

Student Name: Shamari Mims

not my primary patient
Expected Discharge

Date: 1/28/25

<p>Assessment (Bubblehep): Neuro: <u>WNL</u> Headache Blurred Vision Respiratory: <u>WNL</u> Clear Crackles RR <u>18</u> bpm Cardiac: <u>WNL</u> Murmur B/P <u>107/68</u> Pulse <u>73</u> bpm Cap. Refill: <u></= 3 sec</u> >3 sec Psychosocial: Edinburgh Score _____</p>	<p>Breast: Engorgement Flat/Inverted Nipple Uterus: Fundal Ht 2U 1U UU <u>U1</u> U2 U3 <u>Midline</u> Left Right Lochia: Heavy Mod Light <u>Scant</u> None Odor: Y / <u>N</u> Bladder: <u>Voiding QS</u> Catheter DTV Bowel: Date of Last BM _____ Passing Gas: <u>Y</u> / N Bowel sounds: <u>WNL</u> Hypoactive</p>	<p>Episiotomy/Laceration: _____ WNL <u>Swelling</u> Ecchymosis Incision: <u>WNL</u> Drainage: Y / <u>N</u> Dressing type: _____ Staples Dermabond Steri-strips Hemorrhoids: <u>Yes</u> No <u>Ice Packs</u> Tucks Proctofoam <u>Dermoplast</u> Bonding: <u>Appropriately</u> <u>Responds to infant cues</u> Needs encouragement</p>
<p>Treatments/Procedures: Incentive Spirometry: Y / <u>N</u> PP H&H: _____ hgb _____ hct HTN Orders: Call > 160/110 VSQ4hr <u>VSQ8hr</u> Hydralazine protocol Labetolol BID/TID</p>	<p>IV Fluids: Oxytocin LR NS Rate: _____ / Hour IV Site: <u>18</u> gauge Location: <u>LFA</u> Magnesium given: Y / N Dc'd: _____ @ _____ am/ pm</p>	<p>Antibiotics: _____ Frequency: _____ _____ _____</p>
<p>Recommendation: • <u>Expected Discharge</u> • <u>Outside resources for supplies</u> • <u>Follow up with provider in 6 weeks</u></p>		

IM6 Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: Shamari Nims	Nursing Intervention #1: Blood glucose monitoring	Date: 4/28/25
Priority Nursing Problem: Gestational Diabetes Pain (Incisional) NO pain	Evidence Based Practice: Reasoning Teach how to check glucose levels and prevent complications	Patient Teaching (specific to Nursing Diagnosis): - Education on diet and lifestyle - Consult dietician - Lactation consult
Related to (r/t): Hormonal changes	Nursing Intervention #2: Dietary lifestyle management	
Evidence Based Practice: Controlled diet helps to regulate glucose levels	As Evidenced by (aeb): Signs/Symptoms • Polydipsia • Polyuria • Fatigue	
Desired Patient Outcome (SMART goal): maintain blood glucose levels - Diabetes was well controlled	Nursing Intervention #3: Blood pressure control	Discharge Planning/Community Resources:
	Evidence Based Practice: can cause retinopathy & nephropathy - Educated to keep blood pressure < 130	- Lactation classes - Family support - follow up

Shaman mims 1/29/25

Room #3 Terrazas, Evany
OB: Zavala

Complete this during your labor and delivery experience and turn it in with your paperwork. Ask your instructor or TPC nurse to check over your findings

Situation:

Date/Time _____ Age: 20 F ^{12/17/2004}
 Cervix: Dilation: 0.5 Effacement: 20% Station: -3
 Membranes: Intact: AROM: _____ SROM: _____ Color: _____ ^{U 00100}
 Medications (type, dose, route, time):
Cytotec (0.532)
 Epidural (time placed): _____

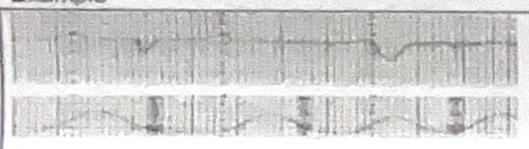
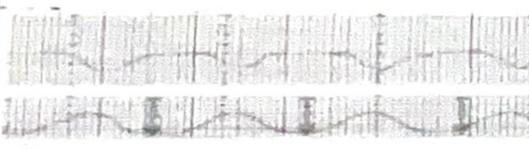
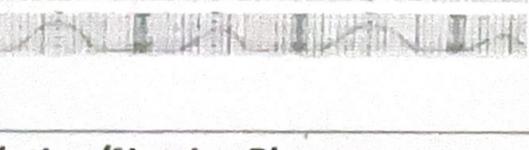
Date/Time of admission
1/28/25 @ 1934

