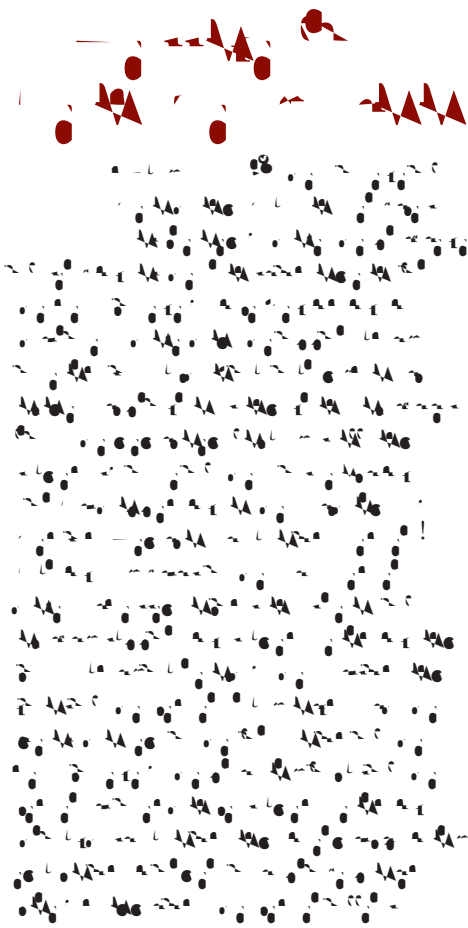


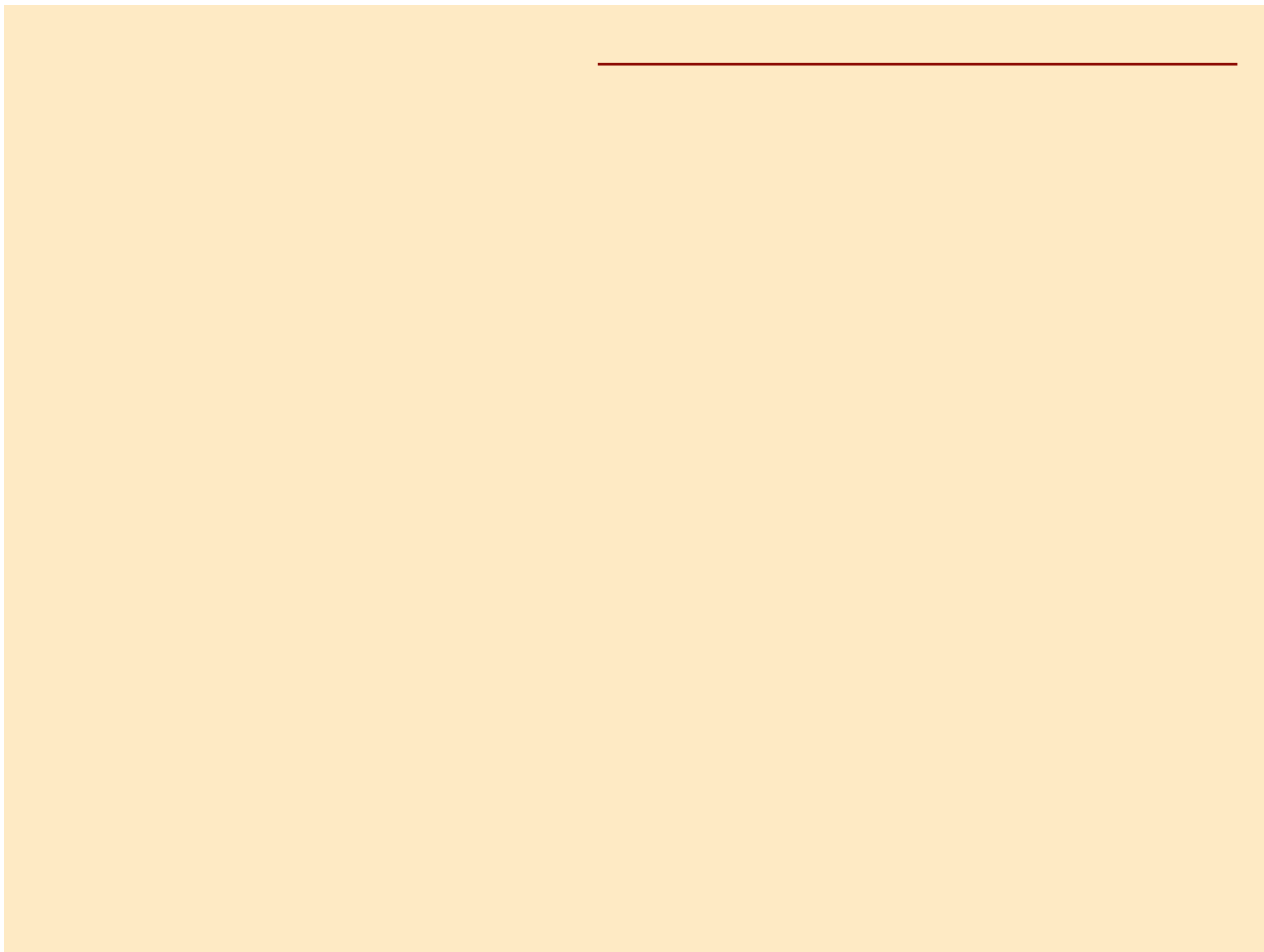
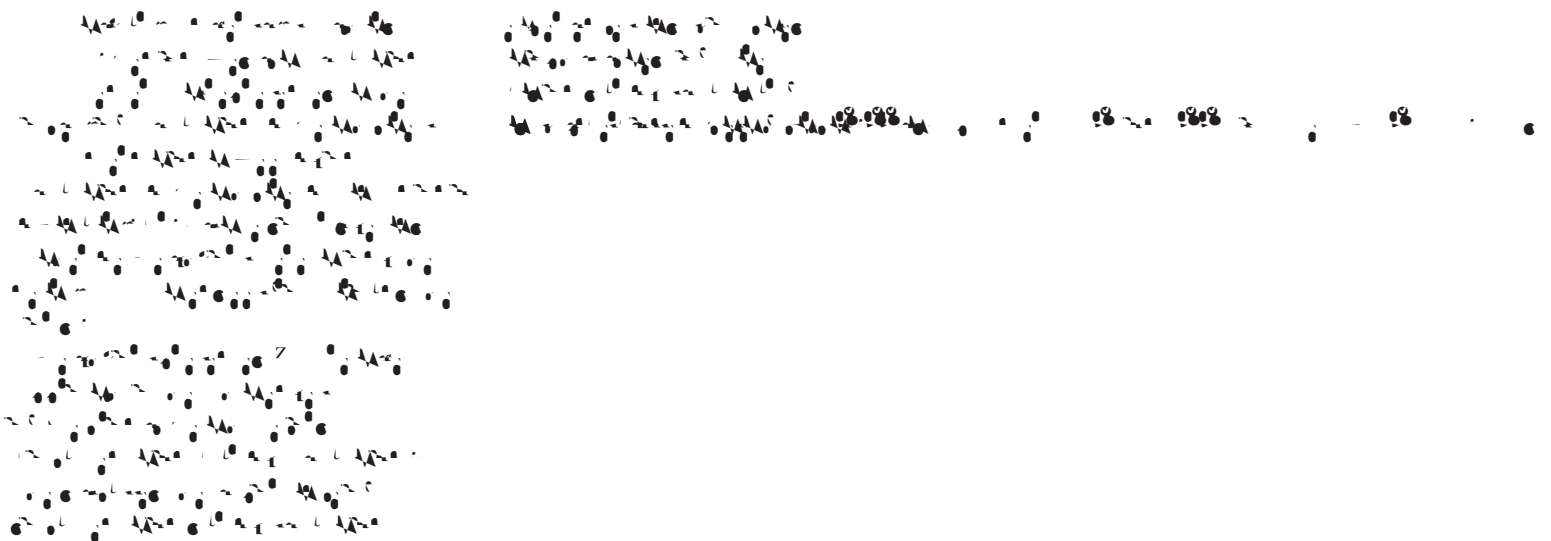
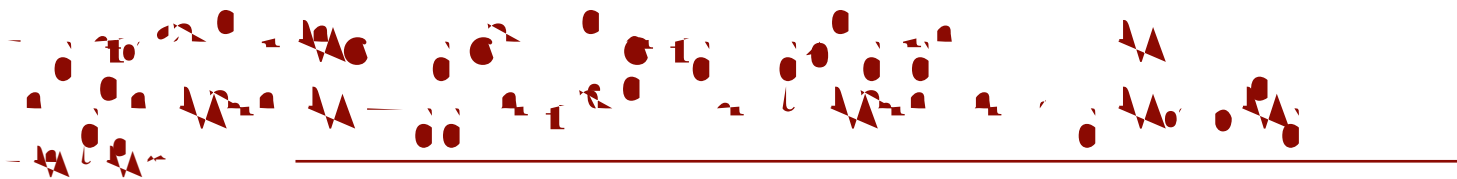
# *The Medical Record*

