



### Title: Marina Jackson – Ward assessment

#### Person elements of the SP role (personal information)

*In this section, you need to provide information for the SP to develop a shared understanding of the identifying characteristics of the 'person' to be portrayed as a patient:*

- **Who is the person (separate from their illness/complaint)?**  
Marina Jackson is a 35 year-old woman. She lives with her partner Neil. Marina and Neil have been together five years and Marina has a ten-year-old daughter (Jenny) from a previous partnership.
- **How would you describe their personality?**  
Marina is an active mother and encourages her daughter to participate in dance lessons and hockey. She is a hockey player herself which is how she came by being in hospital, this is somewhat of an inconvenience for Marina. Marina adores her daughter Jenny and is happy about being settled with her partner Neil. They're hoping to have more children in the future.

#### Learning activity

*In this section, you need to provide information for the SP to develop a shared understanding of the purpose and logistics of the simulation activity that they are being asked to participate in:*

- **What is the learning activity?**  
The student will be asked to undertake an assessment of your vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, respirations and temperature) while you are in a side room of an orthopedic ward, and also to identify that you are anxious. The team may consist of 2 people, from any of the following professional groups: physiotherapy, nursing, occupational therapy and social work.
- **Who is the learner?**  
Pre-registration physiotherapy, nursing, occupational therapy or social work students.
- **What is expected of them?**  
The purpose of this assessment is for the student to undertake a set of observations as listed above and ascertain that you are anxious about the forthcoming surgery and to attempt to put you at ease.
- **What is the setting?**  
A hospital environment, prepared to look like a ward side room with a single bed.
- **How long will they be with the patient (SP)?**  
The interaction would typically last between 10-15 minutes.



- Are there any risks for the SP? (Consider both emotional and physical risks. Identify safeguarding procedures)

There are no physical risks to the SP during the assessment. Whilst having your blood pressure taken the cuff of the monitor will squeeze your arm. Primarily the student should be discussing your wellbeing with you.

- Are there any risks for the learner? (Consider both emotional and physical risks)

None identified.

- What is the most likely outcome for the patient (SP)?

The student will undertake the assessment and put you at ease about the upcoming surgery by explaining what you can expect. They may suggest that you speak to the surgeon or anaesthetist and explain that they will fetch them.

- What is the process for learner debriefing and if there is an opportunity for SP feedback?

A debrief will be undertaken in a separate room. You will be invited to participate and provide feedback to the learner on your thoughts, feelings and behaviours. A separate prompt sheet is attached so that you can write any comments, which you wish to feedback to the individual students (see page 4).

- Will there be an audiovisual recording?

There will be no audio visual recording of the scenario or debrief.

### Context

*In this section, you need to provide information for the SP to develop a shared understanding of the person in a clinical context:*

- Why is this person in this clinical scenario?

You have been admitted for elective surgery to your knee following a hockey injury.

- What facts are important in this clinical scenario?

#### Patient's history of the problem

You have been admitted to the Day Surgery Unit of a large hospital to have surgery to your knee following a sporting injury (hockey). You have had a sleepless night due to anxieties about the operation. You have never had surgery before and although you have spoken to the surgeon about why you need the operation (to repair the knee) you are anxious about the outcomes of the surgery i.e. the pain and the recovery.

#### Patient's past medical history

No previous medical history other than maybe a cough or cold, normally fit and well.

#### Patient's family medical history

Nothing of significance.

## Simulated Patient Profile: *MARINA JACKSON*



### Patient's social information

You live at home with partner Neil and daughter Jenny in a ground floor apartment and work in an office job where you have been given leave to recover from your operation.

### What is the patient's understanding of their healthcare issue?

You understand that the surgery is necessary to repair your knee so that you can recover and continue to live your normal active lifestyle. Since the injury occurred, it has stopped you participating in hockey. You are aware it may take some time to recover but you are anxious about the outcome of the surgery (i.e. pain and recovery). You are normally quite an independent person.

### What are the patient's main concerns?

That you might experience a lot of pain following the surgery and that the recovery may take a long time and that at the end of the recovery you might still not be able to play hockey again. You want to be back to full strength within a month but the surgeon advised you at your pre-operative assessment it may take longer.

### What is the patient's most likely outcome in this context?

- The student will undertake the assessment and through discussion and your body language realise you are anxious and make an attempt to listen to your concerns and try and put you at ease.
- The student may decide that you need to speak to the surgeon or anaesthetist so may say they will find them for you to talk to. However, if they alleviate your fears, this will not be necessary.

### What is this patient's current emotion?

You haven't slept well the night before as you were nervous about coming into hospital. This nervousness should be portrayed through your body language and verbally to the student during the interaction.

### Considerations in playing this role

Clothes – Relaxed clothing.

Moulage – Not required.

Props – Chairs, table, equipment to carry out a set of observations (thermometer/stethoscopes/sphygmomanometer). Wristband with patient details on.

**Scenario Author:** Stuart Roberts ([stuart.roberts@mmu.ac.uk](mailto:stuart.roberts@mmu.ac.uk)), Manchester Metropolitan University, April 2015.