

Patient Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Inside UAZ-Funded Scholarship

April 8, 2024 12:00pm – 1:00pm



Land Acknowledgement



Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors



Event Introduction





Guadalupe (Guada) Lozano Director and Endowed Chair, CUES Director, External Relations & Evaluation, School of Mathematical Sciences Associate Research Professor of Mathematics

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors



Speaker & Panelists



Janine Hinton CUES Distinguished Fellow Associate Clinical Professor, Nursing Director, Steele Innovative Learning Center College of Nursing





Shravan Aras

Assistant Director, Sensor Analysis & Smart Platform; Center for Biomedical Informatics & Biostatistics

Camden Hardy

Instructional Designer, Office of Academic Affairs; College of Nursing

Tarnia Newton Assistant Clinical

Kamelia Sepanloo

Pd.D. Student School of Industrial Engineering; Purdue University



Daniel Sheveley

Graduate Assistant, Research; College of Nursing



College of Nursing

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors



What will we share?

Project Purpose

- Gaps in nursing student preparation
 - o Failure to Rescue
 - Social Determinants of Health
 - Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging
- Extended reality & clinical education
- Stress, workload, & situation awareness

Patients

- Digital patients x3
- Standardized patient

Pilot study

- Simulation map
- Measures
- Intelligent Simulation Environment
 - Conversational AI
 - o AR & VR
 - o Biosensors
- VR & 360 video
- Outcomes
- Next steps



Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors



What is the project purpose?



Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors



What are gaps in nursing student preparation?



Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What are gaps in nursing student preparation?

Failure to Rescue

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What are gaps in nursing student preparation?

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What are gaps in nursing student preparation?

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Belonging (DEIB)

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Why use Extended Reality (XR) for clinical education?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How can we optimize stress, workload, & situation awareness?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How can we optimize stress, workload, & situation awareness?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Who are our Digital Patients?

Beatrice

Miguel

James

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Who is our Standardized Patient?

John

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we developing & testing sim-time travel mixed reality simulations?

Pilot Study

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we developing & testing sim-time travel mixed reality simulations?

Measures

Qualitative

1)Think-aloud pauses
 2)Stated interventions
 3)Open ended debrief
 questions

Quantitative

- 1)Situation Awareness Global Assessment Technique (SAGAT) (Endsley & Garland 2000)
- 2)Nursing Performance Profile 5-Factor instrument (Hinton, et al., 2020)
- 3)NASA task load index (Hart 2006)
- 4)Mixed Reality Experience survey
- 5)Event log

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

System Overview

- Software:
 - MindMeld platform for conversational AI
 - Reallusion character creator for digital patient model
 - Unity 3D for digital equipment and scenario development
- Hardware:
 - Microsoft HoloLens 2.0 for mixed-reality
 - Meta Quest Pro for virtualreality
 - Empatica E4 wristband as sensor
 - Movisens chest strap as sensor

Environment:

Simulated hospital room

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How is our Conversational AI model developed?

Example: Can you follow the <u>flashlight</u> towards your <u>nose</u> so that I can check your vision?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How well is the intent classifier model performing?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors 🖌

How well is the entity recognition model performing?

 Model Type:
 Tagger (generates a partof-speech tag for each token in a sequence)

Model Settings:
 Maximum Entropy Markov
 Model (MEMM)

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Why did we develop our own AI model?

I want you to act as a patient and I am a nurse who is checking your status. Your name is Beatrice B Sander, an 88-year-old female patient. Your tentative diagnosis is small bowel obstruction secondary to adhesions. Your medical background includes colon cancer and a colectomy 5 years ago. You have been complaining of nausea, abdominal pain, and bloating for the past week. You take ibuprofen for mild joint pain. You have allergies to sulfa drugs. As far as your assessment, your last vital signs 2 hours ago were Temp: 97.8 F (36.5 C), BP: 96/60 while sitting up. Pulse: 87, ECG: sinus. RR: 18, O2 Sat: 94% on room air. You are oriented to person, place, and situation. You have mild abdominal pain 3/10 and that is tolerable for you. Your lungs with crackles in lower bases, no cough. Your hypoactive bowel sounds. I will ask you some questions and you will provide the reply

	Yes, that is correct. My name is Beatrice B Sander and I am an 88-year-old female patient. I	ഹ	∇
	have been experiencing nausea, abdominal pain, and bloating for the past week. My medical		
	background includes colon cancer and a colectomy 5 years ago. I take ibuprofen for mild		
	joint pain and have allergies to sulfa drugs. I am oriented to person, place, and situation and		
	have mild abdominal pain at a level of 3/10 which is tolerable for me. My lungs have		
	crackles in the lower bases but no cough, and my bowel sounds are hypoactive.		

