

OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Jessica Longoria Admit Date: 12/2/2025
 Patient initials: AJ G 2 P 1 AB O L 1 M 0 EDD: 3/27/25 Gest. Age: 39
 Blood Type/Rh: O/Rht Rubella Status: Immune GBS status: Positive
 Obstetrical reason for admission: Group B strep +
 Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
 Chronic health conditions: Asthma
 Allergies: Penicillin
 Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Respiratory

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
Group B Strep +	Bacteria that commonly colonizes the GI and genitourinary tracts of healthy adults that can increase in pregnancy that can cause infections.
Fetal/Newborn Implications	Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications
Possible chorioamnionitis or GBS disease	Infection and inflammation of the chorion, amnion, amniotic fluid, placenta, and sometimes the fetus. Almost always begins with bacteria from the lower genital tract.

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.	UTI	GBS Sepsis	Early-onset Sepsis	Sepsis with Septic Shock
What interventions can prevent them from developing?	Increase fluids, educate to void often, wipe front to back.	Intrapartum AB prophylaxis	AB given to mom, AB to fetus, aseptic techniques.	GBS screening, prophylaxis, infection control measures
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?	Dysuria, frequent urge to urinate, cloudy and foul smelling urine. Stomach pain.	Increased temp., HR, RR, WBC, chills, malaise	Temp. instability, increase RR and HR. poor feeding, respiratory distress	GBS positive (maternal), Temp. instability, increased HR and RR, poor feeding, respiratory distress, oliguria, blood cultures are definitive for sepsis
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?	Monitor VS (temp.), increase fluids, encourage voiding, patient education to prevent UTI	Immediate VS monitor, obtain diagnostic specimens, prepare for potential delivery.	Immediate VS monitor, obtain and monitor diagnostic tests, administer meds, aseptic techniques,	Immediate VS assessment and monitor, obtain and monitor diagnostic test, administer meds,

respiratory support & thermoregulation, aseptic techniques.

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
Acetaminophen	Analgesics	Blocks pain signals in the brain and reduces fever.	Upset stomach, rash, headache, liver damage	Pain assessment, monitor temp., assess liver function (jaundice, dark urine, NIV), max dose (overdose).
Ibuprofen	NSAID	Blocks pain and inflammation chemicals and reduces fever.	Upset stomach, rash, bleeding (GI or ulcers), Risk of heart attack or stroke with long term.	Pain, inflammation and fever assessment, monitor GI effects (ulcers, GI bleeding), Encourage taking med with food or milk to reduce stomach irritation.
PNV-Nature Made Prenatal Multi + DHA	Iron products, Vitamin & mineral combinations	Fill nutritional gaps in pregnancy. Supports healthy pregnancy, fetal growth and maternal health.	Constipation, upset stomach, unpleasant aftertaste or fishy burps.	Take with food, Drink plenty of water, add fiber (constipation), assess bowel patterns, monitor Iron effects (H&H),

Nursing Management of Care

- 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	Treat GBS (administer ABs)	
Goal/Outcome	mom and baby are without infections.	
Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Treat GBS + (ABs) Monitor Fetus (Chorioamnionitis) GBS+ education and support (signs of infection) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces vertical transmission of GBS to the newborn. Early detection of fetal compromise allows timely interventions. Informed patients are more likely to comply with treatment and recognize early warning signs for mom & baby. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ABs received at correct dose and timing. GBS transmission to the newborn is significantly reduced. Prevention of neonatal sepsis. FHR patterns are WNL (no distress). mom recognize signs of infections for mom & baby. Mom demonstrates adherence to recommended interventions. Anxiety and fear are reduced.

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
GBS	+	treated before delivery.
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
BP (138/92) & Protein It		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
Yes	Yes	Yes	\	\	\	Yes	

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name/age G P AB L EDB / / Est. Gest. Wks.: Reason for admission
Background
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary problem/diagnosis Most important obstetrical history Most important past medical history Most important background data
Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most important clinical data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vital signs Assessment Diagnostics/lab values <i>Trend of most important clinical data (stable - increasing/decreasing)</i> Patient/Family birthing plan? How have you advanced the plan of care? Patient response Status (stable/unstable/worsening)
Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: