

## **Safety and Infection Control**

- **Accident/Error/Injury/Prevention**
  - Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Who Has Abstinence Syndrome
    - Perform ongoing assessment of the newborn using the neonatal abstinence scoring system assessment as prescribed and reduce environmental stimuli.
    - Elicit and assess the newborns reflexes.
    - Swaddle newborn with legs flexed.

## **Health Promotion and Maintenance**

- **Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (1)**
  - Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating an Estimated Date of Delivery
    - Take first day of the last menstrual cycle
    - Subtract 3 months
    - Then add 7 days and 1 year
- **Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (1)**
  - Postpartum Disorders: Identifying a Risk Factor for Developing a Postpartum Infection
    - Retained placental fragments
    - Endometritis
    - Uterine tenderness

## **Basic Care and Comfort**

- **Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions**
  - Pain Management: Teaching About Hypnosis
    - Cognitive strategy
    - Can be assisted with a doula
    - Blocks neurologic pathways

## **Reduction of Risk Potential**

- **Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)**
  - Newborn Assessment: Nursing Interventions for Hypothermia
    - Place infant under warmer
    - Promote skin to skin contact
    - Access axillary temperature every hour
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
  - Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia
    - Proteinuria greater than 3+

- Creatinine greater than 1.1 mg/dL
  - Elevated ALT, AST and low platelets
- **Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (1)**
  - o Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Newborn Complications Following a Forceps-Assisted
    - Observe for bruising and abrasions at site of forceps
    - Assess for facial palsy
    - Assess for subdural hematoma
- **System Specific Assessments - (2)**
  - o Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Expected Findings in a Postterm Newborn
    - Thin loose skin with loss of subQ fat
    - Hair and nails can be long
    - Hypoglycemia
  - o Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn
    - Increased respiratory effort, distress, nasal flaring
    - Low birth weight
    - Lanugo covering back, forearms, forehead and sides of face

## **Physiological Adaptation**

- **Alterations in Body Systems - (2)**
  - o Medical Conditions: Educating Client Who Has Preeclampsia About Home Management
    - Monitor blood pressure
    - Monitor urine output
    - Encourage lateral positioning
  - o Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing Suctioning with a Bulb Syringe
    - Compress bulb before insertion
    - Aspirate mouth first
    - Then one nostril at a time