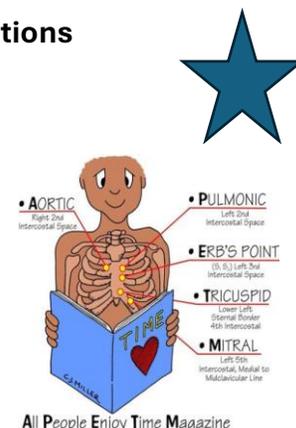


OB CPE

- Scheduled Cesarean
- Breech position
- Tocos will be placed already
- IVPB
- Therapeutic Communication
- Safety Bundle/4P's
- Pump Setup
- Document
- Standard precautions
- Patient Identification

Required items:

- ❖ Fetal Strip Interpretation/Interventions
- ❖ Therapeutic Communication
- ❖ Respiratory Assessment
- ❖ Cardiac Assessment
- ❖ OB Focused Assessment
 - a. Leopolds Maneuver
 - b. Palpation of Contractions
 - c. Vaginal Exam
 - d. Fundal Height Measurement



General Info:

- 15 min prep (bring only completed med sheet, NO NOTES)
 - Utilize time to jot down thoughts
- 20 min for scenario
 - Time begins when a student knocks & enters the room
 - Student may prep med in “med room” before time begins
 - Remediation immediately following; students can complete required elements if time remains, if not students will be scheduled to return

OB LAB:

Make sure you look at the Lab Schedule to ensure you are in the 1300 or 1500 group

- In **Mrs. Nuttall's** room we will practice the following skills to refresh your minds since it may have been a while since you have inserted a *foley catheter*, *drawn blood* or *started an IV*.
- You will be going to Mom Baby, Labor & Delivery and possibly Antepartum so we want you to feel a bit more confident should you get the opportunity to perform any of the skills mentioned above.
- You will have a very good chance of performing these skills in this module during your clinical experiences



- In **Mrs. Soliz's** room we will review what you need to know for your CPE. I know it is early in the module and more than likely you will forget what it mentioned today so a CPE reminder will be sent later in the module prior to CPE day.
- We will practice with the pumps in this room as well, so you have hands-on practice with pump itself, performing a Bolus, & administering a piggyback med
- We will review your pre-work and discuss any areas you may need on the following: injection sites, toco placement, syringe/needles and writing SMART goals



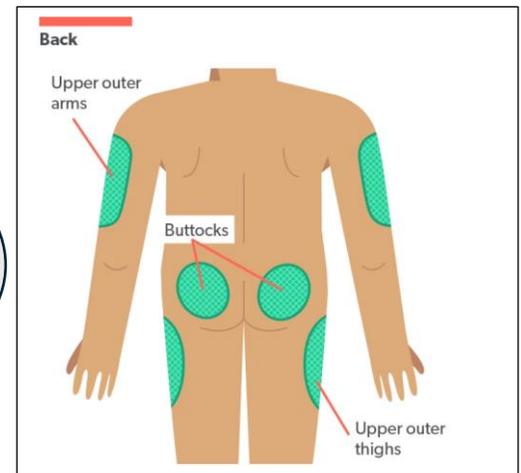
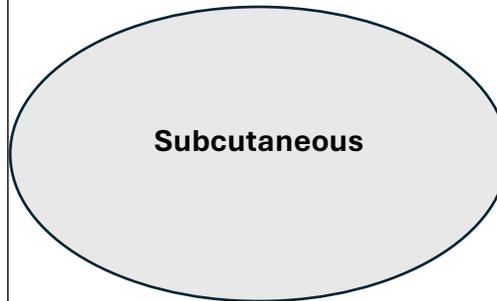
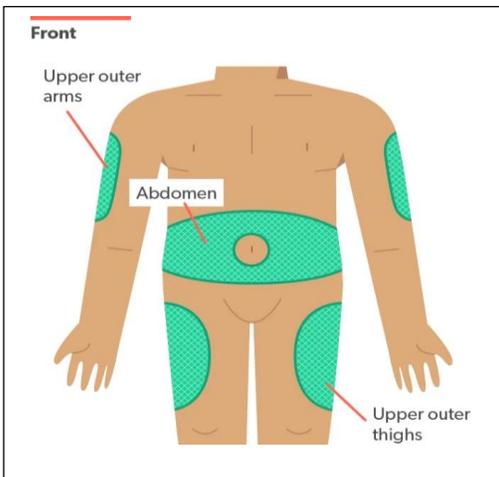
Using the Pump:

Basics:

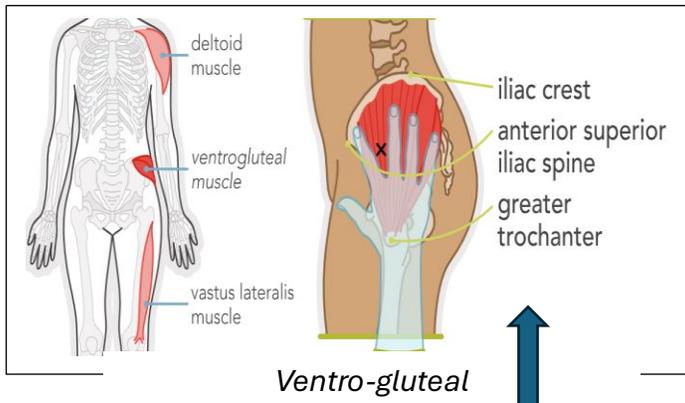
- Check IV site
- Note your orders (Are fluids correct?)
- Compatibility
- Scrub the Hub!!
- Bolus: Set pump at 999 mL/hr
- IV Piggyback
- Primary and secondary pump setup



OB Clinical Information Locating Injection Sites:



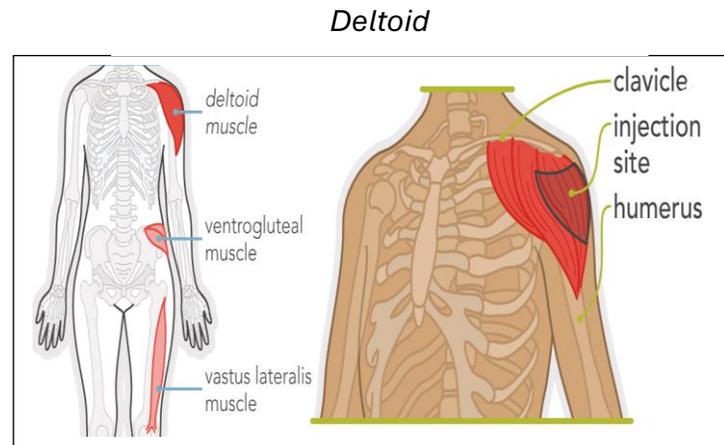
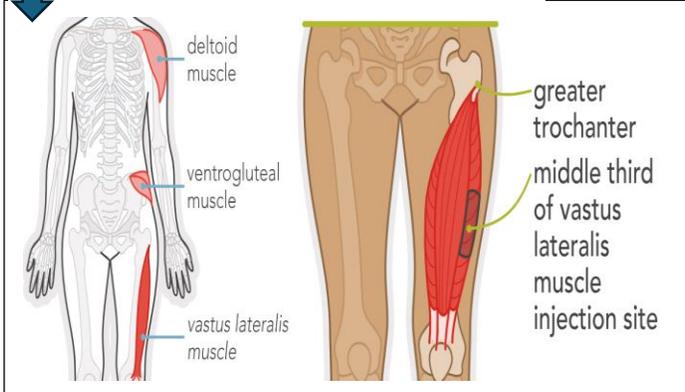
CAUTION: Injections into the **Dorso-gluteal** muscle have been associated with sciatic nerve injury



Ventro-gluteal

Intramuscular

Vastus Lateralis

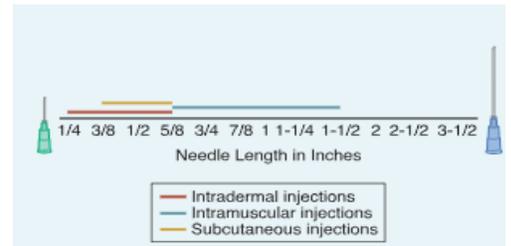


Deltoid

Needles & Syringes

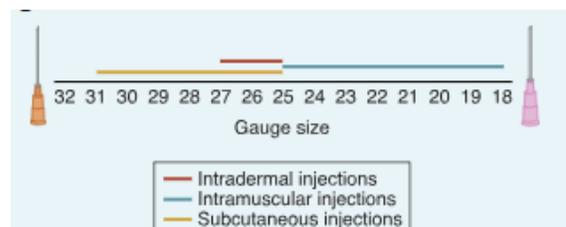
LENGTH

- Length recommendations vary depending on type of injection and the client.
- Deeper the injection, the longer the needle required
- **MUST** use Nursing Judgment in determining needle size
 - **Intramuscular: 5/8 inch to 1.5 inch**
 - **Subcutaneous: 3/8 inch to 5/8 inch**

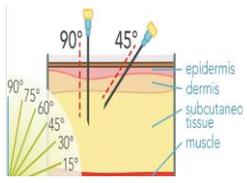


GAUGE

- Gauge recommendations vary based on type of injection and the client
- As gauge increases, the diameter decreases
- Lower gauge sizes have stronger needles which decrease risk of bending/breaking
- Higher viscosity fluids require lower gauge sizes
- Higher gauge sizes cause less pain/bruising
 - **Intramuscular: 18g – 25g**
 - **Subcutaneous: 25g – 31g**



INJECTIONS:

Type	Max Injection Amount for Site	Special Considerations
<p>Intramuscular</p> <p>The length of the needle may need to be adjusted depending on the client's weight/size.</p> <p>**Rho D Immune Globulin Injection</p>	<p>Ventrogluteal: 3mL</p> <p>Vastus Lateralis: 1-3 mL</p> <p>Deltoid: 2mL</p>	<p>-The ventrogluteal site is a relatively safe site because of the lack of major nerves.</p> <p>-The deltoid site is used frequently for immunizations in adults due to its easy access.</p> <p>-Injections should be given at a 90° angle.</p>
<p>Subcutaneous</p> <p>Use a 90° angle for clients who are obese.</p> <p>The shorter needle is inserted at a 45° angle, and the longer needle is inserted at a 90° angle</p> <p>**MMR Injection</p>	<p>No more than 1.5mL</p>  <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of skin layers: epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous tissue, and muscle. A vertical dashed line represents a 90-degree angle. A solid line represents a 45-degree angle. A fan of lines on the left indicates other angles: 90°, 75°, 60°, 45°, 30°, and 15°. A needle is shown inserted at a 45-degree angle into the subcutaneous tissue.</p>	<p>- For insulin, use a 28 to 31G insulin syringe.</p> <p>-Pinch the skin and insert at a 45° to 90° angle.</p> <p>-Rotate sites.</p>