

- **Accident/Error/Injury Prevention - (1)**

- o Nursing Care of Newborns: Priority Action Following Delivery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 24 Nursing Care of Newborns)
 - The newborn can clear most secretions in air passages by the cough reflex.
 - Routine suctioning of the mouth, then the nasal passages with a bulb syringe.
 - Newborns delivered by cesarean birth are more susceptible to fluid remaining in the lungs than a newborn who was born vaginally.

- **Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (4)**

- o Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Estimated Date of Delivery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 3 Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy)
 - Nagele's rule is to take the first day of the client's last menstrual cycle, subtract 3 months, and then add 7 days and 1 year.
 - Measure the fundus from the symphysis pubis to the top of the uterine fundus.
 - Primigravida is a patient who is in their first pregnancy.
- o Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating Expected Delivery Date (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 3 Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy)
 - Calculating delivery date, number of pregnancies, and evaluating the physiological status of a client who is pregnant is performed.
 - Viability is the point in time when an infant has the capacity to survive outside the uterus.
 - Cervical changes are obvious as a purplish-blue color and a marked cervix that becomes soft.
- o Prenatal Care: Managing Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 4 Prenatal Care)
 - The client should eat crackers or dry toast before rising in the morning.
 - Instruct the client to avoid having an empty stomach.
 - Encourage the client to drink fluids between meals.
- o Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Indications for Discontinuing Oxytocin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 15 Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery)
 - Administration of a low-dose infusion of oxytocin is used for cervical priming.
 - Monitor FHR and uterine activity after administration of cervical-ripening agents.
 - Notify the provider if uterine tachysystole or fetal distress is noted.

- **Grief and Loss - (1)**

- o Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care: Caring for a Client After a Stillbirth (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 36 Grief, Loss, and Palliative Care)
 - Allow time for the grieving process.
 - Identify expected grieving behaviors.
 - Use therapeutic communication related to the client's stage of grief.

- **Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions - (2)**

- o Pain Management: Nursing Actions to Reduce Pain (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 12 Pain Management)
 - Dim the lights and provide a quiet atmosphere.
 - Administer analgesics.
 - Administer a bolus of IV fluids to help offset maternal hypotension.

- o Pain Management: Teaching About Counterpressure (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 12 Pain Management)
 - Assess patient's pain level verbally.
 - Anxiety and fear are associated with pain.
 - Consistent pressure is applied by the support person using the heel of the hand or fist against the client's sacral area to counteract pain in the lower back.
- **Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (1)**
 - o Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 1 Sources of Nutrition)
 - Vitamin D assists in the absorption of calcium.
 - Sources of calcium include dairy, kale, broccoli, and grains.
 - Calcium aids in bone and teeth formation.
- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (1)**
 - o Early Onset of Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider for a Client Who is Receiving Magnesium Sulfate (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 10 Early Onset of Labor)
 - Notify the provider of blurred vision.
 - Notify the provider of nausea or vomiting.
 - Notify the provider of difficulty breathing.
- **Medication Administration - (2)**
 - o Contraception: Evaluating Teaching About Medroxyprogesterone (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 1 Contraception)
 - Patient needs to keep follow-up appointments.
 - Maintain an adequate intake of calcium and engage in weight bearing exercise.
 - Do not massage after IM injections because it decreases effectiveness.
 - o Prenatal Care: Immunizations for a Client Who Is at 30 Weeks of Gestation (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 4 Prenatal Care)
 - Administer RhO immune globulin for Rh-negative patients.
 - Group B strep can be given 35-37 weeks.
 - A hepatitis B screen needs to be done.
- **Diagnostic Tests - (3)**
 - o Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother has Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 27 Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications)
 - Assessment includes risk factors and collaborative care considerations.
 - Identify complications and implement appropriate interventions.
 - Ongoing emotional support is imperative to the plan of care.
 - o Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Reviewing Results of Nonstress Test (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 6 Assessment of Fetal Well-Being)
 - A nonreactive fetal heart rate is a score of zero.
 - A reactive nonstress test is a score of fifteen.
 - A nonreactive test does not demonstrate at least two qualifying accelerations in a 20-minute window.
 - o Complications Related to the Labor Process: Identifying Prolonged Decelerations (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 16 Complications Related to the Labor Process)
 - FHR monitoring shows variable or prolonged decelerations.
 - Additional manifestations of fetal distress are late decelerations associated with absent or minimal variability, recurrent variables, and prolonged decelerations.

- Excessive fetal activity followed by cessation of movement; suggestive of severe fetal hypoxia.
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
 - o Prenatal Care: Laboratory Testing for Client Who Is at 24 Weeks of Gestation (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 4 Prenatal Care)
 - Coombs' test is repeated between 24 and 28 weeks.
 - A one-hour glucose tolerance is done at 24 to 28 weeks.
 - Blood type, Rh factor, and presence of irregular antibodies can be done at 24 weeks.
- **Specific Health Assessments - (1)**
 - o Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings for the Babinski Reflex (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 23 Newborn Assessment)
 - Elicit by stroking outer edge of sole of the foot, moving up toward toes.
 - Toes will fan upward and outward.
 - This is expected from birth to one year.
- **Therapeutic Procedures - (2)**
 - o Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Education About Abdominal Ultrasound (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 6 Assessment of Fetal Well-Being)
 - A transvaginal ultrasound also can be used in the third trimester in conjunction with abdominal scanning to evaluate preterm labor.
 - A noninvasive external ultrasound method to study the maternal fetal blood flow is a doppler ultrasound blood flow analysis.
 - Patients may experience vaginal bleeding.
 - o Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 26 Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching)
 - Patient should report poor feeding or little interest in food.
 - Patient should report decreased urination.
 - Patient should report jaundice.
- **Alterations in Body Systems - (5)**
 - o Bleeding During Pregnancy: Expected Findings for Client Who Has a Placenta Previa (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 7 Bleeding During Pregnancy)
 - Placenta previa is painless vaginal bleeding.
 - Expected findings include a soft, relaxed uterus that is nontender with muscle tone.
 - Fetus in breech, oblique, or transverse position.
 - o Infections: Manifestations of Cytomegalovirus in a Newborn (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 8 Infections)
 - Expected findings of cytomegalovirus include toxoplasmosis.
 - Rubella may be seen in cytomegalovirus.
 - Manifestations of toxoplasmosis include fever and tender lymph nodes.
 - o Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 8 Infections)
 - Routine laboratory testing in the early prenatal period includes testing for HIV.
 - Early identification and treatment significantly decrease the incidence of perinatal transmission.
 - Newborn administration of injections and blood testing should not take place until after the first bath is given.
 - o Postpartum Disorders: Performing Fundal Massage for a Client Who Has Uterine Atony (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 20 Postpartum Disorders)
 - Firmly massage the uterine fundus.

