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NOTE PREVIEW ARTICLE

MALIGNANT CUTANEOUS TUMOR WOUND SIMULATORS AS A TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGY FOR NURSES

SIMULADORES DE FERIDAS TUMORAIS MALIGNAS CUTÂNEAS COMO ESTRATÉGIA DE ENSINO-APRENDIZAGEM PARA ENFERMEIROS

SIMULADORES DE HERIDAS TUMORALES MALIGNAS CUTÁNEAS COMO ESTRATEGIA DE ENSEÑANZA-APRENDIZAJE PARA ENFERMEROS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to investigate the knowledge and the role of nurses in the care of the person with malignant cutaneous malignant wound. ***Method:*** interventional study, of type before and after, of a quantitative-qualitative nature, to be performed with nurses of a public hospital. The data collection will be with a structured instrument applied before and after intervention, which is based on the presuppositions of David Ausubel, and the simulators of malignant tumor wounds will be part of the practical scenario of said intervention. Quantitative data analysis will be performed using statistical tests (Chi-Square, Pearson's correlation, t student, Wilcoxon's test). The empirical data will be treated using the technique of Content Analysis in the Thematic Analysis modality. ***Results:*** it is expected, with this study, to present a new perspective for the educational research in health and to use simulators as a strategy to facilitate learning. ***Descriptors***: Simulation; Skin Neoplasms; Teaching; Learning; Nurses.

RESUMO

Objetivo*:** investigar o saber e o fazer de enfermeiros no cuidado da pessoa com ferida tumoral maligna cutânea. ***Método: estudo intervencionista, do tipo *before and after*, de natureza quanti-qualitativa, que se realizará com enfermeiros de um hospital público. A coleta de dados será com um instrumento estruturado aplicado antes e pós-intervenção, que se respalda nos pressupostos de David Ausubel, e os simuladores de feridas tumorais malignas farão parte do cenário prático da referida intervenção. A análise dos dados quantitativos se dará por meio de testes estatísticos (Qui-Quadrado, Correlação de *Pearson*, *t student*, Teste de *Wilcoxon*). Os dados empíricos serão tratados por meio da técnica de Análise de Conteúdo, na modalidade Análise Temática. ***Resultados*:** espera-se, com este estudo, apresentar uma nova perspectiva para a pesquisa educacional em saúde e utilizar simuladores como estratégia facilitadora de aprendizado. ***Descritores*:** Simulação; Neoplasias Cutâneas; Ensino; Aprendizagem; Enfermeiros.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: investigar el saber y el hacer de enfermeros en el cuidado de la persona con herida tumoral maligna cutánea. ***Método:*** estudio intervencionista, del tipo *before and after*, de naturaleza cuantitativa y cualitativa, que se realizará con enfermeros de un hospital público. La recolección de datos será con un instrumento estructurado aplicado antes y después de la intervención, que se respalda en los presupuestos de David Ausubel, y los simuladores de heridas tumorales malignas serán parte del escenario práctico de dicha intervención. El análisis de los datos cuantitativos se dará por medio de exámenes estadísticos (Qui-Cuadrado, Correlación de Pearson, t student, Examen de Wilcoxon). Los datos empíricos serán tratados por medio de la técnica de Análisis de Contenido, en la modalidad Análisis Temático. ***Resultados:*** se espera, con este estudio, presentar una nueva perspectiva para la investigación educativa en salud y utilizar simuladores como estrategia facilitadora de aprendizaje. ***Descriptores***: Simulación; Neoplasias Cutáneas; Enseñanza; Aprendizaje; Enfermeros.

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INTRODUCTION

Malignant cutaneous tumor wounds are a grievance in the life of cancer patients, because they progressively disfigure the body, become friable, painful, exudative, release a foul odor, and often contribute to mutilation. At the same time, these lesions may lead to the development of complications, such as superficial and / or systemic infections, fistulae and larval infestation. These wounds also afflict the psychic, social, and spiritual dimensions of the patient, which may interfere with interpersonal relationships with the medical staff, with the family members themselves, and even with the social part of their lives.[1-3]

The nurse is an active and integral member of a multiprofessional team that is generally responsible for performing the treatments that require physical, affective and social contact. In this condition, it is the responsibility of the professionals in this area to develop skills and abilities that allow them to know and identify individual and / or social characteristics (sociodemographic, family, psychic, etc.) of patients with malignant cutaneous malignant wounds and to implement Specific care (cleansing, use of topical therapies, specific coverage, continuous assessment and treatment). In this sense, performing an effective, efficient, comfortable and aesthetically acceptable patient dressing is a challenge for the nurse, which would be contributing both to a more pleasant presentation of the patient in relation to his social image, as well as satisfaction with themselves and awareness that they are being treated well. [4-6]

In Nursing, the teaching of skills through simulation, using mannequins or other devices of medium and high fidelity, is a practice adopted since 1950.[7] The simulation reproduces a real situation in order to practice, to learn, to validate, to test or to develop the understanding of the systems or human actions, with interactivity and realism to the participant.[8]

The use of simulators for teaching presents itself as an important strategy to assist the student in developing the necessary skills. Acting in health care environments requires professionals to develop their skills, since, as well as having knowledge related to the specific theme, there is also the need to develop teamwork, present an adequate posture and be proactive.[9]

In the last ten years, technological advances related to the development of mannequins[10] and computer programs[11] have enabled the improvement of medicine based on simulation. As a consequence, simulation has been used as a facilitating learning strategy among health professionals in order to improve skills in order to reduce complications to the patient due to inadequate interventions or treatments.[10-2]

The simulation in the teaching of clinical competences, focusing on psychomotor, cognitive, interpersonal and ethical/legal skills is preceded by some phases, among which the first one requires the development of a scenario.[13] The description of this scenario should be performed according to an objective and should facilitate the achievement of positive results in the learning process.[9-14]

The importance of the scenario within the clinical simulation is emphasized: it must be planned and constructed in order to provide the necessary structure for the acquisition of the expected learning objectives and should provide, the participants, with a perception, as close as possible, of the feelings and emotions they may experience in the clinical environment.[9-14] In this sense, it is worth mentioning that this study is part of the doctoral project entitled: “knowledge and doing of nurses in the care of a person with a malignant cutaneous tumor wound”, which has been developed in order to verify the knowledge and practice of nurses in the care of tumor wounds before and after a training course, and, thus, contribute to the qualification of practices related to palliative care in this population.

It is understood, in this work, that the simulator is a teaching-learning strategy in that the research participant can, through anamnesis and physical examination, evaluate malignant cutaneous malignant wounds, proceed with dressings, as well as list Nursing diagnoses, establish Expected results and propose interventions for their resolution. With that, broaden their cognitive structure, through the interaction of previous and new knowledge, in order to generate new meanings and senses for their professional and personal life.

OBJECTIVE

- To investigate the knowledge and practice of nurses in the care of the person with cutaneous malignant cutaneous wound.

METHOD

Before and after intervention study of quantitative-qualitative nature, on the use of simulators developed in a doctoral project

presented to the Graduate Program in Nursing of the Federal University of Paraíba / UFPB, in the line of research Theoretical- Philosophical aspects of care in Nursing and Health, whose methodological outline is of the *before and after* intervention type and of quantitative-qualitative nature.

Research participants will be nurses from a philanthropic hospital that treat people with malignant cutaneous wounds in the palliative care setting.

The project has four stages: the first one will be devoted to the collection of information through an instrument containing items about the knowledge and the role of nurses in the care of people with malignant cutaneous malignant wounds; the second will be a training course with a 20-hour workload, divided into five meetings, where theoretical and practical classes will be held with simulators of cutaneous malignant tumor wounds; The third stage will take place six months after the training course (educational intervention), when the information will be collected again with the same instrument, and finally, interviews will be conducted, with a semi-structured script, in order to verify the importance of the training course For the professional and personal life of the research participants.

