

N432 – Maternal Newborn Care
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2023
Semester: Spring 2024

Instructions:

1. Download the report from your ATI product for the assessment you are completing this remediation template for
2. The report will be broken down into three (3) aspects:
 - a. Categories
 - i. These categories mimic the NCLEX-RN categories and include the following:
 1. Management of Care
 2. Safety and Infection Control
 3. Health Promotion and Maintenance
 4. Psychosocial Integrity
 5. Basic Care and Comfort
 6. Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 7. Reduction of Risk Potential
 8. Physiological Adaptation
 - b. Subcategories
 - c. Topics
3. Complete the template on the following page by doing the following:
 - a. Main Category
 - i. Subcategories for each main category
 1. Topics for each subcategory → these will be the content areas you will be remediating on
 - a. Provide three (3) critical points to remember for each topic → these will come from the Focused Review module(s) within your ATI product
 - b. NOTE: You must remediate on all subcategories AND topics within the main categories listed under the “Topics to Review” section of the ATI report for this assessment.**
4. In the event you need additional space within the table, please add rows into the table to accommodate this
 - a. In the event, you need less space within the table than what is provided, you may delete those rows from the table to accommodate this OR put “N/A” → There may be main categories that you don’t have to remediate on and that is OK – you can either delete the table OR put “N/A”
5. An example is provided below:

SAMPLE Main Category: Management of Care
SAMPLE Subcategory: Case Management
SAMPLE Topic: Anemias: Discharge Teaching for a Client Who is Recovering from Sick Cell Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAMPLE Critical Point #1: Anemia is the abnormally low amount of circulation RB, Hgb concentration, or both.• SAMPLE Critical Point #2: When a patient is going through sickle crisis, the nurse should monitor oxygen saturation to determine a need for oxygen therapy.• SAMPLE Critical Point #3: A patient should have their hemoglobin checking in 4 to 6 weeks to determine efficacy.

6. Once the template is completed **and** at least the minimum remediation time has been completed within the Focused Review module(s) in ATI, upload the template to the corresponding dropbox in E360.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Who Has Jaundice

- The nurse should assess the skin for jaundice and report the time of onset when noticed.
- Most newborns experience some form of jaundice.
- Pathologic jaundice is the type of jaundice that is a manifestation of an underlying disease.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Planning Care for a Client Who Has Preeclampsia Without Severe Features

- Risk factors for preeclampsia include a family history of preeclampsia, first pregnancy, obesity, and diabetes.
- Hydralazine may be prescribed for a patient with preeclampsia as an antihypertensive.
- If the patient has a history of preeclampsia, aspirin may be recommended.

Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Is Experiencing an Amniotic Fluid Embolism

- An amniotic fluid embolism is when the amniotic fluid gets into the mother's bloodstream.
- The mother may need to be placed on oxygen.
- A blood transfusion may be indicated.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Nursing Actions for a Client Who Has Placenta Previa

- The cause of placenta previa is unknown (Ricci et al., 2021).
- A transvaginal ultrasound is done to determine the position of the placenta (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Vaginal exams should be avoided during placenta previa (Ricci et al., 2021).

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Expected Findings for a Client Who Experiences Abruptio Placentae

- The mother may experience cyanosis and respiratory distress following placental abruption (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Placenta abruption is when the placenta detaches from the myometrium prematurely (Ricci et al., 2021).
- A plan to deliver the fetus quickly may occur due to a placental abruption (Ricci et al., 2021).

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Planning Care for a Newborn Who Has a Myelomeningocele

- A more commonly known name for Myelomeningocele is spina-bifida, which is a neural tube defect (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Bowel and bladder incontinence as well as paralysis may be seen (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Surgery is a recommended route for treatment (Ricci et al., 2021).

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Providing Emergency Interventions for Shoulder Dystocia

- Shoulder dystocia is a type of birth trauma but can commonly be fixed.
- Macrocosmic babies are at risk for shoulder dystocia.
- Shoulder dystocia may lead the provider to attempt to rotate the baby during delivery.

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Identification of Newborns

- Identification of newborns is important because it avoids switching the baby by mistake.
- Identification wristbands are an important tool used to identify newborns.
- The newborns' thumb prints are taken as another identification measure.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Priority Action for Implementing Seizure Precautions for a Client Who Has Preeclampsia

- HELLP syndrome is diagnosed by lab testing. HELLP = Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelets.
- Seizures can be seen as a result of preeclampsia.
- The priority for seizure activity is safety which can be achieved by lowering the patient to the ground and ensuring there are no potentially harmful objects are in the way.

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Actions to Take for Late Decelerations in Fetal Heart Rate

- Fetal heart rate decelerations show the decreasing or slowing of the fetal heart rate.
- Fetal heart rate decelerations may indicate cord compression.
- Delivery of the fetus may be necessary.

