

Student Name: _____

Student Name: Mayci Wood

Outpatient Preparation Worksheet - OB Simulation

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

Patient initials: <u>CW-OP</u>				Date of Admission: <u>2/3/2025</u>					
EDD: <u>5/17/xx</u>	Gest. Age <u>38²</u>	G <u>3</u>	P <u>2</u>	T <u>1</u>	PT	AB <u>1</u>	L <u>1</u>	M	
Blood Type / Rh:			Rubella Status:			GBS Status:			
Complication with this or Previous Pregnancies: <u>hx: pre-eclampsia (1st), stillborne @ 39 weeks</u>									
Chronic Health Conditions: <u>Gestational diabetes</u>									
Allergies: <u>Morphine</u>									
Current Medications: <u>Prenatal vitamins & insulin</u>									
Patient Reported Concern Requiring Outpatient Evaluation: <u>Patient reports decreased fetal movement</u>									
What PRIORITY assessment do you plan based on the patient's reported concern? <u>Leopold's assessment to help find fetal heart rate</u>									

Pharmacology

Review patient home medications and any drug(s) ordered for the outpatient.

Medications	Pharm. Class	Mechanism of Action in OWN WORDS	Common Side Effects	Assessments/Nursing Responsibilities
<u>Insulin</u>	<u>insulin</u>	<u>It helps decrease blood sugar by pushing it into the cells.</u>	<u>hypoglycemia Cold, clammy</u>	<u>• Check blood sugar before & after admin.</u>
<u>Prenatal Vitamins</u>	<u>vitamin</u>	<u>Given to help support healthy growth of baby</u>	<u>Black-tarry stools due to Fe.</u>	<u>• monitor dosing & healthy amount of vitamins for pregnancy.</u>

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Outpatient Evaluation

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Pathophysiology

Interpreting clinical data - state the pathophysiology of the reported problem in your own words.

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
decreased fetal movement	Baby could be distressed due to poor perfusion, contractions, fetal sleep (< 30 min)
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
Larger fetus due to Gestational diabetes	Baby is more likely to be large due to stored insulin in fetus.

Problem Recognition

Based on the patient's reported concern, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely Maternal Complication	Worst Possible Maternal Complication	Most Likely Fetal/Complication	Worst Possible Fetal/Complication
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	Gestational diabetes	Placenta deterioration	Fetal Compromise	Fetal demise
What assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Blood Sugar test	ultrasound or fetal nonstress test	Monitor the fetal movement &	use a FHM & monitor fetal movement in a log!
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the complication develops?	insulin reteach diet aids	Plan for early delivery or possible c-section	Reposition a just oxytocin Penut ball	Prepare for stillbirth delivery

Nursing Management of Care

Identify the nursing priority after interpreting clinical data collected for this outpatient evaluation. List three priority nursing assessment/interventions specific to the patient concern. Include a rational and expected outcome for each.

Nursing Priority	Find Fetal heart rate ASAP		
Goal/Outcome	monitor fetal HR & notice issues or drops.		
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome	
1. Leopolds Manuver 2. Blood sugar (Gestational diabetes) 3. Reposition mom on a penut ball to help baby move down	1. Finding out baby's position will help place FHM, diagnoses . 2. Mom's sugar could be out of the norm affecting the baby 3. This helps the baby to move down further in the pelvis	1. Locate baby's head & back to place a FHM. 2. fix the Blood Sugar level & fetal movement 3. Baby has a smooth decent through the pelvis	