

N432 Labor & Delivery Care Plan

Lakeview College of Nursing

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Demographics (5 points)

Date & Time of Admission 2/7/22	Patient Initials J.S.	Age 29	Gender F
Race/Ethnicity African American	Occupation Unemployed	Marital Status Single	Allergies None
Code Status Unknown (patient is asleep)	Height 5'6"	Weight 217lbs	Father of Baby Involved Unknown (patient is asleep)

Medical History (10 Points)**Prenatal History:****Past Medical History:**

- Anogenital herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection
- Genital herpes

Past Surgical History: No surgical history

Family History:

- Paternal grandmother – Alcohol abuse
- Mother – Diabetes
- Son – Kidney disease

Social History (tobacco/alcohol/drugs):

- Does not smoke
- Does not drink alcohol
- Last time use of marijuana occurred on 4/25/18

Living Situation: Unknown (Patient is asleep)

Education Level: Unknown (Patient is asleep)

Admission Assessment

Chief Complaint (4 points): Induction

Presentation to Labor & Delivery (15 points):.

Diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis on Admission (4 points):Induction of labor

Secondary Diagnosis (if applicable): Fetal demise

Stage of Labor

Stage of Labor Write Up, APA format (40 points) This should include the progression of cervical effacement & dilation as well as pain management techniques:

Stage of Labor References (2 required) (APA):

Laboratory Data (15 points)

CBC Highlight All Abnormal Labs—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab	Normal Range	Prenatal Value	Admission Value	Today's Value	Reason for Abnormal Value
RBC	3.80 – 5.30	4.30	3.89	3.89	
Hgb	12-15.8	12.5	11.1	11.1	Hemoglobin is a protein that's present on every erythrocyte. If
Hct	36-47%	36.6	33.1	33.1	Pregnancy causes increased volume of blood which results in dilution of blood cells.
Platelets	140-440	359	491	491	
WBC	4-12	7.80	8.30	8.30	
Neutrophils	1.60-7.70	4.40	4.30	4.30	
Lymphocytes	1.3-3.20	2.50	2.90	2.90	
Monocytes	0.20-1.00	0.70	0.90	0.90	
Eosinophils	0.00-0.40	0.10	0.10	0.10	
Bands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Other Tests **Highlight All Abnormal Labs**—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab Test	Normal Range	Prenatal Value	Value on Admission	Today's Value	Reason for Abnormal
Blood Type	A-, A+, B-, B+, AB-, AB+, O+, O-	O+	O+	O+	
Rh Factor	Negative - Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	
Serology (RPR/VDRL)	Nonreactive – reactive	Reactive	N/A	N/A	
Rubella Titer	5-9 (equivocal) 9< immune	8	N/A	N/A	Even with a vaccine, antibodies for diseases decrease overtime.
HIV	Nonreactive – reactive	Negative and nonreactive	N/A	N/A	
HbSAG	Not detected – detected	Non-detected	N/A	N/A	
Group Beta Strep Swab	Negative – positive	Negative	N/A	N/A	
Glucose at 28 Weeks	<140	147	N/A	N/A	The 28-week glucose test has a short testing frame that does not give the body enough time to remove enough glucose.
MSAFP (If Applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3-hour glucose tolerance	Urine – Negative Fasting hour - 100 First hour - <180 Second hour - <155 Third hour - <140	Urine = negative Fasting = 92 First hour = 157 Second hour = 148 Third hour = 122	N/A	N/A	

Additional Admission labs **Highlight All Abnormal Labs**—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Lab Test	Normal Range	Prenatal Value	Value on Admission	Today's Value	Reason for Abnormal
COVID - 19	Not detected - Detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Amphetamine)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Barbiturate)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Benzodiazepine)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Cocaine metabolite)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Opiates)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Phencyclidine)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	
Urine Drug Screen (Cannabinoid)	Not detected - detected	N/A	Negative	Negative	

Highlight All Abnormal Labs—Explanations must be in complete sentences and contain in-text citations in APA format.

