

Virtual/Augmented Reality for Health Professions Education Symposium

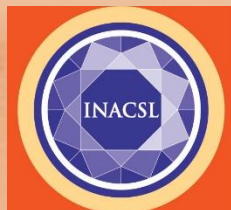
Michelle Aebersold, PhD, RN, CHSE, FAAN – Clinical Associate Professor, University of Michigan School of Nursing

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Cynthia Foronda, PhD, RN, CNE, CHSE, ANEF – Associate Professor of Clinical, University of Miami

Jone Tiffany, DNP, RN, CNE, CHSE, ANEF – Professor of Nursing, Bethel University

Margaret Verkuyl, NP-PHC MN – Nursing Professor, Centennial College



2019 INACSL CONFERENCE

June 19-22, 2019

JW Marriott Desert Ridge Resort & Spa, Phoenix, AZ





ANCC

Continuing Nursing Education



International Nursing Association for Clinical Simulation & Learning is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation

DISCLOSURES



- **Conflict of Interest**

- Michelle Aebersold, Associate Editor for Clinical Simulation in Nursing
 - Salam Daher, reports no conflict of interest
 - Cynthia Foronda, Nursing Education Consultant for Wolters Kluwer, Macy Foundation Faculty Scholar
 - Jone Tiffany – Nursing Education Consultant for Wolters Kluwer
 - Margaret Verkuyl, reports no conflict of interest
-
- Mindi Anderson (INACSL Conference Administrator) reports no conflict of interest
 - Erin Killingsworth (INACSL Lead Nurse Planner) reports no conflict of interest

- **Successful Completion**

- Attend 100% of session
- Complete session evaluation in app

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Upon completion of this educational activity, participants will be able to:

1. Define terms associated with virtual and augmented reality simulation technologies in nursing and health professions education.
2. Describe two-three examples of virtual and augmented reality simulation technologies available for nursing and health professions education.
3. Identify available resources to assist in the use, design, and/or evaluation of the various virtual and augmented reality simulation technologies existing for nursing and health professions education.
4. Summarize the literature associated with existing virtual and augmented reality simulation technologies.
5. Provide at least one example of how to integrate a virtual and an augmented reality simulation technology into their program.
6. Identify debriefing strategies following a simulation-based experience using virtual and augmented reality simulation technologies.
7. Discuss approaches that incorporate virtual and/or augmented reality simulation technologies into traditional on campus vs. distance-based educational programs.

Kahoot.it



UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
SCHOOL of NURSING
& HEALTH STUDIES



[Click here](#)



Introductions

Who Are You?



GO TO **WWW.MENTI.COM** AND USE THE CODE **14 13 68**



Schedule

- 0800-0820:** Introductions
 - 0820-0830:** Overview of the day
 - 0840-0915** History
 - 0915-0945:** Systematic review
 - 0945-1000:** Examples
 - 1000-1015:** Break
 - 1015-1045:** Examples
 - 1045-1215:** Process
 - 1215-1300:** Lunch
 - 1300-1400:** Experience VR / AR
 - 1400-1500:** Art of Serious Games Design
-

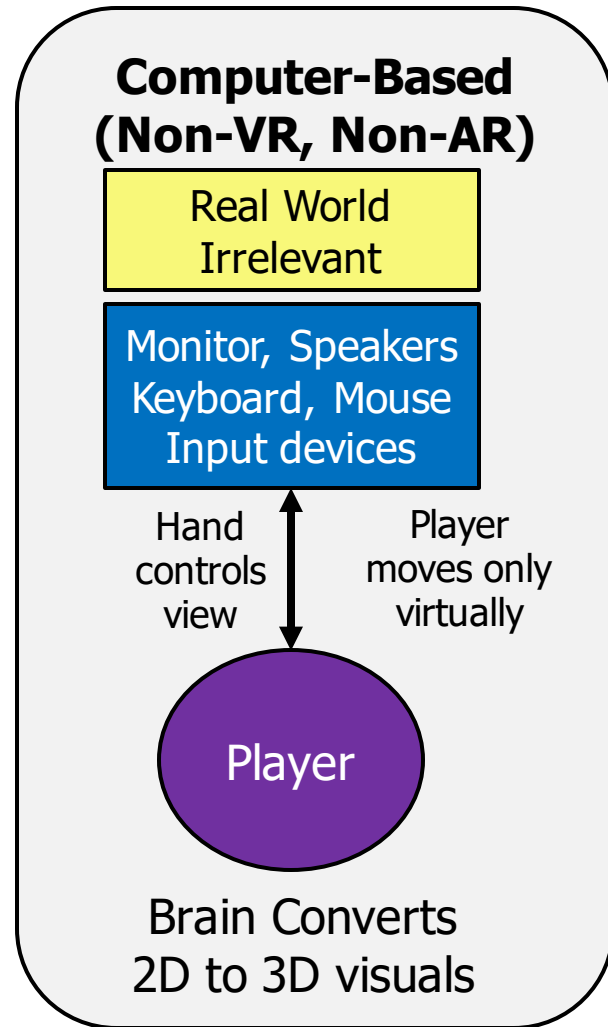


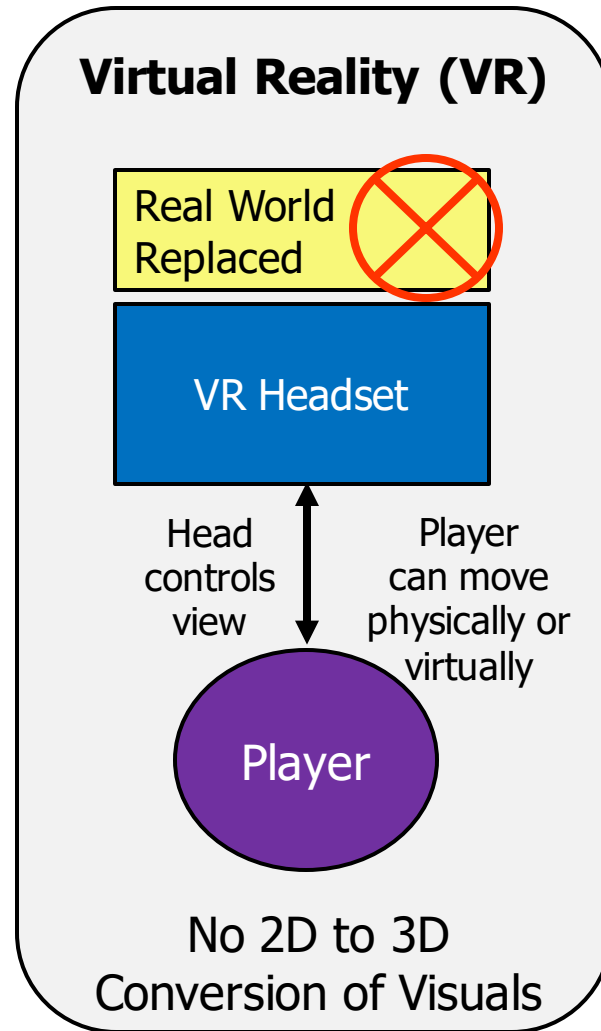
History and Background



Reality-Virtuality Spectrum









Augmented Reality (AR)

Real World
Part of Simulation

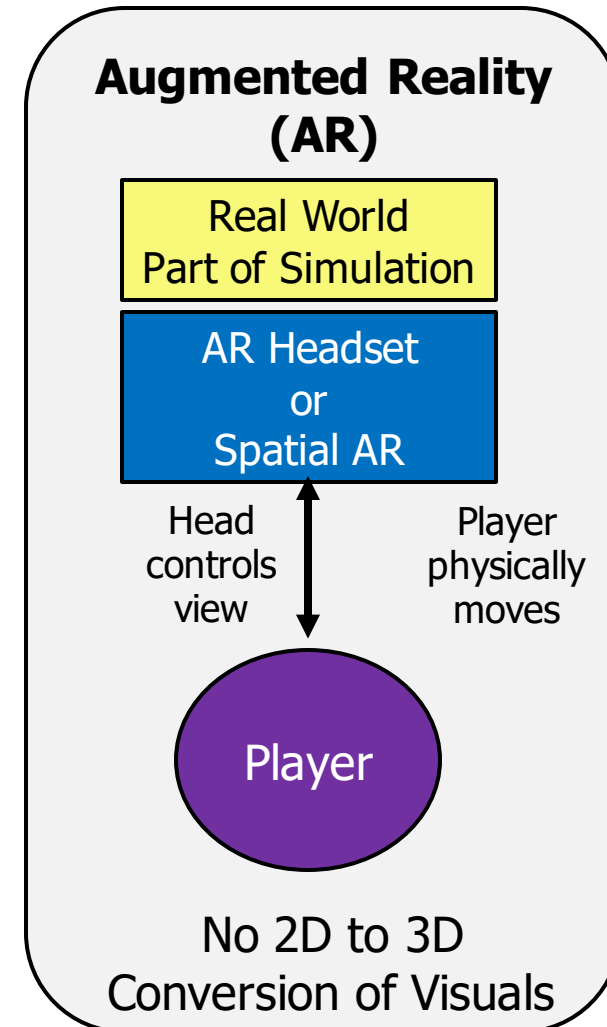
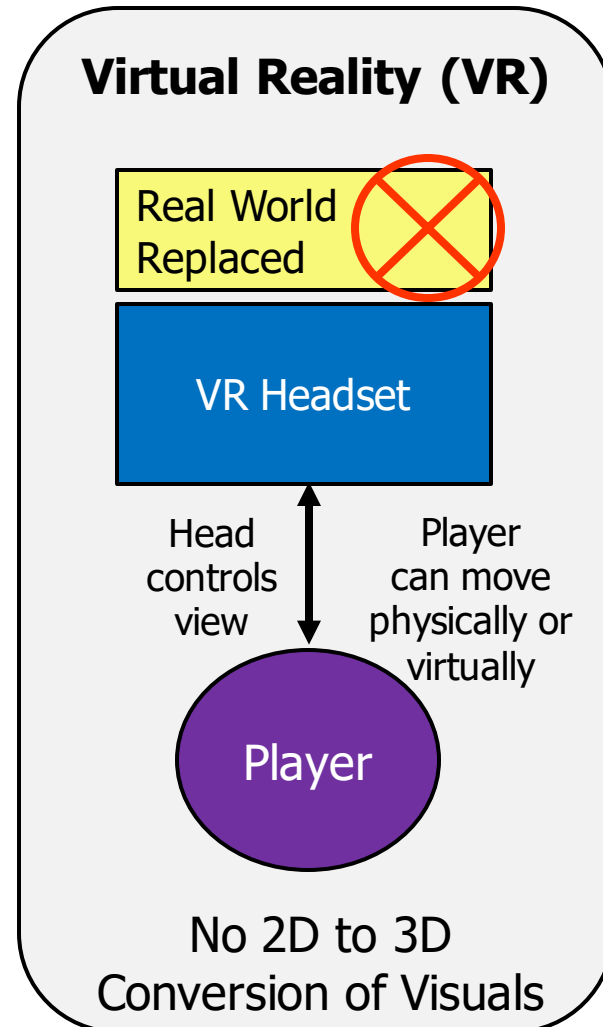
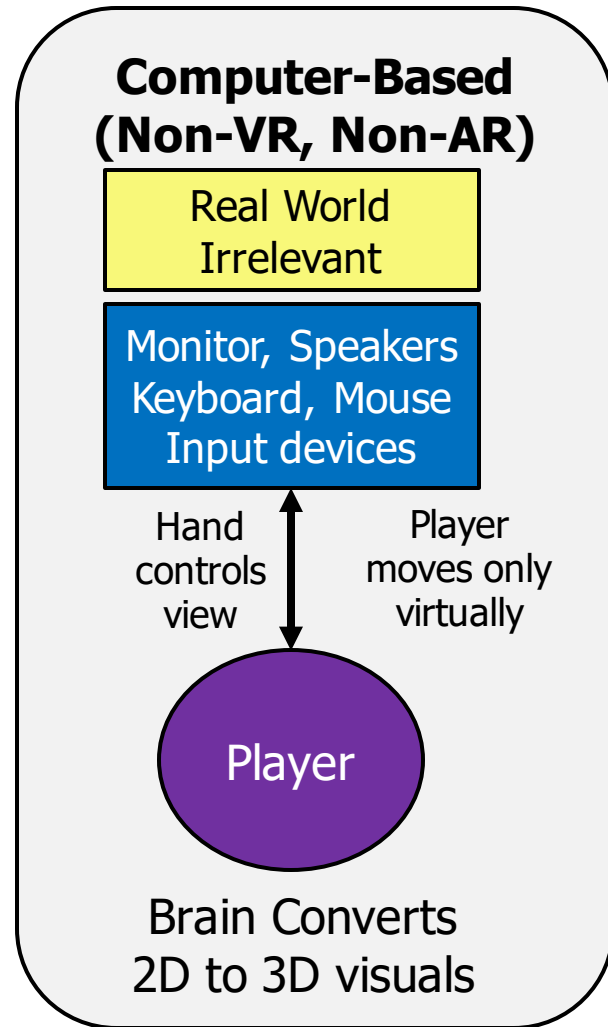
AR Headset
or
Spatial AR

