## Sanity Template for ICP scenario 1: Suspected Uncomplicated Novel COVID-19 Infection (ARI)

Field	Text
Title	ICP: Suspected Uncomplicated Novel COVID-19 Infection (ARI)
Subtitle	Standard Precautions and Triage
Publishing Organization	Laerdal Medical
Overview tab	
Simulation Type	Simulator based
Simulation time	15 minutes
Debriefing time	25-30 minutes
Level	Advanced
Patient Type	Adult
Target groups	Health Care Providers in Emergency Department
Summary	This scenario presents a 55-years-old male presenting in the emergency room with fever, coughing and generally feeling unwell. He returned from travel in an endemic area for COVID-19 1 week ago. Front desk has prioritized him to immediate examination and isolation. The participants are expected to prepare equipment, don PPE, assess patient and triage to home quarantine, educate patient, communicate effectively with interprofessional team, escalate standard precautions for all patients and safely dispose of equipment and PPE.
Learning objectives	<ul> <li>Recognize the suspected patients early and rapidly</li> <li>Apply appropriate source control</li> <li>Apply routine Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) for all patients</li> <li>Collaborate and communicate with the health care facility's IPC infrastructure</li> <li>Apply standard precautions according to presumed diagnosis at all times</li> <li>Perform a primary assessment of a patient with suspected acute respiratory infection</li> <li>Distinguish between severe acute respiratory infection and acute respiratory infection</li> <li>Obtain specimen for laboratory test according to safety procedures</li> <li>Triage the patient according to the general principles for patients with suspected COVID-19 infection</li> <li>Obtain patient history on personal and work relations</li> <li>Advice patient on home quarantine</li> <li>Coordinate safe patient transfer</li> <li>Doff PPE according to procedure</li> </ul>
Educational information	NA
Further readings	Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected. Interim Guidance, World Health Organization 25 January 2020, WHO/2019-nCoV/IPC/v2020.2

Scenario image	Pending
Scenario Video	NA
Why use this scenario?	This scenario addresses key interventions for the preparation, identification, treatment and triage of the patient with uncomplicated acute respiratory infection (ARI) due to novel COVID-19 disease. The scenario is designed to train and test health care providers at the emergency department in standard precautions and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) according to WHO Interim guidelines 25 January 2020 on IPC for the 2019-nCoV virus.
Prepare tab	
Location	Emergency Department
Participants	1-2 health care providers
Equipment list	<ul> <li>Medical Supplies</li> <li>SpO2 probe</li> <li>Stethoscope</li> <li>Blood pressure cuff</li> <li>ECG electrode cables</li> <li>Thermometer</li> <li>IV line</li> <li>Oxygen delivery devices including minimum nasal cannula and bag mask</li> <li>Oxygen supply source</li> <li>Saline lock</li> <li>Universal precautions equipment</li> <li>Specimen collection kits</li> <li>ABHR - Alcohol base hand rub</li> <li>Medical face masks (N95 mask with respirator)</li> <li>Standard precautions equipment including long-sleeved, disposable gown, goggles or face shield and non-sterile gloves</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Props</li> <li>Patient clothing and shoes appropriate for 55-years-old</li> <li>Local IPC check list and procedures</li> </ul>
Preparation and setup	<ul> <li>Place the simulator sitting on the examination table</li> <li>Dress the simulator in clothing and shoes suitable for a 55-years-old man</li> <li>Apply a N95 mask to the simulator's face</li> <li>Apply moisture on forehead to simulate sweating</li> </ul>
Role Information	NA
Patient chart	NA
Training Devices	SimMan 3G family, SimMan ALS, ALS SimMan, Nursing Anne, Nursing Anne Simulator, Nursing Kelly, MegaCode Kelly advanced, Resusci Anne Simulator
Simulation devices	Lleap, SimPad
Simulation mode	Automatic mode
Additional Simulation	Patient Monitor, SpO <sub>2</sub>
Equipment	

Learner Brief	Emergency Department
	Time: 21:03
	A 55-years-old man has presented unannounced in the emergency room.
	He is coughing and is generally feeling unwell. He has told that he returned
	from a vacation in a endemic COVID-19 area 1 week ago. Front desk
	personnel have offered him a N95 mask and placed him in examination
	room 2. Please, don PPE and go assess this patient.
Patient Picture	NA
Patient Data	Name: William Jones
	Gender: Male
	Age: 55 years
	Weight: 89 kg
	Height: 181 cm
	Allergies: No known
	Immunizations: None
Start vital signs	Heart Rhythm: Sinus
	Heart rate: 105/min
	Blood pressure: 150/83 mmHg
	Respiration rate: 15/min
	SpO2: 98%
	PetCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg): NA
	Temperature: 39 °C
	Capillary refill time: 2 seconds
Medical history	Past Medical History
,	Appendicitis 10 years ago; otherwise healthy
	Resent Medical History
	Returned home from vacation in COVID-19 endemic area on week ago.
	Started feeling ill yesterday with headache, feeling of exhaustion and
	coughing.
	Social History
	Software-developer in private company; married, has a 20-year-old son,
	who is not living at home, studying out of town.
Clinical Findings	- Coughing
	- Sweating
	- Malaise
Diagnostics	NA
Provider's orders	NA
Expected interventions	Assemble and prepare equipment
	<ul> <li>Assure standard precautions</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Don PPE according to procedure and IPC guidelines for acute</li> </ul>
	respiratory infections (ARI)
	Identify patient
	Perform primary survey
	Collect specimen sample
	Safely contain specimen for transport
	Contact laboratory personnel

	Triage to home quarantine
	<ul> <li>Educate patient on home quarantine and personal IPC</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Communicate effectively with interprofessional team</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Escalate standard precautions for all patients</li> </ul>
	Safely dispose of equipment
	Doff PPE according to procedure
Assessment Instruments	This scenario contains scoring that enables a summative assessment of the
	participants. The scoring is based on all key events which can be logged
	during simulation and is presented at the end of the debriefing log after
	simulation is ended. The scoring is presented as a sum of logged events
	compared to the maximum score.
	The scoring is based on the below key events:
	Wash hands = 1
	Don all PPE = $1$
	Check that all equipment is ready for use = 1
	Identify patient = 1
	Obtain patient history = 1
	Assess breathing = 1
	Obtain all vital signs = 1
	Obtain oxygen saturation = 1
	Auscultate lungs = 1
	Call front desk on IPC procedure = 1
	Verbalize escalation of standard precautions for all patients = 1
	Collect specimen from throat = 1
	Place specimen sample bottle in safety bag = 1
	Contact laboratory = 1
	Arrange personal pick-up of safety bag = 1
	Inform patient on pending test result = 1
	Perform relevant documentation = 1
	Triage patient to home quarantine = 1
	Educate on home quarantine = 1
	Educate on hygiene = 1
	Education on close contact = 1
	Obtain history on recent patient relations = 1
	Arrange safe home transport = 1
	Contact ED manager = 1
	•
	Contact IPC coordinator = 1
	Dispose of single-use equipment = 1
	Order disinfection of examination room = 1
	Doff PPE = 1
	Ensure safe disposal of PPE = 1
	Disinfect hands = 1
	Total max score = 30
Operator Information	Information on Scoring
	Information on Scoring
	This scenario contains scoring that enables a simple summative test of the
	participants. After the simulation is ended, a total score for each correct
	intervention which has been logged, is displayed in the debriefing

	overview. It is therefore of upmost importance to log all interventions when done correctly to give an accurate end score of the performance. If using this scenario for training only, the instructor can ignore total score in the debriefing.
Scenario Progression Image Scenario Progression Image Title Scenario Progression Image	Information on Logging PPEThis simulation is a team training session. All participants are required to apply adequate PPE. If one of the participants fails to apply one of the required PPE equipment items, this item should not be logged even though the rest of the participants apply the PPE equipment item. It is a basic assumption that the team helps and ensures that all participants have don correct PPE after procedure.NANANA
Description	
Scenario Progression Attachment	NA
Debrief tab	
Guided reflection	These guided reflection questions are organized by the gather-analyze-
questions	summarize (GAS) method. The questions are presented to suggest topics that may inspire the debriefing conversation.
	<ul> <li>Gather Information</li> <li>What are your reactions to this simulation? What are your other initial reactions?</li> <li>Would one of you describe the events from your perspective?</li> <li>From your perspective, what were the main issues you had to deal with?</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Analyze</li> <li>Describe the general principles of IPC when caring for patients with ARI. How did you apply these principles?</li> <li>Describe the characteristics of vital signs for respiratory virus infections. Which characteristics was applicable in this case?</li> <li>Which syndromes requires hospitalization? How did these syndromes affect your decision making for this patient?</li> <li>How did you apply specific measures in a hospital when caring for patients with ARI with pandemic or epidemic potential?</li> <li>When should you verbalize an escalation in safety precautions? Describe your reasoning for your actions in this case.</li> <li>Which diagnostic samples did you decide to collect for this patient?</li> <li>How was your cooperation within the team and with the patient?</li> <li>Describe the patient education you performed on standard precautions for this patient. What was your reasoning for this?</li> </ul>

