

3rd Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

July 27-29, 2015 Valencia, Spain

GAÏA s-face (Schizophrenia facial affects cognitive enhancement)

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Social cognition, defined as cognitive processes specifically engaged in interactions with others, is one of the seven domains of cognition commonly impaired in schizophrenia. Recent studies suggest an important impact of social cognition deficits on social functioning, and promising effects of specific cognitive remediation on those deficits. Social cognition is a composite domain and five different processes are consensually identified: emotional processing, theory of mind, attributional style, social perception and social knowledge. Social cognition remediation interventions can be classified as large (programs including neuro cognitive, social cognition and social abilities training) global (programs taking into account of all components of social cognition) or targeted on one process. We propose to present GAÏA s-face, an individual social cognition remediation, computer assisted, program targeted on facial affects recognition, and the first results on social cognition processes, symptoms and social functioning of a controlled randomised study which has compared GAÏA s-face with a cognitive remediation of attentional processes program.

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Learning of teamwork in nursing by simulation

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Background: A team is a group focused on a task related to the activity of the professionals who compose it, with a high degree of integration and synergy, operating effectively and efficiently. The lack of teamwork is one of the causes for adverse effects. The high-fidelity simulation is a teaching method that can work in multiple clinical situations with a high level of realism; being acquired skills such as coordination and leadership.

Objectives: To evaluate the use of this teaching methodology for the assessment of non-technical skills Leadership and team coordination as a tool of critical patient safety.

Methodology: This is a prospective, observational and analytical study of 300 cases collected simulation performed with 4th graders of Nursing, where students not involved in the case assessing leadership skills and team coordination. Cases that have been made have been in primary care, emergency and intensive care unit where teamwork was a key point for solving them. The analysis was performed using SPSS* Statistics (version 20).

Results: In addition to the frequencies, means and standard deviation, has also studied the validity and reliability of this assessment tool. Most of the students have successfully completed the evaluation sheet and checked against the data acquired in an effective fast (4 months) and skills and no technical skills with high-fidelity simulation. In this case, both the leadership and team coordination at first was unsuccessful and as they have been conducting clinical cases has been improving substantially.

Discussion: Through this study has identified a lack of training in undergraduate nursing students about leadership and teamwork. High Fidelity Simulation is a relatively new teaching strategy that allows students to develop and apply knowledge and skills as a possible clinical situation with the possibility of making mistakes without being detrimental to the patient. In developing scenarios in which the simulated patient generates several levels of difficulty, we teach students to make decisions and improve their teamwork.

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