Head
controls
view

Player
physically
moves

Player

No 2D to 3D
Conversion of Visuals





Virtual Reality

completely replaces the user's real-world environment with a simulated one

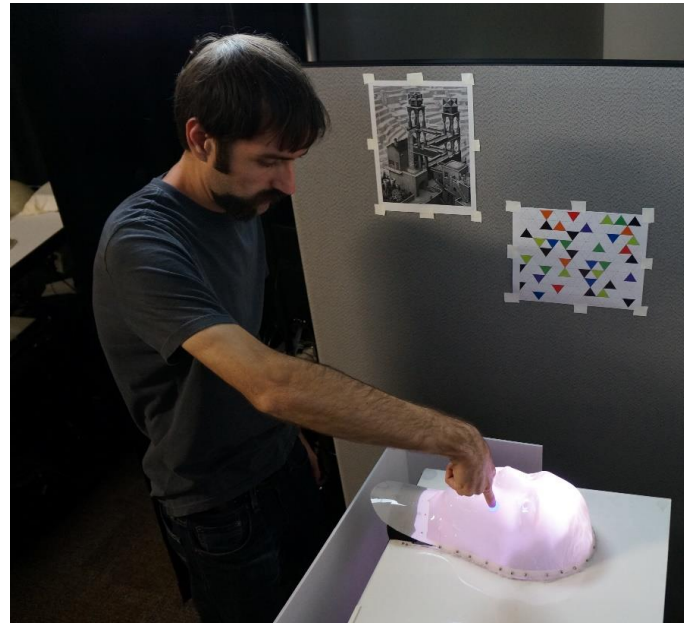


Virtual Reality Nursing Scenario



Augmented Reality

A view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented by computer-generated sensory input (e.g. visual, auditory, haptic, olfactory)



AR-HoloLens



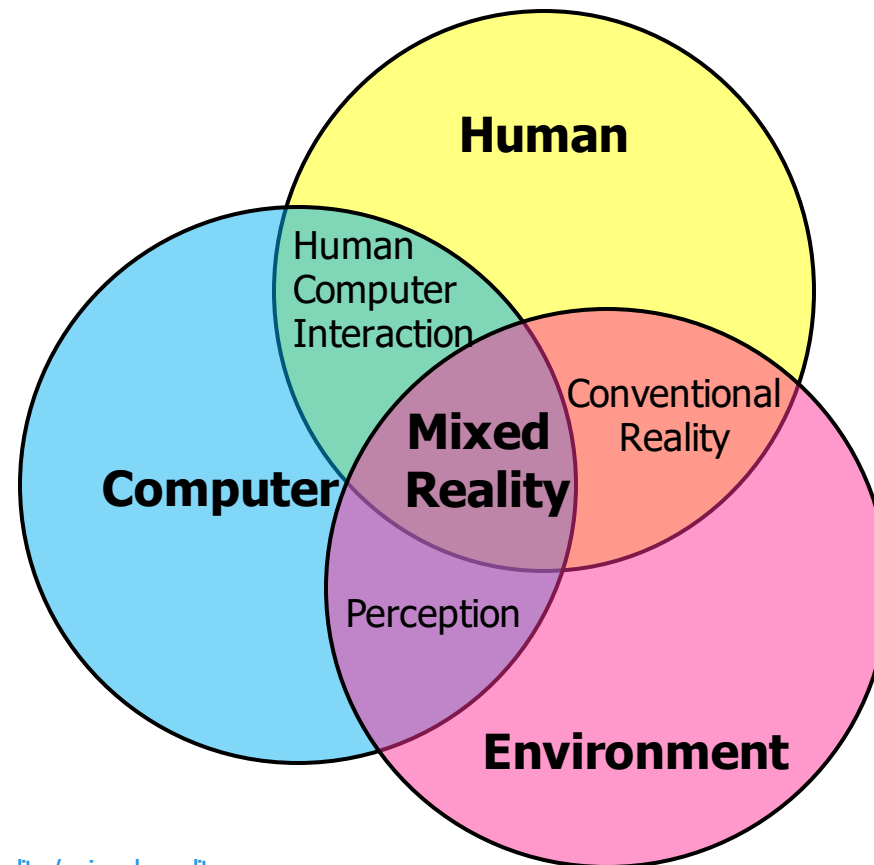
HoloHeart





Mixed Reality

Mixed reality is the result of blending the physical world with the digital world



Diminished Reality

is a term used to describe the control over one's reality and the ability to block out real or digital information.



Input frames



Output frames

Photo from
Kunihiro Hasegawa
and Hideo Saito

Head-Mounted Displays (HMDs)

are a type of computer display devices that are worn on the head meant for a total immersion of the user no matter where the user's head may turn.

AR Headsets (examples)



HoloLens



Magic Leap

VR Headsets (examples)



Oculus



Vive



Areas of AR/VR in Healthcare

- **For the Patient**

- Physical Rehabilitation (e.g. Gait, extremities, Amblyopia)
- Psychological Rehabilitation (e.g. PTSD, Phobias, autism)
- Addiction
- Distraction
 - Pain management
 - Companion / Virtual Assistant
- Familiarization
 - With procedure
 - Virtual coaching

Areas of AR/VR in Healthcare



- **For the Provider (Learning / Training / Assessment)**
 - Outside of the Patient (e.g. PVP, shader lamps)
 - Inside of the patient (e.g. virtual colonoscopy)
 - The Patient's view (e.g. retina simulation)
 - Interaction with environment (e.g. battle field, ER, Trauma center)
 - Interaction with Peers



Benefits of using AR/VR

- Engaging / distracting
- Interactive
- Repeatable / Controllable
- Safe Practice
- Use of Physical Space



Drawbacks of using AR/VR

- Cybersickness
- Eye strain
- Neck strain
- Trip Hazard (wires)
- Mismatch of Physical Space with Virtual Space
- Pain desensitization

The Research



Synthesis of Research



Virtual simulation

- **Improved knowledge** compared to customary methods (Gu, Zou, Chen, 2017)
- **Decreased time** to skill achievement (Farra, et al., 2015)
- **Increased retention** of material over time (Farra, Miller, Timm, & Schafer, 2013)
- **Fun/ Positive / Satisfied** (Foronda, et al., 2016; Liaw, et al, 2014; Sunnqvist, et al., 2016; Tilton, et al., 2015; Ulrich, et al., 2014; Verkuyl, et al, 2017).

Systematic Review



Team of 5 individuals

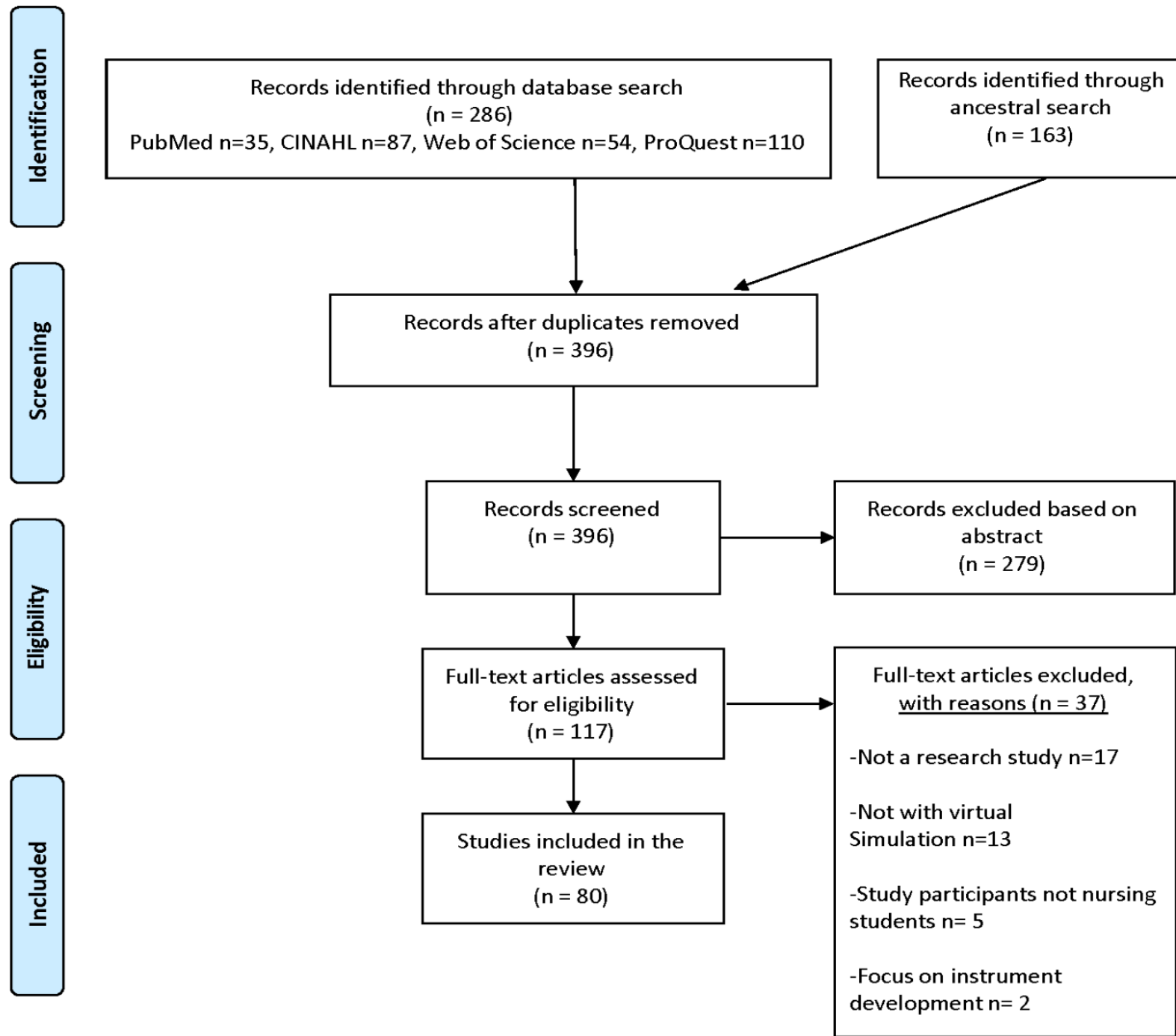
Reviewed articles from 1996-2018

Applied PRISMA Guidelines

Rated articles using Melnyk and Fineout-Overholt's Levels of Evidence

"How does virtual simulation impact learning outcomes?"

