

# Simulation as a Tool for Continuous Professional Development Unveiling Excellence: Harnessing Simulation for Lifelong Learning in Nursing Practice

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## Abstract

Simulation has emerged as an instrumental tool for continuous professional development (CPD) within the nursing profession, providing a controlled environment to replicate real-life healthcare scenarios. This study delves into the multifaceted significance of CPD for nurses and how simulation bridges the theory-practice gap. The integration of simulation into CPD programs offers personalized learning experiences, fostering interprofessional collaboration and enhancing competency and communication skills among healthcare professionals. Real-world examples and case studies demonstrate the positive impact of simulation on nursing practice and patient care. Moreover, this paper explores the diverse modalities of simulation and their applications in different healthcare settings. Simulation, as a conduit between theory and practice, empowers nurses to continually refine their clinical knowledge and skills, ultimately elevating the quality of patient care. This article sheds light on the transformative potential of simulation in revolutionizing the approach to lifelong learning and growth among nurses, emphasizing the pivotal role it plays in the ever-evolving healthcare landscape of the Middle East.

**Keywords:** Simulation, continuous professional development, nursing, healthcare, interprofessional collaboration, competency, communication skills, personalized learning, patient care, Middle East.

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## INTRODUCTION

Simulation is a teaching and learning method that creates realistic scenarios and environments that mimic real-life situations and challenges in healthcare. Simulation has become an essential tool for continuous professional development (CPD) in nursing, as it allows nurses to practice and improve their skills and knowledge in a safe and controlled setting (Franklin and Blodgett, 2020). Simulation also fosters critical thinking, clinical reasoning, decision making, communication, teamwork, leadership, and professionalism skills among nurses. Moreover, simulation integrates emerging technologies and prepares nurses for the dynamic and complex nature of healthcare (Franklin and Blodgett, 2020). Simulation is a powerful and innovative tool for CPD in nursing that supports lifelong learning and growth among nurses. It bridges the gap between theory and practice and provides a transformative learning experience for nurses. However, simulation also requires careful planning, design, implementation, evaluation, and follow-up to

ensure its optimal use and outcomes (Lioce *et al.*, 2015). In this paper, I will explore the benefits and challenges of simulation as a tool for CPD in nursing. I will discuss how simulation enhances clinical skills, fosters interprofessional collaboration, adapts to changing healthcare needs, and facilitates reflective practice among nurses. I will also examine the factors that influence the quality and effectiveness of simulation for CPD in nursing. I will use real-world examples and case studies to illustrate the impact of simulation on nursing practice and education.

### The Significance of Continuous Professional Development for Nurses

Continuous Professional Development (CPD) is an indispensable process in the nursing profession that plays a pivotal role in enhancing, refining, and expanding nurses' knowledge, skills, and competencies throughout their careers. In the ever-evolving landscape of healthcare, characterized by technological

advancements, policy changes, and patient expectations, CPD ensures that nurses remain adept and proficient in delivering safe, effective, and person-centered care. This article delves into the multifaceted significance of CPD for nurses, shedding light on its role in fostering professional identity, career development, and opportunities, all within the context of emerging healthcare innovations.

### ***Navigating the Dynamic Healthcare Environment***

Healthcare is an intricate and dynamic field that is subject to a myriad of influences, including technological breakthroughs, scientific discoveries, evolving policies, ethical considerations, and patient preferences. In this context, nurses must continuously update their knowledge and practices to align with evidence-based, high-quality, and culturally sensitive care delivery. The rapid pace of change necessitates CPD as a means for nurses to remain abreast of the latest developments, ensuring that their skills and expertise remain relevant and applicable (Wray and Aleo, 2021). CPD empowers nurses to identify their learning needs, recognize areas for growth, and capitalize on their strengths. Through self-assessment and reflection, nurses can chart their learning journey, establish well-defined goals, and leverage a variety of learning activities to bridge existing gaps. This introspective approach not only enhances clinical competence but also underscores nurses' accountability and demonstrates their proficiency to various stakeholders, including colleagues, employers, regulatory bodies, and patients (Tashiro *et al.*, 2012).

### ***Cultivating Lifelong Learning and Collaboration***

At its core, CPD fosters a culture of continuous learning and professional growth within the nursing community. The spectrum of CPD encompasses both formal avenues like workshops, courses, and conferences, as well as informal modes such as journal clubs, online modules, mentoring, and peer review. By actively participating in these activities, nurses not only acquire new knowledge and skills but also contribute to the collective advancement of nursing practice and science. Collaboration and knowledge-sharing among professionals catalyze innovation and drive the evolution of patient care (Norris, New and Hinsberg, 2019). Beyond the clinical realm, CPD has a profound impact on nurses' well-being and resilience. By arming nurses with the tools to navigate the challenges of their profession, CPD promotes mental and emotional well-being. Moreover, CPD serves as a conduit for personal exploration and fulfillment, allowing nurses to pursue their passions, unlock creativity, and chart a fulfilling career trajectory (Kearns, 2021).

### ***Upholding Competency and Ensuring Quality Care***

Nurses are entrusted with the crucial task of delivering safe and effective patient care. The cornerstone of achieving this goal lies in maintaining a high level of competency. CPD assumes a critical role in enabling nurses to continually refine their clinical

knowledge, practical skills, and evidence-based practices. By staying attuned to the latest advancements, nurses can effectively address novel challenges, make informed decisions, and ensure that patient care is characterized by excellence and adaptability (Norris, New and Hinsberg, 2019).

### ***Ethics and Professionalism in Healthcare***

As healthcare regulations and guidelines evolve, nurses must navigate a complex ethical landscape while upholding their professional standards. Engaging in CPD activities that emphasize ethical decision-making and professional conduct equips nurses with the tools needed to ensure that patient care remains grounded in ethical considerations. By adhering to these standards, nurses maintain the trust placed in them by patients and the broader healthcare community (Tashiro *et al.*, 2012).

### ***Integration of Healthcare Advancements***

The healthcare arena is marked by relentless advancements in technology, treatment modalities, and patient care approaches. Nurses, as integral members of the healthcare team, must be well-equipped to adapt to these changes seamlessly. CPD serves as a conduit through which nurses can stay informed about these developments and integrate them into their practice. This is particularly vital in areas such as patient assessment techniques, medication administration protocols, and infection control measures (Tashiro *et al.*, 2012). Moreover, CPD enables nurses to harness technological innovations, such as electronic health records and communication tools, to streamline patient care delivery and facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration. As nurses adeptly navigate these technological landscapes, patient outcomes are elevated, and healthcare efficiency is optimized (Wray and Aleo, 2021).

### ***Personal and Professional Flourishment***

CPD extends beyond professional competence, resonating deeply within the personal and career growth of nurses. Lifelong learning imparts a sense of accomplishment, as nurses witness the expansion of their skillset and knowledge base. This continual development not only enhances career prospects but also opens doors to specialization and leadership roles within the nursing profession (Wray and Aleo, 2021). By embracing CPD, nurses can embark on a journey of self-discovery, unlocking their potential, and contributing to the advancement of nursing as a whole.

### ***Understanding Simulation in Nursing Education and CPD***

Simulation in CPD involves recreating real-world scenarios in a controlled environment to offer professionals the opportunity to practice skills, make decisions, and encounter challenges without the risks associated with live situations. This immersive approach enables individuals to hone their expertise, enhance critical thinking, and build confidence in a risk-free

setting. Notably, Co-Constructive Patient Simulation (CCPS) is an exemplary approach where professionals collaboratively design scenarios, fostering camaraderie, reflection, and engagement with supervisors. Such simulations integrate expert guidance to promote authentic learning and practical skill integration (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). Simulation has emerged as a powerful tool in nursing education and Continuous Professional Development (CPD), revolutionizing the way healthcare professionals learn and practice. In this article, we will delve into the concept of simulation, its role in experiential learning, its ability to replicate realistic clinical scenarios, and how it differs from traditional learning methods. Simulation in nursing education and CPD refers to the replication of real-life clinical scenarios in a controlled environment, allowing healthcare professionals to engage in experiential learning without exposing actual patients to risk. It provides a safe space for learners to practice clinical skills, critical thinking, and decision-making, fostering competence and confidence in their abilities (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). Simulation is not merely a technology-driven endeavor; it's a dynamic pedagogical approach that aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice through immersive experiences.

