

Ch 19 & 20

Ch 19

1. List 5 factors that can place a woman at risk during pregnancy.
2. Define abortion, miscarriage, and stillbirth.
3. Describe the following for spontaneous abortion:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

4. Define threatened abortion, inevitable abortion, incomplete abortion, complete abortion, missed abortion and habitual abortion.
5. What are the actions and implications of the use of Cytotec (misoprostol), Cervidil (dinoprostone)/ Prepidil (Gel), Rh immunoglobulin Rhogam related to abortions?
6. Describe the following for ectopic pregnancy:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

5. Describe the following for Cervical Insufficiency:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

6. Describe the following for Placenta Previa:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

7. Why is it important to know if a woman who is presenting to labor and delivery has a placental previa? How would her care be altered?

8. Describe the following for Abruptio Placentae (Abruptio):

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education	

needs	
-------	--

9. In your own words describe Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

10. Describe the following for Hyperemesis Gravidarum

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

11. What three medications are commonly used for hyperemesis gravidarum? What nursing considerations should be addressed for each of these?

12. What is the difference between chronic and gestation hypertension?

13. Please fill in the table below:

	Mild Preeclampsia	Severe Preeclampsia	Eclampsia
Blood pressure			
proteinuria			
Seizures/coma			
hyperreflexia			
Other signs or symptoms			
Treatment/management			

14. We will discuss in class the protein/creatin (P/C) ratio. This is not in your text

15. Medications used with preeclampsia and eclampsia

Medication	Indications (why is	Nursing	Dose
------------	---------------------	---------	------

	this needed for THIS patient?)	Implications (what are you watching for?)	
Magnesium Sulfate			
Hydralazine hydrochloride (Apresoline)			
Labetalol hydrochloride (Normodyne)			
Nifedipine (Procardia)			

16. What are the signs of Magnesium toxicity? What is the therapeutic level for magnesium sulfate? What drug should always be at the bedside of a patient who has Magnesium sulfate infusing?

17. When grading a deep tendon reflex, does the grading scale of 0-4 state no movement is graded as a 0 or a 4?

18. What does clonus evaluate and what does a positive clonus look like?

19. What does HELLP stand for?

19. Describe the following for HELLP syndrome

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

20. What is Rh factor incompatibility? When is RhoGAM administered? Who is at risk if it is not given?

21. What fetal risks are associated with polyhydramnios and oligohydramnios?

22. Define multiple gestation and explain why it may be concerning for the mother/fetus.

23. What do monozygotic and dizygotic mean?

29. Describe the following for Premature rupture of membranes:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

Ch 20

1. Discuss each of the following for Gestational Diabetes:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

2. What effects can uncontrolled gestational diabetes have on the fetus/newborn?

3. What cardiovascular changes are noted during pregnancy? Why might these put a woman at risk for cardiovascular disease?

4. Discuss each of the following for iron deficient anemia.

Pathophysiology	
-----------------	--

Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

5. Discuss each of the following for cytomegalovirus:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

6. Discuss each of the following for Group B streptococcus:

Pathophysiology	
Nursing Assessment	
Testing	
Management	
Patient education needs	

7. After reading about adolescence and pregnancy, discuss how you as the nurse would care for this patient. What would you do differently? How would you approach topics? Would you focus more on the support people?

8. What changes would you incorporate in the nursing care of the advanced maternal age woman?

9. Define teratogen.

10. Fill in the following table.

Substance	Effects on pregnancy and fetus/newborn
Alcohol	
caffeine	
nicotine	
cocaine	
marijuana	
Opiates/narcotic	

s	
methamphetamine	

11. What are the common newborn facial characteristics of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder