

Question #	Student Name: <u>Kaitlyn Diaz</u>
Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about: <u>Placenta Previa</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content
<p>List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet. (What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placenta previa is when the placenta is implanted in the lower uterine segment such that it completely or partially covers the cervix or is close enough to the cervix. • This can cause bleeding when the cervix dilates or the lower uterine segments. • The risk factors of placenta previa are cesarean births, maternal age, multiparity, hx of prior suction curettage, and smoking. Also living at a higher altitude. • Placenta previa is characterized by painless bright red vaginal bleeding during the second or third trimester. • If excessive bleeding cannot be controlled, hysterectomy may be necessary. 	

Question #	
Based on the "Topic" and "Subtopic," I missed a question about: <u>Assessment for hemorrhagic conditions</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	I have reviewed each of the excerpts/activities listed under the Packet > Remediation Content
<p>List five or more bullet points with your "take-aways" from this packet. (What is most important for you to remember as you prepare for the NCLEX and future patient care?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When assessing bleeding there are certain things the nurse needs to look at first. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Amount and nature of bleeding ▶ Pain ▶ maternal vital signs ▶ Condition of the fetus ▶ uterine contractions ▶ obstetric history ▶ length of gestation ▶ laboratory data • Emotional response of the mother as well as her partner must be addressed despite the emphasis on physical assessment. 	