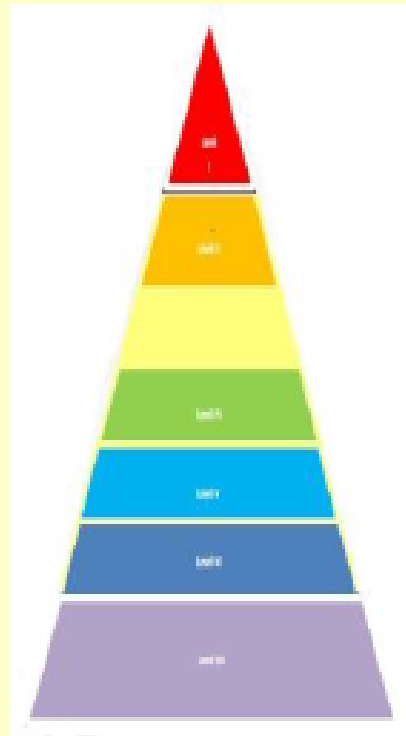
Flow Chart



Rating the Evidence



Evidence Pyramid.



Level 1: Systematic Reviews & Meta-analysis of RCTs; Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guidelines

Level 2: One or more RCTs

Level 3: Controlled Trials (no randomization)

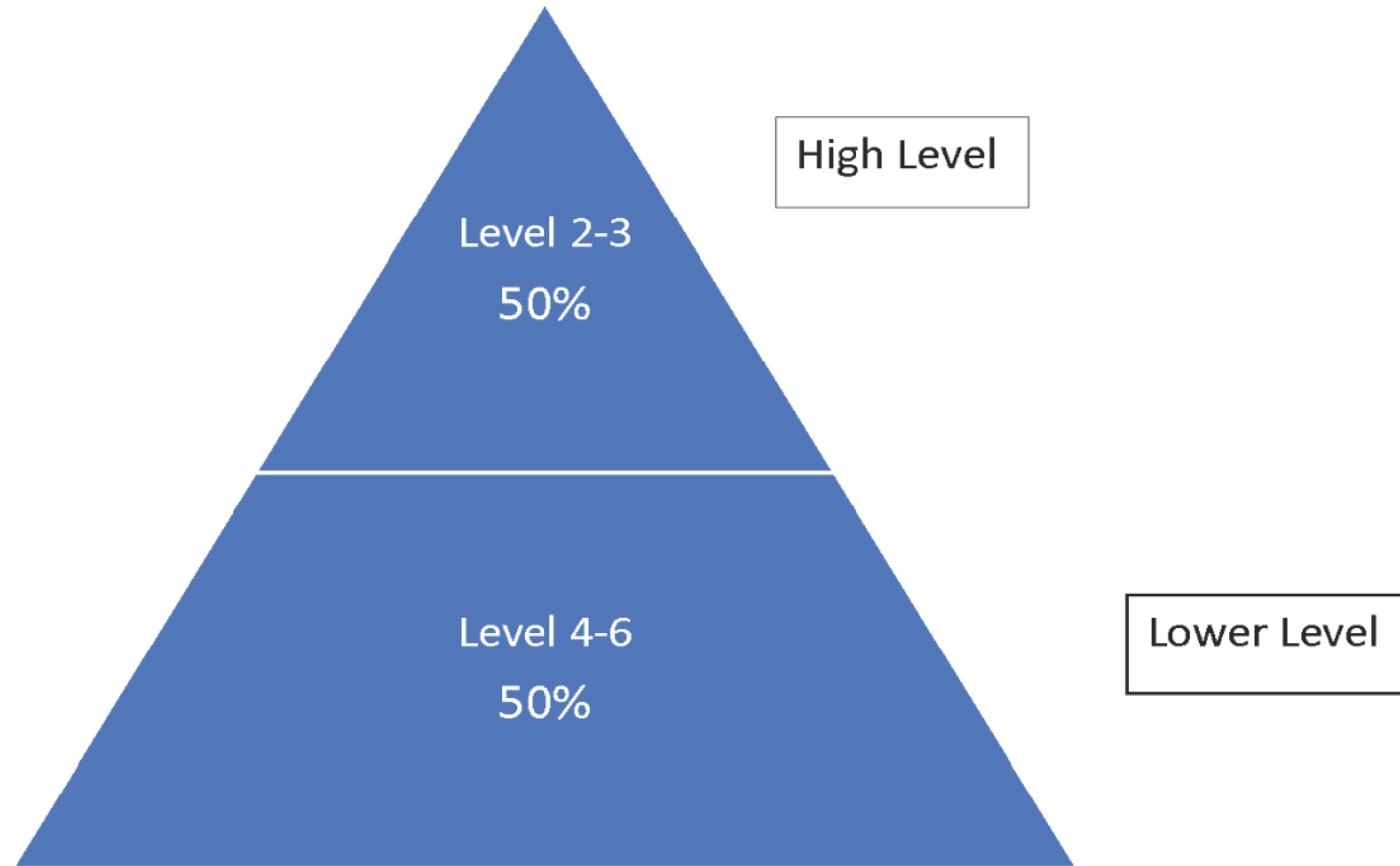
Level 4: Case-control or Cohort study

Level 5: Systematic Review of Descriptive and Qualitative studies

Level 6: Single Descriptive or Qualitative Study

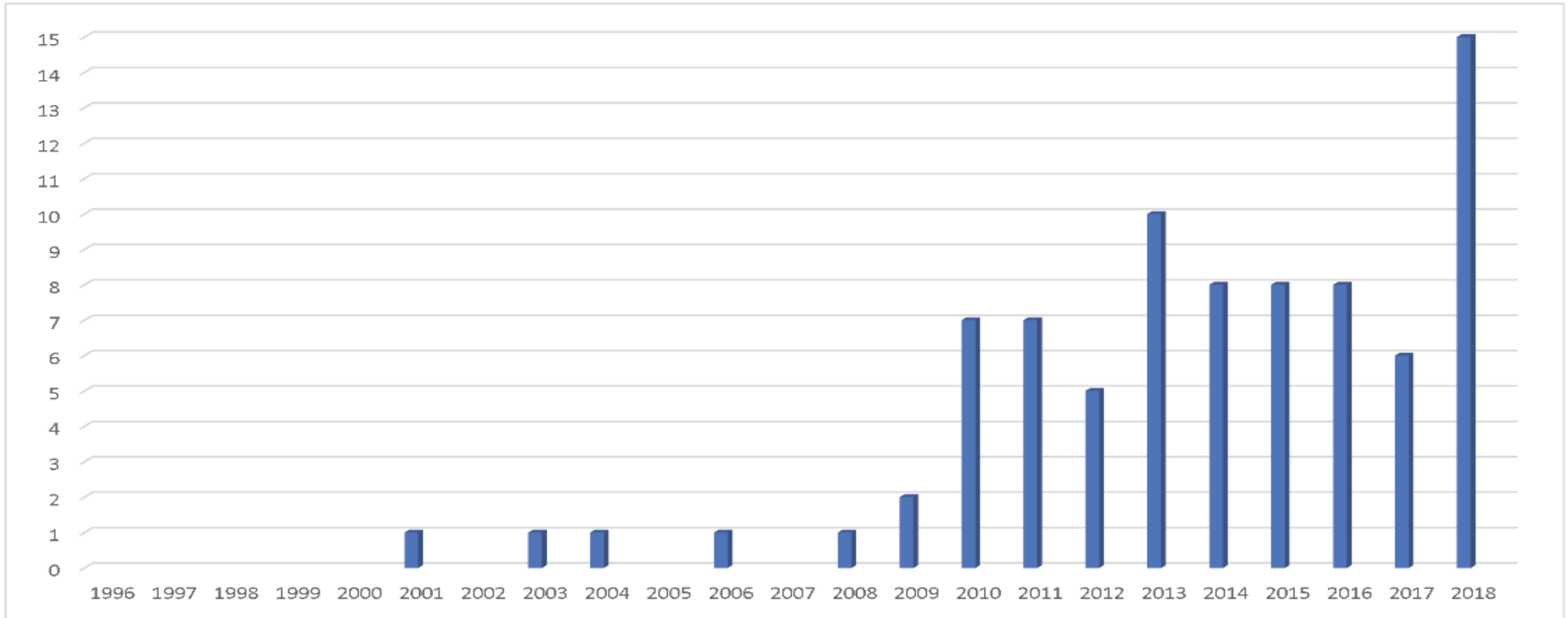
Level 7: Expert Opinion

Results



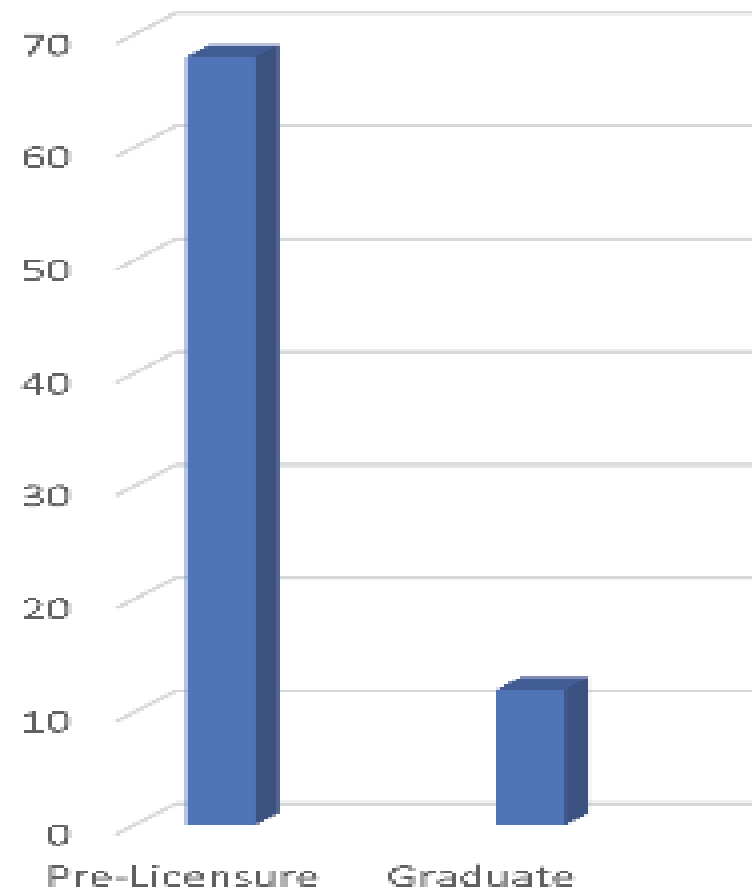
Level of evidence of the research studies

