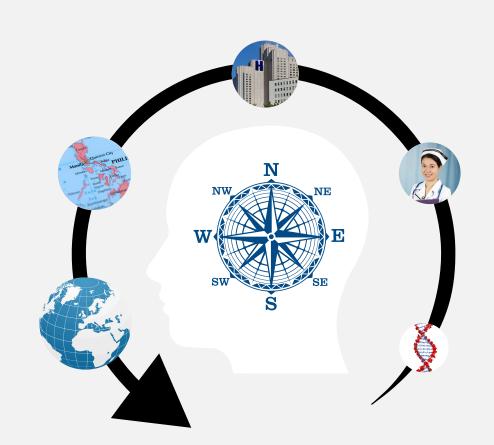
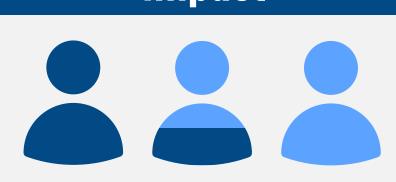


INTRODUCTION

Awareness of the ethically correct action but due to constraints, one is unable to implement it Jameton, 1984; Morley et al., 2020





Considered leaving their



Nausea, vomiting, dark sleep disturbances (Seiler, 2 Watts, 2023)





MORAL

**SENSITIVITY** 

to ethical decisions

(Lutzen et al., 2006;

Momennasab et al.,

quality care



experienced 95% moral distress

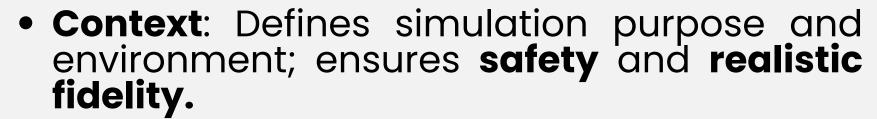
(Rushton et al., 2024)

• In the Philippines, moral distress is moderatehigh (Villaroman & Dator, 2022)

### **Impact**



jobs because of moral distress (Aljabery, Coetzee-Prinsloo et al.

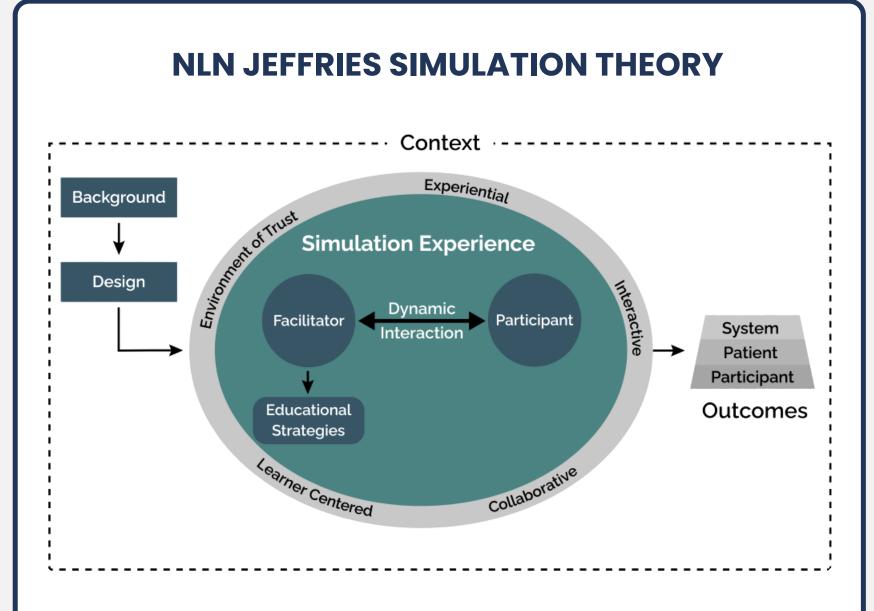


- integrates SPs strategically.
- Design: Establishes objectives, roles, fidelity, and flow, involves SP Educators for realist and consistency.

• Outcomes: Measures empathy, teamwork, and application across learners and systems.

\*\*SP= Simulated participants thru theater actors

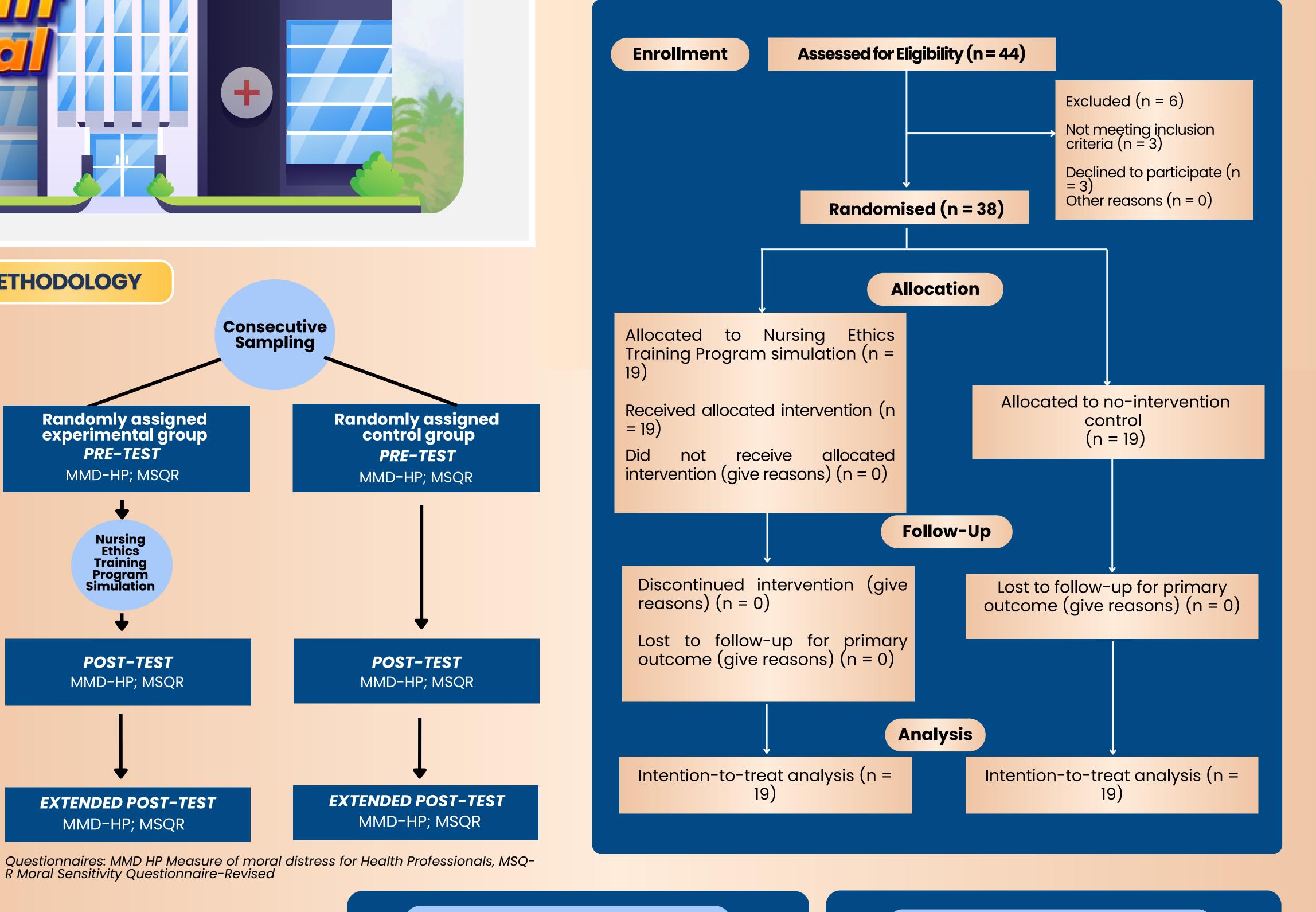
## HEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



2 Days After Independent t-test Cohen's d

- Background: Aligns with curricular goals; identifies resources and stakeholders;
- Educational Practices: Encourages active, collaborative, reflective learning built on trust and feedback.
- Experience: Simulation Focuses on immersion, communication, and professionalism structured through debriefing.
- competence, real-world