One of the hallmark features of simulation is its ability to recreate authentic clinical scenarios in a controlled setting. Simulation laboratories are equipped with high-fidelity mannequins, task trainers, and advanced technology that mimic patient responses, physiological changes, and even complications. Healthcare professionals can practice a range of skills, from basic procedures like inserting IV lines to complex scenarios such as managing a patient in distress (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). This controlled environment allows learners to experiment, make mistakes, and learn from them without compromising patient safety. Simulation also encompasses the incorporation of standardized patients – individuals trained to portray specific medical conditions or roles – to introduce interpersonal communication and patient interaction elements. This adds a layer of realism to scenarios that go beyond clinical skills, focusing on communication, empathy, and patient-centered care (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). Simulation-based learning and traditional learning methods differ significantly in their approach and outcomes. Traditional learning methods often involve didactic lectures, textbooks, and observational experiences. While these methods provide foundational knowledge, they may fall short in preparing learners for the complexity of real clinical settings. Simulation-based learning, on the other hand, actively engages learners in hands-on experiences that mirror real-world scenarios. Learners can apply theoretical knowledge in a practical context, gaining a deeper understanding of how decisions impact patient outcomes. Unlike traditional methods, simulation allows learners to receive immediate feedback, analyze their

performance, and iterate on their approaches (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). This iterative process promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and reflective practice, which are essential skills for healthcare professionals.

### ***Benefits of Simulation in Continuous Professional Development***

Simulation is a valuable method of CPD that can help professionals develop and maintain their competencies. Simulation offers learners the opportunity to practice their skills and knowledge in realistic and challenging scenarios, without harming real patients or themselves (Lotte Pannekoeke *et al.*, 2023). Simulation also supports reflective practice and self-directed learning, as learners can evaluate their performance and identify their learning needs (Tavares, 2019). Another benefit of simulation is that it facilitates teamwork education. Simulation enables learners to work with other professionals from different disciplines and backgrounds, and to communicate effectively and collaboratively (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023). Simulation also exposes learners to a range of clinical situations and contexts, including rare or complex cases, emergencies, and interprofessional collaboration. This can expand learners' experiences and prepare them for real-world practice (Tavares, 2019).

### ***Strategies for Maximizing the Impact of Simulation in Continuous Professional Development for Nurses***

In the dynamic landscape of healthcare, the significance of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for nurses cannot be overstated. As nursing roles evolve and patient care practices advance, CPD ensures that nurses remain equipped with the latest knowledge, skills, and competencies to provide safe and effective care. However, the traditional methods of education often fall short in delivering the immersive learning experiences required to excel in the complex healthcare ecosystem. This is where simulation emerges as a transformative strategy, redefining the way nurses engage with CPD.

#### ***Embracing Experiential Learning Through Simulation***

Simulation is not merely a training tool; it's an immersive learning experience that mirrors real-world clinical scenarios. By placing nurses in virtual environments, simulation enables them to engage with lifelike patient situations, practice clinical skills, and develop critical thinking and decision-making abilities. This hands-on approach bridges the gap between theory and practice, fostering a sense of confidence and competence that directly translates to improved patient care outcomes (de Carvalho Filho, Sehlbach and Martin, 2023).

#### ***Personalized Learning Journeys for Professional Growth***

Every nurse's journey is unique, influenced by their individual strengths, practice settings, and

aspirations. Simulation recognizes this diversity and offers tailored learning experiences. Nurses can immerse themselves in scenarios that align with their specific practice areas, whether it's a bustling emergency department or a specialized pediatric unit. This personalized approach ensures that nurses acquire skills that directly impact their daily responsibilities, enhancing their overall professional growth (Tavares, 2019).

### ***Fostering Multidisciplinary Collaboration***

Healthcare is a collaborative endeavor, with nurses working alongside colleagues from various disciplines. Simulation provides an avenue for interprofessional learning, enabling nurses to participate in scenarios alongside professionals from diverse healthcare backgrounds. Through these collaborative experiences, nurses develop an understanding of effective teamwork and communication, contributing to improved patient outcomes and seamless healthcare delivery (Hulse, 2022).

### ***Seamless Integration of Emerging Technologies***

The healthcare landscape is rapidly evolving, with new technologies and procedures continuously emerging. Simulation offers a controlled environment for nurses to familiarize themselves with cutting-edge equipment and techniques before encountering them in clinical practice. This proactive approach ensures that nurses are well-prepared to embrace innovations that enhance patient care and streamline workflows, reducing the learning curve and potential risks (Mather, Gale and Cummings, 2017).

