

Maternal-Newborn Care ATI Remediation

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Assessment/Management of Newborn complications Priorities finding requiring

assessments:

- Neonatal withdrawal - alcohol syndrome results in chronic/periodic intake of alcohol causing feeding problems, central nervous system dysfunctions. Attention deficit disorder, or macrocephaly.
 - CNS S/s: high-pitched shrill-cry, irritability, tremors, Increased moro reflex, disturbed sleep patterns, and/or convulsions.
- Heroin withdrawal causes low birth weight, small gestational age, increased risk of sudden baby death syndrome (SIDS).
- Nursing Care includes assessments of reflexes, feeding/digestion, and fluid/electrolytes, skin turgor, mucous membranes. Reduce environmental stimuli.

Risk Factors for Pelvic inflammatory disease:

- Risk factors includes: multiple sexual partners and unprotected sex

Labor/Delivery Processes - teaching s/s of false labor

- Contractions may feel as tightening of the muscles causing discomfort to mildly painful.
- Contractions are not regular but can be non-painful.
- False labor does not cause the cervix to dilate.

Newborn Assessment - identifying expected findings:

- Temperature is normal between 97.7 - 99.5°F
- Normal heart rate is 110 - 160
- APGAR score normal is 10 meaning that the baby is thriving, < 5 means that the baby is struggling and needs interventions.

Identifying a Risk Factor for developing a postpartum infection:

- Endometritis is common in some women after vaginal birth, which is an infection in the uterus.
- Risk Factors of postpartum infections includes: H/O of cesarean delivery, PROM, Preexisting pelvic infection, and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.

Non Pharmacological Comfort Measures During Labor:

- Gate-Control Theory of pain: used to allow a limited number of sensations to travel to the brain any given time via alternative signals.
- Strategies may include: aromatherapy, breathing techniques, imagery, and music.
- Cutaneous stimulation strategies include: massaging, walking, rocking, and effleurage.

Caring for a client who is experience sore nipples:

- Breast assessment should include assessment of engorgement due to increased milk production.
- Observe for erythema, tenderness, cracked nipples, and indication of mastitis.
- Assist patients into comfortable positions like football hold, cradle, side-lying to prevent nipple irritation.

Teaching a Client about High-Calcium Food:

- Calcium is used for bones/teeth formation, blood pressure, blood clotting, and nerve transmission.
- Major sources include: Dairy, Broccoli, Kale, and fortified grains.
- Nursing actions if too high calcium levels: Monitor ECG and respiratory status.

Evaluating Understanding of Teaching about Terbutaline:

- Adrenergic agonist used as tocolytic which relaxes smooth muscles and inhibits uterine Activity.
- Nursing actions include monitoring for chest discomfort, palpitations, dysrhythmia, tachycardia, tremors, nervousness, vomiting, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, and hypotension.
- Notify the provider if HR is $> 130/\text{min}$ or if BP is $< 90/60$.

Medication to Treat Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2:

- Herpes infections includes: consistent of painful blisters/tender lymph nodes
- Obtain cultures from clients who have HSV.
- They are given sulfonamides as a treatment.

Teaching about Adverse Effects of Clomiphene Citrate:

- Adverse rxn: N/V, visual disturbance, vasomotor flushes, scotoma, ovarian enlargement, and pelvic/abdominal pain.

Candidates for induction of labor:

- Post-term pregnancy (> 42 weeks of gestation)
- Dystocia prolonged/inadequate uterine contractions
- Maternal medical Complication includes: RH-Alloimmunization, Diabetes mellitus, pulmonary disease, and gestational HTN

Complications of Amniocentesis:

- Amniotic fluid emboli and maternal or fetal hemorrhage
- Maternal/fetal infection
- Monitor vital signs, temp, respiratory status, FHR, uterine contractions, and vaginal discharge or amniotic fluid.

Findings for Client Who has Preeclampsia:

- Usually those at risk are those with gestational Hypertension
- Usually might report transient headaches with irritability.
- Flashing lights or dots before the eyes and nausea are common findings.

Newborn Complications following a forceps-Assisted Birth:

- Lacerations of the cervix or on the vagina/perineum
- Facial nerve palsy of the neonate or facial bruising.
- Subdural hematoma in the neonate.