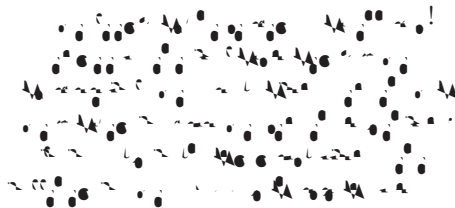
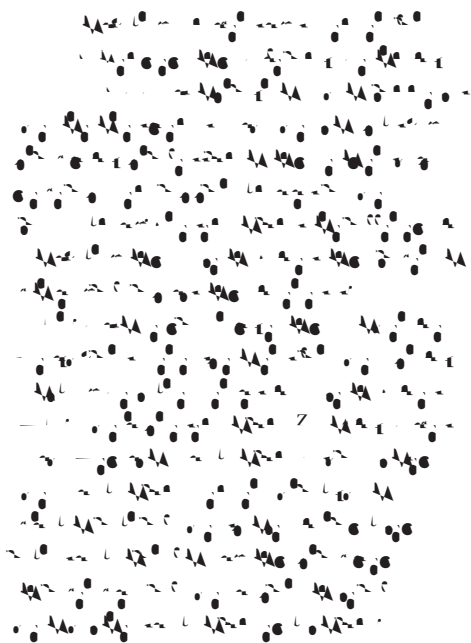
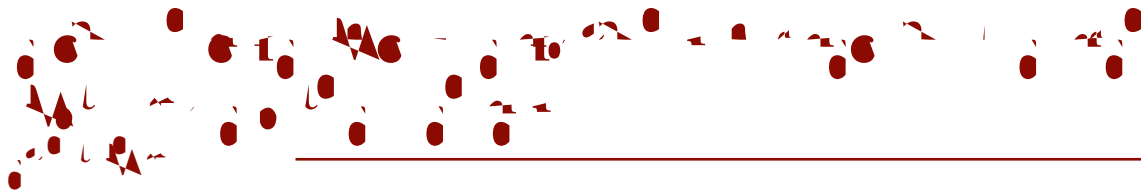
Simulation Education for Improved Professional Practice



