OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name:_____Sierra Kellar_ Admit Date: _____Today_
Patient initials: __BBW_____ G___P__AB__L__M___EDD:___/___/___ Gest. Age:38 3
Blood Type/Rh:_____ Rubella Status: _____ GBS status: _____
Obstetrical reason for admission:_____
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
Chronic health conditions:_____
Allergies: ___NKDA_____
Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Integumentary_____

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**
The baby cannot keep its the temperature up due to immature thermoregulation	Immature hypothalamus, large surface area to body mass ratio, thin skin, little subcutaneous tissue, limited shivering ability

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.			Patient will be on a bed warmer until he can regulate his temperature	A worse possible outcome would be hypothermia, then death
What interventions can prevent them from developing?			Taking the baby off the warmer for longer periods of time	Keep the baby on the warmer 24/7
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?			Temperature	Temperature and CBC

What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?		2	IV warm fluids, possibly warmer, and put in an incubator	IV warm fluids, possibly and put in an incubator

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
Phytonadine 1 mg IM	Fat-soluble vitamin, antidote	Promotes clotting factors	Pain/swelling at the site, flush, anemia (rare)	Administer within 1-2 hrs of birth, monitor for bleeding or bruising, and educate parents on the importance
Erythromycin Ophthalmic ointment 0.5%	Macrolide antibiotic	Prevents gonorrhea and chlamydia	Temporary blurred vision, eye redness, and burning	Apply to the lower conjunctival sac of each eye within 1 hr of birth, do not rinse,
Hepatitis B	Inactivated viral vaccine	Promotes antibodies to stop hepatitis B	Pain/redness at the site, fever, irritability	Give within 12 hrs of birth if the mother is HBsAG+, and educate parents on 3 doses
Sucrose solution 24% 1-2mL Po as needed	Non-pharmo logic analgesic	Sweet tasting to relieve short-term pain	Can raise blood sugar if given in large doses	Administer orally before painful procedure for infant comfort

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	Get baby's temp up	
Goal/Outcome	Baby will be able to regulate own temperature	
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	**Rationale**	**Expected Outcome**
1. Temperature: Keep the baby under the warmer	1. This will keep the baby's temp up	1. Baby has a normal temp
2. Watch the baby's blood sugar and keep it above 45mg/dl	2. Mom has gestational diabetes which can cause baby's blood sugar to be high or low	2. Regulate baby's blood sugar
3.	3.	3.

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
RBC	10.6	Carry oxygen from lungs to tissues and carry CO2 back to lungs
Hgb	26.5	Transports oxygen from lungs to tissues
HCT	44-64	Percentage of blood volume occupied by red blood cells
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
All of these being high, stimulated by mom's diabetes, can cause hypoxia		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment

CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
1	1			5	1	1	

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**
					Bladder Fundal loc Tone Lochia		

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
• Name/age
• G   P   AB   L   EDB /   /   Est. Gest. Wks.:
• Reason for admission

Background
• Primary problem/diagnosis
• Most important obstetrical history
• Most important past medical history
• Most important background data

Assessment
• Most important clinical data:
• Vital signs
• Assessment
• Diagnostics/lab values
Trend of most important clinical data (stable - increasing/decreasing)
• Patient/Family birthing plan?
• How have you advanced the plan of care?
• Patient response
• Status (stable/unstable/worsening)

Recommendation
• 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

Notes:

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Pain Score _____Treatment_____

Fall Risk/Safety _____

Diet _____

Last Void_____ Last BM _____

Intake_____ Output:_____