Hi, Mrs. Beatrice, how are you today

I am not doing well today. I have been experiencing nausea, abdominal pain, and bloating \bigcirc \bigcirc for the past week and it is causing discomfort. I am glad you are here to check on me.

I am sorry to hear that. I am going to put my gloves and then check your conditions.

That's okay, thank you for understanding. I understand the need for precautions and I the spreciate your care.

Ok, I know your pain is level 3/10, as 0 is the comfortable level, can you describe the reasonable level of pain for you?

I would say that a level of 5/10 would be the most reasonable level of pain for me. At that level, I am still able to function and carry out my daily activities with some discomfort, but it is manageable. Levels higher than that would be difficult for me to tolerate and would likely require medication or other forms of pain management.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Physiological biomarkers for stress using Empatica device

Goal \rightarrow Use HRV to quantify changes in stress during simulation.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Physiological biomarkers for stress using Empatica device

Goal \rightarrow Use HRV to quantify changes in stress during simulation.

How \rightarrow

- Ultra short term HRV windows (<60s) to calculate time domain metrics.
- RMSSD corresponds to PNS, SDNN corresponds to SNS+PNS.
- Study relative changes in SDNN & RMSSD with / without stressor events per individual.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Physiological biomarkers for stress using Empatica device

Goal \rightarrow Use HRV to quantify changes in stress during simulation.

How \rightarrow

- Ultra short term HRV windows (<60s) to calculate time domain metrics.
- RMSSD corresponds to PNS, SDNN corresponds to SNS+PNS.
- Study relative changes in SDNN & RMSSD with / without stressor events per individual.

What sensor \rightarrow

- Raw BVP values coming from wrist worn Empactica E4 device.
- Sampling frequency of 64 Hz.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Physiological biomarkers for stress using Empatica device

Goal \rightarrow Use HRV to quantify changes in stress during simulation.

How \rightarrow

- Ultra short term HRV windows (<60s) to calculate time domain metrics.
- RMSSD corresponds to PNS, SDNN corresponds to SNS+PNS.
- Study relative changes in SDNN & RMSSD with / without stressor events per individual.

What sensor \rightarrow

- Raw BVP values coming from wrist worn Empactica E4 device.
- Sampling frequency of 64 Hz.

Signal Cleaning pipeline

Note – Because we use BVP instead of ECG, we refer to the R peak as P which signifies the systolic peak.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What is Presence?

"Presence" refers to the sensation or feeling of being present in a virtual environment, despite physically being elsewhere.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How is VR effective for students?

Virtual Reality (VR) is a computer-generated simulation of an immersive, interactive environment that can be explored and experienced by users through specialized hardware.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How is AR effective for learning?

Augmented Reality (AR) is a technology that overlays digital information such as images, videos, or 3D models onto the real world, enhancing the user's perception and interaction.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How do we incorporate Mixed Reality?

Mixed Reality (MR) is a type of augmented reality where the digital objects interact with the real world.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Why even use MR?

Mixed Reality when used effectively can greatly increase a user's presence.

Users have complete freedom over their movement.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What is the difference between AR and VR?

Virtual Reality transports learners into immersive virtual environments, while Augmented Reality enhances real-world learning experiences.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

- 3D scanning
- LiDAR Scanning
- 3D modeling
- AI Generation

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

- 3D scanning
- LiDAR Scanning
- 3D modeling
- AI Generation

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

- 3D scanning
- LiDAR Scanning
- 3D modeling
- AI Generation

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

- 3D scanning
- LiDAR Scanning
- 3D modeling
- AI Generation

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What does the future look like for our development?

Constantly looks for way to better improve interaction between user and digital objects.

Create easy and fast way to add more patients with varying problems.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we using virtual reality to train nurses to rescue patients from deterioration due to opioids?

- Integration of Technologies
 - o D2L
 - o 360° video capture
 - o OrchestrateVR

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How did we design the immersive learning experience?

- Simulation Development Process
 - o Branching logic design
 - o 360° video capture and editing
 - o Scene creation
 - o Logic mapping

Info card: "Time: 0120"

Video: Report & two RN check of PCA settings (2:26) Question (at 1:38): Select all the following that are correct regarding a two-nurse PCA check:

- "Calculations of dose, volume, and rates are checked for accuracy." (correct)
- "The label on medication container must match written order and medication administration record." (correct)
- "The PCA device settings are checked against the orders." (correct)
- "It is not necessary to explain the check to the patient if they are awake." (incorrect)

"SUBMIT", "CONTINUE"

"Administer Narcan per PCA

orders" (correct)

Continued on page 2

Prompt card: "15 Minutes After Report" "BP 158/94 mm Hg; ECG sinus at 98 per min; RR 12 per min; SpO2 93% on 2L O2; ETCO2 38 mm Hg; Temp 98.6 F" "CONTINUE"

Video: Assessment of Patient (2:26) Question (at 40 sec): "What is Mr. Daniels' POSS (Pasero Opioid-Induced Sedation Scale) sedation level?"

- "S = Sleep, easy to arouse"
- "1 = Awake and alert" (correct)
- "2 = Slightly drowsy, easily aroused"
- "3 = Frequently drowsy, arousable, drifts off to sleep during conversation"
- "4 = Somnolent, minimal or no response to verbal and physical stimulation"
 "SUBMIT", "CONTINUE"

Prompt card: "15 Minutes After Assessment" "BP 105/75 mm Hg; ECG sinus at 80 per min; RR 8 per min; SpO2 86% on 2L O2; ETCO2 50 mm Hg; Temp 98.6 F" "CONTINUE" Video: Turn off PCA (46 sec) Question (at 26 sec): "The RN should turn off the PCA pump", "True" (correct), "False" (incorrect). "SUBMIT", "CONTINUE" Question (at 41 sec): "What should the RN do next?"

> "Call the patient's provider immediately" (incorrect) Continued on page 3

"Call the rapid response team" (incorrect) Continued on page 4

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we maximizing the learner's experience?

- Simulation Development Process
 - o Branching logic design
 - o 360° video capture and editing
 - o Scene creation
 - o Logic mapping

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we maximizing the learner's experience?

- Simulation Development Process
 - o Branching logic design
 o 360° video capture and editing
 o Scene creation
 o Logic mapping

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

How are we maximizing the learner's experience?

- Simulation Development Process
 - o Branching logic design
 - o 360° video capture and editing
 - o Scene creation
 - Logic mapping

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What does the experience look like for learners?

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Demo link

Outcomes

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Outcomes

Situation awareness scores ranged from 60 to 100% correct responses.

Nursing Performance Profile – 5 Factor scores ranged from 75.7 to 94.1% safe performance on rated items.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

NASA-TLX

- Subjective assessment of perceived mental workload.
- Learners rate their experience on a scale from 1 (low) to 21 (high).

Average Participant Responses (n=5):

- Low level of perceived physical demand (4.4)
- Temporal demand around the midrange (11),
- Efforts (12.8) and performance (13) within similar moderate levels

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Every glitch made us smarter

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What have we learned & What we can learn?

- Enhanced Engagement
- Increased Preparedness for Real World Challenges
- Improved Clinical Competency
- Realism and Emotional Preparedness
- Adaptability to Complex Systems
- Promotion of Lifelong Learner

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

What are the next steps?

Ongoing

- Intelligent Simulation Environment (ISE) & Precision Education Pilot Study
- o ETCO2 Project
- o Integrate Temi robot into ISE
- Explore how to include multiple learners from different healthcare professions in future versions of the simulations

June

 Submit podium presentation abstract for IMSH2025 (International Meeting on Simulation in Healthcare)

July

Begin trial for ETCO2 Project with Banner RNs

August

• Submit at least one manuscript for publication in peer reviewed journal

Sept.

 Podium presentation, Intelligent Simulation Environment for Building Competence: XR, AI, & Biosensors. NLN (National League for Nursing) 2024 Summit, San Antonio, TX

Oct.

 Podium presentation, AZSimNet (Arizona Simulation Network) 2024 annual conference (abstract pending)

Nov.

 Submit collaborative (UA & Purdue) NSF grant proposal that includes metrics for promoting Cultural Humility, DEIB, and mitigating SDOH

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Q&A Time

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

REFERENCES

AlMekkawi, M., & El Khalil, R. (2020). New graduate nurses' readiness to practise: A narrative literature review. Health Professions Education, 6(3), 304–316. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hpe.2020.05.008

Antoniou, P. E., Arfaras, G., Pandria, N., Athanasiou, A., Ntakakis, G., Babatsikos, E., Nigdelis, V., & Bamidis, P. (2020). Biosensor Real-Time Affective Analytics in Virtual and Mixed Reality Medical Education Serious Games: Cohort Study. JMIR Serious Games, 8(3), e17823. <u>https://doi.org/10.2196/17823</u>

Burke, Joshua R, Downey, Candice, & Almoudaris, Alex M. (2020). Failure to rescue deteriorating patients: A systematic review of root causes and improvement strategies. Journal of Patient Safety, Publish Ahead of Print. https://doi.org/10.1097/PTS.0000000000000720

Carr, G (2019). Making hospitals safer: preventing unexpected deaths. Banner University Medicine. Tucson, AZ

