



Case Study 132

Name _____ Class/Group _____ Date _____

Group Members _____

► Scenario

P.T. is a married 30-year-old gravida 4, para 1203 at 28 weeks' gestation. She arrives in the labor and delivery unit at a level 2 hospital complaining of low back pain and frequency of urination. She states that she feels occasional uterine cramping and believes that her membranes have not ruptured.

1. You are the charge nurse and admit P.T. to the unit. Based on the information you have been given, identify the two most likely diagnoses for her.
2. You need additional information from P.T. to determine what you will do next. What important questions do you need to ask to differentiate what is going on with P.T.?
3. What actions would you take to help identify her underlying problem before calling the health care provider?

9. The provider orders indomethacin (Indocin) 100 mg now, followed by 50 mg every 8 hours PO for 3 days. In addition, she is to receive sucralfate (Carafate). Explain the purpose of each drug in this situation.

10. When caring for a woman with symptoms of preterm labor, it is important to question the woman about whether she has symptoms when she is engaged in certain activities that might require lifestyle modifications. You should assess for which activities?

CASE STUDY PROGRESS

While waiting for laboratory results, you consider that if P.T. is experiencing preterm labor, she would receive antenatal glucocorticoids.

11. What is the rationale for the administration of antenatal glucocorticoids for preterm labor?
 - a. To accelerate fetal lung maturity
 - b. To stop uterine contractions
 - c. To soften the cervix
 - d. To prevent maternal infection

12. How long do these drugs take to become effective?

13. Which of these situations are considered contraindications to antenatal glucocorticoids when a woman is in preterm labor? Select all that apply.
 - a. Cord prolapse
 - b. Chorioamnionitis
 - c. Presence of twin fetuses
 - d. Cervical dilation of 2.5 cm
 - e. Abruptio placentae

CASE STUDY OUTCOME

Two hours later, the laboratory results indicate a urinary tract infection (UTI). The contraction monitor indicates infrequent, mild contractions. Her physician discharges her to home on an antibiotic for the UTI.

14. What follow-up measures should be considered in providing P.T. with discharge instructions?