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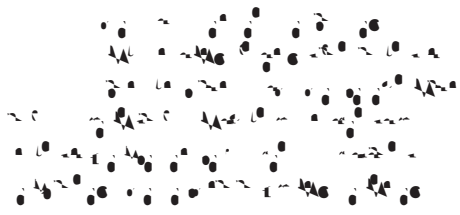
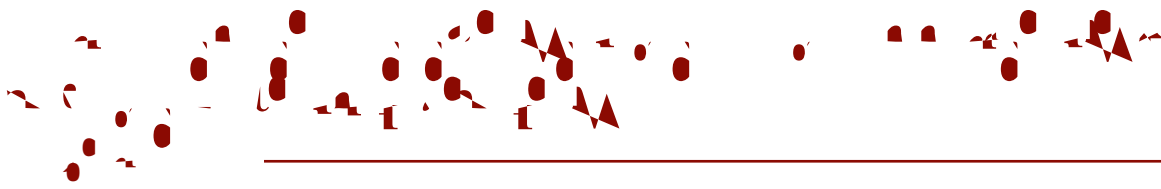
Volume 4, Issue 2 | Spring 2019



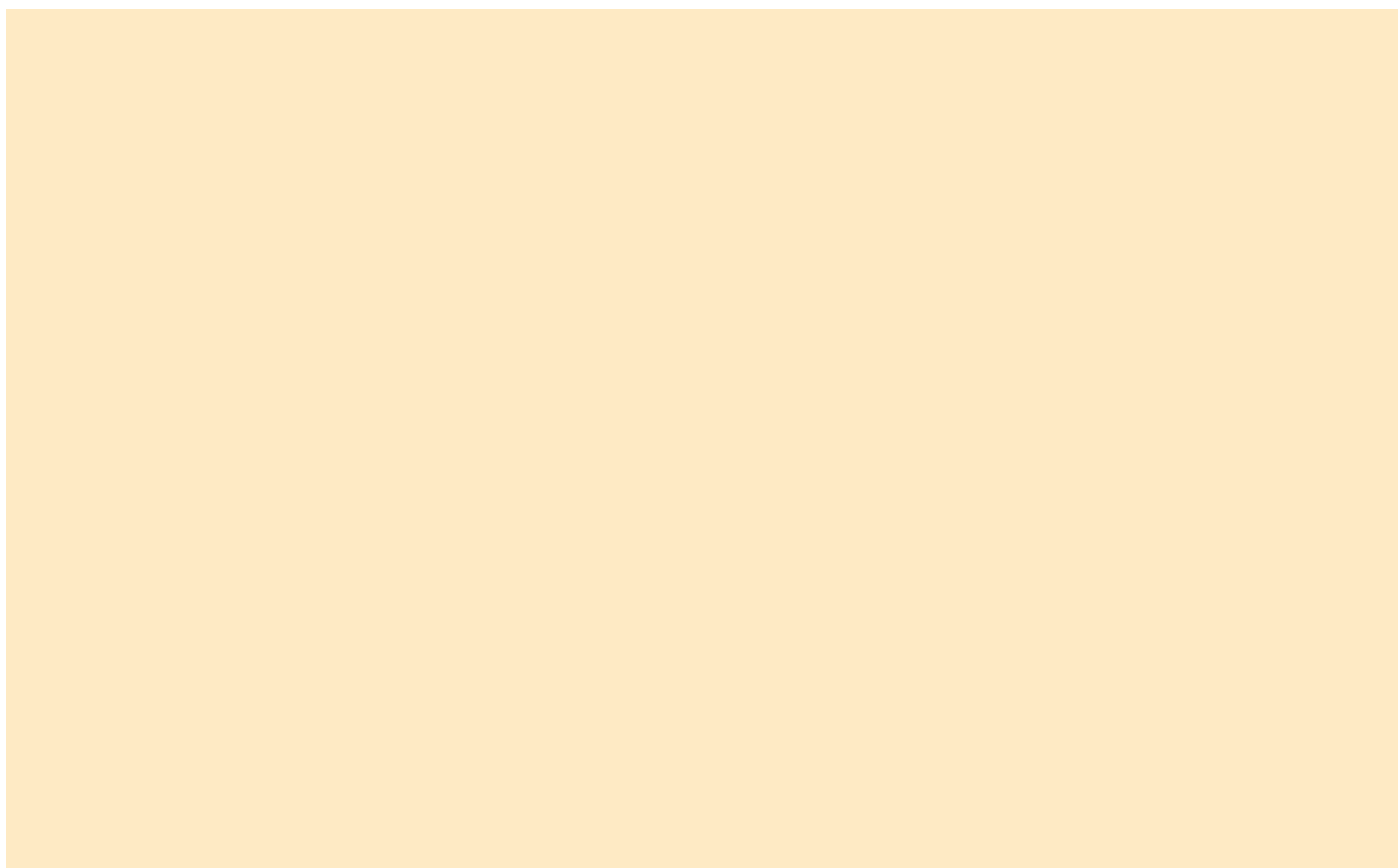




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1. **Introduction**  
The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on student performance. The program is designed to improve critical thinking and problem-solving skills through a series of interactive activities and projects.

2. **Methodology**  
The study was conducted using a quasi-experimental design. A group of students was selected from a local high school and divided into two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group participated in the new educational program, while the control group followed the standard curriculum.

3. **Results**  
The results of the study show that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group on the post-test. The improvement was most notable in the areas of critical thinking and problem-solving, where the experimental group scored an average of 85% compared to the control group's average of 70%.

4. **Conclusion**  
The findings of this study suggest that the new educational program is effective in enhancing student performance, particularly in critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of the program and to identify the specific components that contribute to its success.

5. **References**  
The following references were consulted during the research process:  
- Smith, J. (2018). *Improving Student Performance: A Guide for Educators*. New York: Education Press.  
- Johnson, M. (2019). *Assessing Student Learning: Methods and Tools*. Boston: Academic Publishers.  
- Davis, K. (2020). *Effective Teaching Strategies: Research-Based Practices*. San Francisco: Education Research Institute.



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*Sarah Donley, Respiratory Therapy*

**Objective:**

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week supervised exercise program on the quality of life and functional status of patients with COPD. The study was a randomized controlled trial. The intervention group received a 12-week supervised exercise program, and the control group received usual care. The primary outcome was the change in the quality of life score, measured using the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). The secondary outcome was the change in the functional status score, measured using the 6-minute walk test (6MWT).

The study included 100 patients with COPD, aged 60-80 years, who were recruited from a tertiary care hospital. The patients were randomized to either the intervention group (n=50) or the control group (n=50). The intervention group received a 12-week supervised exercise program, which consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 30 minutes. The control group received usual care, which consisted of education and counseling.


**Results:**

The results of the study showed that the intervention group had a significantly greater improvement in the SGRQ score compared to the control group. The mean SGRQ score in the intervention group was 45.2 at baseline and 52.1 at 12 weeks, while the mean SGRQ score in the control group was 45.1 at baseline and 46.5 at 12 weeks. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant (p<0.05). The 6MWT score also improved significantly in the intervention group compared to the control group.

The mean 6MWT distance in the intervention group was 350 meters at baseline and 450 meters at 12 weeks, while the mean 6MWT distance in the control group was 350 meters at baseline and 375 meters at 12 weeks. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant (p<0.05). The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly greater improvement in the functional status score compared to the control group.

**Conclusions:**

The study concluded that a 12-week supervised exercise program significantly improved the quality of life and functional status of patients with COPD. The results of this study suggest that supervised exercise programs should be considered as a standard of care for patients with COPD. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly greater improvement in the functional status score compared to the control group. The mean 6MWT distance in the intervention group was 350 meters at baseline and 450 meters at 12 weeks, while the mean 6MWT distance in the control group was 350 meters at baseline and 375 meters at 12 weeks. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant (p<0.05).



*Colin Gimblet, Exercise Science*

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week supervised exercise program on the quality of life and functional status of patients with COPD. The study was a randomized controlled trial. The intervention group received a 12-week supervised exercise program, and the control group received usual care. The primary outcome was the change in the quality of life score, measured using the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ). The secondary outcome was the change in the functional status score, measured using the 6-minute walk test (6MWT).