OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name:_____David Oliva_____ Admit Date: 09/17/2024
Patient initials: __BW_____ G___P___AB___L__M___EDD:___/___/___ Gest. Age: 38 3/7 wks
Blood Type/Rh:_____ Rubella Status: _____ GBS status: _____
Obstetrical reason for admission:_____
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
Chronic health conditions:_ _____
Allergies: NKDA_____
Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Neuro, Cardiac, Resp_____

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 ONLY for any postpartum patient.

Complete the newborn implications ONLY for any newborn infant.

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
Fetal/Newborn Implications	**Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications**
Hypoglycemia	Mother with gestational diabetes has increased blood glucose, fetal glucose matches the mothers, and they start producing insulin. When infant gets delivered, they still produce insulin even when not getting glucose from cord.

Problem Recognition

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

Question	Most Likely Maternal Complication	Worst Possible Maternal Complication	Most Likely Fetal/ Newborn Complication	Worst Possible Fetal/ Neonatal Complication
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.			Involuntary muscle movements (jitteriness)	Seizures leading to brain damage
What interventions can prevent them from developing?			Regular blood sugar monitoring Freq. feedings	BS Mon. Adequate intake of glucose Pos. Glucagon
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?			Assess feeding behavior & muscle tone (see any movements)	Assess eyes (any eye rolling back Muscle movements Respirations

What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?			Cont. to monitor Preparing for seizures	Maintain airway Prevent injury

Surgery or Invasive Procedures – *LEAVE BLANK if this does not apply to your patient*

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 Complication	Worst Possible Maternal Complication	Most Likely Fetal/ Newborn Complication	Worst Possible Fetal/ Neonatal Complication
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

New drugs ordered during scenario must be added 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 1mg IM On admission	phylloquinones	Replenishes and stores Vitamin K in the body	Dyspnea Chest tightness Hyperkalemia	Monitor Electrolytes (K+) I&O Cardiac Assessment
Erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment 0.5% 1 appl. on admis.	macrolide antibiotics	Treats and prevents infection by killing and suppressing the growth of bacteria	Stinging or burning of the eye	Assess eyes for drainage or redness

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's possible complications (listed on page one).** For each intervention write the rationale and expected outcome.

Nursing Priority	Tx of Hypoglycemia
Goal/Outcome	Stabilize newborn Blood Glucose to within range

Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Glucose Heel Stick	1. In order to monitor trends of glucose to prevent further hypoglycemia or rebound hyperglycemia	1. Keep baby's glucose at a manageable and normal level
2. Neurological Assessment	2. Hypoglycemia can cause seizures, making sure there are no neurological complications or progression of hypoglycemia	2. Find normal response = no dz progression Abnormal response = possible progression of hypoglycemia
3. CMP	3. Monitor electrolytes (K+ d/t medication, Na+ d/t neurological complications)	3. Keep levels in normal range and intervene when necessary to bring levels back to normal

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	10.5 H	Possible infection
RBC	10.6 H	Dehydration d/t sweating (hypoglycemia)
H & H	26.5/65.4 H	Dehydration d/t sweating (hypoglycemia)
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
WBCs – possible infection RBCs and H&H – dehydration, can lead to cardiac and neuro problems.		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	**Resp**	**Neuro**	**GI**	**GU**	**Skin**	**VS**	**Other**
Cardiac – d/t medication		d/t hypoglycemic reactions				Temp Resp Pulse B/P O2	Glucose Heel Stick

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:_____ ___