

Remediation – Happy Kalavadia

Management of care :Establishing Priorities

- 1) Safety of the newborn by putting them towards their back on sleep.
- 2) The mattress of the crib should be firm and not soft.
- 3) There should be no stuffed toys in the crib while the baby is sleeping.

Safety and infection control: Accident/Error/Injury/Prevention

- 1) Car seat should be rear facing until 2 years of age.
- 2) Car seat should be buckled and fasten securely for safety of an infant.
- 3) Infant should not stuff with layers of clothes while they are sleeping to prevent SIDS.

Health promotion and maintenance: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care –

- 1) Cabbage leaves can be applied to breast to help prevent breast soreness.
- 2) Perineal bottle should be used to clean the perineal area after the delivery.
- 3) Baby should be breastfeeding 8 to 12 times a day.

Health Promotion/Disease Prevention:

- 1) Walking 30 minutes a day helps the blood circulation of the mother and baby.
- 2) Eat from all food groups is beneficial rather than eating from one food group.
- 3) Non pharmacological method such as cutaneous stimulation is beneficial in maintaining health.

Psychosocial Integrity- Grief and Loss

- 1) Death of the newborn traumatically mother emotionally and it is difficult for the whole family to cope.
- 2) Patient should be encouraged to join support groups for people who have suffered an infant loss.
- 3) Patient should be allowed the time to cope by letting her enjoy her hobbies.

Basic care and comfort- Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions –

- 1) Relaxation technique such as warm showers are effective in pain management and delivery.
- 2) Cabbage leaves should be applied on breast to prevent soreness.
- 3) Infant should not give any other foods except breastmilk and formula for the first six months.

Pharmacological and parental therapies: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

- 1) Hypotension is an adverse effect of magnesium toxicity.
- 2) Patient taking magnesium should be monitored for kidney function test such as BUN and creatinine.
- 3) Patient should be given iv fluids along with magnesium to prevent toxicity.

Physiological adaptation - Alterations in Body Systems

- 1) Cardiac function increased as the heart is working harder to pump the blood.
- 2) Skin become dry and flaky and more prone to acne .
- 3) Urine becomes more concentrated .

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Unexpected Responses to Therapies –

- 1) Sedation should be given an option to pregnant women to control pain.
- 2) Epidural anesthesia should only be given after cervix is dilated to 3 cm.
- 3) The main complications of epidural anesthesia is hypotension.

Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures –

- 1) The complication of amniocentesis is bleeding from the uterus and hemorrhage.
- 2) Amniotomy should be done only if other procedures and options are not working.
- 3) Patient should be monitored for placenta previa after the amniocentesis.