

REMEDICATION
BELOW LEVEL 1 (4 hours)
Tirae littles

Chapter 9 Medical conditions

- Unexpected medical conditions can occur during pregnancy, early detection and awareness can help prevent some pregnancy complications from occurring.
- Cervical insufficiency is a condition in which expulsion of contraceptive products occur. This results in tissue changes of the cervix
- Risk factors of cervical insufficiency include history of cervical trauma and tears from previous deliveries. In utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol ingested during pregnancy and congenital defects.

Chapter 27 Assessment and management of newborn complications

- Assessment and management of newborn complications includes assessment, collaborative care, risk factors and education. Some complications include neonatal substance withdrawal.
- Most common 3 complications are respiratory distress, hypoglycemia, and preterm newborns
- With abstinence withdrawal syndrome long term complications include feeding problems, central nervous system dysfunction, attention deficit disorder, microcephaly.

Chapter 11 Labor and Delivery Processes

- An intrapartum nurse cares for three clients during labor and delivery: the fetus mother, and family unit.
- Some physiologic changes preceding labor are backaches, weight loss, lightening, contractions, and energy burst.
- Assessment of amniotic fluid are completed once membranes rupture

Chapter 12 Pain management

- Pain is a subjective and individual experience and each client's response to pain is different.
- Internal visceral pain that can be felt as back and leg pain
- Pain causes include dilation, effacement, and stretching of the cervix

Chapter 10 Hyperemesis gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting.
- There is a risk to the fetus for intrauterine growth restriction, small for gestational age or preterm birth if the condition persists
- Risk factors are maternal age younger than 30 years, multifetal gestation, gestational trophoblastic disease.

Chapter 23 Newborn Assessment

- Understanding physiologic response of a newborn to birth and physical assessment findings are imperative for providing proper care.
- Adjustments to extrauterine life occur as a newborns respiratory and circulatory system are required to rapidly adjust to life outside of the uterus
- Circulatory changes occur due to changes in pressures of the cardiovascular system related to cutting of the umbilical cord as a newborn begins breathing independently.