

## **OB REMEDIATION**

### **Management of care**

#### **1. Finding that require further assessment**

- Bilirubin level greater than 5
- Blood glucose level lower than 30
- Cyanosis around the lips

### **Health Promotion and Maintenance**

#### **1. Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care**

- Add seven days to the first day of your LMP and then subtract three months.
- Cervix is fully dilated and ready for childbirth at stage two
- Teaching Findings of False Labor, False labor contractions do not usually increase in duration and intensity.

#### **2. Health Promotion/Disease Prevention**

- Hemolytic disease is a blood problem in newborns
- Baby's red blood cells break down at a fast rate
- Occurs when Rh negative mother has a baby with Rh positive father

#### **3. High Risk Behaviors**

- Having multiple sexual partners is a risk factors for pelvic inflammatory disease
- Having sex without a condom is a risk factors for pelvic inflammatory disease
- Douching regularly is a risk factors for pelvic inflammatory disease

#### **4. Lifestyle choices**

- Tubal Ligation decrease your risk of ovarian cancer.
- Tubal ligation is surgical procedure to prevent pregnancy.

- Tubal ligation does not protect against sexually transmitted infections

## **Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies**

### **1. Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions**

- Breast discomfort is an adverse effect of clomiphene citrate
- Vomiting is an adverse effect of clomiphene citrate
- Headache is an adverse effect of clomiphene citrate

### **2. Medication Administration**

- Terbutaline also is used for delaying premature labor by relaxing the muscles of the uterus that are responsible for expelling the fetus at the time of delivery.
- Postterm pregnancy is a reason for induction of labor
- Terbutaline is in a class of drugs called betamimetics

## **Reduction of Risk Potential**

### **1. Diagnostic Tests**

- A nonstress test is used to evaluate a baby's health before birth.
- The goal of a nonstress test is to provide useful information about your baby's oxygen supply by checking his or her heart rate and how it responds to your baby's movement.
- The test might indicate the need for further monitoring, testing or delivery.

### **2. Laboratory Values**

- Uric acid. Increased uric acid in the blood is often the earliest laboratory finding related to preeclampsia
- A high hematocrit value can be a sign of preeclampsia
- Preeclampsia may cause an abnormally low platelet count.

### **3. Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures**

- Facial palsy is a complication following a forceps-assisted birth
- Minor facial injuries are a complication following a forceps-assisted
- External eye trauma is a complication following a forceps-assisted birth

### **4. Potential for Complications from Surgical Procedures and Health Alterations**

- Cramping is an amniocentesis complication
- Bleeding is an amniocentesis complication
- Infection is an amniocentesis complication

### **5. System Specific Assessments**

- Small is an expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn
- Lanugo is an Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn
- Low body temperature is an Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn

## **Physiological adaption**

### **1. Alterations in Body Systems**

- Actions to Take for a Newborn Receiving Phototherapy, cover babies' eyes.
- Performing Suctioning with a Bulb Syringe, suction mouth before nose.
- Findings of Trichomoniasis is genital redness, burning, and itching

### **2. Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances**

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is extreme, persistent nausea and vomiting during pregnancy
- Hyperemesis gravidarum can lead to dehydration
- Hyperemesis gravidarum can lead to electrolyte imbalances

### **3. Unexpected Responses to Therapies**

- administering intravenous fluids, Is a nursing actions for maternal hypotension

- leg compression is a nursing actions for maternal hypotension
- Walking around before anesthesia is given is a nursing actions for maternal hypotension