Firelands Regional Medical Center School of Nursing

Online Laboratory Document

Fall 2024

Please complete the following questions based on information given in the Lessons MCN Week 1 Lab tab. Submit to the MCN Online Lab Dropbox by **Wednesday at 0800**. Bring a copy of this document to lab on Wednesday to receive the answers.

Women's Health Questions

Online lab activity: Breast Self-Exam
Objectives: 1, 4, 5, 6

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkPR4ar1EQ4&t=19s

Please follow the link. Watch the video and follow the steps on how to conduct a breast self-exam then answer the following questions:

1. What is a breast self-exam?
    a. When a person examines their breast by feeling them in order to detect abnormalities such as lumps and bumps.

2. What position(s) should the client be in while performing a self-exam?
    a. You should perform self exam In front of a mirror, rotating your body side to side with chest forward. You can also move your arms above your head when standing and arm behind your head when laying down.

3. What are two methods for palpating the breast tissue?
    a. One method is too palpate the breast in a circular motion from the collarbone to the center of the chest. Another way is too use your fingers to go in straight lines across the breast until entire area is covered.

4. What would the lump feel like compared to a lymph node?
    a. I lump would feel an abnormal shape around the tissue, while a lymph node would be the same feeling in all areas od the tissue.

5. How often should your client do a self-exam?

a. A client should do a self exam monthly around the same time as the month before.

6. When should the client notify their healthcare provider about their self-exam?
    a. They should notify their HCP if there are any changes in self exam or they feel like they have concerns.

Pregnancy History Questions

Activity 1:

Laura is scheduled for her first prenatal visit today. She is 12 weeks gestation. She is a primigravida. What would her GTPAL be?

G1 T0 P0 A0 L0

Her last menstrual period (LMP) was known to be November 7. According to Nagele's Rule what is her estimated date of delivery (EDD)? 8/14

The Fetal Heart Rate (FHR) is found using a hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 145. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Activity 2:

Katie is scheduled for a prenatal visit today. She is 25 weeks gestation today. She has had three previous pregnancies, one preterm-living and well, one term-living and well, and one spontaneous abortion at six weeks gestation. What is her GTPAL?

G4 T1 P1 A1 L2

Her LMP was last known to be January 12. According to Nagele's Rule, what is her EDD? 10/19

FHR is found with the hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 175. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Activity 3:

Anna is scheduled for a prenatal visit today. She is 30 weeks gestation today. She has had four previous pregnancies, two preterm-living and well, two term-living and well, and no spontaneous abortion at six weeks gestation. What is her GTPAL?

G5 T2 P2 A0 L4

Her LMP was last known to be December 13. According to Nagele's Rule, what is her EDD? 9/20

FHR is found with the hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 110. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Activity 4:

Sara is scheduled for a prenatal visit today. She is 36 weeks gestation today. She has had five previous pregnancies, one preterm-living and well, two term-living and well, and two spontaneous abortion at six weeks gestation and 12 weeks gestation. What is her GTPAL?

G6 T2 P1 A2 L3

Her LMP was last known to be June 28. According to Nagele's Rule, what is her EDD? 4/12

FHR is found with the hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 95. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Activity 5:

Emily is scheduled for a prenatal visit today. She is 18 weeks gestation today. She has had one previous pregnancy, no preterm, one term-living and well, and no spontaneous abortions. What is her GTPAL?

G2 T1 P0 A0 L1

Her LMP was last known to be August 5. According to Nagele's Rule, what is her EDD? 5/12

FHR is found with the hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 130. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Activity 6:

Debra is scheduled for a prenatal visit today. She is 29 weeks gestation today. She has had eight previous pregnancies, three preterm-living and well, two term-living and well, and three spontaneous abortions at six, eight, and 12 weeks gestation. What is her GTPAL?

G9 T2 P3 A3 L5

Her LMP was last known to be April 20. According to Nagele's Rule, what is her EDD? 1/28

FHR is found with the hand-held Doppler. The FHR is 160. Is this a normal or abnormal finding (circle one answer)? Do you anticipate a potential intervention to be performed (circle one answer)?

Heart Rate Finding- Normal/Abnormal Intervention- Yes/No

Newborn Assessment of Fetal Well-Being (APGAR)

Directions: Review the information provided and answer the questions.

Activity 1:
Baby A. was born at 38 weeks gestation after 16 hours of normal labor and delivery. He was a ruddy pink in the head and chest, dusky hands and feet, active, and crying loudly with a respiratory rate of 50 and a heart rate of 160. Determine the APGAR Score with the information provided.

Heart Rate: 2
Respiratory Effort:2
Muscle Tone: 2
Reflex Irritability: 2
Skin Color: 2

Score:

Activity 2:
Baby B. was born at 36 weeks gestation after 8 hours of normal labor and delivery. The baby's arms and legs are dusky with head and chest pink and baby has a weak cry. Arms and legs are flexed some but moving. Respiratory effort was slow to start but after suctioning the baby cried. The respiratory rate is now 60 and the heart rate is 150. Determine the APGAR Score with the information provided.

Heart Rate:2
Respiratory Effort:1
Muscle Tone: 1
Reflex Irritability: 1
Skin Color: 2

Score: **8**

Activity 3:

Baby C. was born at 28 weeks gestation after the mother's water broke at home. A normal labor and delivery is noted. Baby's arms and legs are limp, and there is a weak cry. The baby's arms and legs are noted to be dusky in color, chest and head are pink. The respiratory rate is 20 and the heart rate is 80. Determine the APGAR Score with the information provided.

Heart Rate: 1
Respiratory Effort: 1
Muscle Tone: 0
Reflex Irritability: 1
Skin Color: 2

Score: **5**

Activity 4:

Baby D. was born at 34 weeks gestation by and uneventful spontaneous, normal vaginal delivery. The baby's arms and legs are flexed, the baby is grimacing, and the baby has dusky arms and legs with chest and head pink in color. The respiratory rate is 45 and the heart rate is 170. Determine the APGAR Score with the information provided.

Heart Rate: 1
Respiratory Effort: 1
Muscle Tone: 2
Reflex Irritability: 1
Skin Color: 2

Score: **7**

Postpartum and Newborn Discharge Education Lab Questions

POSTPARTUM (pg. 216-222 in text may be helpful)

1. You are preparing discharge instructions for Stella and Leopold. As the primary nurse, what vaccines would you recommend Stella's family and friends receive to keep Leopold healthy

   A. MMR
   B. Tdap
   C. Hep B
   D. Meningitis

2. Stella states she is having pain 6/10 in her perineal area. What medication would be recommended for her pain?
   A. Vicodin
   B. Dilaudid
   C. Ibuprofen
   D. Percocet

3. After giving Stella her discharge instructions, you help her go through her room to gather items she has been using during her stay that she can also use at home. What items would you collect and send? (Select all that Apply)
   A. Periwash bottle
   B. Tampons
   C. Pamphlet on sedentary lifestyle
   D. Anesthetic spray
   E. Small bottle of hand sanitizer
   F. Pamphlet on birth control after delivery
   G. Medication order for loperamide
   H. Water container

4. As you are going through the discharge instructions for Stella, she asks when would be appropriate to call her healthcare provider. You advise her that she should notify the healthcare provider if which of the following occurs?
   A. Temperature 37.5^{o}C
   B. Increased vaginal bleeding
   C. Passing dime sized clots
   D. Increased abdominal pain
   E. Increased discharge from incisions (c/section or episiotomy)
   F. Foul smelling lochia

NURSERY (pg. 263-267 in text can help)

1. In preparing to discharge Leopold home with Stella, which statement made by Stella requires further investigation by the nurse?

A. "The car seat faces the trunk."
B. "Leopold is using my nephew's old car seat."
C. "I need to sleep when he sleeps."
D. "I need to keep his head covered."

2. In teaching Stella about umbilical cord care, you know she understands education when she makes which statement?

A. "I can put him in the shower with me."
B. "I need to sponge bath him until the cord falls off."
C. "I can put antimicrobial cream all over the cord until it falls off."
D. "I can dry the cord after a bath with the hairdryer as long as its on the lowest setting."

3. In teaching Stella about circumcision care, which of the following would be included? (Select all that apply)
   A. Notify HCP if baby has not urinated.
   B. Notify HCP if baby temp is greater than 37.8 axillary.
   C. Notify HCP if there is discoloration of the penis.
   D. Notify the doctor if the "yellow crust" is not able to be washed off.
   E. Notify the HCP if there is a blood spot in the diaper larger than 2".

4. You are teaching Stella how to use the bulb syringe. Which option lists the correct steps in using the bulb syringe?
   A. Put the tip of the syringe into the nose and compress to remove air. Release the compression to provide suction and squeeze the mucous into a tissue.
   B. Put the tip of the syringe into the nose and wait for it to fill with mucous. Then compress to squeeze the mucous out into the tissue.
   C. Compress the syringe, and then gently place into a nostril. Release the compression to provide suction and squeeze the mucous into a tissue.
   D. Do not use a bulb syringe. Instead have the infant blow his nose.

5. You are demonstrating how to trim baby Leopold's nails. You realize further teaching is needed when Stella makes what statement?
   A. "I will have him wear cuffed, long sleeved onesies."
   B. "I can use baby clippers or scissors."
   C. "Apply a bandaid on his finger if I cut it."
   D. "I will trim to make rounded edges."

6. Stella has some questions about breastfeeding. Based on the information given, what is important to educate her on about breastfeeding? (Select all that Apply)
   A. Crying, rooting, and chewing on hands are hunger cues.
   B. Getting Leopold on a regular schedule should be an easy process.
   C. Newborns that are breast fed should be fed every 2-2.5 hours.
   D. Newborns need to eat "on demand".
   E. Unless the healthcare provider states its necessary, the baby does have to be woken up to feed.

