Student Name: mario sanchez

Outpatient Preparation Worksheet - OB Simulation
This section is to be completed prior to Sim Day 1:

Patient initials: CW/BW					Date of Admission: 11/3/25				
EDD: 8/10/xx	Gest. Age	G 3	P 2	T 0	PT 0	AB 0	L 0	M 0	
Blood Type / Rh: O Rh-			Rubella Status: Immune			GBS Status: 38 wks			

Complication with this or Previous Pregnancies:
Maternal Obesity, Postpartum Depression.
Abnormal Glucose Tolerance test, Previous pregnancy induced hypertension, stillbirth pregnancy, previous

Chronic Health Conditions:
Previous pregnancy induced hypertension, Depression, Diabetes

Allergies:
Morphine

Current Medications:
N/A

Patient Reported Concern Requiring Outpatient Evaluation:
Inability to stabilize tempature

What PRIORITY assessment do you plan based on the patient's reported concern?
Assess V/S And tempature of baby.

Pharmacology

Review patient home medications and any drug(s) ordered for the outpatient.

Medications	Pharm. Class	Mechanism of Action in OWN WORDS	Common Side Effects	Assessments/Nursing Responsibilities
PNV - Nature Made Prenatal Multi + DHA	Nutritional Supplement	Its a multivitamin	GI upset, Constipation	• Allergies • Dietary habits • GI function.
Acetaminophen	analgesic antipyretic	Reduces pain and Fever	N/V, headache, mild rash	• monitor therapeutic effect • change in urine output • Rash of skin
Sudafed	Sympathomimetic Lasix	relief of nasal congestion	• Anxiety • Significant hypertension • Difficult urinating	• not used if hypertensive • Monitor v/s • Give with food.
Novolog	Rapid acting insulin	Controls BLS in type 1&2 at mealtime	• hypoglycemia • Rash • weight gain	• Assess B/S • Rotate injection site • Correct dose/time

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Student Name: Mario Sanchez

Pathophysiology

Interpreting clinical data - state the pathophysiology of the reported problem in your own words.
Make sure to include both the maternal and fetal implications

Medical/Obstetrical Problem	Pathophysiology of Medical/Obstetrical Problem
Gestational Diabetes	Elevated Blood Glucose of mother
Fetal/Newborn Implications	**Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications**
Macrosomia (LGAI)	Elevated insulin acts as a growth hormone making baby larger.

Problem Recognition

Based on the patient's reported concern, answer each question in the table below.

Question	Most Likely Maternal Complication	Worst Possible Maternal Complication	Most Likely Fetal/ Complication	Worst Possible Fetal/ Complication
Identify the most likely and worst possible complications.	Persistant hyperglycemia	Preeclampsia, infection.	hypoglycemia, temp, instability	Respiratory distress, hypoxic
What assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Monitor BlS, B/P.	Monitor signs of infection or bleeding	Assess blood glucose, temp, Respirations	Continuous cardiorespiratory monitoring
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the complication develops?	Monitor and control Maternal BlS and B/P	Notify Provider if uns unstable	Maintain environment and glucose with O2.	O2 administered Notify Provider.

Nursing Management of Care

Identify the nursing priority after interpreting clinical data collected for this outpatient evaluation.
List three priority nursing assessment/interventions specific to the patient concern. Include a rational and expected outcome for each.

Nursing Priority	Maintain thermoregulation and prevent hypoglycemia
Goal/Outcome	Maintain temperature and B/G.

Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Maintain normal body temp.	1. Prevent heat loss and hypothermia.	1. infant remains without signs of cold stress.
2. Prevent hypoglycemia.	2. early feeding prevent hypoglycemia.	2. infant maintains stable glucose level.
3. Monitor for respiratory distress.	3. Detects early signs of respiratory compromise.	3. infant maintains O2 + respirations.