

N432 Labor and Delivery Concept Map

<p style="text-align: center;">Medications</p> <p>Lactated Ringer 1000mL- this medication was provided to the patient as a fluid and electrolyte replacement and is utilized for hydration purposes. Upon administering lactated ringer, the nurse should assess the IV site and view previous blood work for high potassium levels.</p> <p>Pharmacological-Alkalinizing Agents</p> <p>Therapeutic- Intravenous nutritional product (Jones & Bartlett Learning, 2020)</p> <p>Butalbital/Acetaminophen/caffeine- this medication was prescribed to the patient for ongoing headaches. It should be noted that this medication can cause a positive for barbiturates on a urine sample (Collins, 2022). This medication was not given in the hospital; however, nursing education</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Demographic Data</p> <p>Admitting diagnosis: Induction of labor</p> <p>Secondary diagnosis: NA</p> <p>Age of client: 29</p> <p>Weight in kgs: 90.7kg</p> <p>Allergies: Benadryl</p> <p>Date of admission: 9-12-22</p> <p>Support person present: Family friend</p>	<p>Electronic Fetal Heart Monitoring: (At the beginning and the end of shift.)</p> <p>Baseline EFH: 140</p> <p>Variability: moderate range 6-25</p> <p>Accelerations: grater than 15</p> <p>Decelerations: absent</p> <p>Contractions: absent</p> <p>-frequency NA</p> <p>-length NA</p> <p>-strength NA</p> <p>-patient's response NA</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Presentation to Labor and Delivery</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pt is 39 weeks and 1 day</p>	

Medical History

Prenatal History: G6 P3 T2 P1 A2

Subchorionic bleed, Rh-Positive, GBS positive

Previous Medical History:

Chlamydia, exercise induced asthma, anemia

Surgical History:

Hc 69420 myringotomy

Family History: Mother diabetes, maternal grandparents' diabetes, father heart disease and hypertension

Social History: marijuana, barbiturates

Prenatal & Current Lab Values/Diagnostics

Lab	Normal	Today
WBC	4.1-10.9 10 ³ /uL	8.50
RBC	4.0-4.9 10 ⁶ / uL	3.95
HEMA	36-48%	35.8

Pt has a history of anemia. (Capriotti & Frizzell, 2016).

Uren analysis preformed pt tested positive for marijuana

Active Orders

Lactated Ringer 1000ML

Misoprostol (Cytotec) 25Mg

Penicillin 200ml/hr

Fetal heart tone mentoring

T:97.8

Stages of Labor

Stage 1

The patient presented in the latent phase of the first stage of labor. Her contractions were not noted to be significant enough to measure. She was given misoprostol (Cytotec) 25Mg to start the process; upon admission, the patient was 2/12cm dilated and 50% effaced per nurse examination. According to Ricci et al., 2021 the first stage of labor consists of two parts the latent phase and the active phase. During the latent phase, the cervix is estimated to dilate to 6cm, and the patient should be between 0-40% effaced. Also, the patient's contractions should increase and become more regular in preparation for the active phase.

Stage 2

NA

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Stage 3
NA

Nursing Diagnosis 1 Deficient in knowledge	Nursing Diagnosis 2 Risk for infection	Nursing Diagnosis 3 Pain management
Rationale for the Nursing Diagnosis As evidenced by patient eating after the induction process has begun.	Rationale for the Nursing Diagnosis As evidenced by multiple cervical check being performed by two nurses.	Rationale for the Nursing Diagnosis As evidenced by the patient being induced into the labor process and stating her pain level tolerance is a 6 out of 10.
Interventions Intervention 1: evaluate pt understanding of what is expected during labor Rationale: understanding what is acceptable and not can help the pt make informed decisions about their care and promote a safe delivery. Intervention 2: determine safe levels of activity during labor.	Interventions Intervention 1: limit the number of cervical checks done by nursing staff. Rationale: Limiting the number of checks by nursing can reduce the risk of infection. Intervention 2: Decreases the number of staff performing checks on the patient. Rationale: Patient is GBS positive limiting the	Interventions Intervention 1: encourage the patient to change positions when uncomfortable. Rationale: the changing of positions can help to alleviate stress and discomfort on the body during labor. Intervention 2: offer desired pain medication management when applicable.

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<p>Rationale: Providing instructions in early labor can promote safe actions by the patient during labor.</p>	<p>amount of people that need to perform checks on the patient to one nurse and the doctor will reduce the likelihood of infection.</p>	<p>Rationale: honoring patients request for pain assistance during labor can help alleviate undesired pain.</p>
<p>Evaluation of Interventions Desired outcome is that patient will display understanding of expectations that promote safety.</p>	<p>Evaluation of Interventions Desired outcome is to reduce infection and discomfort of patient during the labor process.</p>	<p>Evaluation of Interventions Patient was encouraged to change positions, she turned from side to side until she was comfortable enough to fall asleep. Nurse also noter that the patient desired an epidural when the time came.</p>

References (3):

Collins, T. (2022, June 20). *How Long Does Fioricet Stay In Your System? Urine, Blood, Saliva, Hair*. Lighthouse Treatment Center.

<https://lighthouse-treatment.com/how-long-does-fioricet-stay-in-your-system-urine-blood-saliva-hair/>

Jones & Bartlett Learning. (2020). *2020 Nurse's Drug Handbook* (19th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Ricci, S., Kyle, T., & Carman, S. (2021). *Maternity and pediatric nursing* (4th ed.). Wolters Kluwer.