

# OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Ally Morrow Admit Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Patient initials: BGRJ GPABLM EDD: / / Gest. Age: 39wk  
 Blood Type/Rh: \_\_\_\_\_ Rubella Status: \_\_\_\_\_ GBS status: Positive  
 Obstetrical reason for admission: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: No Complication  
 Chronic health conditions: Respiratory distress, inability to stabilize temperature  
 Allergies: NKDA  
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Respiratory and nervous system

## 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
Respiratory distress Temperature instability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RD caused by a surfactant deficiency in immature lungs or inadequate production</li> <li>• Infection, diabetes, and immature thermoregulatory system can effect thermoregulation.</li> </ul>

## 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.	Maternal Diabetes	type O or Rh Negative blood type	hypothermia	Neuro complications blood clotting & death
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	keep diabetes managed	have Rho-Gam administered when needed	• Skin to skin • Hat on head • wrapped	using a radiant warmer
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complication early?	Glucose levels	blood type	temperature taken frequently	• temperature q 30 min & monitor respirations
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	admin insulin or glucose depending on blood glucose level	• Admin Rho-Gam when procedures are being done and at birth.	Place baby in an incubator or radiant warmer	Assess labs & maintain baby in a warmer

## 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 OWNWORDS	Common Side Effects	Assessments/Nursing Responsibilities
Phytonadione	hemostatics	Converts inactive coagulation factors to active factors.	• Erythematous skin eruptions • Pruritis	assess lab's and injection site for redness & irritation
Erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment	Macrolides	stops bacterial protein synthesis in bacterial infections	• Redness • Hypersensitivity reactions	assess lab's to ensure infection was prevented
Hep B	Anti-viral	stimulates immune system in producing antibodies against Hep B	• Pain, swelling, redness at the injection site	• Assess irritation around injection site
Sucrose Solution	Non-pharm. product	stimulates pathway in the brain, causing a calming effect	• minor O <sub>2</sub> desats & bradycardia	• Assess pain & respiratory status.

## 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	Stabilize temperature & improve respiratory system		
Goal/Outcome	Temperature and respiratory are stabilized.		
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome	
1. Assess Temperature	1. The patient's temperature will determine what interventions are needed	1. If the temp reads low interventions will be done to improve baby.	
2. Place baby in a warmer	2. A radiant warmer will ensure baby is getting continuous heat	2. baby's temp will rise & respirations will improve	
3. Assess glucose level and administer sucrose if low	3. If baby's glucose level is low, it can cause temp instability & resp. distress	3. Baby's glucose levels will be regulated & temperature & respiratory status will stabilize.	

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
<b>Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs</b>		
RBC	9.7 ↑	- a response from hypoxia. Could indicate maternal diabetes
Hgb	25.8 ↑	response from ↑ RBC can be due to maternal diabetes
HCT	65.9 ↑	related to hypoxia, delayed cord clamping, maternal diabetes
<b>Metabolic Panel Labs</b>		
N/A		
N/A		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
N/A		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
	listen to lungs, grunting & respirations	• assess temperature • jittery movements			• assess mottled skin		