Results



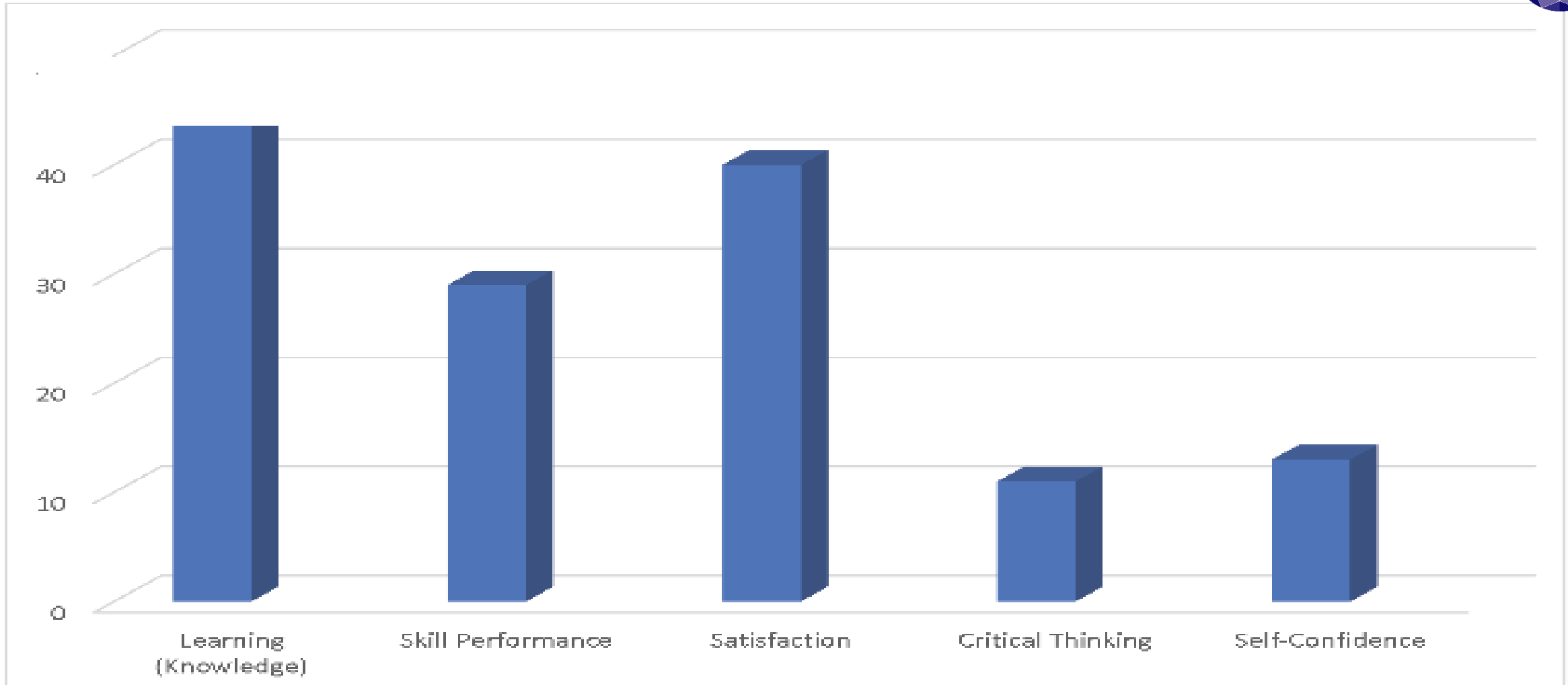
Research study publication by year

Results



Level of learner of the reviewed studies

Results



Number of times the outcomes were investigated in the reviewed studies

Results



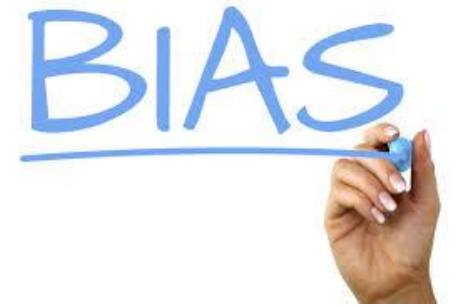
The majority of the evidence ($n=69$ studies, 86%) suggested that the intervention of virtual simulation resulted in improved student learning outcomes.

Results



When looking at the **17 RCT's**, the majority ($n=12$, **70%**) of studies demonstrated that virtual simulation lead to statistically significant gains in learning outcomes when compared to traditional methods.

Results



Areas of common bias identified:

Identify the effect size/s

Conduct a power analysis to determine adequate sample size

Blind study personnel

Identify confounding factors

Report confidence intervals

Examine perceptions of learning instead of hard metrics/
objective measures of student learning

Limitations



Limited search terms

Over-reporting of positive findings

Only examined nursing education

Wide range of uses prohibiting a meta-analysis



Recommendations



- 1) Attempt to decrease bias
- 2) Use Simulation Research Reporting Guidelines
(Cheng, et al., 2016)
- 3) Express description of the simulation components including
 - a) level of fidelity,
 - b) immersion, and
 - c) bodily form of the patient
(Cant, et al, 2019).



Conclusion



Use of virtual simulation is increasing in nursing education.

The preponderance of evidence suggest it improves learning outcomes.

Virtual simulation is a pedagogy of the now and the future!



Technologies Applications

vSim for Nursing®



The screenshot displays the vSim for Nursing interface for a medical-surgical simulation. The main window shows a 3D-rendered scene of a nurse in blue scrubs attending to a patient lying in a hospital bed. A speech bubble above the patient indicates a cough. The interface is overlaid with several functional panels:

- Search:** A search bar with a magnifying glass icon.
- Navigation Tabs:** A vertical column of colored buttons for "Safety Measures" (blue), "Communication" (white), "Assessments" (green), "Interventions" (orange), "Drugs & IV Management" (yellow), and "Tests & Diagnostics" (brown).
- Question List:** A panel on the right titled "Ask Questions: Current illness" containing a list of questions such as "What do you need?", "How are you feeling?", "When did the symptoms start?", etc. The "How are you feeling?" question is currently selected.
- Bottom Panel:** Includes a digital clock showing "12:30pm", a vital signs display with "HR", "MAP", and "SpO2" indicators, and icons for "Electronic Health Record", "Call Provider", and "Patient Handoff".

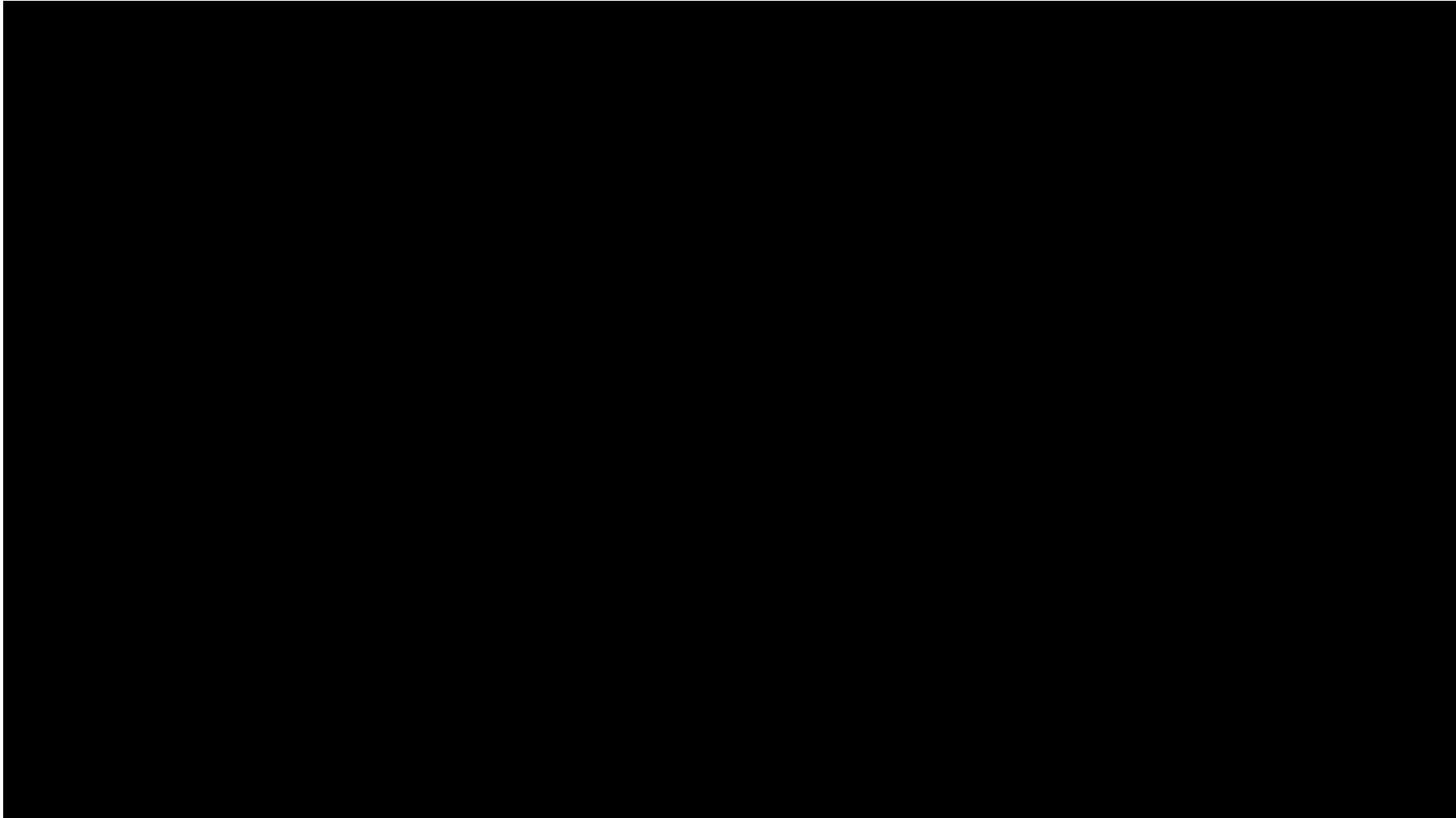
Digital Clinical Experiences®



The image displays two screenshots of a digital clinical experience interface. The top screenshot shows a virtual patient, Tina Jones, in a clinical setting. On the left, an "Exam Menu" lists options: Inspect, Palpate, Auscultate, Tests, and End Exam. The patient's dialogue box reads: "It sounds like you aren't feeling well today" and "My throat has been sore... and itchy. And my nose won't stop running. These symptoms are driving me nuts." Below the dialogue are buttons for "Ask", "Educate", "Empathize", "Instructions", and "Submit". On the right, the "Electronic Health Record" for Tina Jones is shown, with tabs for "Document: Provider Notes", "Patient Chart", "Vitals", and "Objective Data". The "Patient Chart" tab is active, displaying patient information: Name: Tina Jones, Age: 28, Sex: Female, Race: African American, and Chief complaint: Patient presents complaining of nose and throat symptoms.

The bottom screenshot shows the same virtual patient with a "Carotid arteries" exam menu. A "Back" button is visible. The patient's dialogue box reads: "I'm going to take a listen to your pulses" and "Thanks for telling me." The "Electronic Health Record" on the right shows the "Objective Data" tab active, with a section for "Auscultated carotid arteries". Under "Right", there are radio buttons for "No bruit" and "Bruit". Under "Left", there are radio buttons for "No bruit" and "Bruit". Below this are buttons for "Tested pupillary reaction", "Tested extraocular eye movements", "Tested peripheral vision", and "Examined fundus with ophthalmoscope".

Virtual Gaming Simulations



Anatomage



Anatomage



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hHy9pMJ_sgQ&list=PLt_liLQ3dXEyDFSL1LkMBaDDC5ua59iD6&index=1

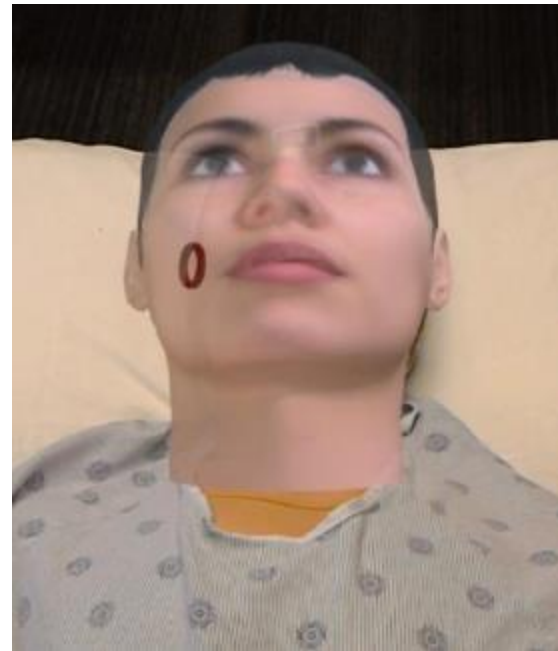
Device and Workflow

Microsoft HoloLens was utilized as the AR device.

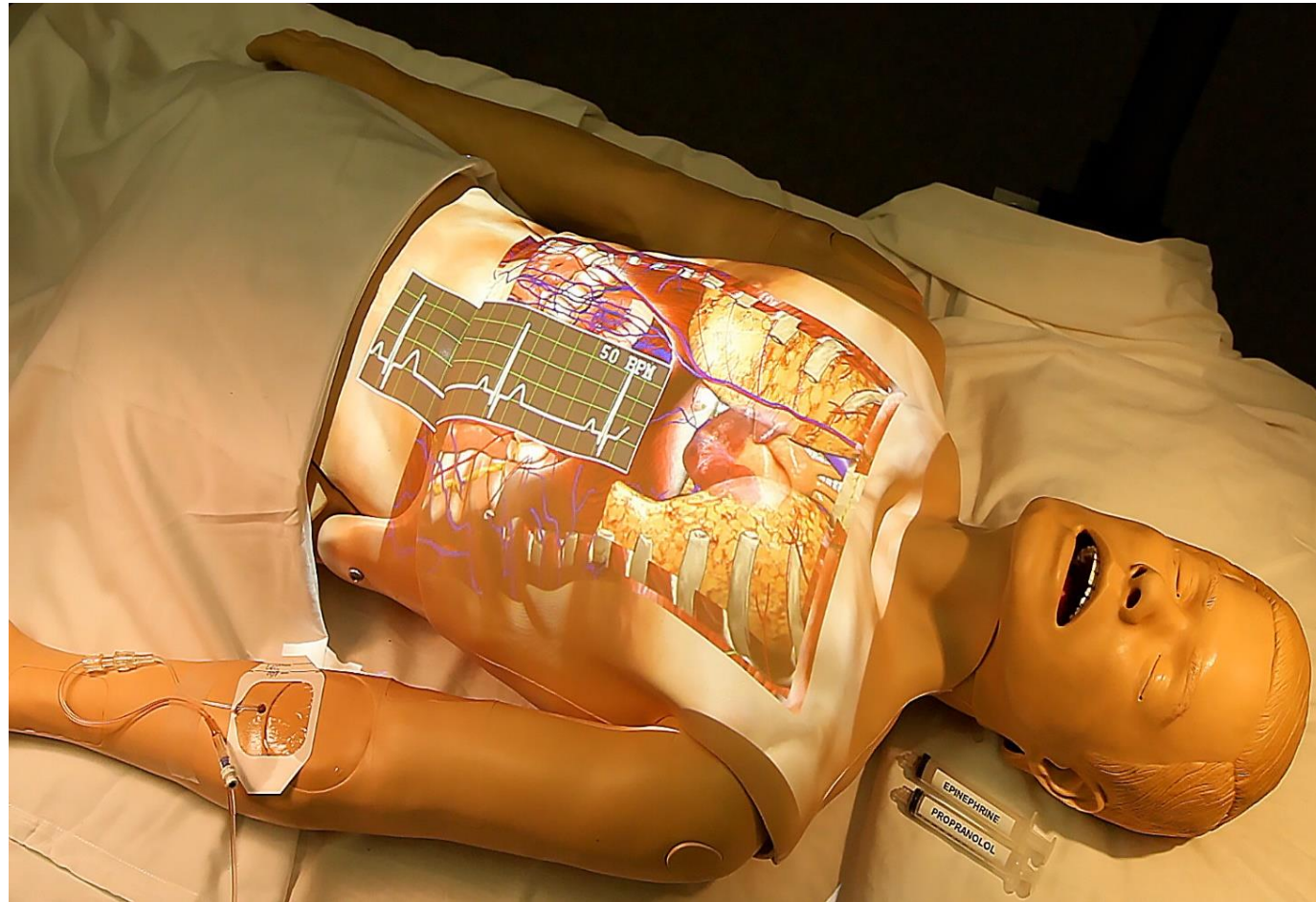
AprilTag was placed on the head of the mannequin to project the AR facial model.

KEG was applied to stabilize the model.

Stop tracking after the model was stable.

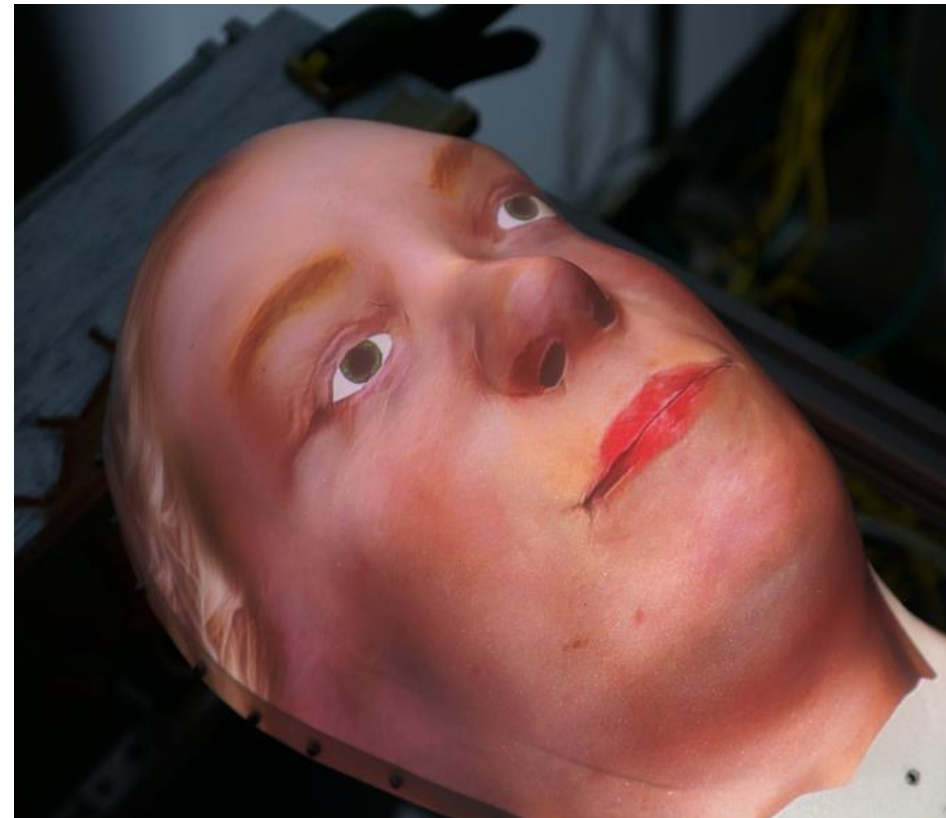
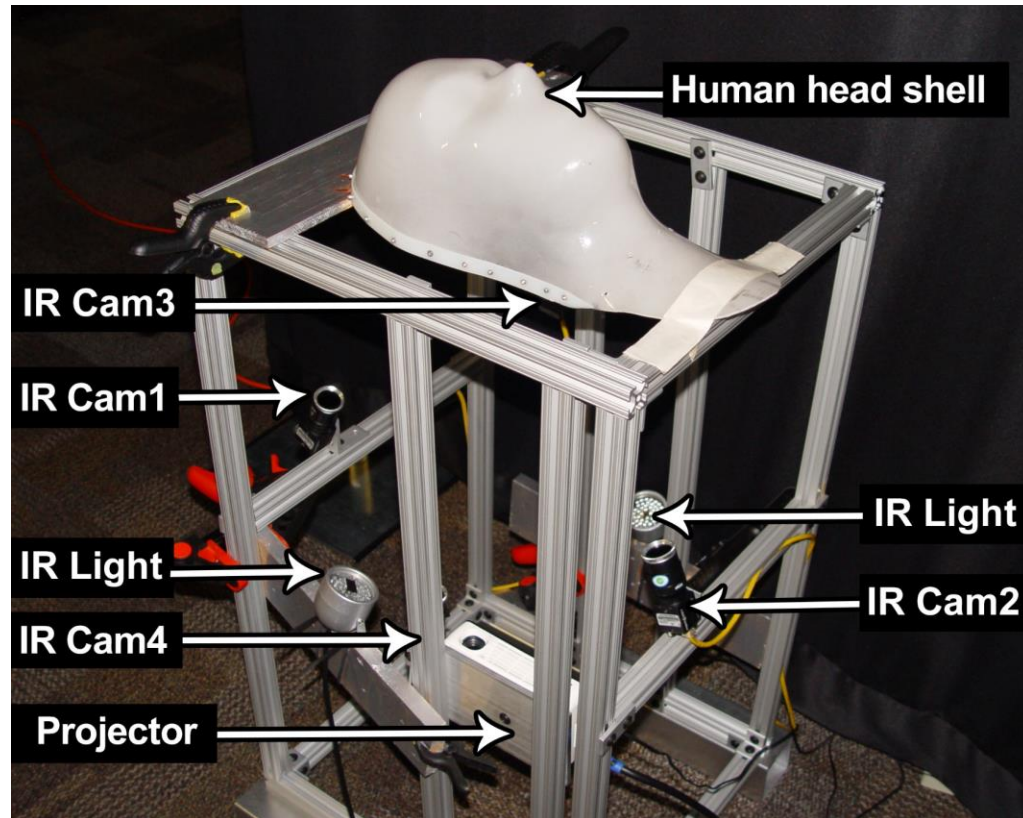


Augmented Reality

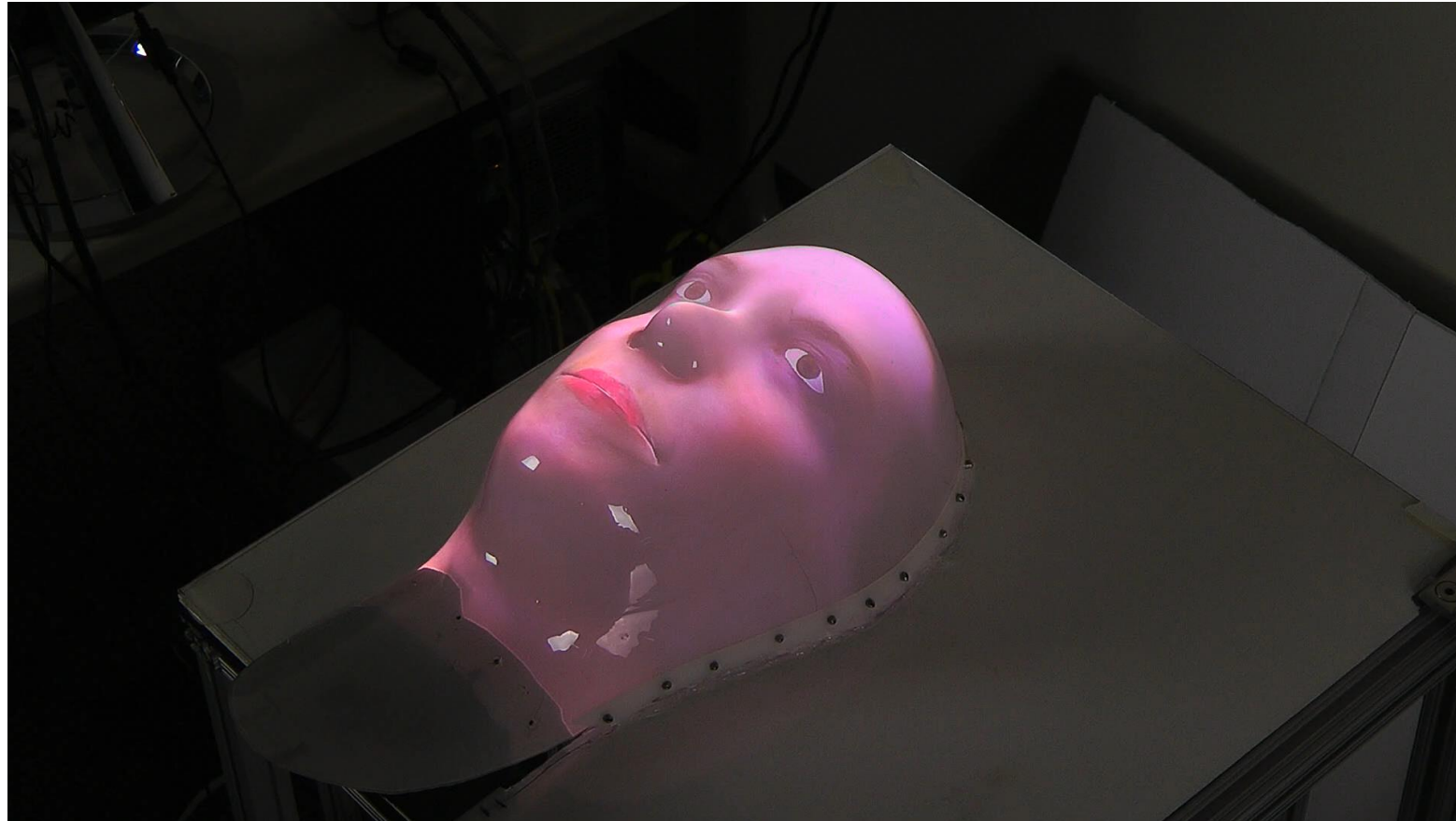


BodyExplorer augmented reality patient simulator. Copyright Joseph T. Samosky, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 2015. Reprinted by permission of Joseph T. Samosky, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 2017.

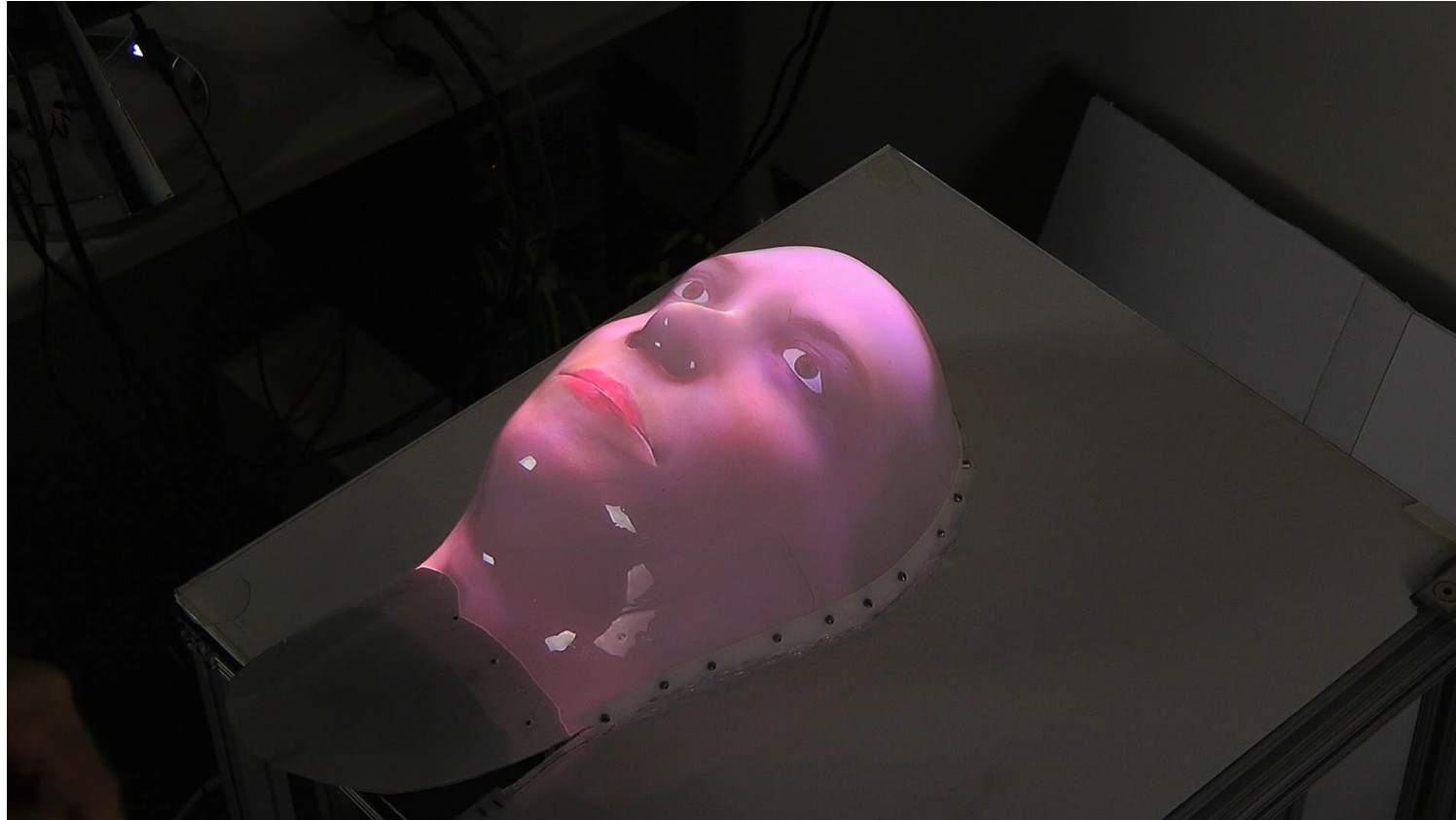
Physical Virtual Patient



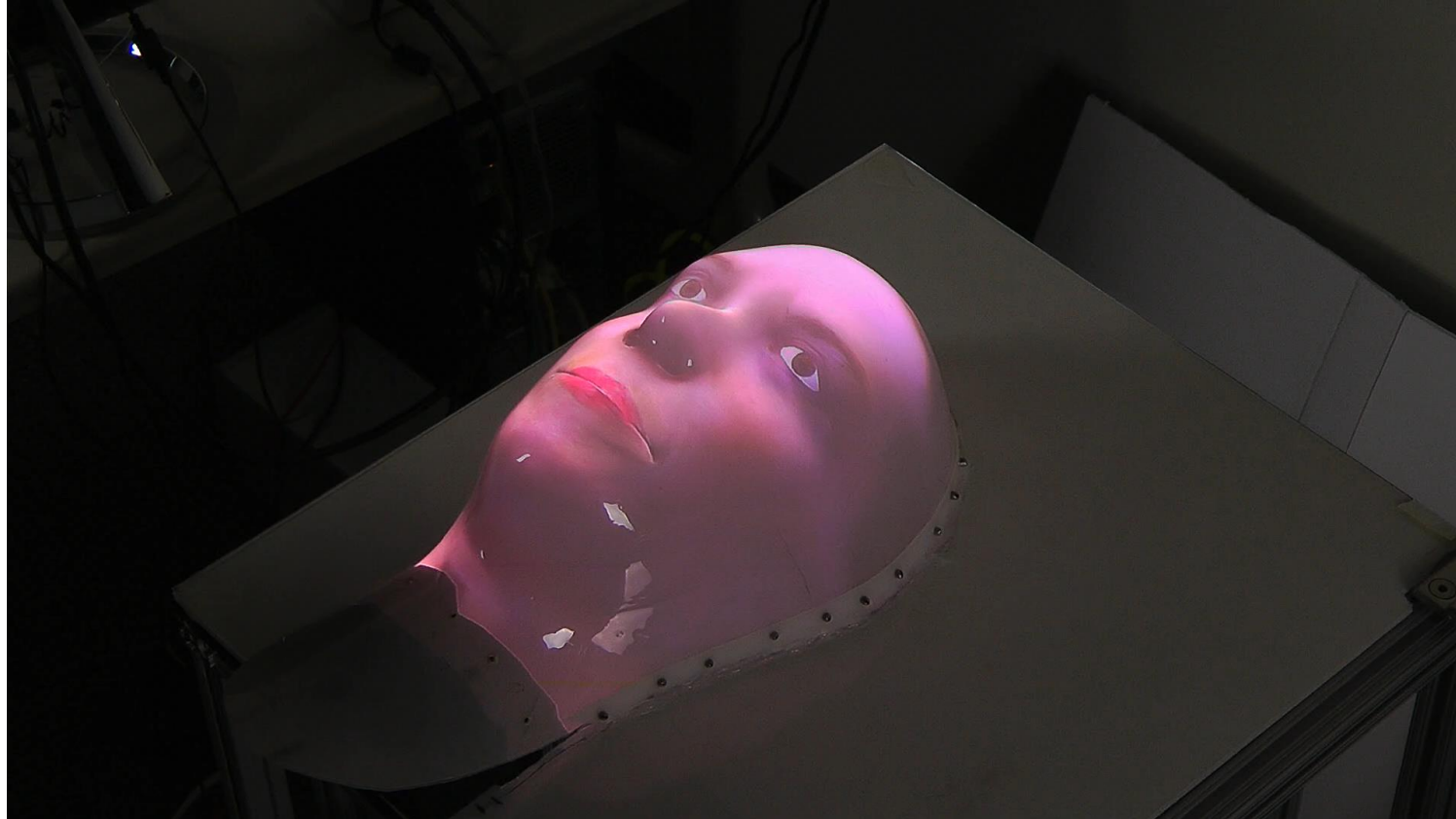
Physical Virtual Patient (“capillary refill”)