Test	Normal	Prenatal	Value on	Today's	Explanation of Findings
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	Range	Value	Admission	Value	
Urine protein/creatinine ratio (if applicable)	Protein = 0.0 – 299.0	Total volume = 1000mL Protein = 75	N/A	N/A	

Lab Reference (1) (APA):

Mayo Clinic. (2022). *Hemoglobin test*.

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/hemoglobin-test/about/pac-20385075>

Current Medications (7 points, 1 point per completed med)

7 different medications must be completed

Home Medications (2 required)

Brand/Generic	Generic: metoclopramide Brand: Reglan	Generic: clotrimazole- betamethasone Brand: Lotrisone 0.05% Cream			
Dose	10mg	Thin film			
Frequency	4 times a day PRN	2 times per day for a week			
Route	Oral	Topical			
Classification	Dopamine-2 receptor antagonist Antiemetic, upper GI stimulant	Betamethasone Anti-Infective/ Anti- Inflammatory Combination			
Mechanism of Action	Dopamine somewhat inhibits	Reduces inflammation and inhibits			

	<p>peristalsis of the gastrointestinal tract. This drug competes with dopamine allowing more GI contractions to occur reducing acid reflux (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).</p>	<p>growth of fungus (drugs.com, 2021).</p>			
<p>Reason Client Taking</p>	<p>Vomiting</p>	<p>Tinea pedis and inflammation of the foot</p>			
<p>Contraindications (2)</p>	<p>Do not use if bleeding from the GI tract is occurring.</p> <p>Do not use if there is an obstruction within the GI tract.</p>	<p>Large doses are contraindicated because adrenal disease can result (drugs.com, 2021).</p> <p>Hypersensitivity to clotrimazole</p>			
<p>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (2)</p>	<p>Hypertension</p> <p>Suicidal ideation</p>	<p>Blurred vision</p> <p>Syncope</p>			
<p>Nursing Considerations (2)</p>	<p>Extrapyramidal signs can be exhibited in the baby if prescribed close to delivery.</p> <p>This drug can cross the placenta. Breast</p>	<p>Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis suppression can occur during treatment or even due to withdrawal of the drug (drugs.com,</p>			

	feeding isn't recommended immediately after childbirth if given right before birth.	2021). This drug has a chance of causing low birthweight (drugs.com, 2021).			
Key Nursing Assessment(s)/Lab(s) Prior to Administration	Blood pressure should be assessed because this drug exacerbates hypertension.	Assess for visual issues after administration.			
Client Teaching needs (2)	Do not use with alcohol because central nervous system depression can occur. Do not engage in activities that require alertness.	Do not use beyond two weeks. Apply missed doses immediately but skip if it is almost time for the next dose (drugs.com, 2021).			

Hospital Medications (5 required)

Brand/Generic	Generic: acetaminophen Brand: Tylenol	Generic: ondansetron Brand: Zofran	Generic: nalbuphine Brand: Nubain	Generic: misoprostol Brand: Cytotec	Generic: calcium carbonate Brand: Tums
Dose	650mg	4mg	5-10mg	50mcg	1000mg

Frequency	4hours PRN	6hours PRN	6hours PRN	Every 4hours	8hours PRN
Route	Oral	Intravenous	Intravenous	Cervical	Oral
Classification	Nonsalicylate para-aminophenol derivative Antipyretic , nonopioid analgesic	Selective serotonin (5-HT3) receptor antagonist Antiemetic	Opioid Opioid analgesic	Miscellaneous GI agent	Calcium salt Antacid
Mechanism of Action	Interferes with pain impulses by inhibiting the enzyme cyclooxygenase	Serotonin receptors along the vagal nerve in the intestine are blocked preventing nausea sensation and vomiting.	Binds to opiate receptors of the spinal cord altering sensation of pain (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).	Helps the cervix widen and promotes uterine contraction (drugs.com , 2021).	Calcium is increased within intra and extracellular fluid.
Reason Client Taking	Pain	Nausea	Nausea	Induction of pregnancy	Prevent heartburn Indigestion
Contraindications (2)	Liver disease Breast Feeding	Allergy to ondansetron or its subunits Simultaneous use of apomorphine and ondansetron	Prolonged use is contraindicated because it can result in neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome. Administration directly before and during	Pregnancy is contraindicated because this drug can cause premature birth, miscarriage, and uterine bleeding (drugs.com , 2021).	Use of calcium supplements Hypophosphatemia

