

OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Add this to your notes

Student Name: Bridget Flores Admit Date: _____
 Patient initials: BBW G P AB L M EDD: / / Gest. Age: 38 3/7
 Blood Type/Rh: O neg Rubella Status: Immune GBS status: neg
 Obstetrical reason for admission: Induction of labor
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: hx gest. diabetes, HTN
 Chronic health conditions: _____
 Allergies: NKDA
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: ABCs, Cardiovascular, metabolic Resp

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
Hypoglycemia Hypothermia Resp distress	→ Hyperinsulinemia - glucose ↓ after birth → Heat loss - more glucose consumption - oxygen demand → LGA, IDM, cold stress - Immature lungs / ↑ O ₂ demand

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.	X	X	Hypoglycemia, hypothermia, resp distress, jaundice	severe hypoglycemia → Neur Injur Resp failure, Cardiac problems
What interventions can prevent them from developing?			feeding - IV glucose skin-skin, hat, radiant warmer, O ₂ , phototherapy	IV glucose, O ₂ supp., cardiac monitor, feeding frequently, radiant warmer
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?			heel glucose check, temp checks, VS - RR, Jaundice - assess	glucose check, Resp assess., temps, perfusion checks
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?			admin glucose, encourage feeding, skin-skin, hat, blankets - dry, phototherapy	→ radiant warmer, notify physician

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
Phytonadione (Vit K)	Vit K analog	Prevents Vit K deficiency bleeding	Pain, redness @ inject site, rare → anaphylaxis	Check for bleeding/bruising Prior, correct site - IM, Document + verify
Erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment	macrolide abx TOPICAL	Prevents conjunctivitis from gonorrhea or Chlamydia	temp blurred vision, redness, swelling of eyes	Obtain consent, apply to lower eye, monitor for irritation, do not wash off
Hep B Energix B	Vaccine	Stimulates active immunity + prevents transmission	Irritation at inject site, mild fever	Verify maternal HbsAg status, obtain consent, admin IM, monitor for allergic reactions
Sucrose Solution	Analgesic	Provides pain relief for baby	Choking gagging	admin syringe or paci, observe for choking, monitor pain

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 temp, glucose, + O ₂ if it ↓	
Goal/Outcome	Normal body temp, blood glucose-normal limits, stable resp status	
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Place infant under radiant warmer	1. Get baby's temp regulated	1. Temp is within norm limits
2. Heel check for glucose	2. To see if it glucose is needed	2. Get blood glucose within norm limits
3. Assess Respirations	3. Make sure baby's resp efforts go back to norm limits	3. Baby can breathe better on own

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
RBC	10.6	Polycythemia → hyperviscosity, ↓ poor perfusion, neuro, Jaundice, hypoglycemia
Hgb	26.5	
HCT	65.4	
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓ metabolic