OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Megan Alonzo Admit Date: _____
Patient initials: BBoy, W G__P__AB__L__M__EDD:__/__/__ Gest. Age:____
Blood Type/Rh:_____ Rubella Status: _____ GBS status: _____
Obstetrical reason for admission:_____
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
Chronic health conditions:_____
Allergies: _____
Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Resp, HR, temp, Blood Glucose

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 & RDS	Moms glucose ↑ so fetus produces ↑ insulin to adjust, once born there is to much insulin for the glucose that was now stopped ↑ insulin in fetus can interfere with lung maturity & surfactant

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.			Neonatal hypoglycemia	Severe RDS & hypoxia
What interventions can prevent them from developing?			Warm, feed & monitor the glucose. (radiant warmer/glucose)	administer oxygen and support breathing
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?			maternal glucose check • glucose monitor • vital signs (↓ temp, grunting, poor feeding)	pulse ox ↓ 92!
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?			glucose checks Q15 until reached desired level feed early or begin D10 BG check 2-3 hrs	Radiant warmer (check temp 30-60 min) Position infant administer O2 Possible surfactant therapy

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	Vitamin K	anticoagulant agent that allows the newborn to clot	Pain, redness swelling at the injection site	• adequate patient teaching in regards to NOT administering vit K
Erythromycin	Antibiotic	Prophylactically Prevents bacterial invasion of newborns eyes from STIs	N/V/D GI upset	• adequate Patient teaching to the parents in regards to why & what the med is for
Hep B	Vaccine	Prevents Hep B	Soreness, redness swelling at the site	• adequate patient teaching in regards to spread & prevention

Nursing Management of Care

1. After interpreting clinical data collected, identify the nursing priority goal for your shift and **three p riority interventions specific for your patient's possible complications (listed on page one).** For each intervention write the rationale and expected outcome.

Nursing Priority	Glucose >45, temp >97.7, RR 30-60 w/out distress		
Goal/Outcome	Physiological Stability		
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	**Rationale**	**Expected Outcome**	
1. Maintain thermoregulation (Radiant warmer, skin to skin) q 30min temp checks	1. Prevents cold stress which ↑ metabolic rate worsening thru hypoglycemia worsening thru Respiratory function	1. temp remains > 97.7 & skin color improved	
2. Stabilize BG & initiate early feeding w/in first hr of life. if unable to feed or BG < 40 (IV D10W)	2. Rapid correction of BG prevents seizures & neurological injury caused by hyperinsulinemia	2. Blood glucose maintained > 45 with improved symptoms	
3. Support Resp function, assess Resp rate, effort, & sounds and provide supplemental oxygen if O^2 < 92%	3. Reduces work of breathing & Prevents hypoxia from possible surfactant issue that can be caused from infants of Diabetic mothers	3. Respirations w/in range (30-60 bpm), no grunting or retractions, O^2 > 94 on room air	

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
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**
	↑ Resp rate O^2					Resp HR temp	Metabolic & glucose

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 ____

Pain Score _____ Treatment _____ _____

Fall Risk/Safety _____

Diet _____

Last Void _____ Last BM _____

Intake _____ Output: _____

Notes: