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 Sickle Cell Crisis • 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: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Infertility: Teaching About In Vitro Fertilization

- Infertility is the inability to conceive/sustain a viable pregnancy
- Age can affect fertility and is seen most in men over 50 and women over 35
- Genetic counseling can be recommended by the provider if the patient has a family history of birth defects

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Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Identification of Newborns

- Identification using two identifiers is applied to the newborn immediately after birth by the nurse
- Each time the newborn is given to the parents, identification band should be verified against parent's band
- All staff who assist in caring for the newborn are required to wear photo identification badges

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Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante/Intra/Postpartum and Newborn Care

Topic: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor: Identifying the Need for Reassessment

- Cervical dilation is the single most important indicator of the progress of labor
- Perform a temperature assessment every 4 hours and every 2 if membranes have ruptures
- In the 3rd stage of birth, blood pressure, pulse, and respirations should be monitored every 15 minutes

Topic: Prenatal Care: Immunizations During Pregnancy

- **A rubella titer is taken to determine immunity to rubella**
- **TDAP vaccines are given at 27-35 weeks**
- **Prenatal visits include tests for Hepatitis B, HIV, rubella, and RPR/VDRL**

Topic: Expected Physiological Changes During Pregnancy: Calculating the Expected Date of Birth

- **Negele's Rule is used to determine the birth date of a pregnant client**
- **Negele's Rule: Subtract 3 months from the first day of the last menstrual cycle, then add 7 days and one year**
- **Fundal height helps to approximate gestational age**

Topic: Baby-Friendly Care: Phases of Maternal Postpartum Adjustment

- **The taking in phase happens in the first 24-48 hours where the mother is excited and talkative**
- **In the letting go phase, the mother focuses on the family as a unit**
- **Co-Parent adaptation occurs through bonding with the newborn.**

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Infections: Client Teaching About Postpartum Rubella Immunization

- Rubella is contracted through children who have rashes/newborns born to client with rubella during pregnancy
- Rubella can cause fetal consequences
- Expected findings include joint/muscle pain, rash, and fever

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Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Instructions for Use of a Diaphragm

- A diaphragm is a dome shaped cup w/ a flexible rim made of silicone that fits over the cervix
- Diaphragm should be washed with mild soap and warm water after each use
- Advantages of the diaphragm is that it is easy to insert and gives clients more control over contraception

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Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Chemical and Other Dependencies/Substance Use Disorder

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

- Expected CNS findings include incessant crying, tremors, irritability, and increased deep tendon reflexes
- In heroin withdrawal, there will be low birth weight, baby will be small for gestational age, and there is an increased risk of SIDs
- Substance withdrawal in newborns occurs when parent uses drugs that have addictive properties during pregnancy.

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Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

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

- GI findings can include poor feeding, regurgitation, and excessive/uncoordinated sucking
- Other findings include nasal congestion, tachypnea, and sweating
- CNS findings include incessant crying, disturbed sleep pattern, and convulsions

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

- **Manifestations of hemorrhage require immediate follow up**
- **These manifestations are hypotension and tachycardia**
- **Two of the most important labs for placenta previa are hemoglobin and hematocrit**

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

- **Hyperemesis Gravidarum is excessive nausea and vomiting**
- **This presents a risk for intrauterine growth restriction and SGA if the condition persists**
- **Expected findings include decreased blood pressure, increased pulse rate, and poor skin turgor**

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Rh Factor Administration

- **If RH status is unknown, tests should be performed to determine status**
- **RH factor is done to indicate if the blood of two different people can mix**
- **RH should be given when the mother is about 26-28 weeks and if the baby is RH positive**

Subcategory: Take actions

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

- Long-term complications of neonatal substance withdrawal include feeding problems, CNS dysfunction, and microcephaly
- Respiratory distress syndrome occurs as a result of surfactant deficiency in the lungs
- Babies with fetal alcohol syndrome present with facial anomalies such as small eyes, flat midface, thin upper lip, and small teeth

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

- **Rapid treatment is important in the case of mother's who are having ectopic pregnancies**
- **Nursing care includes replacing fluids and maintaining the patient's electrolyte balance**
- **Labs can include WBC, clotting factor tests, HGB and HCT, and serum HCG.**

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

- **Sites of wound infections include cesarean incisions, episiotomies, and lacerations**
- **Increased temperature is a main manifestation for infections after birth**
- **Lab tests that the nurse can anticipate being ordered include RBC, WBC, and ESR**

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Misoprostol

- Misoprostol is classified as a uterine stimulant that is used to help control postpartum hemorrhage
- This medicine helps control hemorrhage by forcing the uterus to contract
- Nursing actions include assessing uterine tone and vaginal bleeding

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Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

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

- Adverse effects of epidural anesthesia include hypotension and respiratory depression
- Nursing actions include instructing the client about the method and coaching the client on when to bear down during birth
- Safety for the mother and fetus must be the first consideration of the nurse when planning pain management measures

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Subcategory: Medication Administration

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

- Phytonadione is administered to prevent hemorrhagic disorders
- Vitamin K is not produced in the gastrointestinal tract of the newborn until around day 7
- Vitamin K should be administered intramuscularly into the vastus lateralis

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Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

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

- The nonstress test is the most widely used technique for antepartum evaluation of fetal well-being
- The nonstress test is done during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy
- One major disadvantage if that there is a high rate of false nonreactive results

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

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

- It is important to determine QBL immediately after birth
- Assess for source of bleeding
- If patient is bleeding, firmly massage the uterine fundus

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Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

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

- Risk factors include being a preterm infant, if the baby is large or small for gestational age, and stress at birth
- Expected assessment findings include poor feeding, jitteriness/tremors, weak cry, and hypothermia
- Nurses should initiate early feedings within the first hour of life and continue to monitor glucose levels

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

- **Findings of increased intracranial pressure include dilated pupils, vomiting, bulging fontanels, and high-pitched crying**
- **Macrosomic children are at higher risk for birth trauma**
- **Types of skull related birth injuries include linear fractures and depressed fractures**

Topic: Medical Conditions: Recognizing Risk for Preterm Delivery

- **An expected finding for cervical insufficiency is an increase in pelvic pressure**
- **Physical findings for cervical insufficiency include pink-stained vaginal discharge/bleeding/possible gush of blood**
- **The nurse should be aware to monitor for abnormal findings and report them to the provider**

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

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

- Risk factors for jaundice include decreased liver function, maternal diabetes, and prematurity
- Expected physical findings include yellow tint to skin, sclera, and mucous membranes
- Nurse should set up phototherapy if it is prescribed

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

- **Preeclampsia is one of the clinical subsets of gestational hypertension**
- **Preeclampsia has been diagnosed when proteinuria occurs w/ growth hormone**
- **Severe preeclampsia consists of BP greater than 160/110, proteinuria greater than 3+, oliguria and cerebral/visual disturbances**

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Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- An amniotic fluid embolism occurs when there is a rupture in the amniotic sac/maternal uterine veins
- Meconium -stained amniotic fluid can cause devastating maternal damage because it can clog pulmonary veins easily
- Amniotic fluid embolisms can occur during labor, birth, or within 30 minutes following birth

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

- **Women who have already had children are at an increased risk for placenta previa**
- **Nurses should monitor the amount of bleeding that occurs**
- **Assess for fundal heigh and contractions**

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Subcategory: Medical Emergencies

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

- Shoulder dystocia is a form of birth trauma
- Macrosomic newborns are at risk for birth injuries
- To help deliver a macrosomic baby, prepare to apply suprapubic pressure to aid in deliver of anterior shoulder

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