Background:

Maternal HX: NO maternal Hx
 Gest. Wks: 39 Gravida: 1 Para: 0 Living: _____ Induction / Spontaneous
 GBS status: + 10

Assessment (Interpret the FHR strip-pick any moment in time):

Maternal VS: T: 97.9 P: 77 R: 18 BP: 102/61 ^{9/8/6}
 Contractions: Frequency: 1-3 min Duration: 40-50 sec
 Fetal Heart Rate: Baseline: 120
 Variable Decels: Early Decels: Accelerations: Late Decels:

Pattern	Example	Cause	Interventions	Desired Outcome
Variable Decelerations		Cord Compression	Discontinue oxytocin Change maternal position Administer oxygen at 10 L/min by nonrebreather face mask. Notify provider Vaginal or speculum examination to assess for cord prolapse Amnio-infusion Assist with birth if pattern cannot be corrected.	Relieve Cord Compression
Early Decelerations		Head Compression	Continue to monitor labor progress.	Maintain Oxygenation Healthy fetus at delivery
Accelerations		These are OK!	Continue to monitor labor progress.	Maintain Oxygenation Healthy fetus at delivery
Late Decelerations		Poor Placental Perfusion	Discontinue oxytocin Assist woman to lateral (side-lying) position. Administer oxygen Correct maternal hypotension Increase rate of intravenous solution. Palpate uterus to assess for tachysystole. Notify provider Consider internal monitoring Assist with birth if pattern cannot be corrected.	Maximize Oxygenation Increased Perfusion to Placenta

Recommendation/Nursing Plan:

Describe the labor process and nursing care given as well as any complications you witnessed: Cytotec last dose, NO complications

Describe any Intrauterine Fetal Resuscitation measures utilized and the reason:

Delivery:

Method of Delivery: _____ Operative Assist: _____ Infant Apgar: _____ / _____ QBL: _____
 Infant weight: _____

This is not my primary patient

Covenant School of Nursing Reflective Practice

Name: Shamari Mims

Instructional Module: 6

Date submitted: 1/29/25

Use this template to complete the Reflective Practice documentation. Use only the space provided. Information that is not visible is lost.

<p>Step 1 Description</p> <p>At about 1100, I assisted with setting a mother up for a vaginal delivery.</p>	<p>Step 4 Analysis</p> <p>The OB did the fundal rub during the time the placenta was delivering.</p> <p>They told the mother to push for 10 seconds, and with the contraction happening and allowing a rest period for 60 seconds.</p>
<p>Step 2 Feelings</p> <p>I was not nervous at all, but was more thrilled to be on the other side of the process. Its the most important feeling to me only because of the amount of adrenaline that was running through my body preparing for any outcomes.</p>	<p>Step 5 Conclusion</p> <p>I wanted to see how long after baby came out, when did the placenta follow, how soon after.</p> <p>I could have made the situation better by holding mothers legs on the stir ups so that way mother could be more focused on pushing. She did well.</p>
<p>Step 3 Evaluation</p> <p>The delivery went by smooth & fast. I was expecting to see the mothers reaction to a vaginal delivery more different. She was very calm.</p>	<p>Step 6 Action Plan</p> <p>I can apply these learnings to another event, seeing what's expected and what they don't want to happen. I can see myself playing a more hands on role with more knowledge from my experience in this case.</p>

Prioritization Tool

My primary patient

	URGENT	NOT URGENT
IMPORTANT	Urgent & Important DO monitor for signs of uterine tachysystole	Not Urgent but Important PLAN cervical ripening & dilation process
NOT IMPORTANT	Urgent but Not important DELEGATE repositioning the patient	Not Urgent and Not Important ELIMINATE Dietary orders

Education Topics & Patient Response:

Patient was educated about the dilation process. She was told she was dilated to a 1 and was given the beads so she can see what

it feels like.

Response to nurse: She was wanting to know when her next dose of cytotec would be.