

N432 Maternal-Newborn Care
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Natalie Zizumbo
Assessment Name: RN Maternal Newborn 2023
Semester: Fall 2024

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Client Rights

Topic: Infertility: Teaching about In Vitro Fertilization

- In vitro fertilization is one type of procedure that can help mothers become pregnant who are experiencing infertility.
- The mother's eggs are collected from the ovaries and fertilized in a laboratory. After fertilizing, the embryo is then placed into the uterus.
- There is an increased risk of multiple gestations, and the nurse should encourage the couple to express their feelings and consider all the options.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Medical conditions: Priority action for Implementing Seizure Precautions for a Client who has a Preeclampsia

- Magnesium sulfate is administered to prevent seizures from occurring.
- The nurse should monitor blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and deep tendon reflexes. She should also monitor LOC and any neurologic changes.
- Monitor for magnesium toxicity and stop infusion if this occurs. The nurse should administer calcium gluconate.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Subcategory: Ante-/Intra-/Postpartum and Newborn care

Topic: Baby-friendly care: Phases of Maternal postpartum adjustment

- The taking in phase happens in the first 24-48 hours and is when the mom is excited and talkative and relies on others for their needs.
- The taking hold phase is when the focus is on the baby and all the care that it needs. The mother wants to learn everything she can to care for the baby and wants acceptance from others.
- The letting go phase is when the focus is back on the family as a whole and the mother goes back to the role of her own self and intimate partner.

Subcategory: Lifestyle choices

Topic: Contraception: Instructions for use of a Diaphragm

- A diaphragm is a dome shaped cup that fits over the cervix,
- A spermicidal cream can be placed into the dome to increase effectiveness.
- It needs to be fitted by a provider and replaced every 2 years. The client should empty their bladder before insertion. It can be inserted up to 6 hours before intercourse and stay in place 6 hours after. It should be washed with mild soap and water after each use.

Main Category: Psychosocial Integrity

Subcategory: Chemical and Other dependencies/Substance use disorder

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

- Some symptoms include high pitch cry and irritability.
- The infant can also present with nasal flaring and tachypnea.
- Other symptoms include poor feeding, excessive sucking, increased muscle tone and convulsions.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse effects/Contraindications/Side effects/interactions

Topic: Pain Management: Identifying Adverse Effects of Epidural Analgesia

- Analgesics are administered into the epidural space to provide rapid pain relief.
- Adverse effects that can happen include decreased gastric emptying, nausea and vomiting.
- Other adverse effects include hypotension, bradycardia, elevated temperature, and respiratory depression.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Nursing care of Newborns: Selecting correct site for Phytonadione Administration

- Phytonadione is a vitamin K injection given to a newborn to prevent hemorrhagic disorders.
- It is administered intramuscularly into the vastus lateralis.
- Approximately 0.5 to 1 mg is administered.

Subcategory: Dosage calculations

Topic: Dosage calculation: Calculating dose of Metronidazole

- Metronidazole is an antibiotic that can be used to treat vaginal infections.
- It is given orally.
- The dosage should be calculated with the ordered dose and the available dose.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Laboratory values

Topic: Prenatal care: Providing teaching about the purpose of Indirect Coombs' Test

- Knowing whether the mother is Rh positive or negative is important to determine the risk for blood incompatibility.
- The indirect Coombs' test is a lab test used to identify mothers sensitized to Rh-positive blood.
- If the mother is Rh negative and not sensitized, they will need to repeat this test between 24-38 weeks.

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

Topic: Early Onset of Labor: Identifying Adverse Effects of Terbutaline

- Terbutaline is a beta-adrenergic agonist that is used to delay or stop contractions in preterm labor.
- This medication can cause tachycardia, palpitations, chest discomfort, and hypotension.
- It can also cause vomiting, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, tremors and anxiety.

Topic: Postpartum disorders: Priority nursing action for Excessive blood loss

- The nurse should firmly massage the uterine fundus to increase contractions.
- The nurse should also start IV fluids with normal saline or lactated ringers to replace fluid loss. The nurse should also start blood products if ordered.
- The nurse should start oxygen at 10-12L/min with nonrebreather mask and elevate the legs.

Subcategory: Potential for Complications from surgical procedure and health alterations

Topic: Postpartum physiological adaptations: Nursing actions for Vaginal bleeding following Cesarean birth

- The nurse should assess the fundus and massage it if it is boggy.
- The nurse should assess the amount of bleeding and weigh the pads.
- The nurse should assess the bleeding for color and smell.

