

The Effect of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation Simulation Training on Emergency Department Nurses' Self-Efficacy: An Interventional Study

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Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to examine the impact of the high-fidelity Resuscitation Simulation Training (RST) program on the nurse's self-efficacy.

Methods: A one-group pretest-posttest, quasi-experiment, design was used. A total of 62 nurses enrolled the RST. Self-efficacy was assessed in both pretest and posttest phases using the Resuscitation Self-Efficacy Scale (RSES). Changes occurred in self-efficacy after conducting the study program and the potential influence of demographic characteristics were examined using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Self-efficacy has significantly improved after the RST considering all self-efficacy dimensions; Recognition, Debriefing and recording, Responding and rescuing, and Reporting ($P < 0.05$). This was also consistent with RSES assessment by the course instructors ($t = -1.5$, $p = 0.11$). A moderate positive correlation was found between the RSES and the ACLS posttest written exam ($r = 0.303$, $p = 0.017$). While minimal influence of demographic characteristic was reported, nurses who had never been involved in resuscitation in the past had shown a significant improvement in their self-efficacy after the RSE.

Conclusion: The utilization of high-fidelity simulation training can improve nurse's self-efficacy regardless personal characteristics or experience.

Keywords: Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support training, Emergency nurse, Self-Efficacy, Simulation training, Resuscitation simulation training.