

**N432 Maternal Newborn
Proctored ATI Remediation Template**

Student Name: Rancey Rouse

Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2019

Semester: 3rd

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Prevention

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Evaluating Understanding of Car Seat Safety

- Use rear facing car seats as long as possible.
- Place the harnesses in your rear-facing seat in slots that are at or below your baby's shoulders.
- All infants and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing seat until they are at least 2 years of age or, preferably, until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by their car seat manufacturer.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating an Estimated Date of Delivery

- An estimated due date can be calculated by following steps 1 through 3: First, determine the first day of your last menstrual period. Next, count back 3 calendar months from that date. Lastly, add 1 year and 7 days to that date.
- The major hematologic changes include expanded plasma volume, physiologic anemia, mild neutrophilia in some individuals, and a mild prothrombotic state.
- Mood swings, grief, changes in sexual desires, and stress are only some of the psychological changes that a pregnant woman experiences.

Topic: Labor and Delivery Processes: Caring for a Client Who Is in the Second Stage of Labor

- This stage begins with full cervical dilation (10 cm) and complete effacement (100%) and ends with the baby's birth.
- Fetal well-being is the priority. The fetal heart rate will reflect the fetus's response to the rupture of the membranes, and the color of the amniotic fluid will reveal whether there is meconium staining.
- The position of birth wherein the woman is most comfortable must also be determined at this stage.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying a Risk Factor for Developing a Postpartum Infection (

- The most common risks include endometritis, cesarean section incision infection, and mastitis.
- Signs of infection include increment or swelling of the uterus, Pain in one or both of your breasts, Frequent nausea and/or vomiting.
- Postpartum infections can be roughly grouped into those caused by ascending vaginal microflora into the reproductive tract.
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Subcategory: Health screening

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Identifying Expected Findings

- The baby is checked at one minute and five minutes after birth for heart and respiratory rates, muscle tone, reflexes, and color
- Heartbeat is normally 120 to 160 beats per minute.
- Breathing rate is normally 40 to 60 breaths per minute.

Subcategory: Lifestyle choices

Topic: Contraception: Tubal Ligation

- Can have non-contraceptive benefits, such as improved menstrual bleeding patterns and decreased risks of ovarian cancer.
- Tubal ligation is a permanent form of birth control in which a woman's fallopian tubes are tied or

blocked.

- A risk of ectopic pregnancy is associated with tubal ligation.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

- Standard of care interventions include decreasing external stimulation, holding, nonnutritive sucking, swaddling, pressure/rubbing, and rocking
- Most babies who experience withdrawal show signs in the first 24 to 72 hours after birth
- Complications and comorbidities include low birth weight and preterm birth, poor feeding and weight loss.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Pain Management: Teaching About Hypnosis

- Hypnosis is a cognitive strategy to reduce pain without the use of medications.
- Doulas can assist using methods for nonpharmacological pain management and there are child preparation methods.
- The nurse must assess for symptoms of hyperventilation.

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food

- The best sources of calcium are dairy products such as milk, yogurt and cheese.
- Getting enough vitamin D every day from foods like enriched milk or from natural sunlight is important to help the body absorb and use calcium from food
- Other excellent sources of calcium include calcium-fortified orange juice, cranberry juice or soymilk.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Medical Conditions: Client Findings and Magnesium Sulfate

- monitor for signs and symptoms of magnesium sulfate toxicity such as hypotension, areflexia (loss of DTRs), respiratory depression, respiratory arrest, and oliguria.
- Magnesium sulfate as a medication is used to treat and prevent low blood magnesium and seizures in women with eclampsia.
- Reportable Findings for Magnesium Sulfate include blurred vision, headache, nausea, vomiting, and difficulty breathing.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching About Terbutaline

- Terbutaline is used as a tocolytic that relaxes smooth muscles and inhibits uterine activity.
- The nurse must monitor for chest discomfort, palpitations, dysrhythmias, tachycardia, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, and hypotension.
- The medication must be discontinued if the client can't tolerate the adverse effects.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Teaching About a Nonstress Test

- The test measures the heart rate of an unborn baby as the baby moves in the uterus.
- The client pushes a button attached to the monitor whenever she feels a fetal movement, which is then noted on the tracing.
- This is performed during the third trimester.

Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider

- Electronic fetal monitoring is a procedure in which instruments are used to continuously record the

heartbeat of the fetus and the contractions of the woman's uterus during labor.

- If the fetal heart rate is less than 110 beats per minute for more than 10 minutes the provider needs notified.
- If late decelerations are assessed the provider needs notified.

Subcategory: Laboratory Values

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Findings to Report to the Provider

- Hypoglycemia in a newborn will cause poor feeding, hypothermia, lethargy, and jitteriness.
- Tracheoesophageal fistula can be observed in an infant by drooling, excessive oral secretions, gagging, coughing, and gastric distention.
- Hyperbilirubinemia will cause jaundice in newborns and can be treated by phototherapy.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia

- A patient with gestational hypertension will have findings such as proteinuria, hyperbilirubinemia, and increased plasma uric acid.
- The laboratory tests to diagnose pre-eclampsia include liver enzymes, blood creatinine, BUN, uric acid, CBC, clotting studies, chemistry profile.
- A dipstick of urine for proteinuria will be collected and a 24-hour collection for protein and creatinine clearance.