Attachment         Case considerations       The health care providers are expected to recognize suspected COVID-19 patients early and apply appropriate source control and diagnostic procedures. They should apply routine IPC (i.e. standard precautions) for all patients. Moreover, it is always of outmost importance to apply standard precautions including but not restricted to: <ul> <li>Hand hygiene</li> <li>Respiratory hygiene</li> <li>PPE according to the risk</li> <li>Safe handling, cleaning and disinfection of patient care equipment</li> <li>Environmental cleaning</li> <li>Safe handling and cleaning of soiled linen</li> <li>Waste management</li> </ul> <li>Considerations should also be directed at home quarantine and triage principles with description of general principles of managing the critically ill patient with acute respiratory infection (ARI). In this case, participants should recognize the patient with uncomplicated influenza-like illness (ARI) that cang ohome in contrary to patients with SARI that need emergent care and hospitalization (including ICU admission).</li> <li>Case considerations image</li> <li>NA</li> <li>Case considerations image</li> <li>NA</li> <li>Attachment</li> <li>Files and attachments</li> <li>Publication Details</li> <li>Version number</li> <li>1.0</li> <li>Publication date</li> <li>Target 17/3 2020</li> <li>Release note</li> <li>NA</li>	Guided reflection	<ul> <li>Which interprofessional communication did you perform? Discuss the importance of communication with other departments in this case.</li> <li>How did you ensure safety precautions before leaving the examination room?</li> <li>Summarize         <ul> <li>What are the key points from this simulation?</li> <li>What would you like to do differently next time in a similar situation?</li> <li>What are your main take-home messages?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
patients early and apply appropriate source control and diagnostic procedures. They should apply routine IPC (i.e. standard precautions) for all patients. Moreover, it is always of outmost importance to apply standard precautions including but not restricted to: 	Attachment	
Case considerations image DescriptionsNACase considerations AttachmentNAFiles and attachmentsNAPublication DetailsVersion numberVersion number1.0Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA	Case considerations	patients early and apply appropriate source control and diagnostic procedures. They should apply routine IPC (i.e. standard precautions) for all patients. Moreover, it is always of outmost importance to apply standard precautions including but not restricted to: • Hand hygiene • Respiratory hygiene • PPE according to the risk • Safe injection practices, sharps management and injury prevention • Safe handling, cleaning and disinfection of patient care equipment • Environmental cleaning • Safe handling and cleaning of soiled linen • Waste management Considerations should also be directed at home quarantine and triage principles with description of general principles of managing the critically ill patient with acute respiratory infection (ARI). In this case, participants should recognize the patient with uncomplicated influenza-like illness (ARI) that can go home in contrary to patients with SARI that need emergent
Case considerations image DescriptionsNACase considerations AttachmentNAFiles and attachmentsNAPublication DetailsVersion numberVersion number1.0Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA	Case considerations image	
AttachmentFiles and attachmentsPublication DetailsVersion number1.0Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA	Case considerations image	
Publication DetailsVersion number1.0Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA	Attachment	NA
Version number1.0Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA		
Publication dateTarget 17/3 2020Release noteNACo-developer OneNACo-developer TwoNA		
Release note     NA       Co-developer One     NA       Co-developer Two     NA		
Co-developer One     NA       Co-developer Two     NA		
Co-developer Two NA		
Legal Notice NA	•	
	Legal Notice	
Credits     NA       Scenario Settings		NA

Training disciplines	x Community Health and Public Safety
	EMS /Prehospital
	x Interdisciplinary
	x Medical
	Military
	x Nursing
	□ Nursing Aids
	Occupational Therapy
	□ Phelbotomy
	□ Pharmacy
	x Physician Assistant
	□ Radiology Technician
	Respiratory Therapy
Education level	x Undergraduate
	x Postgraduate
Medical specialities	□ Allergy and immunology
	□ Anesthesiology
	□ Cardiology
	□ Critical Care Medicine
	Dermatology
	x Emergency Medicine
	□ Endocrinology
	□ Family Medicine
	□ Gastroenterology
	Griatrics
	□ Hospital Medicine
	x Infectious diseases
	Internal medicine
	Nephrology
	Obstetrics and Gynecology
	□ Ophthalmology
	□ Orthopedics
	□ Otolaryngology
	Palliative care
	Pediatrics
	Pharmacology
	Psychiatry
	x Pulmonology
	Radiology
	Rehabilitation Medicine
	Rheumatology
	□ Surgery

	Vascular surgery
Nursing specialities	Ambulatory care nursing
	Advanced practice nursing
	Burn nursing
	Cardiac nursing
	Diabetes nursing
	Medical case management
	Community health nursing
	□ Critical care nursing
	x Emergency nursing
	□ Gastroenterology nursing
	Geriatric nursing
	Home health nursing
	Hospice and palliative care nursing
	Hyperbaric nursing
	Immunology and allergy nursing
	Intravenous therapy nursing
	x Infection control nursing
	x Infectious disease nursing
	Maternal-child nursing
	Medical-surgical nursing
	Military and uniformed services nursing
	Neonatal nursing
	Neurosurgical nursing
	Nephrology nursing
	Nurse midwifery
	Obstetrical nursing
	Oncology nursing
	Orthopaedic nursing
	Ostomy nursing
	Pediatric nursing
	Perianesthesia nursing
	Perioperative nursing
	Psychiatric nursing
	x Pulmonary nursing
	Radiology nursing
	Rehabilitation nursing
	Renal nursing
	□ Sub-acute nursing
	□ Substance abuse nursing
	□ Surgical nursing
	Urology nursing
	□ Vascular access
	Wound care
Nursing courses	Child & adolescent health

	Community and family health nursing
	Fundamentals of nursing
	Gerontology
	Health assessment
	Leadership
	Maternal-neonatal health
	x Medical-surgical nursing
	Pathophysiology
	Pharmacology
	Psychiatric and mental health
Body systems	
	Endocrine
	Hematopoietic
	Immune/lymphatic
	Integumentary
	Muscular
	Renal/Urinary
	Reproductive
	X Respiratory
	Skeletal
Assessment type	x Formative
(summative/formative)	x Summative
Free for public use	YES