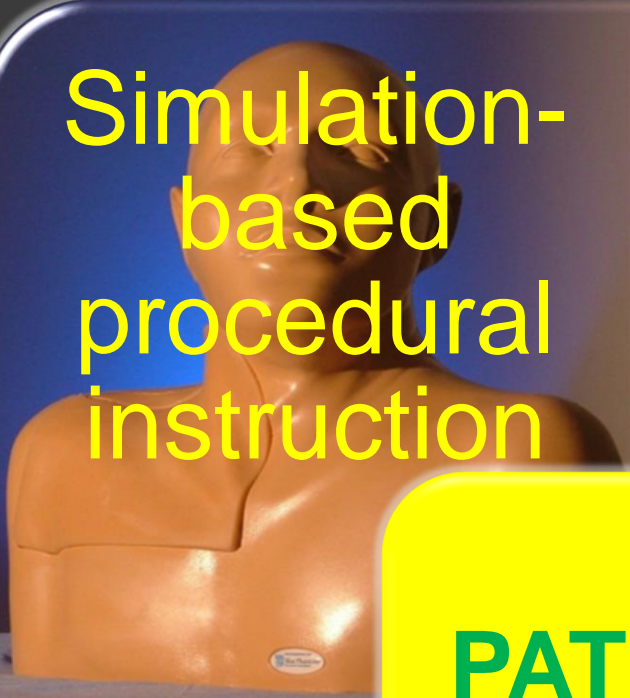
	All Residents		Residents by Group		n	p-value among groups	p-value between groups		
		Not Competent (N)	Borderline Competent (B)	Competent (C)			N vs B	B vs C	N vs C
<b>Number (%)</b>	148	55 (37)	40 (27)	53 (36)					
<b>Completed procedures*</b>	3.8 (0.2)	3.1 (0.3)	3.7 (0.3)	4.8 (0.3)	147	<.001	.14	.009	<.001
<b>Completion rate, % (SE)</b>	93 (1)	91 (2)	96 (2)	93 (2)	147	.30	.12	.40	.46
<b>Multiple-attempt procedures (≥3)*</b>	0.7 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)	147	.04	.01	.12	.29
<b>Multiple-attempt rate, % (SE)</b>	18 (2)	26 (3)	9 (4)	15 (3)	147	.002	.001	.23	.02
<b>Complications*</b>	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	147	.42	.30	.94	.23
<b>Complication rate, % (SE)</b>	6 (1)	10 (2)	6 (2)	3 (2)	147	.08	.19	.45	.03
<b>Successful procedures*</b>	3.2 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	3.2 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	147	<.001	.009	.01	<.001
<b>Composite success rate, % (SE)</b>	76 (2)	65 (3)	84 (4)	80 (4)	147	.001	<.001	.42	.003

\*mean, (SE)

# Pearls and Pitfalls

- Obtain baseline institutional data
- Administrative buy-in
- Task trainers + ultrasound = \$\$\$
- Recruit faculty to train and supervise
- Standardize faculty training and grading
- Start low, go slow
- Collect data
- Interim analysis

Simulation-based procedural instruction



UM-JOH CENTER FOR PATIENT SAFETY  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERIZATION  
PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST

Name	Date		
Training program	Procedure/site		
Training year	Attending		
Task (Chronologic Order)	Not Completely Performed	Completely Performed	Notes (Complete if not done at all or in completely performed)
1) Review patient's chart, history, and imaging			
2) Obtain informed consent			
3) Position patient			
4) Localize/mark needle insertion site			
5) Wash hands			
6) Don necessary protective clothing			
7) Prepare site using chlorhexidine			
8) Drape site using maximal barrier precautions			
9) "Time out", verify patient, procedure and insertion site are correct			
10) Inject anesthetic			
11) Prepare the kit: flush all ports of the catheter			
12) Insert needle			
13) Obtain venous access (perform a. and b.)			
a. Disconnect the syringe, use the introducer to advance the curved end of the guide wire through the needle			
b. Pass the guide wire through the perforated end of the syringe changer			
14) Holding the introducer, advance the needle with or without the syringe changer until the needle is flush with the skin			
15) Make a small puncture in the skin with the needle, and pass the introducer through the puncture			
16) Withdraw the needle, leaving the introducer in place			
17) Remove the guide wire			
18) Check for blood return in all ports. Flush the ports. Place caps on the ports			
19) Secure the catheter in place			
20) Clean the area and apply Isoquik® and sterile dressing			
21) Throat room change			

Assessment of Performance:

Faculty assessment of confidence:	1-5
1-2 assess if an further supervision needed	
Faculty assessment of competence:	1-5

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Critical skills checklist

PATIENT SAFETY

Bedside ultrasound



Direct attending supervision





# THANK YOU

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