Module Report

Tutorial: Real Life RN Maternal Newborn 3.0

Module: Postpartum Hemorrhage

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Institution: **Lakeview CON**

Program Type: **BSN**

Standard Use Time and Score

	Date/Time	Time Use	Score
Postpartum Hemorrhage	3/27/2023 10:28:09 PM	19 min	Satisfactory

Reasoning Scenario Details
Postpartum Hemorrhage - Use on 3/27/2023 10:09:32 PM

Reasoning Scenario Performance Related to Outcomes:

*See Score Explanation and Interpretation below for additional details.

Body Function	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion	66.7%	33.3%	
Cognition and Sensation	100%		
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption & Elimination	50%		50%
Oxygenation		100%	
Reproduction	75%		25%

NCLEX RN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
RN Management of Care	100%		
RN Safety and Infection Control	100%		
RN Health Promotion and Maintenance			100%
RN Basic Care and Comfort	100%		
RN Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	50%	50%	
RN Reduction of Risk Potential	50%	25%	25%

RN Physiological Adaptation	75%	25%	

QSEN	Strong	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement
Safety	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Patient-Centered Care	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Evidence Based Practice	75%	25%	
Teamwork and Collaboration	100%		

Decision Log:

Scenario	Nurse Dee is preparing to assess Ms. Hodges's uterus.
Question	Nurse Dee is preparing to assess Ms. Hodges's uterus. Which of the following images demonstrates the technique she should use to palpate the fundus of the uterus?
Selected Option	Image A: Nurse Dee places one hand over the umbilicus and pushes straight down.
Rationale	Placing one hand over the umbilicus and pushing straight down will not allow the nurse to evaluate effectively the size and firmness of the uterus.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Following a postpartum assessment, Nurse Dee is choosing a priority action.
Question	Nurse Dee has completed a postpartum assessment of Ms. Hodges. Which of the following is the priority action at this time?
Selected Option	Assist Ms. Hodges to empty her bladder.
Rationale	The nurse should assist the client to empty her bladder. A distended bladder can interfere with the ability of the uterus to contract and increase the risk of hemorrhage.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee is preparing to notify the provider about Ms. Hodges's increased bleeding.
Question	Nurse Dee is preparing to notify the provider about Ms. Hodges's increased bleeding. Which of the following laboratory tests should the nurse anticipate the provider will prescribe? (Select all that apply.)
Selected Ordering	HemoglobinHematocritPlatelets
Rationale	The nurse should anticipate the provider will order the following laboratory tests: hemoglobin, which is an indicator of the number of RBCs and decreases during hypovolemia and hemorrhage; hematocrit, which is the percent of RBCs in the total blood volume, and decreases during hypovolemia and hemorrhage; platelets, which are cell fragments that facilitate blood clotting and a decrease in the number of circulating platelets can increase a client's risk for bleeding.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee reviews Dr. Lowenthal's prescriptions for pain medication for Ms. Hodges.
Question	Nurse Dee is reviewing Dr. Lowenthal's prescriptions for pain medication for Ms. Hodges. Which of the following is the most appropriate medication to control Ms. Hodges's pain at this time?
Selected Option	Ibuprofen (Motrin) 600 mg
Rationale	The nurse should give ibuprofen, an NSAID, for mild to moderate pain.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee has completed a second assessment of Ms. Hodges.
Question	Nurse Dee has completed another assessment of Ms. Hodges. Which of the following is the priority action?
Selected Option	Provide firm, continuous fundal massage.
Rationale	The first action the nurse should take is to provide continuous and firm fundal massage. This will stimulate contraction of the uterus and its blood vessels, which will decrease blood loss.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee is estimating the amount of blood loss.
Question	Nurse Dee is estimating the amount of blood Ms. Hodges has lost. Which of the following methods provides the most accurate measurement of the amount of blood lost?
Selected Option	Weight of the perineal pads soiled in the past hour
Rationale	The most accurate method for determining the amount of blood lost is to weigh the perineal pads because subjective estimation is inconsistent among nurses. The blood saturation pattern also varies in relation to the type of pad the client uses.

Scenario	Nurse Dee is preparing to administer carboprost (Hemabate) to Ms. Hodges.
Question	Nurse Dee is preparing to administer carboprost (Hemabate) to Ms. Hodges. Which of the following should Dee report to Dr. Lowenthal prior to administration?
Selected Option	Ms. Hodges' blood pressure changed.
Rationale	Although a change in blood pressure is a side effect of carboprost, notifying the provider is not necessary at this time.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee is responding to Ms. Hodges's question about her increased bleeding.

Question	Nurse Dee is responding to Ms. Hodges's question about her increased bleeding. Which of the following is an appropriate response?
Selected Option	"You have increased bleeding because you have chorioamnionitis."
Rationale	Relaxation of the uterus, also called uterine atony, is the most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage. Uterine atony commonly occurs after the birth of a large fetus, prolonged labor, vacuum-assisted birth, and chorioamnionitis, all of which were present in the client.

Scenario	Nurse Dee is evaluating Ms. Hodges, who is continuing to bleed and pass clots.
Question	Nurse Dee is evaluating Ms. Hodges's condition. Which of the following clinical findings is the most concerning at this time?
Selected Option	Temperature
Rationale	A temperature of 38.3° C (100.9° F) is above the expected reference range. However, using the ABC priority-setting framework, this is not the most concerning clinical finding at this time.

Scenario	Nurse Dee assesses Ms. Hodges's vital signs and recognizes she is in shock.
Question	Nurse Dee assesses Ms. Hodges's vital signs. Which of the following is the priority action at this time?
Selected Option	Call Dr. Lowenthal and report Ms. Hodges's change in blood pressure.
Rationale	Although notifying the provider of the client's change in status is important, this is not the first action the nurse should take.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee is obtaining consent for surgery from Ms. Hodges.
Question	Nurse Dee is obtaining consent for surgery from Ms. Hodges. Which of the following is an appropriate action?
Selected Option	Verify that Ms. Hodges received enough information to give consent.
Rationale	It is the nurse's responsibility to verify the client received enough information to give consent prior to signing the consent form. If the client has additional questions, the nurse should notify the provider so she can speak with the client again and answer any additional questions.

Optimal Decision	
Scenario	Nurse Dee prepares to give Ms. Hodges packed RBCs .
Question	Nurse Dee is preparing to give Ms. Hodges packed red blood cells. Which of the following types is compatible?
Selected Option	O-
Rationale	O- blood is the universal donor type of blood. The client can receive O- blood in addition to blood that matches her B- type of blood.

Optimal Decision

Scenario	Nurse Dee is educating Ms. Hodges about breastfeeding her newborn.
Question	Nurse Dee is educating Ms. Hodges about breastfeeding her newborn. Which of the following should Dee include in the teaching?
Selected Option	"You should feed him eight to 12 times during each 24-hour period."
Rationale	The nurse should recommend the client breastfeed eight to 12 times in a 24-hr period to promote infant contentment and effective weight gain.

Scenario	Megan, the lactation specialist, is educating Ms. Hodges on signs of effective breastfeeding.
Question	Megan, the lactation specialist, is educating Ms. Hodges on signs of effective breastfeeding. Which of the following statements is appropriate?
Selected Option	"He should have four to five wet diapers per day."
Rationale	This is not the expected number of wet diapers an infant should produce in a 24-hr period after the mother’s milk has come in.

Score Explanation and Interpretation
Individual Performance Profile

REASONING SCENARIO INFORMATION

Reasoning Scenario Information provides the date, time and amount of time use, along with the score earned for each attempt. The percentage of students earning a Scenario Performance of Strong, Satisfactory, or Needs Improvement is provided. In addition, the Scenario Performance for each student is provided, along with date, time, and time use for each attempt. This information is also provided for the Optimal Decision Mode if it has been enabled.

If a detrimental decision is made during a Real Life scenario, the scenario will diverge from the optimal path and potentially end prematurely, in which case an indicator will appear on the score report.

REASONING SCENARIO PERFORMANCE SCORES

Strong	Exhibits optimal reasoning that results in positive outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Satisfactory	Exhibits reasoning that results in mildly helpful or neutral outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.
Needs Improvement	Exhibits reasoning that results in harmful or detrimental outcomes in the care of clients and resolution of problems.