Topic: Prenatal Care: Providing Teaching About the Purpose of an Indirect Coombs' Test

- Indirect Coomb's test identifies clients sensitized to Rh positive blood or Rh-negative blood.
- For mothers who are Rh negative, if their baby's blood is positive, they are incompatible.
- This incompatibility can be helped by Rh immune-globulin shots during pregnancy.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Priority Nursing Action for Excessive Blood Loss

- The quantity of blood loss should be determined, and all saturated items should be weighed.
- If the fundus is boggy, fundal massage should occur to increase contractions.
- Oxytocin may be utilized to stimulate contractions.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Expected Findings of Hypoglycemia

- A drop in glucose following birth is common in newborns.

- Seizures and neurologic complications can result if hypoglycemia is prolonged.
- Poor feeding may occur if the baby has hypoglycemia as well as hypothermia and tremors.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Identifying Indications of Forceps Injury

- Forceps may cause tissue damage to the mother by causing lacerations or hematomas (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Forceps may cause harm to the fetus via scalp injuries or cephalohematoma (Ricci et al., 2021).
- The nurse should monitor for bleeding following the birth when forceps are used.

Topic: Nursing Care and Discharge Teaching: Education for Plastibell Circumcision

- Educate parents to not take it off before it falls off which should occur after a week (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Educate the parents not to use petroleum jelly when changing the newborns diaper due to plastibell being used (Ricci et al., 2021).
- The parents should check for any sign of infection, for example, a foul odor (Ricci et al., 2021).

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Reviewing Results of Nonstress Test

- The nonstress test results indicate measurement of uteroplacental function (Ricci et al., 2021).
- A indication that the fetus is healthy is accelerations occurring with fetal movement (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Abnormal nonstress test results get a score of 0 and normal results is a score of 2 (Ricci et al., 2021).

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Topic: Pain Management: Evaluating Effectiveness of Pre-Anesthesia IV Bolus

- Anesthesia is a risk for potential complication.
- A spinal block is indicated as an appropriate pain relief measure during and after the second stage of labor and general anesthesia is indicated only for a cesarean birth.
- A patent IV site is indicated to ensure the patient is able to quickly receive medicine this route if an emergency situation occurs.

Topic: Contraception: Priority finding to report

- The priority to report if taking hormonal birth control is shortness of breath, chest pain, and leg pain.
- Progesterone only pills may cause headache, nausea, and breast tenderness.
- The vaginal ring may cause painful intercourse.

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Therapeutic Effect of Oxytocin Administration

- Oxytocin strengthens uterine contractions. This may lead to a firmer uterus which is good because that lowers the risk of a postpartum hemorrhage.
- Oxytocin is released during breastfeeding.
- Oxytocin can also aid in progressing labor by strengthening contractions.

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Selecting Correct Site for Phytonadione Administration

- Phytonadione is used to prevent hemorrhagic conditions in newborns due to lack of vitamin K production.
- Phytonadione should be administered into the newborn's vastus lateralis intramuscularly.
- 0.5 – 1 mg is the standard dose of Phytonadione.

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Identifying Client Findings That Require Immediate Follow-Up During a Postpartum Assessment

- Immediately after birth the nurse should monitor vital signs, uterine firmness and position, and calculate the amount of bleeding.
- Breasts, uterus, bowel, bladder, lochia, and episiotomy should be assessed following birth.
- If the mother's uterus is boggy, massage the uterus and if that does not influence the uterus to gain firmness, call the provider.

Topic: Postpartum Infections: Caring for a Client Who Is Experiencing a Complication Following a Cesarean Birth

- A possible complication following a cesarean birth is infection. The incision site should be monitored for foul odor and purulent drainage. Antibiotics may be prescribed.
- Keeping the incision site clean is essential in avoiding infection.
- Mastitis may also occur following birth, which is described as milk stasis caused by a blocked milk duct. This is painful. This may be caused by poor hygiene or improper emptying of the milk.

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Caring for a Client Who Is at 28 Weeks of Gestation

- During the third trimester, the mother is likely preparing for the birthing process and bringing the baby home. The mother may do what is called nesting, which includes cleaning and making changes to the home environment.
- HIV screening may occur if the woman is willing, during the first and third trimesters. If positive for HIV may be given antiretroviral drugs (Ricci et al., 2021).
- The mother should visit her provider's office more regularly during the third trimester, about every two weeks.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Caring for a Newborn Who Is Experiencing Complications

- Complications the newborn may experience are jaundice, hypoglycemia, small for gestational age, large for gestational age, birth trauma, and more.
- Poor feeding may be a complication that can be caused by several factors. The nurse should assess the feeding process to determine if changes can be made to improve the nutrition of the newborn. For example, the mother should place the entire nipple and part of the areola into the newborn's mouth.
- If the newborn is experiencing spina bifida, the nurse should watch for leaking of cerebrospinal fluid, and monitor temperature.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Misoprostol