### ***A Culture of Continuous Improvement Through Reflection***

Simulation transcends skill enhancement; it nurtures a culture of continuous improvement. Post-scenario debriefing sessions provide nurses with a safe space to analyze their decisions, actions, and outcomes. This reflective practice empowers nurses to identify areas for growth, explore alternative approaches, and adopt a growth mindset. Such introspection fuels a drive for excellence that elevates the quality of care provided (Abatzis and Littlewood, 2015).

### ***Flexibility for Lifelong Learning***

The journey of a nurse is one of perpetual learning and growth. Simulation accommodates this journey by offering diverse learning formats, including in-person simulations, virtual scenarios, and blended approaches. This flexibility enables nurses to engage in CPD that aligns with their schedules and preferences, facilitating continuous learning that celebrates the commitment to professional development (Mlambo, Silén and McGrath, 2021).

Simulation can be used for different purposes and levels of CPD, such as:

- *Orientation and induction:* Simulation can help new or transitioning health care professionals to familiarize themselves with the work environment, policies, procedures, equipment, and culture of their organization or unit. This is also known as an onboarding simulation, and it can reduce the stress and anxiety of new hires, as well as improve their confidence and competence (Health Education England, 2023)
- *Maintenance and update:* Simulation can help health care professionals to maintain and update their existing knowledge and skills, and to keep up with the latest evidence and best practices in their field. This is also known as refresher simulation, and it can help prevent skill decay and knowledge obsolescence, as well as enhance patient safety and quality of care (Continuing Professional Development, 2023).
- *Development and advancement:* Simulation can help health care professionals to develop and advance their knowledge and skills in new or emerging areas of practice, or to prepare for higher levels of responsibility or certification. This is also known as developmental simulation, and it can foster lifelong learning and professional growth, as well as support career transitions and leadership development (Continuing Professional Development, 2023).
- *Remediation and support:* Simulation can help health care professionals who are struggling or underperforming in certain aspects of their practice to identify their gaps and weaknesses, and to receive tailored feedback and guidance for improvement. This is also known as remedial simulation, and it can facilitate performance assessment and improvement, as well as provide emotional support and psychological safety (Continuing Professional Development, 2023).

Simulation can be delivered in different formats and modalities. Each format and modality have its own advantages and disadvantages, depending on the learning objectives and outcomes of the simulation. Here are some examples of how each format and modality can be used for different purposes:

- *Manikin-based simulation:* This format can be used to train health care professionals in technical skills, such as CPR, intubation, catheterization, etc. It can also be used to practice teamwork and crisis management skills, such as in trauma or cardiac arrest scenarios (Baker *et al.*, 2021). Manikin-based simulation can provide immediate feedback and debriefing, as well as objective data and measurements.
- *Standardized patient simulation:* This format can be used to train health care professionals in communication skills, such as history taking, informed consent, breaking bad news, etc. It can also be used to assess clinical competence and performance, such as in OSCEs or clinical exams



Gliva-McConvey, Nicholas and Clark (2020). Standardized patient simulation can provide realistic and authentic interactions, as well as subjective feedback and evaluation.

- *Virtual reality simulation*: This format can be used to train health care professionals in spatial skills, such as laparoscopic surgery, endoscopy, bronchoscopy, etc. It can also be used to expose them to rare or complex cases, such as in disaster or mass casualty scenarios (Keebler and Mancini, 2021). Virtual reality simulation can provide immersive and engaging experiences, as well as adaptive and customized scenarios.
- *Screen-based simulation*: This format can be used to train health care professionals in cognitive skills, such as diagnosis, treatment, management, etc. It can also be used to enhance their knowledge and understanding, such as in case-based learning or problem-based learning (Keebler and Mancini, 2021). Screen-based simulation can provide interactive and self-directed learning, as well as flexible and accessible scenarios.
- *Game-based simulation* is a type of simulation game that uses game elements and mechanics to create an immersive and engaging learning experience for various purposes in the health care system. Game-based simulation can be used for training, education, entertainment, or research in nursing and clinical health sciences (Keebler and Mancini, 2021). Game-based simulation can be classified into different categories, such as serious games, gamification, and game-based learning. Some examples of game-based simulation in the health care system are SimHealth, The Sims, and SimCity. Game-based simulation can have many advantages and disadvantages in the health care system, depending on the design, implementation, and context of the game.

Simulation is a type of learning activity that uses realistic scenarios and environments to mimic real-life situations and challenges. Simulation can be integrated into CPD programs in different ways, such as:

- *Stand-alone sessions*: Simulation can be used as a single or multiple sessions that focus on specific learning objectives or outcomes. Stand-alone sessions can be delivered in dedicated simulation centers or in situ settings (Leung *et al.*, 2020).
- *Blended learning*: Simulation can be used as a component of a larger CPD program that combines different methods of teaching and learning, such as lectures, workshops, online modules, etc. Blended learning can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of CPD programs by providing different modes of delivery and reinforcement (Continuing Professional Development, 2023).
- *Spaced learning*: Simulation can be used as a series of sessions that are spaced over time to allow for consolidation and retention of learning. Spaced learning can improve the long-term impact of CPD

programs by preventing forgetting and enhancing transfer (Continuing Professional Development, 2023).

Simulation can be a powerful tool for CPD that can help health care professionals achieve their learning goals and improve their practice. However, simulation is not a simple solution that can ensure success. Simulation requires careful planning, design, implementation, evaluation, and follow-up to ensure its quality and effectiveness. Some of the key factors that affect the success of simulation for CPD according to Continuing Professional Development (2023) are:

- *Alignment*: Simulation should match the needs, expectations, objectives, outcomes, standards, and competencies of the learners and the organization.
- *Realism*: Simulation should be realistic enough to engage the learners and to represent the complexity and variability of real-life practice.
- *Feedback*: Simulation should give timely, specific, constructive, and actionable feedback to the learners to support their learning and improvement.
- *Debriefing*: Simulation should have a structured debriefing session that allows the learners to reflect on their performance, share their experiences, identify their strengths and weaknesses, analyze their actions and decisions, explore alternative strategies or solutions, and plan for future actions or changes.
- *Transfer*: Simulation should help the learners transfer their learning from the simulated environment to the real environment by providing opportunities for practice, reinforcement, and application.

Simulation is an effective tool for CPD that can enhance the competence and confidence of health care professionals. By using simulation for CPD, health care professionals can improve their performance and outcomes, and ultimately, the quality and safety of patient care. Simulation can also be used to evaluate the impact of CPD on the learners and the organization. Evaluation can be done at different levels, such as reaction, learning, behavior, and results (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 2016). Reaction refers to the learners' satisfaction and feedback on the simulation experience. Learning refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and attitudes by the learners. Behavior refers to the transfer and application of learning to practice. Results refer to the outcomes and benefits of learning for the patients, the organization, and the society. Evaluation can help to determine the effectiveness and value of simulation for CPD, as well as to identify areas for improvement and future directions (Issenberg *et al.*, 2005).

### **Simulation and Interprofessional Collaboration in CPD**

Collaboration in healthcare is the process of working together with other health professionals from

different disciplines to provide high-quality, safe, and patient-centered care. Collaboration in healthcare can improve patient outcomes, reduce errors, enhance efficiency, and increase satisfaction among patients and providers (O'Daniel and Rosenstein, 2008). Simulation scenarios are learning activities that use realistic situations and environments to mimic real-life challenges and problems. Simulation scenarios facilitate interprofessional learning by providing opportunities for health professionals from different backgrounds to interact, communicate, and collaborate with each other in a safe and controlled setting. Simulation scenarios can help health professionals develop and practice interprofessional competencies, such as role clarification, mutual respect, teamwork, conflict resolution, and shared decision making (Quality Care Commission, 2022). Nurses can learn effective teamwork and communication through simulation by participating in various types of simulation modalities, such as manikin-based simulation, standardized patient simulation, virtual reality simulation, or hybrid simulation. Each modality has its own advantages and disadvantages, depending on the learning objectives, context, and resources. Through simulation, nurses can experience different scenarios that require interprofessional collaboration and communication, such as acute care, palliative care, or primary care. Through simulation, nurses can also receive feedback, debriefing, and evaluation from their peers, instructors, or experts to improve their performance and outcomes (Alderwick *et al.*, 2021).

