

# OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Sarah Reynolds Admit Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Patient initials: CW G 3 P 2 AB L1 M \_\_\_\_\_ EDD: 8/10/22 Gest. Age: 38  
 Blood Type/Rh: O- Rubella Status: immune GBS status: negative  
 Obstetrical reason for admission: SROM  
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: previous stillbirth  
 Chronic health conditions: Diabetes Hypertension Depression  
 Allergies: Aspirin  
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: 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
<u>Gestational Diabetes</u>	<u>During 2nd or 3rd trimester occurs when the pancreas can't respond to the demand for more insulin</u>
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
<u><del>AS</del> Oligohydramnios</u>	<u>too little amniotic fluid</u>

## 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.	<u>SROM</u>	<u>Abruption placenta</u>	<u>LEP</u>	<u>RDS</u>
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	<u>Bed rest</u>	<u>C section</u>	<u>Observe S/S maternal compromise</u>	<u>Medication Fluids</u>
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	<u>Assess for signs of early complications</u>	<u>Assess for hemorrhage weigh pads check VS</u>	<u>Assess for fetal compromise</u>	<u>Monitor fetal status of distress</u>
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	<u>Vaginal exam</u>	<u>Hysterotomy</u>	<u>Monitor FHR</u>	<u>Ventilator ↓ perfusion</u>

# 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	<del>Heaven</del> Abruptio placentae		
Goal/Outcome	Prevent Hemorrhage		
Priority Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome	
1. Provide management for hemorrhage	1. Provide medications and treatments to stop bleeding	1. Bleeding stopped by medications and fundus rubbing	
2. Detect early complication	2. Detect early to treat early	2. Have surgery team ready for hysterectomy if bleeding is not controlled	
3. Provide emotional support	3. Provide reassurance and explanation	3. Calm positive environment	

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	18.5	infectious
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Glucose	148	Hyperglycemic
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
ACT, AST		

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

**to be completed in the Sim center- do not complete before!**

Time:							
VS	Contractions	Vaginal exam	Fetal Assessment	Focused OB Assessment			
	Freq. 2-3 min	Dil. 5-6 cm	FHR 150	Labor Stage/phase	Pain Plan	Emotional	Other
	Dur. 20-40 sec	Eff.	Var. moderate	1st stage			
	Str. tolerating	Sta.	Accel. present	Transition phase			
	9:00 AM	Prest.	Decel.				
		BOW	TX.				
Time:							
VS	CV	Resp	Neuro	Focused Postpartum Assessment			
				GI	GU/Fundal	Skin	Other
					Bladder		
					Fundal loc		
					Tone		
					Lochia		
Time:							
VS	CV	Resp	Neuro	Focused Newborn Assessment			
				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

**Surgery or Invasive Procedures - If this does not apply to your patient leave blank**

Describe the procedure in your own words.

Procedure

C-Section

**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.	Hemorrhage	ecclampsia Abruptio placentae	Non-reassuring fetal heart rate pattern	Collapsed cord
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Oxytocin	surgery	move mother	Emergency C-section
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	History	V/S	FHM	Vaginal exam
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Medications	Hysterectomy	change position of mother left side	Surgery

**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	Eutocic	for contraction	uterine rupture	monitor contractions FHR strength direction
Terbutaline	bronchodilator	for breathing	Hypertension	monitor V/S
Morphine	Analgesic	pain control	Hypotension	monitor V/S
Isometheprine	Antihistamine	Anti-nausea	Diarrhea	Fall risk
Humalog	Insulin	High blood sugar	hypoglycemia	monitor glucose