

Revised Focus sheet for Unit 3:Complications of Labor and Delivery:

For the terms listed review assigned reading. Consider the definition, any diagnostic testing, labs, medication managements and anticipated nursing interventions. Refer to your medication sheet for a list of medications used in multiple conditions. i.e. Magnesium sulfate is used for pre eclampsia and pre term labor.

General risk factors listed R, K, and C page 659

1. Causes of bleeding First trimester ATI Chart 7.2 on page 42
 - a. Abortions:
 - i. Threatened
 - ii. Inevitable
 - iii. Complete
 - iv. Incomplete
 - v. Missed ab
2. Ectopic pregnancy
 - a. Risk factors
 - b. Labs for diagnosis
 - c. Surgical management
 - d. Medical management
3. Gestational Trophoblastic disease
 - a. Medical management
 - b. Implications for future pregnancy
4. Molar pregnancy
 - a. Surgical management
 - b. Medical management

Labs used for diagnosis of pregnancy abnormalities.

Medications used for treatment of abnormal pregnancies

Second trimester bleeding:

1. Gestational trophoblastic disease
2. Molar pregnancy
3. Cervical insufficiency
4. Preterm labor
 - a. Risk factors
 - b. Medication management
5. PPRM

Third trimester bleeding:

1. Placental issues
 - a. Previa
 - b. Partial previa
 - c. Low lying
 - d. Abruptio placenta
 - e. Vasa previa
 - f. Placental accrete
 - i. Increta
 - ii. Percreta

Pregnancy conditions

1. Hyperemesis gravidarum
 - a. Diagnosis
 - b. Medications
 - c. Interventions
2. Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy R, K, and C page 688 for medications
 - a. Chronic hypertension
 - b. Gestational hypertension
 - c. Pre eclampsia
 - i. With severe features
 - ii. Without severe features
 - iii. Medications for treatment
 - iv. Labs used for diagnosis
 - d. Eclampsia
3. HELLP syndrome
 - a. How does it differ from pre eclampsia?
 - b. Medication management
 - c. Labs
4. DIC
 - a. What happens?
 - b. How is it triggered?
 - c. What are interventions?
5. Amniotic fluid issues
 - a. Polyhydramnios
 - b. Oligohydramnios
6. Multiple gestation
7. Diabetes
 - a. Type 1
 - b. Gestational
 - i. Management
 - ii. Medications

- iii. Anticipated delivery complications
8. Review page 718 for heart disease effecting pregnancy
9. Table 20.1 page 720 for changes in cardiac function

Infections in pregnancy:

What does TORCH stand for?

Why are they important?

Sexually transmitted infections:

1. Syphilis
2. Gonorrhea
3. Chlamydia
4. HPV (warts and cervical cancer issues)
5. Trichomonas
6. Hepatitis B and C
7. HSV
8. HIV

Obstetric Emergencies:

1. Shoulder dystocia
2. Hemorrhage
3. Cord prolapse
4. Uterine rupture
5. Seizure

Labor Complications

1. Contraction issues
 - a. Dystonic labor
 - b. Hyperstimulation
 - c. Arrest of dilation
 - d. Precipitous labor
2. Fetal issues
 - a. Placental insufficiency
 - b. Fetal intolerance
 - c. Malpresentation
3. Operative birth
 - a. Vaginal
 - i. Vacuum
 - ii. Forceps
 - b. Cesarean

4. Fetal monitoring and interpretations
 - a. Fetal heart rate patterns
 - i. Baseline
 - ii. Variability
 - iii. Accelerations
 - iv. Decelerations
 - b. Contraction patterns