

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Medical Conditions: Prioritizing Client Assessment

- History of cervical trauma is important assessment for cervical insufficiency.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum assessment involves dehydration.
- Hyperemesis gravidarum assessment involves excessive vomiting for prolonged periods.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infections: Caring for a Newborn Whose Mother Has HIV

- Newborn administration of injections and blood testing should not take place until the first bath is given.
- HIV transmission to the newborn can still occur even with antiviral medication use.
- Internal fetal monitors should be avoided in mothers that are HIV positive.

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Teaching Infection Control Procedures in a Nursery

- Infection control in the nursery includes all personnel that cares for infants must scrub with antimicrobial soap from elbows to fingertips before entering the nursery.
- All personnel entering the nursery should wear cover gowns or special uniforms.
- All bassinets should be equipped with diapers, t-shirts, and bathing supplies for newborns in the nursery.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Monitoring Fetal Heart Rate

- Fetal heart rate of less than 110 beats per minute for 10 minutes or more is classified as fetal bradycardia.
- Variable decelerations of the fetal heart rate is a abrupt slowing of the fetal heart rate 15 per minute or more below baseline for at least 15 seconds.
- Late decelerations is the slowing of the fetal heart rate after the contraction has started with the return of fetal heart rate to baseline after the contraction has ended.

Topic: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor: Identifying the Need for Reassessment

- Assess the fundus and lochia every 15 minutes for the first hour.
- Assess the fetal heart rate if the rupture of membranes is suspected.
- Assess for possible umbilical cord prolapse if the rupture of membranes is suspected.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage

- Risk factors for a postpartum hemorrhage include uterine atony or history of uterine atony.
- Risk factors for a postpartum hemorrhage include prolonged labor or oxytocin-induced labor.
- Risk factors for a postpartum hemorrhage include high parity.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Teaching About Hemolytic Disease

- Encourage expression of parental concerns, grief, and fears when educating about hemolytic disease.
- Provide parents with information about parent groups and or support systems when educating about hemolytic disease.
- Monitor for signs of bleeding immediately.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindications for Use of Oral Contraceptives

- Contraindications for oral contraceptive use include bariatric surgery.
- Contraindications for oral contraceptive use include severe cirrhosis.
- Contraindications for oral contraceptive use include current or past breast cancer.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Who Has Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

- While assessing the newborn use the neonatal abstinence scoring system.
- Elicit the newborns reflexes.
- Swaddle the newborn with legs flexed.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Pain Management: Monitoring a Client Following a Pudendal Nerve Block

- Monitor the client for maternal bearing down reflex.
- Use during the late second stage of labor.
- Can be used during the third stage of labor for episiotomy and laceration repair.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Caring for a Client Who Is Experiencing Uterine Atony Following Delivery

- Ensure the bladder is empty.
- Monitor the fundal height, consistency, and location.
- Express clots after the uterus is firm.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Monitoring a Client Who is Undergoing a Nonstress Test

- Instruct the client to press the button each time they feel the fetus move.
- No fetal movements require vibroacoustic stimulation.
- The test is completed within 20-30 minutes.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Identifying Priority Finding

- Priority nursing assessments include Apgar scoring.
- Another priority nursing assessment would include the physical examination of the newborn.
- Finally vital signs and measurements are a priority nursing assessment with newborns.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Performing a Physical Assessment

- First look at posture and inspect skin.
- The head should be 2-3 centimeters larger than the chest circumference.
- The anterior fontanel should be palpable approximately 5 centimeters on average and diamond shape.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Manifestations of Ectopic Pregnancy

- Symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy includes unilateral pain.
- Symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy includes lower quadrant abdominal pain.
- Symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy includes may have bleeding but does not always have bleeding.

Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Manifestations of Uterine Rupture

- Manifestations of a uterine rupture are changes in the uterine shape and fetal parts.
- Manifestations of a uterine rupture are abdominal pain and uterine tenderness.
- Manifestations of a uterine rupture are a ripping sensation.

Topic: Infections: Manifestations of Cytomegalovirus in a Newborn

- Manifestations of cytomegalovirus are asymptomatic.
- No treatment of cytomegalovirus exists.
- Prevention of cytomegalovirus includes frequent hand hygiene before eating and after handling dirty diaper/toys.