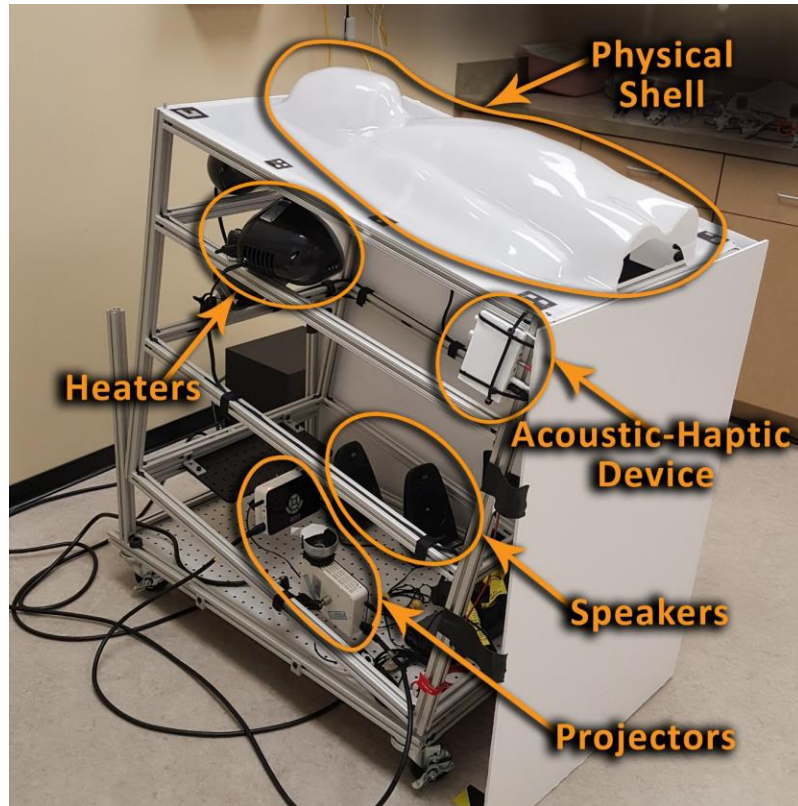
Physical Virtual Patient (regions)



Physical Virtual Patient (tug lips)



Physical Virtual Patient



Physical Virtual Patient





HMD AR vs. Spatial AR

HMDs

- Narrow Field of View
- Heavy
- Look funny
- Synchronization across multiple users
- Cybersickness

Spatial AR (Projection)

- Occlusion (front projection)
- Distortions

SimTabs™



Innovation in Learning, Inc. Used by permission. (2019)

www.simtabs.com

Inclusivity Assignment





Virtual Public Health Clinical







ARISE PROJECT



The screenshot shows the homepage of the ARISE project website. At the top left is the ARISE logo, which consists of a black ECG line followed by the word "ARISE" in a bold, sans-serif font, and the full name "Augmented Reality Integrated Simulation Education" in a smaller font below it. To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with the following items: "About Us", "Getting Started", "Teaching Plans" (with a small lock icon), "Videos", "Blog", "Help", and "Contact Us". Below the navigation is a large blue banner with a background image of a healthcare professional in a white coat and blue stethoscope. The banner contains the text "BRINGING HEALTHCARE EDUCATION TO LIFE" in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Below this is a smaller line of text: "Through innovative technology, proven curriculum theories, and designed learning experiences, the ARISE project is bringing a new dimension to educating our future healthcare professionals." At the bottom center of the banner is a white circular play button icon.

Augmented Reality Integrated Simulation Education

<http://ariseproject.com/>



Heart VR- Immersive VR





Virtual Simulations in Education

Clear objectives that align with curriculum

Introduction

Faculty prep

Grading

Prebrief

Enactment (simulation)

Debrief



Introduction

Champion 

The word "Champion" is written in a large, bold, red, italicized serif font. To the right of the word is a green logo consisting of a thick, curved line forming a shape similar to a stylized 'C' or a smile, with a small red dot in the center.

[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)



Faculty Prep (new research)

Understand content

Thorough knowledge of virtual simulation (recent play)

Understand how to 'play' the virtual simulation

Excited about the virtual simulation

Support person re: virtual simulation & technology



Grading





Prebrief

Learning outcomes

Technology

Access to virtual simulation

How to play

Expectations

Support

Oral, Written, Video Tutorial



Enaction (Simulation)

CIN PLUS

Section Editor: Susan Alexander, DNP, ANP-BC, ADM-BC

Different Formats for Playing Virtual Gaming Simulations

Margaret Verkuyl, MN, NP:PHC, Nancy McGee, MS, RN, Tara McCulloch, MEd, RN, Joyce Tsui, MN, RN, Briana Layard, BScN, RN

Virtual simulation is an emerging field in nursing with an expanding body of literature. Similar to in-person simulations, virtual simulations deal with a specific clinical experience; however, rather than being played in person, they are played on a computer. Virtual gaming simulations (VGSs) are virtual simulations enhanced with gaming features. The gaming elements allow the user to interact with specific characters in the clinical environment to make decisions related to specific learning objectives. These VGSs have documented

Downloaded from <http://journals.wm.com/cinjournal> by S

KEY POINTS

- Virtual gaming simulation closely resembles an interactive clinical experience.
- Nursing students played virtual gaming simulations in different formats: individually, in pairs, and in a larger group.
- The format for playing virtual gaming simulations may influence the student experience and needs to be further explored.



Debriefing

Why Debrief

- Where the **learning** occurs
- Make connections to practice

Questions related to debriefing virtual experiences.

What way do we usually debrief?

What is the problem with virtual simulation??



Virtual Simulation Debriefing Options

In-person debrief

Self debrief

Synchronous virtual debrief

Asynchronous debrief



In-Person Debriefing

The gold standard

Four to ten participants

Two debriefers

Self-Debriefing

Integrated throughout

Offered at the end with guided questions (offers immediate debrief)

Identifies learner's strengths and challenges



Synchronous Virtual Debriefing

Virtual platform

Similar format to in-person

Asynchronous Virtual Debriefing

Discussion board

Specific debriefing questions

Identified number of postings in an online learning system/Blog

Time limits



Debriefing Research

Clinical Simulation in Nursing (2018) 19, 1-7



ELSEVIER



Clinical Simulation
in Nursing

www.elsevier.com/locate/ecs

Featured Article

Comparison of Debriefing Methods after a Virtual Simulation: An Experiment

Margaret Verkuyl, MN, NP, PHC^{a,*}, Lynda Atack, PhD, RN^a, Tara McCulloch, MEd, RN^a,
Linda Liu, MN, RN, CPMHN(c)^b, Lorraine Betts, MN, RN, CHSE^b,
Jennifer L. Lapum, PhD, RN^c, Michelle Hughes, MEd, RN^a, Paula Mastrilli, PhD, RN^d,
Daria Romaniuk, PhD, RN^c

^aCommunity of Health Studies, Centennial College, Toronto, Ontario M1K 5E9, Canada



Debriefing Research

Clinical Simulation in Nursing (2018) 20, 7-14



ELSEVIER



Clinical Simulation
in Nursing

www.elsevier.com/locate/escn

Featured Article

Virtual Gaming Simulation: Exploring Self-Debriefing, Virtual Debriefing, and In-person Debriefing

Margaret Verkuyl, MN, NP:PHC^{a,*}, Jennifer L. Lapum, PhD, RN^b,
Michelle Hughes, MEd, RN^a, Tara McCulloch, MEd, RN^a,
Linda Liu, MN, RN, CPMHN(c)^c, Paula Mastrilli, PhD, RN^d,
Daria Romaniuk, PhD, RN^b, Lorraine Betts, MN, RN, CHSE^d



Combination of Debriefs (Study Results Coming Soon!!)

Self-debrief plus in-person small group

Self-debrief plus in-person large group

Timing of Combined Debriefs

Immediate self-debrief

1-2 weeks later group debrief



Process of Using Virtual Experiences

Enactment or simulation

- Individual
- Pairs
- Group

Debrief

- Self-debrief
- Synchronous virtual debrief
- Asynchronous on line debrief
- In-person group debrief
- Combine debriefing methods



Questions for all Faculty?

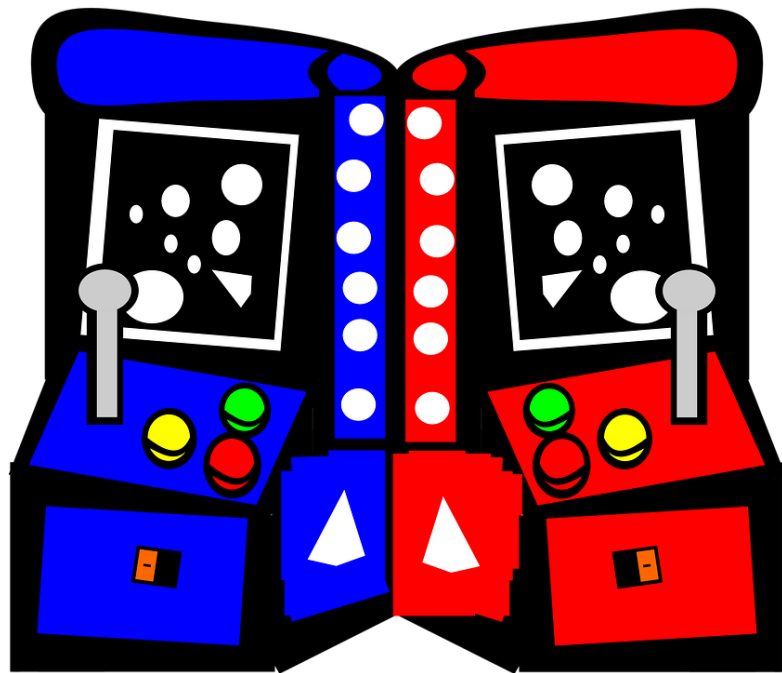




Lunch Break-12:15-1pm



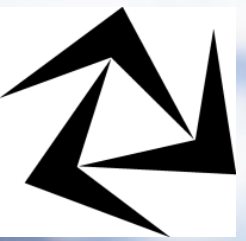
Table Activities





The Art of Serious Game Design

Naza Djafarova,
Leonora Zefi,
Mariam Ahmed,
Anastasia
Dimitriadou
Margaret Verkuyl



Ryerson
University

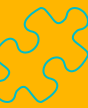
The Chang School
of Continuing
Education

Outline

Intro

**Game
Design
Demo**

Debrief



The Art of Serious Game Design

A hands-on workshop for developing educational games: Facilitator guide

Digital Education Strategies, The Chang School of Continuing Education, Ryerson University



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READ BOOK



Download this book

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/research>

Intro





Intro

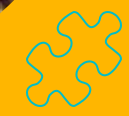


Play Time!

**Game
Design
Demo**



89



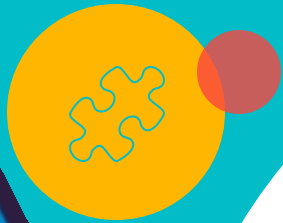
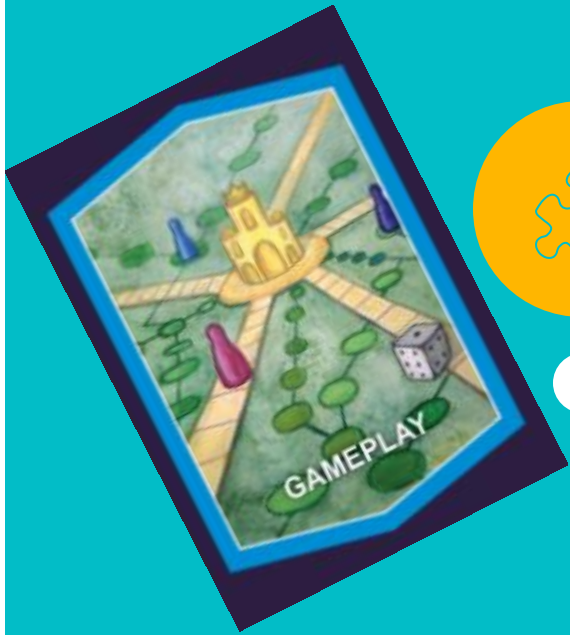


Icebreaker

Introduce yourself to
your design group.
Share your name and
the name of your
favourite game.

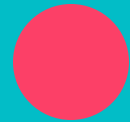


**Game
Design
Demo**



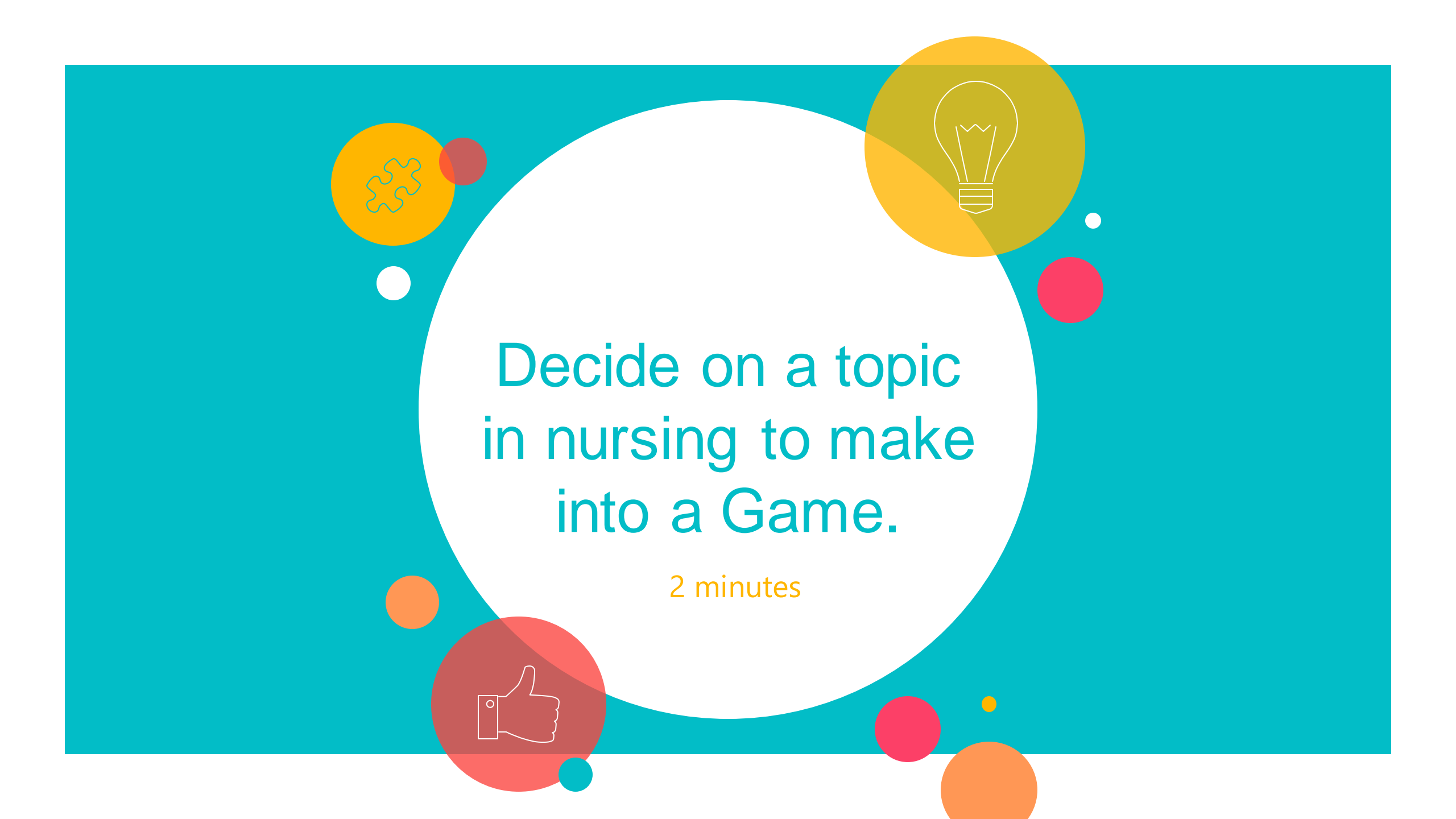
Brainstorming #1

Use the cards to generate ideas for your game in 5 minutes.



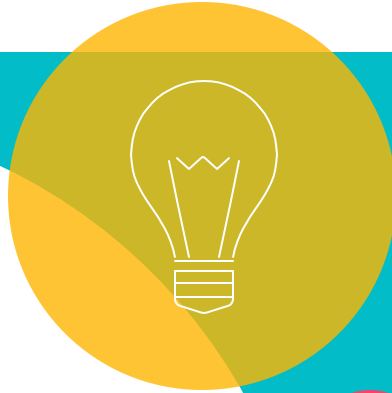
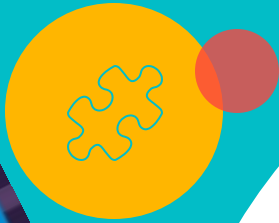
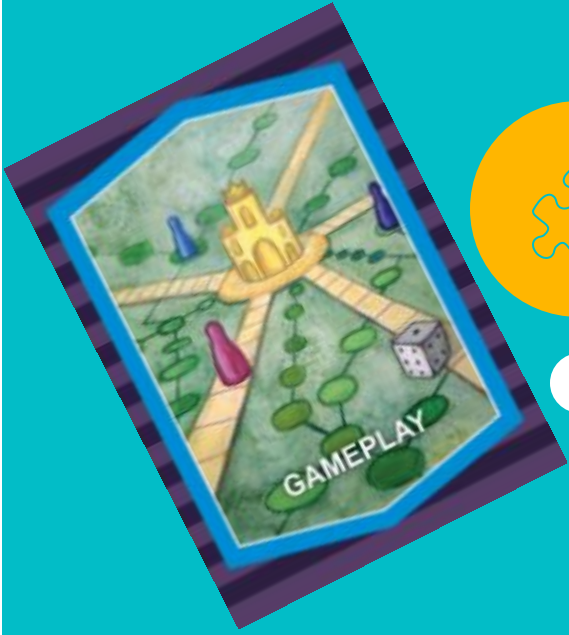
Game Design Demo





Decide on a topic
in nursing to make
into a Game.

2 minutes

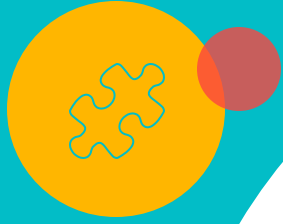
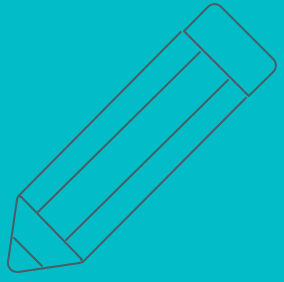


Brainstorming #2
 Use the cards to **refine**
your ideas for your
 game in
5 minutes.



**Game
 Design
 Demo**





Paper Prototyping
Draw a prototype
 based on your ideas
 in **5 minutes.**

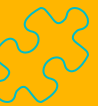
**Game
 Design
 Demo**



**Present your
game**



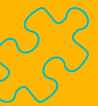
Debrief



Feedback

1. What did you learn during the process?
2. What key items should you consider when creating or choosing games for nursing?

Debrief



Serious Games Development Process

Development

Simulation Design

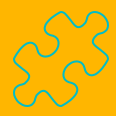
Objective
Case / Scenario

Technical Development

References	Assets (arts) - Visuals - Sounds - Responses
Logic Programming	
User Interface	
Testing	

Debrief

Feedback



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Free Resources VGS

All Virtual Gaming Simulations Found in the Virtual Healthcare Experience and more will be added as they come available

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/hospital/>

Mental Health Modules and VGS

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/mental-health/>

Pediatric VGS

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/post-op/>

Maternity Series Modules and VGS

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/maternity/>

Prenatal VGS Only

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/maternity/prenatal/game/#/>

L&D VGS Only

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/maternity/labour-and-delivery/game/#/>

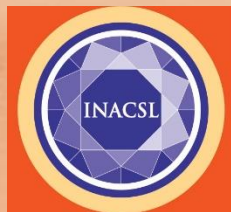
Post Partum VGS Only

<https://de.ryerson.ca/games/nursing/maternity/postpartum/game/#/>



THANK YOU

Please complete the survey for this session in the app.



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