OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: _Lisette Guerrero_   Admit Date: _____

Patient initials: _C.W_   G.3 P.0 AB.0 L I M.0   EDD: _/ / _ Gest. Age: _38 wks_

Blood Type/Rh: _O_ —   Rubella Status: _immune_   GBS status: _____

Obstetrical reason for admission: _Gestational diabetes_

Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _PP depression, HTN, delivery difficult_

Chronic health conditions: _____

Allergies: _Morphine_____

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 ONLY for any postpartum patient.
Complete the newborn implications ONLY for any newborn infant.

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
Gestational diabetes	body can not produce enough insulin
Fetal/Newborn Implications	**Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications**
· Macrosomia · Cognitive defects	· a Newborn who is larger than other babys

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.	DM2	Preclampsia	macrosomia	Jaundice
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Controlling BS.	healthy lifestyle	mom controlling BS.	mom ensures adequate nutrition & hydration
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	monitoring glucose level	UA	ultrasound	assessing liver fx
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Administering insulin	Administering BP med.	emergency C section	Phototherapy after birth

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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	Check on fetus	
Goal/Outcome	fetus is okay	
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	**Rationale**	**Expected Outcome**
1. dilation, effacement	1. If mom is fully dilated & effaced, we can deliver baby	1. Expected labor
2. Blood Sugar	2. High blood sugar is a risk factor of preeclampsia	2. Want to lower Blood Sugar
3. Preeclampsia	3. Preeclampsia will make pregnancy/labor harder	3. Pt is not in pain, if so, administer med

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
WBC	18.5 ↑	Infection may be present
Metabolic Panel Labs		
glucose	148 ↑	high BS can affect fetus (macrosomia)
ALt	38 ↑	↓ fx in liver
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
WBC, ALt, ASt, glucose		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	**Resp**	**Neuro**	**GI**	**GU**	**Skin**	**VS**	**Other**
Blood flow to baby	Lung sounds	LOC	Urinary habits	Bowel sounds	No signs of an allergic reaction	BP & HR	BS

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
Oxytoan	uterotonic	stimulates contractions	· Allergic reaction · Lightheaded	· Call before getting up · assess for s/sx allergic reaction
Meperidine	phenylpiperidine	Inhibits the pain pathways	· dry mouth · bradycardia	· assess HR & BP · continue PO fluids
promethazine	phenothiazine	blocks histamine receptors	· HTN · dizziness	· Call befor getting up
Humalog	insulin	makes cells take in more sugar & liver to produce less	· hypoglycemia	· Rule of 15

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