

Firelands Regional Medical Center School of Nursing
Nursing Care Map

Student Name _____

Date _____

Noticing/Recognizing Cues:

Highlight all related/relevant data from the Noticing boxes that support the top priority problem

Assessment findings*:

- Gestation Age 36 weeks 6 days
- Soft and flat fontanels (Anterior/Posterior)
- Meconium stool
- 5 lbs 6 oz (Birth Weight)
- 36.0 C Temperature (Rectal)
- 80 RR
- 90 HR
- APGAR 7 (1 min) 9 (5 min)

Lab findings/diagnostic tests*:

- Maternal Drug Screen (negative)
- Blood Glucose (58)
- ABG
 - o O2 (<14)
 - o CO2 (60.7)
 - o HCO3 (18.3)

Risk factors*:

- Hx Herpes
- Hx IUGR
- Maternal Age (37)
- Artificial ROM
- Spontaneous vaginal delivery
- Small for gestational age
- AB <4 Hours before delivery
- Use of preterm nipple instead of regular

Interpreting/Analyzing Cues/
Prioritizing Hypotheses/
Generating Solutions:

Nursing priorities*:

- Ineffective Thermoregulation (SkyScape)
- Impaired Nutrition

Goal Statement: "Patient will maintain regular temperatures before discharge."

Potential complications for the top priority:

- Hypothermia
 - o Lethargy
 - o Bradycardia
 - o Poor weight gain
- Infection
 - o Dehydration
 - o Hypoglycemia
 - o Prolong hospital stay
- Respiratory Distress
 - o Cyanosis
 - o Low Pulse Ox
 - o Labored Breathing

Responding/Taking Actions:

Nursing interventions for the top priority:

1. Assess Temperature Q2H
 - a. To ensure temperature hasn't become hypothermic
2. Assess HR & RR continuous or PRN
 - a. Monitor for distress
3. Assess Blood glucose Q4H
 - a. To ensure patient isn't using extra energy
4. Use baby warmer when less than 97.7 F PRN
 - a. To maintain adequate temperatures
5. Breast/bottle feed PRN
 - a. Related to maintaining sufficient calories
6. Educate pt on regular feeding times before PRN
 - a. To ensure baby is getting proper nutrition to regulate temperatures
7. Educate pt on when to contact HCP regarding hypothermia/hyperthermia PRN and at discharge
 - a. Temperature >101 or <97.7 F
8. Educate for S/S of Hypothermia PRN and at discharge
 - a. To prevent complications
9. Educate for S/S of Hypoglycemia PRN and at discharge
 - a. To prevent complications

Reflecting/Evaluate Outcomes:

Evaluation of the top priority:

- Temperature 37 C
- HR 132
- RR 31
- Weight -1.5%
- Increased Lethargy
- Blood Glucose 88
- Improper latch maintained
- Continue Plan of Care

Reference: Myers, E. (2023). *RNotes: Nurse's clinical pocket guide* (6th ed). F.A. Davis Company: Skyscape Medpresso, Inc.