

Exam 3 Concept Review – Fall 2020

RKC Ch 19 & Ch 20 pp 749-780	Nursing Management of Pregnancy at Risk: Pregnancy-Related Complications: PPT & Lecture (Bleeding disorders versus metabolic disorders)	ATI Ch 7 & 9 & 10
1. Spontaneous abortion: Definition and nursing assessment		
2. Spontaneous abortion: definition and those highlighted on focus sheet. Also know about Rh neg blood factor and when Rhogam is given in pregnancy as well as related to spontaneous abortion or labor.		
3. Ectopic pregnancy: Signs and symptoms		
4. Gestational trophoblastic disease (Hydatiform molar pregnancy): Treatment and necessary follow up and teaching.		
5. Cervical insufficiency: Definition and treatment		
6. Placenta Previa: Definitions & classifications; signs & symptoms; anticipated nursing assessments & interventions (Compare/contrast to Abruptio placentae)		
7. Abruptio placentae (Placental abruption): Definitions & classifications; signs & symptoms; common causes; anticipated nursing assessments & interventions (Compare/contrast to Placenta Previa)		
8. DIC: Signs & symptoms		
9. Hyperemesis Gravidarum: Definition; signs & symptoms including labs; treatments; anticipated nursing assessments & interventions including education; medications		
10. Defining the difference between Chronic hypertension in pregnancy versus Gestational hypertension;; medical treatment including medications		
11. Preeclampsia: Pathophysiology; mild versus severe signs & symptoms; risk factors for; management; nursing assessment (VS; neurological assessment; pain—where?) and interventions; medications (effects & side effects e.g. magnesium toxicity) & nursing responsibilities. HELLP Syndrome: Definition & diagnostic laboratory tests		
12. Polyhydramnios (hydramnios) versus oligohydramnios: definitions		
13. Premature rupture of membranes: Risk factors for; risk factors because of PROM to mother and fetus; key assessments as a part of nursing care/management—what are nursing interventions for safety after PROM.		

RKC Ch 20	Nursing Management of the Pregnancy at Risk : Selected	ATI: Ch. 8 & 9
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	Health conditions and vulnerable populations; : PPT & Lecture	
1. Diabetes mellitus: Three types;		
2. Gestational diabetes: Pathophysiology in pregnancy (why is there insulin resistance?); screening in pregnancy/diagnostic tools/when are these done; medical treatment (medications); risks that occur because of Gestational Diabetes; preventing complications; nursing assessments and interventions (including education)		
3. Iron deficiency anemia: Carryover from Unit 1 for nursing interventions (education)		
4. Group B Streptococcus: Risk factors because of; Anticipated treatment ; nursing education		
5. Advanced Maternal age: Effect of on pregnancy i.e. what it makes them at risk for		

RKC Ch 21	Nursing Management of Labor & Birth at Risk; : PPT & Lecture; Online Fetal monitoring program	ATI Ch: 6 & 10
1. Dystocia: Definition; types ; causes; anticipated treatment ordered by the provider e.g. medications versus just going with a c-section; how this effects the type of birth; McRobert's maneuver for shoulder dystocia		
2. Problems with the Powers: hypotonic uterine dysfunction versus hypertonic uterine dysfunction (causes, signs & symptoms; anticipated medical management with nursing assessments & interventions)		
3. Effects of macrosomic fetus; multifetal pregnancy; polyhydramios on the powers of labor		
4. Preterm labor: Definition; signs and symptoms; risk factors for preterm labor occurring; medical management via tocolytic therapy with nursing assessments & interventions		
5. Understanding the factors providers take into consideration in deciding whether to allow/promote labor to continue versus tocolytic therapy to try and stop the labor.		
6. Medications: Tocolytics & corticosteroids --why and when given		
7. Complications: Fetal heart rate monitoring; recognizing deceleration patterns; what they look like, what causes them; nursing assessment & interventions in response to the decelerations		
8. Oxytocin use; side effects; nursing management		
9. Understand the effects of a prolonged deceleration and nursing response.		
10. VBAC (Also part of unit 2): Definition; who is a candidate for a VBAC ?		
11. Prolapsed umbilical cord: Risks and nursing interventions		