OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet
This section is to be completed prior to Sim Day 1:

Student Name: Makayla Cruz _____ Admit Date: _____
Patient initials: __AJ__ G2_P1_AB0_L1_M0EDD: _3 /27/ XX_ Gest. Age:39 wks
Blood Type/Rh: O+_ Rubella Status: Immune__ GBS status: Positive_____
Obstetrical reason for admission: SROM, early labor _____
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: denies complication with this pregnancy and previous
Chronic health conditions:_ Asthma,_____
Allergies: Penicillin _____
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.
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
Group B Strep Positive	Streptococcus that can cause life threatening perinatal infections.

Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
Amniotic infection Preterm labor Newborn infection	Infection of amniotic fluid can cause stillbirth. Preterm infants have many issues.

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.	Maternal infection	Maternal death	Infection of amniotic fluid	Stillbirth
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Antibiotic : Cefazolin or Clindamycin	Monitor VS Admin medication Assess resp and cardiac	Antibiotic : Cefazolin or Clindamycin	Monitor FHR Fetal Kick Counts
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Temperature Heart Rate WBC	Assess respiratory, cardiac, neuro Monitor VS	WBC FHR Amniocentesis	Monitor FHR - Decels Fetal Kick Counts

| What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops? | Admin : Cefazolin or Clindamycin Prepare for C/S or inducing mother ? | Prepare for emergency C/S of fetus Admin O2 | Prepare for emergency C/S Admin : Cefazolin and Clindamycin | Induce mother or emergency C/S |

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
Oxytocin	Cyclic nonapeptide hormone	Stimulates contractions	N/V Uterine hypertonicity or rupture	Report N/V or abdomen pain Report excessive pain in uterus
Meperidine	Opioid	Relives severe pain	Resp depression Constipation	Ask about ability to pass feces or report difficulty. Resp assessment. And report chest pain or difficulty breathing.
Promethazine	Phenothiazines	Nausea	Drowsy HA Dizzy	Have patient use call light and ask for help getting up. Report any sign of headache.
Penicillin	Beta-lactam Antibiotic	Antibiotic that fights infections	N/V/D Anaphylaxis	Report any abdominal discomfort Report any itching on skin or changes in appearance.
Cefazolin	Beta-lactam Antibiotic	Antibiotic that fights infections	N/V/D Anaphylaxis	Report any abdominal discomfort Report any itching on skin or changes in appearance.
Clindamycin	Lincosamide Antibiotic	Antibiotic that fights infections	N/V/D Anaphylaxis	Report any abdominal discomfort Report any itching on skin or changes in appearance.

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	Prevent Fetal/Newborn Infection
Goal/Outcome	Healthy Mother and Baby Postpartum

Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Administer Antibiotic	1. Antibiotics will help prevent further infection of Group B Strep to fetus when delivered	1. Delivery of fetus without transfer of infection.
2. Assess VS (resp and cardiac) and temperature	2. Check mothers neuro/physical status and make sure infection has not worsened her condition.	2. Catch/prevent any worsening condition of the mother and infection.
3. Assess Fetal Heart Rate	3. Check FHR to make sure fetus is safe and not irritable, no sign of infection and no sign of distress.	3. Fetus does not have any distress/complications towards infection.

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	12.5	High because GBS
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
		WBC count because that means mother is fighting off an infection.

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

This Section is to be completed in the Sim center- do not complete before!

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 - Complete this section 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

Professional Communication - SBAR to Primary NURSE

Situation

- Name/age
- G   P   AB   L   EDB   /   /   Est. Gest. Wks.:
- Reason for admission

Background

- Primary problem/diagnosis
- Most important obstetrical history
- Most important past medical history
- Most important background data

Assessment

- Most important clinical data:
    - Vital signs
    - Assessment
    - Diagnostics/lab values

  Trend of most important clinical data (stable - increasing/decreasing)
- Patient/Family birthing plan?
- How have you advanced the plan of care?
- Patient response
- Status (stable/unstable/worsening)

Recommendation

- Suggestions for plan of care

O2 therapy _____ ____

IV site_____ _____

IV Maintenance _____ _____

IV Drips _____ _____

Anesthesia Local / Epidural / Spinal / General

Episiotomy_____Treatment _____ _____

Incision _____Dressing _____ _____

Fundus Location_____ Firm / Boggy_____

Pain Score _____Treatment____ ____ _____

Fall Risk/Safety _____ _____

Diet _____ _____

Last Void_____ Last BM _____ _____

Notes:

Intake_____ Output:_____ ___