OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: _Elizabeth   Atore_   Admit Date: _Today_

Patient initials: _A.J_   G_2_ P_1_ AB_0_ L_I_ M_2_ EDD: _3 /27/xx_ Gest. Age: _39 weeks_

Blood Type/Rh: _O(+)_   Rubella Status: _Immune_   GBS status: _positive_

Obstetrical reason for admission: _pregnancy at 39weeks, SROM, early labor_

Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _Denies any complication_

Chronic health conditions: _Hx of asthma, Diabetes, Heart disease_

Allergies: _Penicillin_

Priority Body System(s) to Assess: _Cardiac, Respiratory, abdomen._

Pathophysiology

Interpreting clinical data collected, what is the primary/current medical/obstetrical problem?

State the pathophysiology of this problem in your *own* words.

Complete the medical/obstetrical problem & fetal implications section for any pregnant patient.
Complete the medical/obstetrical problem for any postpartum patient.
Complete the newborn implications for any newborn infant.

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
Preeclamsia.	Complication of pregnancy that causes high blood pressure.

Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
macrosomia	Fetus LGA.

Problem Recognition

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

Question	Most Likely Maternal	Worst Possible Maternal	Most Likely Fetal	Worst Possible Fetal
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	Injections. ~~hypoglycemia~~	Preeclampsia	Hypoglycemia	Fetal death.
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Prophylactic antibiotics.	controlled blood sugar.	immediate feeding at birth	continous fetal monitoring
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Check vitals hourly and temp too	Check blood glucose level 4-8 times/day	Check fetal blood sugar immediately at birth.	Daily kick counts.
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	get and order and start Prophylactic antibiotics	treat hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia immediately	feed the baby immediatley	Cesarean delivery

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Surgery or Invasive Procedures - *If this does not apply to your patient leave blank*
Describe the procedure in your *own words*.

Procedure

Surgery/Procedures Problem Recognition - *Leave blank if this does not apply*
To prevent a complication based on the procedure, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely Maternal	Worst Possible Maternal	Most Likely Fetal	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
Lactated Ringers				
mePeridine	Opioids	to treat moderate pain	constipation Respi depression	assess respiratory assess GI assess cardiac
oxytocin	oxytocic agent	to stimulate uterine contractions	fetal HR deceleration -NIV	-assess fetal continuously - put pt inside lying postn
Clindamycin	antibiotic	to treat bacterial injection	-Diarrhea -abd Pain	-GI -heart sounds

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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 Goal/Outcome		
Priority Intervention(s)	**Rationale**	**Expected Outcome**
1. Antibiotic during labour	1. to treat and prevent bacterial injection.	1. No strep to the baby. No more bacterial Infection to mother.
2. Blood Sugar controlled.	2. To maintain normal blood glucose level	2. normal range of blood glucose.
3. Vital signs.	3. Useful in detecting Preeclamsia and fever, Infection.	3. normal blood Pressure and temp.

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	12·5	possibility of infection
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
NO ·		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	**Resp**	**Neuro**	**GI**	**GU**	**Skin**	**VS**	**Other**
✓	✓					✓	Fetal heart rate and activity monitoring