

IM6 OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

RECOGNIZE & ANALYZE CLUES

This section is to be completed prior to Sim Day 1:

Student Name: Guadalupe Carrillo
 Patient initials: AS Admit Date: 8/11/xx
 Diagnosis: G I P I AB L M
 EDD: 12/21/xx Gest. Age: 28 wks
 Blood Type/Rh: A+ Rubella Status: Immune GBS status: unknown
 Obstetrical reason for admission: Cesarean Section
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: severe pregnancy induced HTN, Anemia
 Chronic health conditions: Anemia
 Allergies: NKDA
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Respiratory, Cardiac

Pathophysiology

Interpreting clinical data collected, what is the primary/current medical/obstetrical problem?
 State the pathophysiology of this problem in your own words.

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
<u>pre-eclampsia</u> <u>increasing blood pressure</u> <u>retaining fluids (edematous)</u>	<u>persistent high blood pressure that develops during pregnancy</u>
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
<u>baby doesn't get enough nutrients and oxygen to grow</u>	<u>decrease blood flow to placenta</u> <u>SGA fetus</u>

Problem Recognition

To prevent a complication based on the primary medical problem, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely Maternal	Most Likely Fetal	Worst Possible Maternal	Worst Possible Fetal
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	<u>Preeclampsia</u>	<u>small for gestational age</u>	<u>seizures due to HTN</u>	<u>decrease blood flow to placenta (mother anemic)</u>
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	<u>monitor BP</u>	<u>controlling BP</u> <u>mother's weight gain</u>	<u>control BP</u> <u>check fetal movement</u>	<u>Iron supplements</u>
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	<u>urine dipstick to check for protein in urine</u> <u>early OB appointments</u>	<u>early ultrasound</u> <u>Doppler flow</u>	<u>monitoring BP</u> <u>assess FHR</u>	<u>lab work</u> <u>start supplements early</u>
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	<u>early delivery of baby</u> <u>hospitalization</u> <u>to control BP</u>	<u>have NICU on stand by</u> <u>monitor oxygen levels</u>	<u>give seizure meds, control BP</u>	<u>oxygen needed</u> <u>help controlling temp</u> <u>tube feedings</u>

Surgery or Invasive Procedures

Describe the procedure in your own words. *IF this applies to your patient.*

Procedure
C-section - delivery of baby through a surgical incision

Surgery / Procedures Problem Recognition

To prevent a complication based on the procedure, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely Maternal	Most Likely Fetal	Worst Possible Maternal	Worst Possible Fetal
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	infection	premature lungs	postpartum hemorrhage	
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	antibiotics before surgery	give mom betamethase	Fundal massage Starting Oxytocin	
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Increase Temp Increase WBC		monitoring Vaginal bleeding	
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Control Temp w/ antipyretics start antibiotic	Oxygen therapy	Call doctor Start fundal massage Oxytocin	

Pharmacology

Any new drugs ordered during scenario must be added to the sheet before student leaves the simulation center for the day.

Medications	Pharm. Class	Mechanism of Action in OWN WORDS	Common Side Effects	Assessments/nursing responsibilities
Tylenol	antipyretics analgesic	blocks transmission of pain nerve impulses	nausea rash vomiting	for mild - moderate pain fever
Fe supplement Ferrous sulfate	multivitamin mineral	increase in RBC	constipation Black (green) tarry stools	stool softeners to help constipation encourage fluids
PNV	multivitamin mineral supplement	increase vitamins needed for pregnancy	Nausea vomiting constipation	encourage daily intake drink plenty of fluids

STARTING POINT & PLAN OF ACTION - Nursing Management of Care

1. After interpreting clinical data collected, identify the nursing priority goal for your shift and three priority interventions specific for your patient. For each intervention write the rationale and expected outcome.

Nursing Priority	Monitor Fetal Heart Rate and Blood Pressure	
Goal/Outcome	maintain BP at normal range	
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Fetal monitoring 2. Blood Pressure management 3. Fluid management	1. Keeping an eye on how baby is responding to increase BP Vital signs every 30 mins 3. Assess lung sounds and respiratory rate (pulmonary edema)	1. effective blood flow to Placenta 2. BP w/ normal range 3. clear lungs free of fluid

EDUCATION PRIORITIES/DISCHARGE PLANNING

1. Identify three priority educational topics that should be included in a teaching plan to prevent complications and prepare this patient for discharge.

Teaching About Illness Care	Rationale	How are you going to teach?
1. Monitor BP 2. Educate signs and symptoms of HTN 3. Eat a healthy balance diet	1. help prevent further complications 2. watching out for warning signs 3. help with wound healing	1. call doctor if systolic is greater than _____ diastolic is greater than _____ 2. Severe headaches SOB, vision changes, Swelling in hands, face, and feet 3. pamphlets of my Plate.com, increase veggies

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
HCT 29		low healthy RBC
HGB 9.5		Not getting enough oxygen
Platelets 115		bleeding (spontaneous) can't clot as fast
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs result that are concerning to the Nurse?		