- Misoprostol is used to manage postpartum hemorrhage by stimulating uterine contractions.
- After administering misoprostol, the nurse should assess the uterine tone to determine if it is still boggy or firm.
- The nurse should monitor for side effects following the administration of misoprostol which include fever, chills, and headache.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Interpreting Findings of a Newborn Who Has Maternal History of Opioid Use During Pregnancy

- Newborns whose mother used substances, such as opioids during pregnancy, will go through withdrawal. This is because the newborn was also consuming the drug as the mother consumed it.
- Problems such as feeding problems, high-pitched, shrill cry; incessant crying; irritability; tremors; hyperactivity with an increased Moro reflex; increased deep-tendon reflexes; increased muscle tone; disturbed sleep pattern; hypertonicity; convulsions, nasal congestion with flaring, frequent yawning, skin mottling, retractions, apnea, tachypnea greater than 60/ min, sweating, temperature greater than 37.2° C (99° F), etc. can occur due to the newborn withdrawing.
- Methadone may be used to offset the symptoms the newborn is experiencing due to withdraw.

Topic: Bleeding During Pregnancy: Identifying Findings Requiring Immediate Follow-Up for a Client Who Has Placenta Previa

- A possible reason the mother may experience bleeding during her pregnancy is due to a spontaneous abortion occurring. She may experience cramps, fever, dilation, and rupture of membranes with this condition.
- An ectopic pregnancy can also cause bleeding during pregnancy. An ectopic pregnancy is not uncommon and can be seen in women with infertility. This is when the ovum placement is outside of the uterus. A rupture of the fallopian tube can cause the bleeding.
- Pain, spotting, hypotension, pallor, and a large amount of bleeding can be seen in an ectopic pregnancy eruption.

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

- The nurse should report abnormal findings in the newborn to the provider.
- Sunken fontanel in a newborn receiving phototherapy should be reported to the provider.
- The nurse should report birth injuries to the provider.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Indicating a Prenatal Complication

- Hyperemesis gravidum, which is prolonged vomiting and nausea during pregnancy, can cause intrauterine growth restriction for the fetus. Hyperemesis gravidum may be detected through fluid and electrolyte imbalances and weight loss.
- Lab testing in prenatal care are done to assess any potential issues that the healthcare team should be aware. Urinalysis, chemistry profile, CBC, and thyroid testing is done.
- Iron deficiency may occur during pregnancy. This is detected through symptoms such as fatigue and weakness as well as lab tests hematocrit and hemoglobin which would be low.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Assessing a Client Who Has Hyperemesis Gravidarum

- Hyperemesis gravidum is excessive nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.
- Excessive nutritional deficiencies, weight loss, electrolyte imbalances, and ketonuria may be symptoms of this condition.
- A family history of hyperemesis gravidum, diabetes, multifetal gestation, and GI disorders are risk factors for hyperemesis gravidum.

Topic: Client education and discharge teaching: Interpreting findings

- The nurse should educate the breastfeeding mother to wear a tight bra with no underwire and ensure complete emptying of the breasts when providing discharge instructions.
- The nurse should educate the nonlactating mother to apply cold compresses to suppress milk production.
- The nurse should educate a mother who had a cesarean section to avoid heavy lifting and strenuous activity upon discharge.

Main Category: Health promotion and maintenance

Topic: Prenatal Care: Immunizations During Pregnancy

- The hepatitis B vaccine, Influenza (inactivated) vaccine, rabies, and tetanus vaccines are available to the mother during pregnancy (Ricci et al., 2021).
- The mother should avoid live influenza vaccine, measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, and typhoid vaccine while pregnant (Ricci et al., 2021).
- Mothers should avoid live vaccines while pregnant.

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Reportable Findings for a Newborn

- The woman should report if she has an STI.
- The nurse should report birth injuries to the provider.
- The woman should report leaking amniotic fluid, bleeding, and changes in fetal activity (Ricci et al., 2021).

Topic: Contraception: Responding to an Adolescent Client Who Requests Birth Control

- The nurse should assess the client's need for birth control.
- The provider should offer/request to do a physical exam before prescribing birth control.
- The nurse should avoid shaming the client. The nurse should provide education on safe sex.

Topic: Contraception: Instructions for use of a diaphragm

- The diaphragm is inserted prior to sexual intercourse and spermicide should be used as indicated for sexual intercourse.
- The diaphragm should be fitted by the provider for the client.
- The diaphragm should be washed with each use.

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Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Planning Care for a Client Who Has a Third-Degree Perineal Laceration

- Enemas are indicated for use with a third-degree tear. Laxatives may also be used to avoid constipation.
- A third-degree laceration is a tear that reaches from the vagina to the anal sphincter muscle (Ricci et al., 2021).
- An icepack can reduce pain and inflammation following lacerations (Ricci et al., 2021).

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Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

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References:

Ricci, S. S., Kyle, T., & Carman, S. (2021). *Maternity and pediatric nursing* (4th ed.). Wolters Kluwer.