

N432 Maternal Newborn
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

Student Name: Taylor Spelman
Assessment Name: Remediation
Semester: 3

Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Establishing Priorities

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Priority Finding

- Prioritize and recognize life threatening or immediately concerning conditions that demand urgent attention.
- Use the ABC framework when prioritizing. Airway, breathing, and circulation.
- Other priorities may include mental status changes and acute pain.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Accident/Error/Injury Prevention

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying a Client Who Requires Seizure Precautions

- History of seizures, hypertension, HELLP syndrome, and preeclampsia
- Assessing for signs of preeclampsia
- Monitor for potential seizure activity

Subcategory: Standard Precautions/Transmission-Based Precautions/Surgical Asepsis

Topic: Infection Control: Actions for a Newborn Who Has Herpes Simplex Virus

- Administer intravenous antiviral medication such as acyclovir
- Close monitoring is crucial for signs of shock, seizures, or other complications of HSV infection
- All infants with HSV should have imaging tests of the brain and an eye examination to assess for potential neurological or ocular involvement.

Main Category: Health Promotion and Maintenance

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

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Teaching a Parent About Gavage Feedings

- Gavage feeding provides essential nutrients and fluids when a child cannot eat or drink normally. It can be used to provide all of a child's nutritional needs or supplement oral intake.
- Observe the child during feeding for any signs of discomfort or distress.
- Keep the child upright during feeding to help prevent aspiration.

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Identifying Risk Factors for Postpartum Hemorrhage

- Uterine atony or history of uterine atony
- Prolonged labor, oxytocin-induced labor
- Ruptured uterus

Topic: Prenatal Care: Identifying Gestational Age Based on the Last Menstrual Period

- Identify the first day of the LMP: This is the date the woman's last menstrual period started.
- Calculate the number of weeks and days: Count the number of weeks and days from the LMP date to the current date.
- Gestational age is calculated from the LMP, while fetal age (also called conceptional age) is calculated from the estimated date of conception. Fetal age is typically about two weeks younger than gestational age.

Subcategory: Lifestyle Choices

Topic: Contraception: Contraindication for Use of Copper Intrauterine Device

- A copper IUD should not be used if a person is pregnant
- The presence of a current pelvic infection, including Pelvic Inflammatory Disease or a history of PID, is a contraindication.
- Cervical or uterine cancer

Topic: Contraception: Providing Education About the Vaginal Contraceptive Ring

- The ring releases estrogen and progestin, hormones that work together to prevent ovulation and thicken cervical mucus, which can act as a barrier to sperm.
- When used correctly, the vaginal ring is highly effective, with a failure rate of 9 out of 100 couples experiencing an accidental pregnancy over a year.
- Some women may experience side effects, such as irregular periods, spotting, nausea, headaches, dizziness, breast tenderness, or mood changes.

Subcategory: Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Topic: Prenatal Care: Rubella Titer

- Determines immunity to rubella.
- Protects the baby. Rubella infection during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester, can cause serious birth defects
- If a woman is not immune to rubella during pregnancy, she should be vaccinated postpartum to prevent future infections and protect future pregnancies.

Subcategory: Health Screening

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Teaching About Newborn Screening Tests

- A wide range of conditions, including metabolic disorders, genetic disorders, and hormonal imbalances.
- Early treatment can significantly improve the baby's health and prevent long-term complications.
- When conditions are detected and treated early, newborns have a much better chance of avoiding disabilities.

Main Category: Basic Care and Comfort

Subcategory: Elimination

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Evaluating Urinary Function

- Assess the client's ability to void. It may cause pain and difficulty in voiding during the first 24-48 hours
- Assess bladder elimination pattern. Excessive urine diuresis is normal within the first 2 to 3 days after birth.
- Frequent voiding of less than 150 mL of urine is indicative of urinary retention with overflow.

Subcategory: Nonpharmacological Comfort Interventions

Topic: Postpartum Physiological Adaptations: Planning Care for a Client Who Wants to Balance Yin and Yang

- Ensure you understand their specific needs and preferences
- Incorporate and promote both Yin and Yang strategies in a personalized way
- Learn and ask patient about their daily routine to be able to personalize care. Perform lifestyle assessment

Subcategory: Nutrition and Oral Hydration

Topic: Nutrition During Pregnancy: Indications for Referral to a Registered Dietician

- Excessive weight gain can lead to abnormal fetal growth and labor complications.
- Inability to gain weight could result in low birth weight of the newborn.
- Gestational diabetes

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medical Conditions: Finding That Indicates Effectiveness of Magnesium Sulfate

- Prevented seizures and regulated blood pressure
- Monitor and assess respiratory rate
- Magnesium sulfate can be used to treat life-threatening arrhythmias like torsade de pointes.

Topic: Prenatal Care: Immunizations for a Client Who Is at 30 Weeks of Gestation

- Tdap
- Influenza vaccine
- RSV vaccine but can be optional

Topic: Therapeutic Procedures to Assist with Labor and Delivery: Indication for Titrating Oxytocin

- Oxytocin can help assist labor induction and augmentation.
- Oxytocin can help with postpartum hemorrhage management
- Oxytocin can help with cervical ripening by softening and dilating the cervix

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Nursing Care During Stages of Labor: Planning Medication Administration for a Client in Active Labor

- Perform an assessment to understand the patient's preferences when considering medications to administer
- Fetal monitoring and uterine activity is important to assess before administering medication
- Assess the client's baseline by assessing their vital signs, LOC, and pain level

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: System-Specific Assessments

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

- Jitteriness/tremors
- Poor feedings
- Hypothermia

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Providing Teaching About Home Biliblanket Therapy

- Educate on the proper and appropriate light intensity and duration of the treatment
- Parents should monitor the baby's skin for any signs of irritation or changes in bilirubin levels, and report any concerns
- Parents should be instructed on safe practices, such as avoiding direct sunlight exposure during treatment and keeping the light source away from the baby's face.