Newborn Assessment Variations Matching

Directions: Identify what the picture is showing in a newborn assessment. Discuss what the finding means and if there is any associated interventions.

Milia	Erythema Toxicum	Caput Succedaneum
Salmon Patch	Mongolian Spots	Palmar Crease
Port Wine Stain	Epstein's Pearls	Cephalohematoma
Neonatal Teeth	Macroglossia	

Letter	What is it?	What it means/Interventions
A	Capcut Succedneum	Swelling of the head from pressure. It will likely go away overtime so there is no intervention.

B	Cephalohematoma	When blood pools in the scalp and swells. Scalp should be left alone and given time to heal.
C	Erythema Toxicum	Rash that appears post birth. Often will result on its own, no intervention needed.
D	Port wine stain	Birthmark at birth. Interventions include laser removal as an option.
E	Salmon patch	Red/purple vessels that apeear on the back of the head and neck. No interventions needed.
F	Mongolian spots	Spots that appear after birth. No intervention, will often become discolored during the first years of life.
G	Epstein's pearls	Small white nodules in mouth of newborn. Pacifier/breastfeeding helps to break down the cysts.
H	Macroglossia	Engorged tongue in newborns. Interventions include medications, tongue reductions and orthodontic treatments.
I	Palmar Crease	Line that runs across palm of hand. Interventions includes a physical.
J	Neonatal Teeth	Teeth that erupt within first 30 days. Interventions include good mouth hygiene.

Thermoregulation Questions

Directions: Review the information provided and answer the questions.

Mini Case Scenario:

Baby Latashia's mom is a 17-year-old who arrived at the emergency room with c/o abdominal pain. This is her first pregnancy, and she did not receive any prenatal care. Latashia was born early by normal spontaneous vaginal delivery (NSVD) at 36 weeks gestation. She weighed 4.8 pounds and was 17 inches long.

1. When educating Latashia's mother about hypothermia, what information would you include about risk factors of hypothermia in her newborn?
    a. I would include risks factors such as the baby having much less fat, undeveloped mechanisms for thermal stress, a larger surface area, and high body water content.

2. What signs and symptoms of hypothermia should Latashia's mother look for in her newborn?
    a. Shallow HR, Resp distress, cold extremities, crying, decreased weight, blue color skin.

3. List the 4 methods of heat loss and how they can occur in the newborn.
    a. Conduction
        i. When heat from the baby is transferred to a cold surface such as a counter.
    b. Convection
        i. Comes from gust of air such as open windows, or fans.
    c. Evaporation
        i. Comes from breathing and sweating and is one of the greatest sources of heat loss.
    d. Radiation
        i. When a baby is next to a colder object such as a fridge, cooler, or cold surfaces.

4. What are the hazards of hypothermia?
    a. Hypothermia can cause problems such as hypoxia, neuro complications, clotting disorders, and death.

5. What are some interventions the nurse can implement to help prevent hypothermia in the newborn?
    a. A nurse could incoorperate skin to skin, warm blankets, correct clothing for weather, breatfeeding, and controlling room temperature.

Newborn Circumcision Care Questions

Directions: Review the information provided and answer the questions.

1. What care is provided to the penis after circumcision?
    a. Cleansing of the peri area with warm cloth, then spreading Vaseline to the head of the penis.

2. What education should be provided to parents about what to expect post circumcision?
    a. Parents should be educated on excess bleeding and signs of infection. The penis will be red and swollen but is expected.

Infant Swaddling

1. Review video and handout online and be prepared to practice swaddling during lab.

Newborn Bath

1. Review video online and be prepared to practice bathing a newborn during lab.

Pediatric Pain Scale Questions

Please use the **NIPS pain scale** to determine the pain level and management options for the following patients.

Rose was delivered 16 hours ago. She is relaxed and is resting quietly in bed, sleeping for the past hour. Extremities are relaxed X four. Heart rate is within 10% of baseline and O2 saturation is 97% on room air.

According to the NIPS pain scale, what is Rose's pain level? 0 pain

What would our pain management options be for Rose? None because it is 0

Using Rose's assessment, what would she score using the CRIES pain scale? 0 pain

Bobby is a one-day-old infant. He is vigorously crying and intermittently holding his breath. All four extremities are tense and rigid. He is fussy and restless in his crib. His heart rate is 15% above baseline and he receiving 0.5L O2 via cannula to maintain O2 saturation above 95%.

According to the NIPS pain scale, what is Bobby's pain level? 9 pain

What would our pain management options be at this level? Using ordered narcotics to reduce the pain.

Name 7 physiological effects of pain:

1. Increase HR
2. Elevated BP
3. Increased RR
4. Temperature changes
5. Flushing
6. Increase ICP
7. Pupil Dilation

Name 5 things we can do to prevent or minimize pain:

1. Swaddling
2. Use minimal tape and remove gently
3. Ensure proper premedication before procedures
4. Reduce number of needle punctures by drawing blood test one at a time
5. Select most competent staff to perform invasive procedures