



Stop the Clot

*Increase your competence and confidence[®]
in early identification and treatment of
DVT and PE.*



SIMSUITE[®]
MEDICAL SIMULATION CORPORATION

Venous Thromboembolism: DVT and PE

Venous thromboembolism, including deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), is a common and serious medical condition that affects up to one million Americans each year. Most hospital patients are at increased risk for developing DVT and PE. The SimSuite Venous Thromboembolism: DVT and PE Program focuses on prevention, early identification, and initial treatment, based on the American College of Chest Physicians (CHEST) Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines for Prevention of Venous Thromboembolism (2008). The Program is authored by Graham Pineo, MD, FRCPC, FAFP, who is one of the principle authors of the CHEST Guidelines.

Web-based Course

The SimSuite Venous Thromboembolism: DVT and PE Web Course is designed to educate participants on the CHEST guidelines for prophylaxis, early recognition of signs and symptoms, and initial treatment recommendations. General information on fibrinolysis as well as inferior vena cava (IVC) filters is included. This course is suitable for physicians, nurses, and other allied healthcare providers who care for medical and surgical patients. This course may be completed on its own, and also prepares providers for the Simulation Workshop. 2.0 CE

- Compare the recommended diagnostic modalities utilized in the evaluation of patients with suspected DVT and PE.
- Apply evidence-based recommendations for VTE prophylaxis.
- Give examples of thromboprophylaxis measures to prevent the development of VTE.
- Differentiate between treatment options for patients diagnosed with VTE.
- Summarize the steps of implementing a VTE quality improvement program.

Simulation Workshop

The SimSuite Venous Thromboembolism: DVT and PE Simulation Workshop is led by an MSC Clinical Educator or a hospital-based educator. The workshop includes a didactic review of the CHEST Guidelines and simulation training using the Laerdal SimMan®. Simulation scenarios allow participants to apply the guidelines to patient care scenarios in a team-based environment, improving team communication. Simulation may also improve the standardization of care, contributing to hospital-based process and quality improvement. Two simulation scenarios allow participants to practice identifying and caring for hospital patients who have or are at risk for developing venous thromboembolism. *Approximate time for completion: 1-2 hours.*

Benefits

- Documentation of staff competence and compliance
- Consistent training across all staff
- Integration into Quality Improvement Programs
- Program based on guidelines, tools, and research from the American College of Chest Physicians

Participants and Training Objectives

The goal of this program is to increase and reinforce the competence and confidence of all healthcare team members associated with patient care in the hospital, emergency department, and physician offices. Participants may include physicians, nurses, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and technologists.

Upon completion of the program, participants should be able to:

- Discuss the magnitude of the healthcare problem associated with venous thromboembolism (VTE).
- Distinguish between the pathophysiological processes of VTE, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), and pulmonary embolism (PE).
- Select the risk factors associated with VTE.

Clinical Applicability

According to the *U.S. Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism*, DVT and PE affect up to one million Americans and contribute to approximately 200,000 deaths annually. Venous thromboembolism affects both medical and surgical patients alike, indicating the need for training of all healthcare providers in prophylaxis and early identification of DVT and PE signs and symptoms.

- Venous thromboembolism patients have a high risk of recurrence, with 7 to 14 percent of patients experiencing a subsequent DVT or PE.
- Venous thromboembolism events represent a major cost burden, with reimbursement for DVT and PE events averaging \$7,700 and healthcare cost of a DVT or PE event averaging over \$12,000.
- DVT-related PE is the most common cause of preventable death in a hospital setting.

This continuing nursing education activity was approved by the Association of periOperative Registered Nurses, Inc., an accredited approver by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation. AORN recognized this activity as continuing education for registered nurses. This recognition did not imply that AORN or the ANCC Commission on Accreditation approved or endorsed any product included in the presentation.

For more information, contact HealthcareGroup@medsimulation.com.



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