OB Simulation Patient Preparation Worksheet

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

Student Name: Kimbra Rodriguez Admit Date: _____
Patient initials: BGJ G__P__AB__L__M__EDD: __/__/__ Gest. Age: 39wks
Blood Type/Rh: _____ Rubella Status: Not noted GBS status: positive
Obstetrical reason for admission: Labor
Complication with this or previous pregnancies: _____
Chronic health conditions: _____
Allergies: NKDA
Priority Body System(s) to Assess: Temperature + 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
GBS+ status with risk of transmission	During delivery, the newborn can aspirate or contact the bacteria, leading to infection in the lungs or bloodstream
Fetal/Newborn Implications	**Pathophysiology of Fetal/Newborn Implications**
GBS sepsis	GBS triggers inflammation causing respiratory distress leading to systemic effects and potential progression to septic shock/organ failure

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.			worsening hypothermia/cold stress could lead to metabolic acidemia	Sepsis or severe hypothermia
What interventions can prevent them from developing?			Radiant warmer skin-skin frequent temp Blood cultures	Early warming + antibiotics
What clinical data/assessments are needed to identify complications early?			vs temp q 15-30mins skin color jitterness RR CBC	Blood culture results + worsening temp
What nursing interventions will the nurse implement if the anticipated complication develops?			isolette warming IV fluids + abx notify dr	full sepsis treatment NICU

Surgery or Invasive Procedure

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 Complicatio
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
Hep B	Recombinant vaccine inactivated	Stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies against hepB	pain/redness at injection site low grade fever	vastus lateralis IM Monitor site / allergic reaction series completion needed
Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment 0.5%	Topical macrolide antibiotic	Blocks bacteria from producing proteins needed for growth preventing eye infections.	Temporary blurred vision Sticky eyelids Mild redness	check eyes for redness / discharge Don't touch tube to eye Educate parents on use monitor eyes & shift for infection
Phytonadione (vitamin K) IM	Fat soluble vitamin	Helps the liver make clotting factors that newborns lack naturally	pain/redness at injection site	vastus lateralis IM Monitor for bleeding check bruises / bleeds Educate parents
Sucrose solution 24%	non opioid analgesic	Activates oral sweet taste receptors to reduce pain perception	gagging Choking Coughing & inhaled liquid	Monitor infant for choking Administer for correct dose Assess need for pain relief

Nursing Management of Care

1. 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	
Goal/Outcome	

Priority Assessment/Intervention(s)	Rationale	Expected Outcome
1. Thermoregulation	1. mottling/jitteriness/grunting/↑ RR are cold stress indicated	1. Temp stabalizes. No progression to severe distress
2. Respiratory status	2. ↑RR, + grunting	2. RR normalizes No grunting + O_2 stable
3. Early onset GBS Sepsis	3. Mother is GBS+ without any prophylactic antibiotic given intrapartum	3. No sepsis develops

Abnormal Relevant Lab Test	Current	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count (CBC) Labs		
Hgb	25.8 ↑	Used to meet O_2 needs
Hct	65.9 ↑	Used to meet O_2 needs
RBC	9.7	Supports O_2 delivery
Metabolic Panel Labs		
Are there any Labs results that are concerning to the Nurse?		
Obtain blood glucose + blood cultures		

Current Priority Focused Nursing Assessment							
CV	Resp	Neuro	GI	GU	Skin	VS	Other
HR 154	58 RR grunting	Jittery	Breast fed well glucose check	—	Mottled	T 96.6% BP 70/50 N O_2 96%	monitor hypoglycemia