The training course will be held at the Center of Studies of the referred hospital. Registration for the course will take place one month before the educational intervention, scheduled for September 2017, where participants will have access to the menu, schedule of activities and free printed material. The course will be based on the presuppositions of the theoretical framework of David Ausubel[15] and will have practical classes with simulators of malignant cutaneous tumor wounds constructed by the researchers themselves.

The materials used for the construction of the malignant cutaneous malignant wound simulators were: new mannequins, paper towel, toilet paper, glue, gouache paint and brush. The modeling of malignant cutaneous malignant wounds was constructed through the visualization of illustrations of patients with these types of lesions, which were inserted in clinical studies published in periodicals indexed in the Portal of Coordination of Improvement of Personnel of Higher Education (CAPES) and Virtual Health Library (VHL).

In the implementation of the training course, the following methodological procedures will be adopted: presentation of the subject-lesson; Diagnostic probing; Dialogue exhibition; Synthesis of the subject; Reading and discussion of texts; Testimony of people with malignant cutaneous malignant wounds; Demonstration of evaluation technique and treatment of tumor wounds. For material resources, they will need: data show; texts; Printed guidelines for assessment guidelines and basic and specific interventions for malignant cutaneous malignant wounds; Material for dressings and simulators.

The simulators will be used as a study strategy and clinical practice among the groups that will be formed at the moment of the evaluation. It is important to emphasize that the simulators were exhibited at the stand of the Study Group and Research on Wound Care of the Federal University of Paraíba (GEPEFE / UFPB) during the 19th National Seminar on Nursing Research (SENPE), held in João Pessoa / PB, in May 2017.

Participants will be clarified about the research and participation will take place after accepting and signing the Free and Informed Consent Term (FICT), ensuring their free participation. The confidentiality and secrecy of the information and participants will be protected and the names will be coded. In order to carry out this research, all the guidelines established by Resolution 466/2012, of the National Health Council will be observed. The proposal was submitted to the Ethics Committee on Human Involvement Research of the Health Sciences Center of the Federal University of Paraíba (CEP / CCS / UFPB) and obtained assent nº 031/17, CAAE nº 64122116.1.0000.5188.

Figures 1 and 2. Mammal vegetative wound staging 4 and its respective simulator. João Pessoa (PB), Brazil, 2017.
Source of figure 1: Milk AC16, 2005 Source of figure 2: Archive of authors

Figures 3 and 4 - Vegetal wound (greater) in dorsal region with staging 4 and its respective simulator. João Pessoa (PB), Brazil, 2017.
Source of figure 3: Milk AC16, 2005 Source of figure 4: Archive of authors

Figures 5 and 6. Cutaneous malignant tumor wound in breast, thorax and lateral of thorax staging 3 and 4 and its respective simulator. João Pessoa (PB), Brazil, 2017.
Source of figure 5: Collado AR17, 2012 Source of figure 6: Archive of authors

Figures 7 and 8. Vegetal wound in staging region 4 and its respective simulator. João Pessoa (PB), Brazil, 2017.
Source of figure 7: Milk AC16, 2005. Source of figure 8: Archive of authors

EXPECTED RESULTS

It is hoped that this study will broaden the understanding of the practices of permanent education developed in the context of palliative care by the Center of Studies of the referred hospital, knowing the reaThis will contribute to the broadening of the critical view of the clinical-assistance and technical-pedagogical reality of this research institution and its results will contribute to filling the gaps in scientific knowledge currently available, which is evidenced by the scarcity of publications that involve This context.

In addition, the value of the pieces that is very accessible and makes the use of this type of simulation possible in other realities in which there is scarcity of financial resources, in order to contribute to the teaching of this and other types of injuries. Thus, it is believed that this research proposal can contribute to the enrichment of scientific production, inspire new educational practices in tertiary health care, qualify attention to people with malignant cutaneous malignant wounds and strengthen the Nursing performance in this context.

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