Subcategory: Diagnostic Tests

Topic: Assessment of Fetal Well-Being: Preparing a Client for an Ultrasound at 10 Weeks of Gestation

- Explain the procedure and that it presents no known risk to self or fetus.\
- Advise the client to have a full bladder during the ultrasound.to lift and stabilize the uterus, displace the bowel, and act as an echolucent to better reflect sound waves to obtain a better image of the fetus.
- Assist the client into a supine position with a small pillow under their head and knees.

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

Topic: Fetal Assessment During Labor: Action to Take for Changes in FHR Following Epidural Placement

- Repositioning the mother
- Increasing Iv fluids
- If changes are more severe, administering oxygen therapy can be an action to take

Topic: Nursing Care of Newborns: Planning Care for a Newborn Following Circumcision

- Keep the area clean and dry
- Assess for bleeding and the first void
- Apply diapers loosely to prevent pressure on the circumcised area.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Alterations in Body Systems

Topic: Complications Related to the Labor Process: Indication of Uterine Rupture

- Client reports sensation of “ripping,” “tearing,” or sharp pain.
- Client reports abdominal pain, uterine tenderness.
- Abnormal fetal heart rate

Topic: Medical Conditions: Findings to Report to the Provider

- Report changes in lab values
- Report any severe changes in patient vital signs and mental status
- Report pertinent medical history

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Nursing Actions for a Newborn Who Has an Omphalocele

- Maintain fluid and electrolyte balance
- Prevent hypothermia
- Ensure respiratory stability

Main Category: Clinical Judgment

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Medical Conditions: Clinical Manifestations of Preeclampsia

- High blood pressure
- Protein in the urine
- Edema in hands and face

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Assessment and Management of Newborn Complications: Analyzing Cues

- Evaluating heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflexes, and color to assess the newborn's immediate adaptation to extrauterine life, typically done at 1 and 5 minutes after birth
- Using the Ballard Examination, which assesses physical maturity (skin, hair, etc.) and neuromuscular maturity (posture, reflexes) to estimate gestational age
- A general physical assessment including head, neck, chest, abdomen, extremities, and genitalia, checking for any obvious abnormalities or signs of distress

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identifying Findings that Should be Reported

- Reporting findings of any notifiable diseases
- Report findings of certain infections
- Report any conditions you may suspect

Topic: Medical Conditions: Interpreting Findings for a Client Who Has HELLP Syndrome

- Hemolysis resulting in anemia and jaundice
- Elevated liver enzymes resulting in elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) or aspartate transaminase (AST), epigastric pain, and nausea and vomiting
- Low platelets resulting in thrombocytopenia, abnormal bleeding and clotting time, bleeding gums, petechiae, and possibly disseminated intravascular coagulation.

Subcategory: Prioritize Hypotheses

Topic: Medical Conditions: Identify Complications Associated with Preeclampsia

- Seizures/eclampsia
- HELLP syndrome
- Stroke

Topic: Postpartum Disorders: Prioritizing Risks for a Client Following a Cesarean Birth

- Preventing hemorrhage by monitoring and assessing

- Prevent infection by carefully assessing the surgical incision for signs
- If spinal or epidural anesthesia was used, closely monitor the client for signs of respiratory depression, such as a decrease in respiratory rate.

Subcategory: Take Actions

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

- Notify the provider immediately
- Monitor for other symptoms like pain, cramping, and dizziness
- Monitor and assess for possible complications

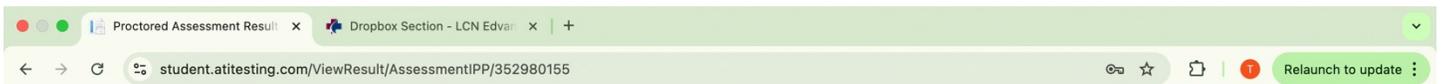
Topic: Medical Conditions: Interventions for Client Who Has Preeclampsia

- Manage blood pressure
- Ensure fetal well being
- Prevent seizures

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Medical Conditions: Evaluating Client with Preeclampsia

- Assess patient for hypertension
- Complete a throughout history and physical examination
- Monitor fetal well being



Proctored Assessment: RN Maternal Newborn 2023

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Individual Performance Profile

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Score Explanation

ADJUSTED INDIVIDUAL TOTAL SCORE

57.3%

TIME SPENT

01:09:50

Individual Name: Taylor Spelman

Student Number: 7835479

Institution: Lakeview CON

Program Type: BSN

Test Completed Date: 4/24/2025 # of Points: 101

Focused Review Progress

View missed topics and launch study materials below.

Last accessed: 5/6/2025 Time spent: 03:18:49

Review

PROFICIENCY LEVEL	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK	
Level 1	National 69.4%	Program 69.8%	National 11	Program 10

Individual Performance in the Major Content Areas							Show all topics to review <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	
Content Area	Topics to Review	Total #Points	MEAN		PERCENTILE RANK		Individual Score	
			National	Program	National	Program		
+ Management of Care	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div style="width: 50.0%; background-color: #0070c0; height: 10px;"></div> 50.0%	
+ Safety and Infection Control	2	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div style="width: 33.3%; background-color: #0070c0; height: 10px;"></div> 33.3%	
+ Health Promotion and Maintenance	7	12	67.3%	67.2%	9	9	<div style="width: 41.7%; background-color: #0070c0; height: 10px;"></div> 41.7%	

