

Program Preparation Checklist

- □ The school has created a framework that provides adequate resources (fiscal, human, and material) to support the simulation.
- □ Policies and procedures are in place to ensure quality-consistent simulation experiences for the students.
- □ The simulation program has an adequate number of dedicated trained simulation faculty members to support the learners in simulation-based experiences.
- □ The program has job descriptions for simulation faculty members/facilitators.
- □ The program has a plan for orienting simulation faculty members to their roles.
- $\hfill\square$ The program uses a needs assessment to determine what scenarios to use.
- □ The simulation program provides subject-matter expertise for each scenario debriefing.
- □ The program and faculty members incorporate the INACSL *Standards of Best Practice: Simulation.*
- □ The program has appropriate designated physical space for education, storage, and debriefing.
- □ The faculty members have a process for identifying what equipment or relevant technologies are needed for meeting program objectives.
- □ The program has adequate equipment and supplies to create a realistic patient care environment.
- □ The faculty use evaluative feedback for quality improvement of the simulation program.
- □ The administration has a long-range plan for anticipated use of simulation in the forthcoming years.

References and Resources

- Berndt, J. (2014). Patient safety and simulation in prelicensure nursing education: An integrative review. *Teaching and Learning in Nursing*, 9(1), 16–22. Retrieved from www.jtln.org/article/S1557-3087(13)00101-7/abstract
- Fisher, D., & King, L. (2013). An integrative literature review on preparing nursing students through simulation to recognize and respond to the deteriorating patient. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 69(1), 2375–2388. doi:10.1111/jan.12174
- Foronda, C., Liu, S., & Bauman, E. B. (2013). Evaluation of simulation in undergraduate nurse education: An integrative review. *Clinical Simulation in Nursing*, 9(10), e409–e416. Retrieved from www.nursingsimulation.org/article/S1876-1399(12)00357-X/abstract
- Gaba, D. (2004). The future vision of simulation in health care. *Quality and Safety in Simulation, 13*(suppl 1), i2–i10. Retrieved from www. ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15465951
- Hayden, J. K., Smiley, R. A., Alexander, M., Kardong-Edgren, S., & Jeffries, P. R. (2014). The NCSBN National Simulation Study: A longitudinal, randomized controlled study replacing clinical hours with simulation in prelicensure nursing education. *Journal of Nursing Regulation*, 5(2), S1–S64. Retrieved from www.journalnursingregulation.com/article/S2155-8256(15)30062-4/abstract

Lapkin, S., Levett-Jones, T., Bellchambers, H., & Fernandez, R. (2010). Effectiveness of patient simulation manikins in teaching clinical rea