

Pilot High -Fidelity Simulation for Pediatric Rheumatology Learners

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Background

- ACGME core competencies for pediatric residency training include medical knowledge, patient care, and interpersonal communication skills.
- Pediatric rheumatology is not a required rotation for residents, so exposure is limited and varied.
- Pediatric rheumatology attendings identified key rare disease states unlikely to be clinically encountered during a short resident rotation.

Objectives

We designed a simulation module to expose pediatric learners to rare rheumatologic diseases with clinically distinct, recognizable presentation patterns.

- 1) Recognize juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM)
- 2) Recognize macrophage activation syndrome (MAS)
- 3) Gain confidence in communicating a consult to rheumatology.

Setting

Where? Pediatric Simulation Center at COA
Who? Final year medical students and residents participating in their pediatric rheumatology clinical rotation

Description

- Collaborated on creation of modules and piloted with the Simulation Center.
- Crafted a narrative for both JDM and MAS, with associated physical exam findings, vitals changes, and lab trends for learners to access
- Created scripts for associated actors
- Participants completed a pre- and post-test and participated in a debrief led by a Pediatric Rheumatologist

Table 1: Pre- and Post-Simulation Multiple Choice Scores by Topic

Topic	Pre-Simulation, N=25 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	Post-Simulation, N=16 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	p-value
Juvenile Dermatomyositis	65.3 (29.1)	84.4 (23.9)	<0.05
Macrophage Activation Syndrome	50 (50.8)	68.8 (47.9)	0.12
<i>One sided t-test, assuming equal variance</i>			

Table 2: Pre- and Post-Simulation Confidence Ratings by Topic

Confidence Categories	Pre-Simulation, N=25 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	Post-Simulation, N=16 <i>Mean (SD)</i>	p-value
Diagnostic suspicion of JDM	2.78 (1.07)	3.8 (0.74)	<0.005
Diagnostic suspicion of MAS	2.88 (1.28)	3.9 (0.83)	<0.005
Subspecialist Consultation	3.45 (0.87)	4.3 (0.48)	<0.005
All (100%) post-simulation survey respondents found the simulation module to be a helpful learning activity for the rotation			



Image 1: Simulation Mannequin Displaying Petechial Rash

Take Home Point

In light of pediatric rheumatology workforce challenges and large numbers of unnecessary referrals, simulation offers a promising method to increase access to pediatric rheumatology learning during medical school and residency training.

Evaluation

- Pre- and Post-module assessments distributed in multiple choice format
- Data analysis via descriptive statistics and one-sided t-tests assuming equal variance
- Learner confidence in diagnostic recognition and in subspecialist consultation was measured using a 5-point Likert scale.
- 100% of learners surveyed reported that the simulation module was a helpful learning activity for the rotation.

Lessons Learned

High-fidelity simulation in pediatric rheumatology is a promising educational method.

This module demonstrates knowledge retention and increased learner confidence in important core competencies.

Outlook

The long-term goal of this work is to design additional sessions into a modular curriculum for utilization by any training program with access to a simulation center.

This educational method has the potential to lead to improvements in disease recognition and timely referrals to a pediatric rheumatologist with the tools to alter the trajectory of the patient's disease process.

References

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