# **CONSORT FLOW DIAGRAM**





METHODOLOGY

Randomly assigned

experimental group

PRE-TEST

MMD-HP; MSQR

**POST-TEST** 

MMD-HP; MSQR

**EXTENDED POST-TEST** 

MMD-HP; MSQR

Consecutive

Sampling

Randomly assigned

contról group

PRE-TEST

MMD-HP; MSQR

**POST-TEST** 

MMD-HP; MSQR

**EXTENDED POST-TEST** 

MMD-HP; MSQR



## **SIMULATION SCENARIO 1** Wrong chole-

cystectomyRetained sponge Truth-telling

# Opioid

### SIMULATION SCENARIO 2

allergy Lymphoma Do not resuscitate tattoo, not formally signed on paper



### **RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

- NETP effective in enhancing moral sensitivity and reducing moral distress
- Simulation-based learning (SBL) could be therapeutic
- Bridges theory-practice gap
- Promising potential

2023)

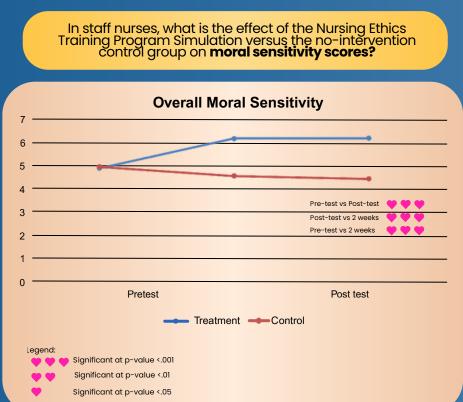
Warrants further research

# Overall Moral Distress Post-test vs 2 weeks Pre-test vs 2 weeks

Significant at p-value <.001

Significant at p-value <.0

Significant at p-value <.05



### Table 4.1. Summary of Results for Moral Distress and Moral Sensitivity

VARIABLE	GROUP	PRE-TEST Mean (SD)	POST-TEST Mean (SD)	2 WEEKS AFTER Mean (SD)	F-value	p-value	PARTIAL ETA SQUARED
Moral Distress	Treatment	125.21 (84.2)	42.95 (25.46)	34.95 (17.03)	23.5	< .001	0.567
	Control	119.37 (59.79)	269.74 (22.79)	187.74 (30.41)	60.9	< .001	0.772
			df: 36 t-value: 28.93 cohen's d: -0.97	Group: p < 2.2e-16 Time: p = 3.09e-10 Interaction: p = 1.17e-11			
Moral Sensitivity	Treatment	4.55 (0.35)	5.78 (0.46)	5.79 (0.12)	145	< .001	0.890
	Control	4.61 (0.72)	4.23 (0.46)	4.11 (0.40)	16.7	< .001	0.481
			<b>df</b> : 36 <b>t-value</b> : 10.38 <b>cohen's d</b> : 0.86	Group: p < 2.2e-16 Time: p = 0.0000378 Interaction: p = 1.61e-09			



Hypothesis 1 ACCEPTED



- **Moral Distress** Immediately after: Sharply reduced distress (42.95) vs. control's increase (269.74).
   Two weeks after: Further declined to 34.95;
- control decreased to 187.74 but remained
- RM-MANOVA: Significant group, time, and interaction effects (all p < .001) H₁ accepted: NETP-Simulation significantly lowers and sustains reduced moral distress.</li>





### **Moral Sensitivity**

- Immediately after: Increased sensitivity to 5.78 vs. control's drop to 4.23.
- Two weeks after: Sustained 5.79; control continued to decline to 4.11.
- RM-MANOVA: Significant group, time, and interaction effects (all p < .001) — H<sub>2</sub> accepted: NETP-Simulation significantly enhances and sustains moral sensitivity.



• The treatment group showed sustained improvements, while the control group experienced worsening outcomes over • Nursing Ethics Training Program Simulation was effective in reducing moral distress and enhancing moral sensitivity.