

OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Avery Baldree Admit Date: _____
 Patient initials: Jones G__P__AB__L__M__ EDD: __/__/__ Gest. Age: 39 weeks
 Blood Type/Rh: _____ Rubella Status: Immune GBS status: Positive
 Obstetrical reason for admission: Baby's inability to stabilize temperature after delivery
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: None
 Chronic health conditions: _____
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Temperature

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
Inability to stabilize temperature after delivery	Newborns have a harder time regulating temperature because of immature skin, limited ability to generate heat, environmental factors, and lack of insulating fat.

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.	N/A	N/A	Hypothermia	Death
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	N/A	N/A	Place the baby under a radiant warmer, swaddle the baby, place the baby on mom's chest, and place a beanie on them	Place the baby under a radiant warmer, swaddle the baby, place the baby on mom's chest, and place a beanie on them
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	N/A	N/A	Skin mottling, baby is irritable, increase in respirations	Increase in respirations and drop in temperature
What nursing interventions	N/A	N/A	Call the physician and page the NICU	Notify the doctor and family

will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?			team	
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Surgery or Invasive Procedures – *LEAVE BLANK if this does not apply to your patient*

Describe the procedure in your own words.

Procedure
N/A

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	Anticoagulant reversal agent		- Taste changes - Flushing - Injection site hematoma, injection site pain	Watch for any redness at injection site
Erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment	Antibacterial		- Ocular irritation - Erythema - Hypersensitivity reaction	Watch for any redness, itching, or drainage coming out of the eyes.
Hepatitis B vaccine (Engerix) 10 mcg IM)	Routine Pediatric vaccines	Induces antibody formation.	- Injection site reaction - Fatigue - Fever	Watch for an increase in tiredness especially when we already have a low temperature. Watch for swelling or redness in the injection site.
Sucrose solution 24% 1-2 mL PO PRN	Non opioid Analgesic		- Choking - Bradycardia - Apnea	Make sure the baby is in the correct position before giving solution to decrease chance of aspiration. Watch the baby heart rate before and after giving this medication and frequently assess respirations.

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Nursing Management of Care

- 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	Control the baby's temperature	
Goal/Outcome	Maintain a steady temperature so that baby can be placed on mom's chest	
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Temperature checks	1. When we check the temperature often, we can catch signs of hypothermia early.	1. There might be some instability, but we can catch it early enough so that way we can do some interventions to raise it back up.
2. Bonding with mother	2. Bonding with mom can help raise the baby's temperature and calm both mom and baby down.	2. I would expect that the baby would calm down and become a little less jittery when with mom.
3. Oxygen therapy	3. When the baby's temperature is dropping, their respirations are going up and it could cause some issues with the O2.	3. We can place a continuous O2 monitor and if we start to see some changes we can place the baby on oxygen to help their O2 and their temperature

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
RBC	9.7 (4.1-6.1)	This could be from a delayed clamping in the umbilical cord or it can be Polycythemia which is where the blood is thickened and can slow or block blood flow.
Hgb	25.8 (14.5-24.5)	The body is making more red blood cells than it should so therefore it is creating more oxygen or Hgb
Hct	65.9 (44-64)	There is too many RBCs in the blood
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
All of these labs are concerning because they all show that this baby more than likely has polycythemia and could have a restriction of blood flow.		

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Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
Newborn assessment	Check rate of respirations	Newborn assessment	Newborn assessment	Newborn assessment	Check for skin mottling	Check respirations and O2 status. Check temperature often	Newborn assessment

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
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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name/age G P AB L EDB / / Est. Gest. Wks.: Reason for admission
Background
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary problem/diagnosis Most important obstetrical history Most important past medical history Most important background data
Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most important clinical data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vital signs Assessment Diagnostics/lab values <i>Trend of most important clinical data (stable - increasing/decreasing)</i> Patient/Family birthing plan? How have you advanced the plan of care? Patient response Status (stable/unstable/worsening)
Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 _____

Intake _____ Output: _____

Notes: