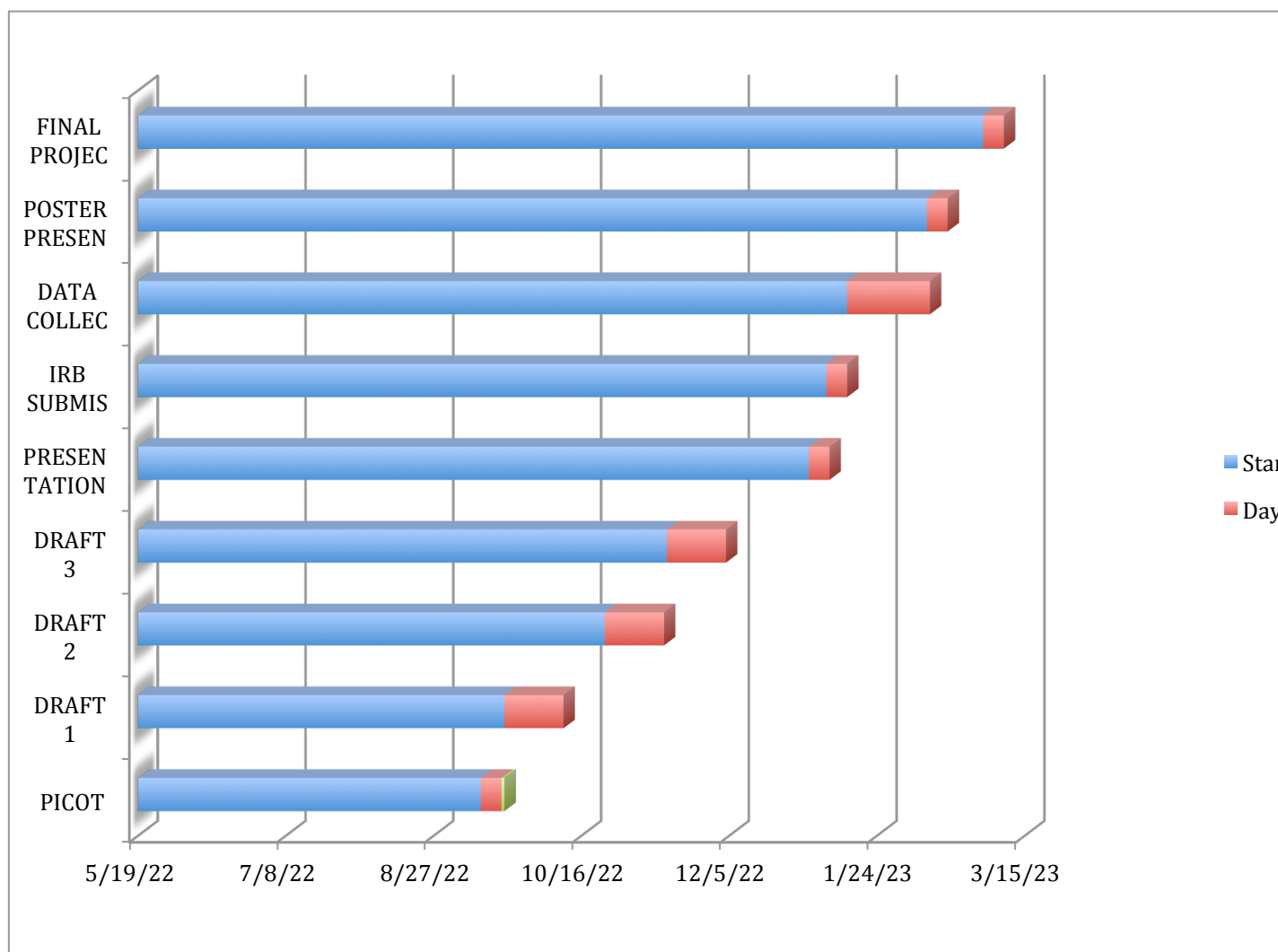
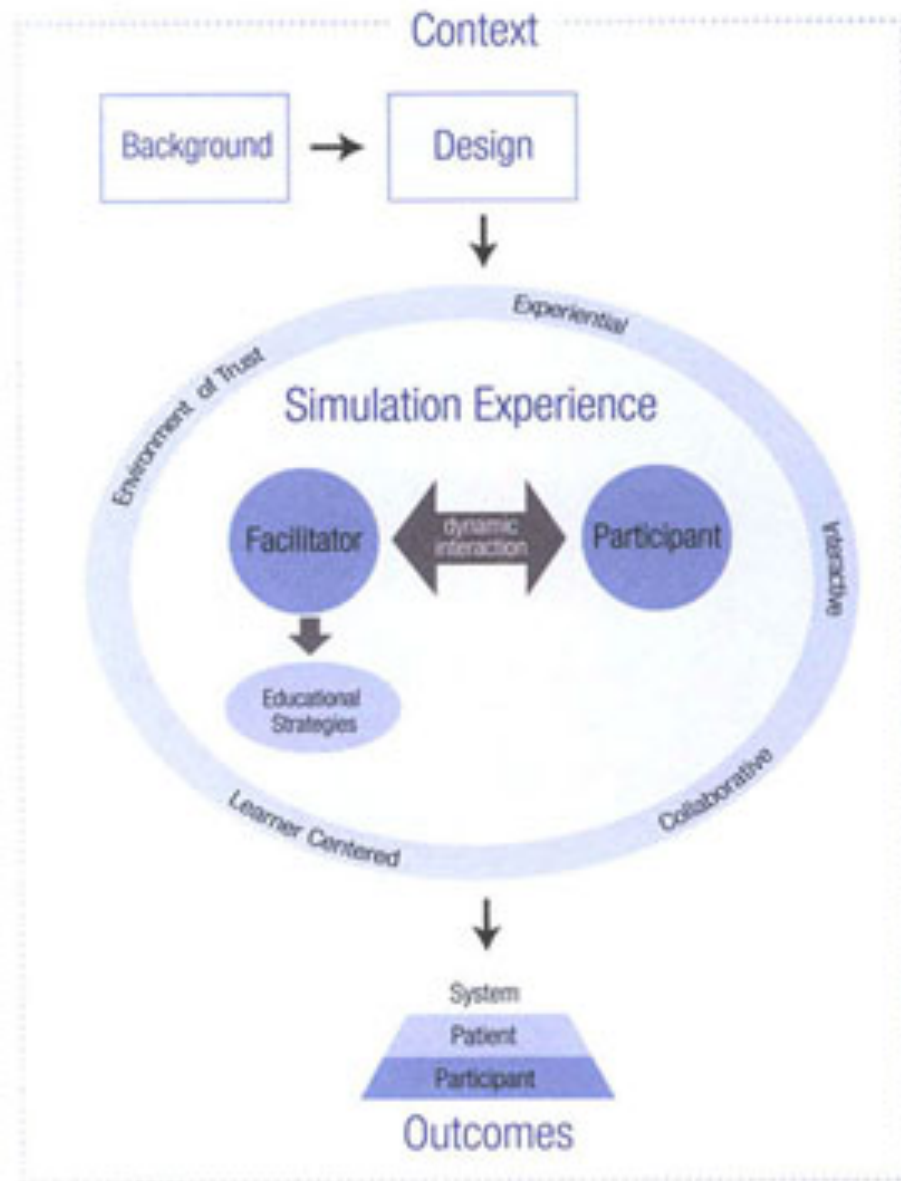


APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

Figure: NLN Jeffries Simulation Theory



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From: Jeffries, P. R., Rodgers, B., & Adamson, K. (2015). NLN Jeffries simulation theory: brief narrative description. *Nursing Education Perspectives*, 36(5), 292+.
<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A429736138/AONE?u=anon~e9e74b37&sid=googleScholar&xid=b39552d8>

APPENDIX D

MSMAID	Successful	Unsuccessful
Machine		
Suction		
Monitors		
Airway equipment		
IV works		
Drugs ready		
Induction	Successful	Unsuccessful
Apply 100% oxygen by mask		
Apply monitors		
Obtain first set of vital signs		
Administer narcotic		
Administer lidocaine		
Apply cricoid pressure		
Administer induction agent		
Administer paralytic (Full dose Succinylcholine or Rocuronium)		
Assess neuromuscular function (Wait for Fasciculation with succinylcholine or no twitches after rocuronium)		
NO Breath		
Perform laryngoscopy and insert endotracheal tube		
Inflate pilot balloon		
Connect ETT to breathing circuit and give one breath		
Verify ETT placement with EtCO2 and Bilateral breath sounds		
Tape ETT in place		
Turn on vaporizer		
Turn on ventilator		
Tape eyes closed		
Recheck vital signs		

Appendix E

Q1 Participation in this survey is voluntary, by selecting yes you agree to participate in this DNP project

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Q2 Please enter the last 4 digits of your student ID number

Q4 Do you have experience conducting direct laryngoscopy with a Mac or Miller blade?

☐ Inexperienced (1)

☐ Some experience (10-30 laryngoscopies) (2)

☐ Strong experience (>30 laryngoscopies) (3)

Q5 Do you have experience conducting indirect laryngoscopy with video-laryngoscopy?

☐ Inexperienced (1)

☐ Some experience (10-30 laryngoscopies) (2)

☐ Strong Experience (>30 laryngoscopies) (3)

Q6 What grade Cormack-Lehane view were you able to obtain through direct laryngoscopy?

- ☐ Grade I (Full view of glottis) (6)
 - ☐ Grade II (Partial view of glottis) (7)
 - ☐ Grade III (Only epiglottis) (8)
 - ☐ Grade IV (No glottic view) (9)
-

Q9 What grade Cormack-Lehane view were you able to obtain through video-laryngoscopy?

- ☐ Grade I (Full view of glottis) (1)
 - ☐ Grade II (Partial view of glottis) (2)
 - ☐ Grade III (Only epiglottis) (3)
 - ☐ Grade IV (No glottic view) (4)
-

Q7 Did direct laryngoscopy or video-laryngoscopy provide less manipulation of the airway?

- ☐ Video-laryngoscopy provided less manipulation of the airway (1)
 - ☐ Direct laryngoscopy provided less manipulation of the airway (2)
 - ☐ No difference in airway manipulation (3)
-

Q8 Did direct laryngoscopy or video-laryngoscopy feel safer and less likely to cause harm such as dental damage?

- ☐ Video-laryngoscopy felt safer and less likely to cause damage (3)
 - ☐ Direct laryngoscopy felt safer and less likely to cause damage (4)
 - ☐ No difference in safety (5)
-

Q9 If given the choice to use a certain video laryngoscope, you would choose which option:

- ☐ CMAC (1)
 - ☐ McGrath (2)
 - ☐ Insight (3)
 - ☐ Glidescope (4)
-