



## Simulator-based assessment of ankle arterial systolic blood pressure measurement skills

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**OBJECTIVE:** Learning basic vascular examination is a complex process. Very few studies have focused on the ability to measure the arterial systolic blood pressure at the ankle (ASBP<sub>a</sub>). The aim of this study was to objectively assess the effects of a 1-h practical educational intervention on the ability to measure ASBP<sub>a</sub> among medical students.

**METHODS:** A total of 27 medical students were prospectively recruited. Two evaluation sessions of ASBP<sub>a</sub> measurement skills were conducted, before (T1) and after a 1-h practical lesson (T2). To assess the learning effect associated to the simulator-based evaluation, a control group composed by nonmedical students, not involved in the practical lesson, was also tested. Objective assessments of ASBP<sub>a</sub> measurements were performed by an instrumented leg prototype.

**RESULTS:** There was a nonsignificant decreasing trend measurement time after practical lesson. The average pressure determination error ( $\Delta P$ ) was significantly reduced:  $\Delta P_{T1}$ :  $10.5 \pm 13.8$  mmHg vs.  $\Delta P_{T2}$ :  $5.7 \pm 6.0$  mmHg ( $P = 0.002$ ). The mean deflation rate (DR) of the cuff was significantly decreased:  $DRT1$ :  $12.9 \pm 9.2$  mmHg/s vs.  $DRT2$ :  $8.7 \pm 4.6$  mmHg/s ( $P = 0.001$ ). The control group did not show significant changes.

**CONCLUSION:** A 1-h practical learning could improve some parameters of the ASBP<sub>a</sub> measurement among medical students, but was not sufficient to allow the measured technical factors to reach established guidelines.

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