REASONING SCENARIO PERFORMANCE RELATED TO NURSING COMPETENCY OUTCOMES

A performance indicator is provided for each outcome listed within the nursing competency outcome categories. Percentages are based on the number of questions answered correctly out of the total number of questions that were assigned to the given outcome. Outcomes have varying numbers of questions assigned to them. Also, due to divergent paths within the branching simulation, the outcomes encountered and the number of questions for each outcome can vary. The above factors cause limitations related to comparing scores across students or groups of students.

NCLEX® CLIENT NEED CATEGORIES

Management of Care	Providing integrated, cost-effective care to clients by coordinating, supervising, and/or collaborating with members of the multi-disciplinary health care team.
Safety and Infection Control	Incorporating preventative safety measures in the provision of client care that provides for the health and well-being of clients, significant others, and members of the health care team.
Health Promotion and Maintenance	Providing and directing nursing care that encourages prevention and early detection of illness, as well as the promotion of health.
Psychosocial Integrity	Promoting mental, emotional, and social well-being of clients and significant others through the provision of nursing care.
Basic Care and Comfort	Promoting comfort while helping clients perform activities of daily living.
Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies	Providing and directing administration of medication, including parenteral therapy.
Reduction of Risk Potential	Providing nursing care that decreases the risk of clients developing health-related complications.
Physiological Adaptation	Providing and directing nursing care for clients experiencing physical illness.

Score Explanation and Interpretation
Individual Performance Profile

QUALITY AND SAFETY EDUCATION FOR NURSES (QSEN)

Safety	The minimization of risk factors that could cause injury or harm while promoting quality care and maintaining a secure environment for clients, self, and others.
Patient-Centered Care	The provision of caring and compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on a client's physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values.
Evidence Based Practice	The use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources, upon which clinical judgment and client care are based.
Informatics	The use of information technology as a communication and information gathering tool that supports clinical decision making and scientifically based nursing practice.
Quality Improvement	Care related and organizational processes that involve the development and implementation of a plan to improve health care services and better meet the needs of clients.
Teamwork and Collaboration	The delivery of client care in partnership with multidisciplinary members of the health care team, to achieve continuity of care and positive client outcomes.

BODY FUNCTION

Cardiac Output and Tissue Perfusion	The anatomical structures (heart, blood vessels, and blood) and body functions that support adequate cardiac output and perfusion of body tissues.
Cognition and Sensation	The anatomical structures (brain, central and peripheral nervous systems, eyes and ears) and body functions that support perception, interpretation, and response to internal and external stimuli.
Excretion	The anatomical structures (kidney, ureters, and bladder) and body functions that support filtration and excretion of liquid wastes, regulate fluid and electrolyte and acid-base balance.
Immunity	The anatomic structures (spleen, thymus, bone marrow, and lymphatic system) and body functions related to inflammation, immunity, and cell growth.
Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, and Elimination	The anatomical structures (mouth, esophagus, stomach, gall bladder, liver, small and large bowel, and rectum) and body functions that support ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food and elimination of solid wastes from the body.
Integument	The anatomical structures (skin, hair, and nails) and body functions related to protecting the inner organs from the external environment and injury.
Mobility	The anatomical structures (bones, joints, and muscles) and body functions that support the body and provide its movement.
Oxygenation	The anatomical structures (nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, and lungs) and body functions that support adequate oxygenation of tissues and removal of carbon dioxide.
Regulation and Metabolism	The anatomical structures (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, and adrenal glands) and body functions that regulate the body's internal environment.
Reproduction	The anatomical structures (breasts, ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, testicles, prostate, scrotum, and penis) and body functions that support reproductive functions.

DECISION LOG

Information related to each question answered in a scenario attempt is listed in the report. A brief description of the scenario, question, selected option and rationale for that option are provided for each question answered. The words "Optimal Decision" appear next to the question when the most optimal option was selected.

The rationale for each selected option may be used to guide remediation. A variety of learning resources may be used in the review process, including related ATI Review Modules.

If a detrimental decision that could result in grave harm to the client is made during a Real Life scenario, the scenario ends immediately and an indicator that a detrimental decision has been made appears in the score report.
A detrimental decision indicates the need to remediate the related topic area to prevent detrimental outcomes in the future.

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