

The Active Shooter in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit: Interprofessional Education Through Simulation

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- Pediatric Health System
- Level I Trauma Center
- Level IV NICU
- 50 Specialty programs
- 595 beds
- 785,563 Patient Encounters
- 253,308 Unique Patients
- 172,839 ER Visits
- 28,355 OR Cases
- 5,800+ Transports

Background and Significance

Frequency of violent events in the workplace²

- Families
- Patients
- Coworkers



- Decreased staff satisfaction.³
- Higher turnover

<u>Purpose</u>

- Simulate workplace violence, the process of deescalation, and the appropriate response to an active shooter threat.
 - Interprofessional education
 - Inpatient setting
 - Psychologically safe setting

Simulation Objectives

- Staff should demonstrate
 - Situational awareness
 - Effective interprofessional communication
 - Appropriate response



Photo credit: www.FBI.gov

Strategy and Implementation

- Interprofessional collaboration
 - Clinical Education
 - Critical Care Units
 - o Security
 - Emergency Management
 - Simulation Lab



Strategy and Implementation

- Critical Care Services Needs assessment
- Security Risk Assessment
- Interdisciplinary meetings (4 = Face to Face)

 \circ logistics, parties to involve, etc.



Strategy and Implementation

- Scenario development
 - Subject Matter Experts (SME)
- Simulation test run
 - $\circ~$ Test for validity and reliability
- Implementation dates (5 workshops x 2)

Strategy and Implementation

Recreating the scenes

 High fidelity simulators
 Confederates/actors
 Evolving case studies



Psychological Safety Plan

- Didactic education recognition/de-escalation
 - $\circ~$ Lecture and video
 - $\circ\,$ Review of hospital policy
- Safety checklist for facilitators
- Opt-out prior to simulation
- Critical Incident Stress Management Team

<u>Results</u>

- 173 staff members from eleven disciplines participated.
- Evaluations demonstrated that participants overwhelmingly found the education valuable.
 - Concerns and lessons learned were grouped into common themes:
 - Environmental considerations
 - Moral distress
 - Policy
 - Process

Lessons Learned

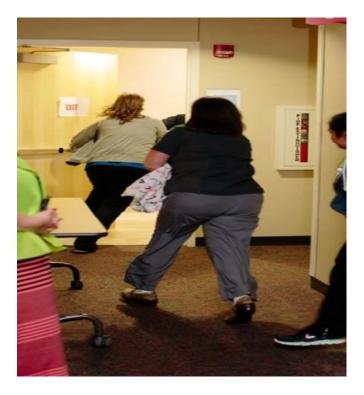
- The "norm" = chaos
 - o Alarm fatigue
 - Family disputes
 - Frequency desensitizes staff
 - Less situational

awareness at shift change.



Lessons Learned

- Abandonment Concerns
 - o Patients
 - Families
 - State BON
 - Injured colleagues
 - Law Enforcement



Lessons Learned

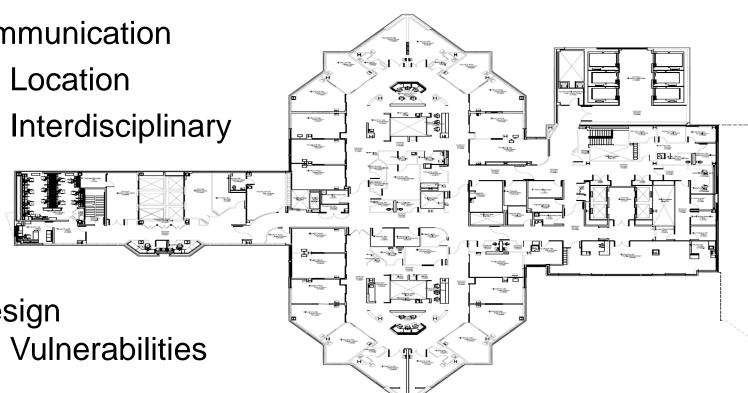
- Unit is unit employee badge access entry only
 - Leaving family members
 to allow access to others.



Lessons Learned

- Communication
 - Location \bigcirc
 - Ο

Design \bigcirc



Conclusion

- Prevention
 - Situational Awareness
 - Communication
 - Transparency
 - o Interdisciplinary training
- Know the organizational policy
 - o Run, Hide, Fight

References

¹Children's Health. (2014). Facts and Figures. Retrieved from www.childrens.com/footer/aboutsection/about/facts-and-figure

² Hulse, M.; Bozeman, L.; Cummings, D.; & Davis, E. (2014). *Preventing Violence in the Workplace by Promoting Situational Awareness.* Columbus, Ohio: Office of Learning and Professional Development

³Kelen, G.D.; Catlett, C.L.; Kubit, J.G.; Hsieh; Y.H. (2011). Hospital-based shootings in the United States: 2000 to 201. *Annals of Emergency Medicine.* 60(6):790-798.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2012.08.012.

Thank you

