

IM6 OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

RECOGNIZE & ANALYZE CLUES

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

Student Name: Allie Meade
 Patient initials: BSJ Admit Date: Today
 Diagnosis: G 1 P 1 AB L M
 EDD: 1/1 Gest. Age: 39 weeks
 Blood Type/Rh: _____ Rubella Status: _____ GBS status: mom(+) @ 36 weeks
 Obstetrical reason for admission: unable to maintain temp. & PDS
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
 Chronic health conditions: _____
 Allergies: NKBA
 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
Baby is cold & not receiving enough oxygen	Baby may not have enough surfactant or may have something blocking her airway
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
Baby Jones in unable to maintain body temp & is in respiratory distress	babies temp is 96.6°f, baby has changed color & is shivering, ↑ RR & grunting Baby is in stress and is in need of an intervention

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.		Baby is able to regulate body temp. & O ₂		Baby dies due to, too low of body temp. & PDS
What interventions can prevent them from developing?		We swaddle baby, keep under warmer, & skin-skin w/ mom & provide O ₂		No interventions put into place work and baby continues to be cold & in distress
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?		thermometer 97.5 to 99.5°f > normal 30.5 - 37.5°c		thermometer under 97.5°f or 36.5°c or less
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?		Keep baby dry! & swaddled. & under the warmer & w/ supplemental O ₂		hypothermia & baby not responding to treatment & continues to have PDS

Surgery or Invasive Procedures -

Describe the procedure in your own words. *If this applies to your patient. If not, leave blank.*

Procedure

Surgery / Procedures Problem Recognition *If this applies to your patient complete. If not, leave blank.*
 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
phytonadione	vitamin k	helps to thicken blood & helps blood to clot	swelling, bruising at inj. site	-get consent from family -provide education
erythromycin	antibiotic	helps to protect babies eyes after delivery to prevent blindness	irritation, gunky around eyes	-consent from family -explain education & why this is important
Sucrose Solution	o-glycosyl compound	helps to relax baby & decrease stress	coughing vomiting	-what it's used for & how it could help their baby

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	keep babies temperature within range & manage RDS	
Goal/Outcome	Have babies temp in therapeutic range & have a non-stressed baby	
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. keep baby dry! & on warmer	1. to regulate temp right after birth	1. babies temp. within range
2. on mom chest if breast feeding	2. to help regulate & keep baby warm	2. baby feeding with good temp.
3. swaddle & keep away from drafts & on nasal cannula	3. to prevent conduction, convection, radiation, or evaporation.	3. keep baby warm & happy & supply O ₂ as needed so baby is stable

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. Talk about the Hep B vaccine w/mom to give to baby	1. To prevent infections for the baby	1. That its a shot that will go in their outer thigh
2. How to keep the baby warm	2. Cold stress has a negative impact on newborns	2. keep baby dry and warm! swaddled or on mom's chest & how to appropriately dress
3. S/S of RDS and when to call the physician or come to ER	3. respiratory distress syndrome can be life threatening!	3. Normal respirations 30-60 baby should be pink & have no signs of blue around mouth

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
RBC	9.7	thick blood, sluggish baby, dusky in color
Hgb	25.8	low oxygen levels
HCT	65.9	polycythemia?
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs result that are concerning to the Nurse?		
yes, all the abnormal lab values are concerning to the nurse		