			labor is contraindicated because the drug can change the amount of time of labor (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).	Dehydration	
Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (2)	Nausea Fatigue	Intestinal obstruction Serotonin syndrome	Respiratory depression Seizure	Cramps Heavy bleeding	Hypotension Hypercalcemia
Nursing Considerations (2)	Only use if the mother benefits more than the possible risk to the fetus. Acetaminophen can harm the unborn fetus. Acetaminophen should not be given with other drugs that contain acetaminophen.	Prolonged QT interval on an EKG could occur if given to a patient with hypomagnesemia or hypokalemia. Giving more than 16mg at once can also cause QT prolongation on an EKG (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).	This drug has can cross the placenta causing respiratory depression in a newborn. Have an opioid antagonist available to reverse opioid effect on mother or newborn.	Supplements and herbal products can interfere with misoprostol (drugs.com, 2021). The patient is on Tums. Uterine problems can occur if used concurrently with oxytocin (drugs.com, 2022).	Monitor calcium levels in case they get too high. Store at room temperature protected from light, heat, and moisture.

<p>Key Nursing Assessment(s)/ Lab(s) Prior to Administration</p>	<p>Liver enzymes AST and ALT should be drawn after long term use.</p>	<p>A potassium and magnesium level should be drawn prior to administration.</p>	<p>The key nursing assessment is to assess for sedation and respiratory depression in the mother and child.</p>	<p>The nurse needs to assess for cervical dilation and that the drug is not causing too many contractions.</p>	<p>Calcium level should be drawn prior to administration.</p>
<p>Client Teaching needs (2)</p>	<p>Educate the patient on the signs of hepatotoxicity</p> <p>Acetaminophen migrates to breast milk. Breast feeding should be delayed per prescriber's orders (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).</p>	<p>Tell the patient to monitor for serotonin syndrome by recognizing symptoms such as chills, confusion, diaphoresis, agitation, diarrhea, shaking, fever, and restlessness (Barlett, Lynn, & Taylor, 2019).</p> <p>Tell the patient that signs of rash and shortness of breath are indicative of an allergy.</p>	<p>This drug is present in breast milk after administration. This can cause respiratory depression in the baby.</p> <p>Taking other nervous system depressants while taking nalbuphine can result in death.</p>	<p>This drug helps to induce labor by softening, thinning, and widening the birth canal.</p> <p>Expect stomach cramps, nausea, and diarrhea after administration (drugs.com, 2021).</p>	<p>Instruct the patient to chew tablets thoroughly.</p> <p>This drug has to be taken separately from other drugs due to a high chance of interference of calcium absorption.</p>

Medications Reference (1 required) (APA):

Drugs.com. (2021). *Betamethasone and clotrimazole (topical)*.

<https://www.drugs.com/cons/betamethasone-and-clotrimazole-topical.html>

Drugs.com. (2021). *Clotrimazole betamethasone cream*.

<https://www.drugs.com/pro/clotrimazole-betamethasone-cream.html#s-43685-7>

Drugs.com. (2021). *Cytotec*. <https://www.drugs.com/mtm/cytotec.html>

Drugs.com. (2022). *Drug interactions between cytotec and oxytocin*.

<https://www.drugs.com/drug-interactions/cytotec-with-oxytocin-1641-1016-1777-0.html>

Taylor, C., Lynn, P., & Bartlett, J. L. (2019). *Fundamentals of nursing: The art and science of person-centered care* (9th ed.). Wolters Kluwer

Vital Signs, 3 sets (10 points)

Time	Pulse	B/P	Resp Rate	Temp	Oxygen
Prenatal	108	125/80	20	98.4F	N/A
Admission to Labor/Delivery	95	123/76	18	98.6F	97%
During your care	90	120/78	20	98.3F	96%

Vital Sign Trends and pertinence to client’s condition in labor:

The mother’s prenatal pulse was higher compared to their pulses at the hospital. The heart has to pump more blood for the baby and mother resulting in a higher pulse rate. The client’s vitals at and during admission are unremarkable.

