

# IM6 OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

## RECOGNIZE & ANALYZE CLUES

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

Student Name: Adriana Mora  
 Patient initials: AJ Admit Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Diagnosis: G2 P1 AB L1 M  
 EDD: 3 / 27 /xx Gest. Age: 39 weeks  
 Blood Type/Rh: O-positive Rubella Status: immune GBS status: positive  
 Obstetrical reason for admission: spontaneous rupture of membranes  
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: group B strep positive  
 Chronic health conditions: asthma  
 Allergies: penicillin  
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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
GBS positive	Bacterial infection that colonizes in rectum, vagina, cervix, uterus
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
GBS disease	Fetus becomes infected and is at risk for developing pneumonia, sepsis, meningitis

### 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.	UTIs, intrauterine infection	GBS disease	Transmitting bacteria to the fetus	Sepsis, pneumonia, meningitis
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Test for GBS			
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?				Have nicu team ready at delivery

## 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
Clindamycin	Antibiotic	Fights bacteria in the body	Nausea, diarrhea, esophageal irritation	Make sure patient receives the full dose and treat nausea if present

## 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.

<b>Nursing Priority</b>	Administer antibiotics to prevent spread to fetus		
<b>Goal/Outcome</b>	Prevent fetus from developing GBS disease		
<b>Priority Intervention(s)</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	
1. Administer antibiotics.	1. prophylactic antibiotics can help prevent spread of GBS from mom to baby	1. prevent spread of GBS	
2. Be aware of patient's allergies and medical hx	2. many different antibiotics have life-threatening adverse effects	2. administer the antibiotic best suited for the patient to prevent anaphylaxis	
3. have plan for GBS disease baby	3. baby may be born with GBS disease which could be life-threatening	3. have NICU team ready for baby at delivery	

## 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. Teach patient about possible fetal outcomes.	1. to prepare patient that the fetus may be ill when born	1. with empathy and reassurance and answer any questions the patient may have
2. Importance of receiving treatment during every pregnancy after this	3. Patient will be considered GBS positive so it's important they receive antibiotics during any future pregnancies.	2. Strongly enforce the importance of this to prevent future pregnancy complications.
3. teach patient importance of receiving Clindamycin instead of other antibiotics	3. patient is allergic to penicillin and has asthma so should not receive cefazolin	3. Educate patient so they are aware of which antibiotics are safe for them to receive

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
<b>Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs</b>		
WBC	12.5	Indicates infection in body
<b>Metabolic Panel Labs</b>		

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

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

Time:		Focused Postpartum Assessment					
VS	CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU/Fundal	Skin	Other
					Bladder  Fundal loc Tone Lochia		

Time:		Focused Newborn Assessment					
VS	CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	Other

**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