Cox, C., & Amin, K. (2021). COVID-19 is the number one cause of death in the U.S. in early 2021. Peterson KFF, Health System Tracker. https://www.healthsystemtracker.org/brief/covid-19-is-the-number-one-cause-of-death-inthe-u-s-in-early-2021/

Desvergez, A., Winer, A., Gouyon, J.-B., & Descoins, M. (2019). An observational study using eye tracking to assess resident and senior anesthetists' situation awareness and visual perception in postpartum hemorrhage high fidelity simulation. PloS One, 14(8), e0221515–e0221515. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0221515

Dunnington, R. M. (2015). The centricity of presence in scenario-based high fidelity human patient simulation: A model. Nursing Science Quarterly, 28(1), 64-73. https://doi.org/10.1177/0894318414558605

Endsley, M. R., & Garland D. J (Eds.) (2000). Situation awareness analysis and measurement. (pp. 147-174). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

Hart, S. G. (2006, October). NASA-task load index (NASA-TLX); 20 years later. In Proceedings of the human factors and ergonomics society annual meeting (Vol. 50, No. 9, pp. 904-908). Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA: Sage publications.

Hinton, J. E., Aras, S., Carter, G., & Newton T. (2023). Intelligent Simulation Environment and Precision Education: Integrating Sensors, Virtual and Mixed Reality and Artificial Intelligence to Escalate and Validate Complex Adaptive Competencies in Healthcare. University of Arizona IRB Protocol STUDY00001862

Hinton, J. E., Randolph, P., Hagler, D., Mays, M. Z., Brooks, R. DeFalco, N., Kastenbaum, B., &Miller, K. (2020). The Nature of Nursing Competency in Simulation of Adult Medical-Surgical Nursing: Exploratory Factor Analysis [published online ahead of print, 2020 Apr 3]. J Nurs Meas.m2020; JNM-D-18-00078. doi:10.1891/JNM-D-18-00078

Hogervorst, M. A., Brouwer, A. M., & Van Erp, J. B. (2014). Combining and comparing EEG, peripheral physiology and eye-related measures for the assessment of mental workload. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 8, 322.

Karwowski, W., & Zhang, W. (2021). The discipline of human factors and ergonomics. Handbook of human factors and ergonomics, 1-37.

Kovesdi, C. R., Rice, B. C., Bower, G. R., Spielman, Z. A., Hill, R. A., & LeBlanc, K. L. (2015). Measuring human performance in simulated nuclear power plant control rooms using eye tracking (No. INL/EXT-15-37311). Idaho National Lab.(INL), Idaho Falls, ID (United States).

Law, B., Cheung, P.-Y., Wagner, M., van Os, S., Zheng, B., & Schmölzer, G. (2018). Analysis of neonatal resuscitation using eye tracking: a pilot study. Archives of Disease in Childhood. Fetal and Neonatal Edition, 103(1), F82–F84. https://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2017-313114

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

REFERENCES

Lynn, L. A., & Curry, J. P. (2011). Patterns of unexpected in-hospital deaths: a root cause analysis. Safety in Surgery 20115:3. 10.1186/1754-9493-5-3

Makary, Martin A, & Daniel, Michael. (2016). Medical error—the third leading cause of death in the US. British Medical Journal, 353, i2139-i2139. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.i2139

Pawar, S., Jacques, T., Deshpande, K., Pusapati, R., & Meguerdichian, M. J. (2018). Evaluation of cognitive load and emotional states during multidisciplinary critical care simulation sessions. BMJ Simulation and Technology Enhanced Learning, 4(2).

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2014). Nearly One in Five New Nurses Leaves First Job Within a Year, According to Survey of Newly-Licensed Registered Nurses. <u>https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/articles-and-news/2014/09/nearly-one-in-five-new-nurses-leave-first-job-within-a-year--acc.html</u>

Smallheer, B., Chidume, T., Spinks, M. K. H., Dawkins, D., & Pestano-Harte, M. (2022). A Scoping Review of the Priority of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity in Health Care Simulation. Clinical Simulation in Nursing, 71, 41–64. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecns.2022.05.009

Smallheer, B., Chidume, T., Spinks, M. K. H., Dawkins, D., & Pestano-Harte, M. (2022). A Scoping Review of the Priority of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity in Health Care Simulation. Clinical Simulation in Nursing, 71, 41–64. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecns.2022.05.009

Wakefield, M. K., Williams, D. R., Le Menestrel, S., & Flaubert, J. L. (2021). The Future of Nursing 2020-2030: Charting a path to achieve health equity. National Academies Press

Zweifach, S. M., & Triola, M. M. (2019). Extended reality in medical education: driving adoption through providercentered design. Digital biomarkers, 3(1), 14-21

Rescue Simulations Using XR, AI & Biosensors