Pain Assessment, 2 sets (10 points)

Time	Scale	Location	Severity	Characteristics	Interventions
8:30	0-10	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
10:30	0-10	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

IV Assessment (10 Points)

IV Assessment	Fluid Type/Rate or Saline Lock
Size of IV: 18gauge in left and right arm Location of IV: Underside of both forearms Date on IV: 2/7/22 for both Patency of IV: Both are clear. Signs of erythema, drainage, etc.: No signs of drainage or redness in both IVs. IV dressing assessment: Both dressings are dry, clean, and intact.	The left IV has 5% dextrose in lactated ringers running at 125mL/hour. The right IV is a saline lock.

Nursing Diagnosis (30 points)

***Must be NANDA approved nursing diagnosis and listed in order of priority*
2 points for the correct priority**

Nursing Diagnosis (2 pt each)	Rationale (1 pt each)	Intervention/Rationale(2 per dx) (1 pt each)	Evaluation (2 pts each)
Identify problems that are specific to this patient. Include full nursing diagnosis with “related to” and “as evidenced by” components	Explain why the nursing diagnosis was chosen	Interventions should be specific and individualized for this patient. Be sure to include a time interval such as “Assess vital signs q 12 hours.” List a rationale for each intervention and using	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the patient/ family respond to the nurse’s actions? Client response, status of goals and outcomes, modifications to

		APA format, cite the source for your rationale.	plan.
Risk for sudden infant death syndrome related to induced labor as evidence by a gravida of G10P6035.	The mother was pregnant a total of ten times but only six of them made it to term with five of them being alive. The infants that were carried to until thirty-nine to forty weeks died.	<p>1. Administration of misoprostol by RN Brandi.</p> <p>Rationale: The drug will increase cervix dilation and uterine contractions causing early birth decreasing the chance of infant death.</p> <p>2. Checking cervical dilation</p> <p>Rationale: Checking cervical dilation helps to know if induction efforts are successful.</p>	The patient's cervix dilated 2-3centimeters since initial administration of misoprostol. Fetal heart rate remained stable.
Risk for bleeding related to induction as evidence by administration of misoprostol.	Pregnancy causes bleeding but it would be exacerbated by administration of misoprostol. That drug can cause uterine bleeding due to forced cervical dilation and uterine contractions.	<p>1. Vitals were done on the patient.</p> <p>Rationale: An alteration blood pressure and pulse would have been indicative of bleeding.</p> <p>2. Administration of misoprostol no more than four times a day.</p> <p>Rationale: Giving too much misoprostol can cause uterine bleeding.</p>	Cautious administration of Cytotec and monitoring of vitals prevented bleeding.
Risk for unstable blood glucose level related to failed one-hour glucose test as evidence by 147mg/dL glucose level on 12/1/21.	The patient has a family history of diabetes due to her mother. At 28 weeks of pregnancy, her glucose level was 147. Glucose should be no higher than 140 for the 1-hour glucose test.	<p>1. Conducting a three-hour glucose tolerance test</p> <p>Rationale: The patient failed the previous one-hour glucose test. To rule out gestational diabetes, a three-hour glucose test had to be completed.</p> <p>2. A urine test was done on the patient.</p> <p>Rationale: Presence of glucose in urine is indicative of gestational diabetes (Mayo Clinic, 2020).</p>	It was determined that the patient does not have gestational diabetes. Each hour of the three-hour glucose tolerance test was within normal limits as well as the urine test.
Nausea related to	Pregnancy	1. Administration of	The patient reported that

<p>pregnancy as evidence by vomiting.</p>	<p>causes nausea and the patient has experienced it from the prenatal period to admission.</p>	<p>Zofran. Rationale: Zofran decreases and prevents nausea. 2. Administration of nalbuphine. Rationale: Nalbuphine is a drug that also prevents nausea.</p>	<p>they were barely nauseous after receiving the interventions.</p>
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Other References (APA)

Drugs.com. (2021). Cytotec. <https://www.drugs.com/mtm/cytotec.html>

Mayo Clinic. (2020). Diabetes. <https://www.drugs.com/mtm/cytotec.html>