Subcategory: System-specific Assessments

Topic: Medical conditions: Recognizing risk for preterm delivery

- There are many risk factors for preterm labor, including previous preterm birth, infections, smoking, AMA, uterine abnormalities, substance use, and multifetal pregnancy.
- Other conditions can cause preterm labor, such as hyperemesis gravidarum and gestational hypertension.
- If a mother is in preterm labor, the main focus is to stop the uterine contractions by going on modified bedrest, treating infections, and administering tocolytics.

Subcategory: Therapeutic procedures

Topic: Nursing care and discharge teaching: Education for Plastibell circumcision

- Plastibell is a device that is used to perform a circumcision. The device is placed between the foreskin and glans of the penis, and the foreskin is then tied off with a suture. This adds pressure to remove the excess foreskin.
- This device drops off the penis after 5-7 days leaving the excision clean and healed.
- With this type of circumcision, there is no need to apply petroleum to the wound.

Subcategory: Diagnostic tests

Topic: Assessment of fetal well-being: Reviewing results of nonstress test

- A nonstress test is used to evaluate fetal well being by monitoring FHR response to movement.
- The mother will push a button every time she feels fetal movement and it is marked on the FHR tracing.
- A reactive nonstress test is if the FHR increases at least 15/min for at least 15 seconds and it happens 2 or more times during a 20 minute period.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Hemodynamics

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

- It can occur when the amniotic sac ruptures and the fluid infiltrates into the circulation.
- The nurse should position the client on their side with the pelvis tilted 30 degrees.
- The nurse should insert an indwelling catheter and administer IV fluids.

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

- Placenta previa occurs when the placenta implants in the lower part of the uterus near or over the cervical opening.
- The nurse should assess fundal height and bleeding.
- The nurse should also never insert anything into the vagina and have the client on bed rest.

Subcategory: Medical emergencies

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

- The nurse should cover the membrane with a sterile dressing and plastic to prevent drying.
- The nurse should monitor the site for any CSF leakage.
- The nurse should assess for increased ICP and monitor for infection.

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

- The client should be placed in the McRoberts position which is lithotomy with legs flexed to chest.
- The nurse should apply suprapubic pressure.
- This occurs when the baby's shoulders become stuck during delivery and is an emergency.

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

- This is the premature separation of the placenta from the uterus.
- The client will have sudden, intense abdominal pain and boardlike abdomen.
- The client will also have dark red vaginal bleeding.

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Take Action

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

- Vaginal bleeding is always abnormal and should always be assessed and reported.
- During the third trimester, it could be due to placenta previa, abruptions, or vasa previa.
- The vaginal bleeding and fundus should be assessed. A vaginal exam should be avoided to prevent further bleeding.

Subcategory: Analyze cues

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

- Maternal substance use is any alcohol or drugs used during pregnancy.
- The newborn will have a high pitch cry, irritability and tremors.
- They could also experience nasal flaring, tachypnea, poor feeding, and convulsions.

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

- If the client is having painless bright red vaginal bleeding they need to seek help.
- The client should report any bleeding they may be experiencing and if their uterus is soft.
- Also they should report any decrease in urinary output.

Topic: Client Education and Discharge Teaching: Interpreting Findings

- Discharge teaching is an important aspect the nurse must perform to help the client fully recover.
- The teaching should be easy to understand and appropriate to the client's level of knowledge.
- The nurse should also assess the client's willingness to learn.

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

- **This is a condition of excessive nausea and vomiting.**
- The client could be showing signs of dehydration and weight loss.
- Other symptoms include excessive vomiting, tachycardia, hypotension, and poor skin turgor and dry mucous membranes.

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings Indicating a Prenatal Complication

- There are many prenatal complications that can occur in pregnancy.
- Some complications include hyperemesis gravidarum, gestational diabetes, and gestational hypertension.
- The nurse should be able to recognize the different signs and symptoms for these complications and be able to treat them effectively.



Individual Performance Profile

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL
TOTAL SCORE

71.7%

TIME SPENT

49:05

Individual Name: Natalie Zizumbo

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Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 12/4/2024 **# of Points:** 107

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 12/11/2024 **Time spent:** 02:04:26

[Review](#)

PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Level 2