

OB ATI Remediation

Caite Blakeney

Nursing care and discharge teaching Evaluating understanding of car seat safety:

- Keep infant facing rear until age 2
- Keep the infant facing rear until the child reaches maximum height and weight for the seat.
- Use an approved rear facing car seat for the back seat.

Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating an Estimated Date of Delivery

- From the date adding a year
- Subtracting three months
- Adding seven days to the origin of gestational age.

Prenatal Care: Auscultating for Fetal Heart Rate

- Electronic fetal monitoring is a procedure in which instruments are used to continuously record the heartbeat of the fetus and the contractions of the woman's uterus during labor.
- For a sensitivity of 90%, the fetal heart should be auscultated after 13 week gestation
- If a sensitivity of 80% is acceptable the fetal heart can be auscultated after 12 + 1 week gestation.

Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Teaching About Hemolytic Disease

- HDN occurs when the immune system of the mother sees a baby's RBCs as foreign.
- These antibodies attack the RBCs in the baby's blood and cause them to break down too early.
- HDN may develop when a mother and her unborn baby have different blood types.

Newborn Assessment: Identifying Expected Findings

- head circumference slightly exceeds that of the chest
- rest symmetrically with the arms and legs in flexion
- cry vigorously when stimulated, and move all extremities equally.

Infections: Risk Factors for Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

- **Multiple sex partners**
- **History of STI's**
- **Vaginal douching**

Pain Management: Teaching About Hypnosis

- It relaxes you and redirects your attention from the sensation of pain.
- Suppresses the brains perception of pain
- Competing sensations such as tingling, numbness, warmth and cooling.

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Medical Conditions: Client Findings and Magnesium Sulfate

- **Chest pains, respiratory depression**

- Slurred speech
- Hypotension, oliguria

Postpartum Disorders: Contraindications to Methylergonovine

- Could cause hypertension
- A stroke
- Coronary artery disease
- Uterotonic effects. Decrease hemorrhage.

Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching About Terbutaline

- Terbutaline sulfate is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to sympathomimetic amines
- Could cause hypersensitivity reactions and exacerbation of acute bronchospasms.
- could cause nervousness, tremors, dizziness, and headache.

Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Candidates for Induction of Labor

- Postterm pregnancy
- Oligohydramnios
- Placental abruption.

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Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Labor Induction Using Oxytocin

- Fetus needs to be at a minimum of station 0
- Infuse into port closest to client
- Assess BP/pulse/respirations q30-60 min and w/ every change in dose

Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother has Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

- Risk for hypoglycemia
- Blood glucose should be between 40-60 mg/dL
- Obtain blood by heel stick for glucose monitoring

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Teaching About a Nonstress Test

- provide useful information about the babies oxygen supply
- checking his or her heart rate
- checking his or her movement.

Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Findings to Report to the Provider

- Respiratory distress

- Hyperbilirubinemia
- SGA

Prenatal Care: Evaluating Laboratory Results

- Hepatitis B
- Group b streptococcus
- Rubella test

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Amniocentesis Complications

- infection
- preterm labor
- respiratory distress

Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Newborn Complications Following a Forceps-Assisted Birth

- bruising
- facial palsy
- brain damage

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Complications Associated With an Amniocentesis

- cramping
- bleeding or leaking of amniotic fluid from the site from the needle
- miscarriage

Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Expected Findings in a Postterm Newborn

- dry peeling loose skin
- cracking of the skin
- overgrown nails

Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn

- lanugo
- Transparent skin
- Disproportionately large head compared to body

Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Actions to Take for a Newborn Receiving Phototherapy -

- Maintain eye mask over NBs eyes for protection
- Keep newborn undresses
- Avoid applying lotions or ointments

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Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Who Has Necrotizing Enterocolitis

- Place NG tube
- Abx therapy
- Nutrients via IV catheter

Infections: Expected Findings of Trichomoniasis

- Foul smelling vaginal discharge
- Burning and itching
- Pain with urination and sexual intercourse

Infections: Planning Care for a Client Who Has HIV

- antenatal period include antiretroviral therapy
- elective cesarean section delivery
- avoidance of breast-feeding after delivery

Medical Conditions: Educating Client Who Has Preeclampsia About Home Management

- maintain the client on bed rest and encourage side lying position
- promote diversions along activities like tv, visits from family or friends.
- avoid foods high in sodium content

Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing Suctioning with a Bulb Syringe

- Gently place the tip of the squeezed bulb into a nostril
- place bulb in nose or mouth and release bulb
- do not suction the back of the babys mouth

Fetal Assessment During Labor: Nursing Action for Late Decelerations

- **Provide oxygen to client**
- **Turn client into side lying position**
- **Notify the provider**

Pain Management: Nursing Actions for Maternal Hypotension Following Epidural

- provide assistance with ambulation
- Sit at the edge of the bed for 30 seconds to 1 minutes before standing
- Change positions slowly