### Real-world Examples and Case Studies

- *Emergency Response Training:* A hospital's CPD program integrated simulation to train nurses in emergency response scenarios. By using realistic mannequins and simulation technology, nurses practiced responding to cardiac arrests, trauma cases, and other critical incidents. This led to improved teamwork, quicker response times, and enhanced confidence when handling real emergencies (Mitchell and Assadi, 2020).
- *Medication Administration Safety:* A nursing school incorporated simulation to educate students and practicing nurses on medication administration procedures. Participants engaged in simulated scenarios where they administered medications, calculated dosages, and managed adverse reactions. This hands-on practice improved medication safety awareness, reducing errors in real clinical settings (Cant, Cooper and Lam, 2020).
- *Communication and Patient Interaction:* A healthcare organization utilized simulation to enhance nurses' communication skills and patient interaction techniques. Nurses participated in role-playing scenarios with standardized patients or actors, focusing on empathetic communication, breaking bad news, and addressing patient concerns. This led to improved patient satisfaction scores and better patient-nurse relationships.
- *Reducing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI):* In a hospital setting, a simulation-based CPD program targeted the reduction of CLABSIs. Nurses were trained in proper insertion and maintenance techniques for central lines using simulation mannequins. After the training, the hospital saw a significant decrease in CLABSIs, indicating improved adherence to best practices (Martins *et al.*, 2018).
- *Enhancing Code Blue Responses:* A nursing team participated in a series of simulation exercises to improve their response during "Code Blue" situations (cardiac arrests). These simulations allowed nurses to practice roles and responsibilities, refine resuscitation techniques, and work together seamlessly. As a result, the hospital's Code Blue team demonstrated increased efficiency, leading to higher survival rates for patients experiencing cardiac arrests (Martins *et al.*, 2018).
- *Improving Pediatric Care Competence:* In a pediatric healthcare facility, nurses underwent simulation-based training to enhance their competence in caring for pediatric patients. The simulations covered various scenarios, from administering medications to handling distressed children. Nurses reported increased confidence, better pediatric assessment skills, and improved family communication, leading to better pediatric patient outcomes (Leung *et al.*, 2020).

Many healthcare institutions and organizations have integrated simulation into their continuous professional development programs to provide ongoing learning opportunities for their staff. Some real-world examples of how simulation has positively impacted nursing practice and patient care:

- *The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center* has implemented a simulation program for oncology nurses to improve their knowledge, confidence, and performance in managing complex and high-risk situations, such as chemotherapy administration, sepsis recognition, and code blue scenarios. The program uses high-fidelity manikins, standardized patients, and virtual reality to create realistic and immersive learning experiences. The program has been shown to increase nurses' self-efficacy, clinical competence, and patient safety outcomes.
- *The Johns Hopkins Hospital* has developed a simulation-based training program for critical care nurses to enhance their skills in managing patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). The program uses a combination of didactic sessions, case studies, and high-fidelity simulation scenarios to teach nurses how to apply evidence-based practices, such as lung-protective ventilation, prone positioning, and neuromuscular blockade. The program has been shown to improve nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and performance in caring for patients with ARDS.

- *The Mayo Clinic* has established a simulation center for interprofessional education and collaboration among healthcare professionals, including nurses, physicians, pharmacists, and respiratory therapists. The center offers various simulation modalities, such as task trainers, virtual reality, and standardized patients, to facilitate team-based learning and communication. The center also provides simulation-based debriefing and feedback to promote reflection and improvement. The center has been shown to improve interprofessional teamwork, communication, and patient satisfaction.

## CONCLUSION

In the dynamic landscape of healthcare, where the pursuit of excellence is a constant, simulation stands as an invaluable tool for fostering continuous professional development (CPD) among nurses. Through its immersive and adaptable nature, simulation facilitates a lifelong learning journey that adapts to the busy schedules of nurses. This tool not only nurtures the growth of essential skills and knowledge but also empowers nurses to navigate evolving medical advancements and patient care methodologies. The integration of simulation into CPD programs equips nurses with the confidence, competence, and adaptability needed to excel in their roles. As a conduit between theory and practice, simulation not only refines clinical expertise but also strengthens interdisciplinary collaboration, ultimately elevating the quality of patient care. Indeed, simulation stands not only as a hallmark of innovation in nursing education but also as a testament to the commitment of nurses to perpetual growth in the pursuit of optimal patient outcomes.

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