Reinforcing Learning and Developing Skills through the Use of Clinical Drills

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Steps in Management of PPH

• Finding the cause of the hemorrhage – 4 “Ts”:
  – Tone
  – Tissue
  – Trauma
  – Thrombin

• Treating the cause

• Preventing shock

• Treating shock
**Developing Clinical Skills**

- How do you develop clinical skills when PPH is a rare occurrence?

- How do we ensure providers can conduct this management effectively and retain those skills ongoing?

- One way is through **clinical drills:**
  - During pre-service and in-service training
  - With periodic unplanned and/or planned drills conducted at facilities ongoing
Why are Clinical Drills Important?

- You can put all the steps together and understand the rationale for the order of the steps.
- PPH is not a routine event in many settings and periodic drills help trained providers maintain their skills for when a case does come in.
- If procedures need to be modified because of new evidence, drills can address new evidence.
- Overall, a practical session in problem solving.
- Takes theory to practice.
Elements of Effective Clinical Drills

• Provide scenarios on different levels of facilities (what can and should be done at each level) and different types of providers.

• Clinical drills should be done in real time. They are not role plays; emphasize urgency and efficiency.

• Includes principles of PPH emergency management (e.g., team work, required equipment, etc.).
Elements of Effective Clinical Drills, cont’d

• Conduct clinical drills in front of other trainees, colleagues and supervisors and ask them to critique

• Analyze and provide feedback to reinforce correct practice and correct mistakes.
Institutionalizing Clinical Drills

- A component of all clinical trainings

- To ensure that drills are ongoing, include in protocols, standards of practice, and continuing competency requirements

- Link the clinical drills for procedures related to emergency referral
Drill Steps

• Set the stage: realistic scenario

• Brief the learners

• Allow the learner to experience the scenario uninterrupted

• Follow with a guided debriefing
  – What was learned
  – What were feelings
  – How to avoid problems