IM6 OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

RECOGNIZE & ANALYZE CLUES
This section is to be completed prior to Sim Day 1:

Student Name: Molly Harris
Patient initials: CW   Admit Date: 05/05/XX
Diagnosis: G_____P___AB__L____M_____
EDD: 08/10/XX   Gest. Age: __38 3/7 weeks_____
Blood Type/Rh: O Negative   Rubella Status: Immune   GBS status: Negative
Obstetrical reason for admission: Induction of labor
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: hx of pre-eclampsia, hx of gestational diabetes, hypertension, stillborn @ 39 weeks
Chronic health conditions: hypertension, diabetes, Depression/ PPD
Allergies: Morphine
Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Vaginal, Cardio, Respiratory, Fundus

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
Hypertension	Elevated blood pressure that can cause organ damage or increased morbidity
Fetal/Newborn Implications	**Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications**
Gestational diabetes	Cells fail to respond to insulin resulting in insulin resistance

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.	Hypertension	Hypoglycemia	Eclampsia	Shoulder dystocia
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Bed rest, low stim environment	Prompt feeding after delivery, on-demand feeding	Monitor blood pressure, bed rest, low stim environment	C-section
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Monitor blood pressure, cardio assessment	Monitor baby's BG post delivery	Monitor blood pressure, cardio assessment	Vaginal exam, fetal position, monitor labor/ birth

What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Bed rest, low stim environment, medications	IV dextrose, feeding	Assess FHR, seizure precautions, magnesium sulfate	Wood's corkscrew, McRobert's, suprapubic pressure

Surgery or Invasive Procedures

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

Procedure
N/A

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.				
What interventions can prevent them from developing?				
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?				
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?				

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
Oxytocin	Oxytocin Hormone	Stimulates uterine contractions	N/V, intense contractions	FHR, Contraction strength, frequency, duration
Terbutaline	Betamimetics	Delays preterm labor or halts contractions	Increased FHR, arrhythmias, pulmonary edema	FHR, contractions, cardio assessment
Meperidine	Opioid	Moderate to severe pain reliever (4-10)	Dizzy, drowsy, HA, N/V, sweating	Pain assessment, respiratory assessment
Promethazine	Antihistamine, phenothiazine antiemetic	Treats nausea	Dizzy, drowsy, double vision, dry mouth	Fall risk, assess N/V
Humalog Insulin	Fast acting Insulin	Improve/ control high blood sugar	Low blood sugar, weight gain, swelling, itching	Blood sugar assessment

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	Induce labor
Goal/Outcome	Deliver Baby

Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Control blood pressure	1. Hx of hypertension/ pre-eclampsia	1. Blood pressure remains stable
2. Administer oxytocin	2. Induce labor	2. Delivery of baby
3. Monitor baby's blood sugar	3. Hx of gestational diabetes	3. Normal blood sugar for baby

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. Normal PP/ lochia	1. Monitor for S/S of hemorrhage	1. How much blood is expected to be seen on pads per hour
2. Breastfeeding	3. Prevent hypoglycemia in baby	2. Feed on demand, help latch baby
3. PPD/ PPB	3. Common occurrence, education	3. Recognize S/S and reach out for help

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	18.5	Normal in pregnancy
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Gluecose	148	Gestational diabetes
ALT, AST	36,38	Pre-eclampsia
Are there any Labs result that are concerning to the Nurse?		

This Section will be completed at Simulation Lab when you receive your patient's

chart prior to the scenario. Do not complete before your scenario.

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	**Resp**	**Neuro**	**GI**	**GU**	**Skin**	**VS**	**Other**

Focused OB Assessment						
Time	**Contractions**	**Emotional/ Psyche**	**Fetal Assessment**	**Labor Stage/phase**	**Pain/ Plan**	**Vaginal exam**
	Freq. Dur. Str.		FHR Var. Accel. Decel. TX.			Dil. Eff. Sta. Prest.
	Freq. Dur. Str.		FHR Var. Accel. Decel. TX.			Dil. Eff. Sta. Prest.
	Freq. Dur. Str.		FHR Var. Accel. Decel. TX.			Dil. Eff. Sta. Prest.
	Freq. Dur. Str.		FHR Var. Accel. Decel. TX.			Dil. Eff. Sta. Prest.

EVALUATION of OUTCOMES – *to be completed AFTER scenario.*

1. Which findings have you collected that are most important and need to be noticed as clinically significant?

Most Important Maternal Assessment Findings	Clinical Significance
Most Important Fetal Assessment Findings	**Clinical Significance**

2. After implementing the plan of care, interpret clinical data at the end of your shift to determine if your patient's condition has improved, has not changed, or has declined.

Most Important Data	Patient Condition		
	Improved	No Change	Declined

3. Has the patient's *overall* status improved, declined, or remained unchanged during your shift? If the patient has not improved, what other interventions must be considered by the nurse?

Overall Status	Additional Interventions to Implement	Expected Outcome

End of shift SBAR to oncoming nurse (the observers for your scenario)

Situation

Background

Assessment

Recommendation