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

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Newborn Complications Following a Forceps-Assisted Birth

- Lacerations of the cervix, vagina, and perineum can occur as a complication from forceps-assisted birth.
- Facial nerve palsy, facial bruising, and a subdural hematoma in the neonate are complications as well.
- The nurse must assess and record the fetal heart rate before, during, and after forceps assistance.

Subcategory: System Specific Assessments

Topic: Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn

- Preterm newborns are those that are born prior to 37 weeks.
- A head that is large compared to the rest of the body is observed in preterm infants.
- Pre-term infants will have few creases on soles of feet.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Medical Conditions: Educating Client Who Has Preeclampsia About Home Management

- Education needs to include avoiding intercourse and increase hydration to promote a relaxed uterus.
- Clients need to be educated to report findings to the provider such as preterm labor, rupture of membranes, infection, strong contraction less than 5 mins apart, severe perineal pressure, and the urge to push.
- The client needs to remain on bed rest in a side lying position, avoid food high in sodium, avoid alcohol and tobacco while limiting caffeine intake, and take antihypertensive medications as prescribed.

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing Suctioning with a Bulb Syringe

- Carefully and gently, place the tip of the bulb into the nostril until nostril is sealed. Remove the bulb from baby's nose and squeeze mucus out of bulb into a tissue.
- The mouth should be suctioned first and then the nose, with the bulb syringe.
- During and after suctioning, monitor the patient for common complications such as bradycardia and hypoxia.

Subcategory: Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances

Topic: Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- When extreme, persistent nausea and vomiting occur during your pregnancy
- It can lead to weight loss and dehydration.
- Women with prolonged hyperemesis gravidarum are at greater risk for preterm birth, preeclampsia,

and eclampsia.

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| Individual Name: Rancey N Rouse Student Number: 7412792 Institution: Lakeview CON Program Type: BSN Test Completed Date: 7/20/2023 # of Points: 60 Attempt: 1 | Focused Review Progress View missed topics and launch study materials below. Last accessed: 7/21/2023 Time spent: 02:46:49 |
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| | PROFICIENCY LEVEL | | MEAN | | PERCENTILE RANK | |
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| | Level 1 | Level 2 | National | Program | National | Program |
| | | | 66.6% | 67.2% | 50 | 47 |

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| Safety and Infection Control | 1 | 3 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 66.7% | Focused Review |
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Accident/Error/Injury/Prevention - (1)

- > Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Evaluating Understanding of Car Seat Safety (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 26 Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching)

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| Health Promotion and Maintenance | 5 | 13 | 65.3% | 65.7% | 48 | 46 | 61.5% | Focused Review |
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Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care - (2)

- > Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating an Estimated Date of Delivery (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 3 Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy)
- > Labor and Delivery Processes: Caring for a Client Who Is in the Second Stage of Labor (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 11 Labor and Delivery Processes)

Health Promotion/Disease Prevention - (1)

- > Postpartum Disorders: Identifying a Risk Factor for Developing a Postpartum Infection (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 20 Postpartum Disorders)

Health Screening - (1)

- > Newborn Assessment: Identifying Expected Findings (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 23 Newborn Assessment)

Lifestyle Choices - (1)

- > Contraception: Tubal Ligation (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 1 Contraception)

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| Psychosocial Integrity | 1 | 2 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 50.0% | Focused Review | Review |
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Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies - (1)

- > Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 27 Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications)

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| Basic Care and Comfort | 2 | 4 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 50.0% | Focused Review |
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Non-Pharmacological Comfort Interventions - (1)

- > Pain Management: Teaching About Hypnosis (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 12 Pain Management)

Nutrition and Oral Hydration - (1)

- > Sources of Nutrition: Teaching a Client About High-Calcium Food (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 1 Sources of Nutrition)

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| Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies | 2 | 9 | 69.4% | 70.2% | 75 | 74 | 77.8% | Focused Review |
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Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (1)

- > Medical Conditions: Client Findings and Magnesium Sulfate (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)

Medication Administration - (1)

- > Early Onset of Labor: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching About Terbutaline (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 10 Early Onset of Labor)

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| Reduction of Risk Potential | 6 | 14 | 64.9% | 66.0% | 38 | 36 | 57.1% | Review |
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Diagnostic Tests - (2)

- > Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Teaching About a Nonstress Test (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 6 Assessment of Fetal Well-Being)
- > Fetal Assessment During Labor: Findings to Report to the Provider (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 13 Fetal Assessment During Labor)

Laboratory Values - (2)

- > Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Findings to Report to the Provider (Active Learning Template - Diagnostic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 27 Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications)
- > Medical Conditions: Evaluating Laboratory Findings for Client Who Has Preeclampsia (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)

Potential for Complications of Diagnostic Tests/Treatments/Procedures - (1)

- > Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Newborn Complications Following a Forceps-Assisted Birth (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 15 Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery)

System Specific Assessments - (1)

- > Newborn Assessment: Expected Findings in a Preterm Newborn (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 23 Newborn Assessment)

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| Physiological Adaptation | 3 | 13 | 66.0% | 66.6% | 81 | 80 | 76.9% | Focused Review |
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Last Accessed: 7/21/2023

Alterations in Body Systems - (2)

- > Medical Conditions: Educating Client Who Has Preeclampsia About Home Management (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)
- > Nursing Care of Newborns: Performing Suctioning with a Bulb Syringe (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 24 Nursing Care of Newborns)

Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (1)

- > Medical Conditions: Hyperemesis Gravidarum (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM MN RN 11.0 Chp 9 Medical Conditions)