Joey Runde

ATI Remediation- Maternal Newborn

1. Infection control: Initiating isolation precautions for a client who has a bacterial infection
    a. Use proper hand hygiene to reduce the transmission of the disease
    b. Wear mask
    c. Put the patient in a private room or room with other clients who have the same disease
2. Client education and discharge teaching: Teaching a new mother to bottle feed
    a. Formula feeding is started at about 2-4 hours of age
    b. The newborn is fed on demand, which is normally every 3 to 4 hours for bottle-fed newborns
    c. Monitor and document feedings per facility protocol
3. Nursing care and discharge teaching: Providing discharge teaching about newborn care
    a. Solids are not introduced until 6 months. If introduced to early, food allergies can develop
    b. For adequate growth and development, a newborn should receive 9 g per a day of protein from birth to 6 months of age
    c. At least 15% of calories must come from fat. The fat in breast milk is easier to digest than the fat in cow's milk
4. Prenatal Care: Managing nausea and vomiting during pregnancy
    a. Eat crackers or dry toast in the morning to relieve discomfort
    b. Instruct the client to avoid having an empty stomach and ingesting spicy, greasy, or gas-forming foods
    c. Encourage the client to drink fluids between meals
5. Therapeutic procedures to assist with labor and delivery: Indications for discontinuing oxytocin
    a. Contraction frequency more often than every 2 minutes
    b. Uterine resting tone greater than 20 mmHg between contractions
    c. No relaxation of uterus between contractions
6. Postpartum physiological adaptations: Client teaching for postpartum rubella immunization
    a. Subcutaneous injection during postpartum
    b. Protects the subsequent fetus from malformations
    c. The client should not get pregnant one month following immunization
7. Nursing care of newborns: Performing a heel stick
    a. Warm the newborn's heel first to increase circulation
    b. Cleanse the area with an appropriate antiseptic and allow for drying
    c. Apply pressure with dry gauze until bleeding stops, and cover with an adhesive bandage
8. Pain Management: Nursing actions to reduce pain
    a. Application of cold or heat
    b. Hydrotherapy increases the maternal endorphin levels

    c. Acupressure
9. Pain management: teaching about counterpressure
    a. Pressure is applied to the patient
    b. Use the heel of the hand of fist
    c. The pressure is applied to the client's sacral area to counteract the pain in the lower back
10. Medical Conditions: Reportable findings of magnesium sulfate
    a. Absence of patellar deep tendon reflexes
    b. Urine output less than 30 mL/hr
    c. Respirations less than 12/min
11. Contraception: Evaluating teaching about medroxyprogesterone
    a. Start of injections should be during the first 5 days of the menstrual cycle and every 11 to 13 weeks thereafter
    b. Keep follow-up appointments
    c. Maintain an adequate intake of calcium and engage in weight-bearing exercise to decrease the risk of osteoporosis
12. Prenatal care: Immunizations for a client who is 30 weeks of gestation
    a. Tetanus
    b. Diphtheria
    c. Pertussis
13. Assessment of fetal Well-being: Caring for a client following chorionic villus sampling
    a. Watch for spontaneous abortion
    b. Watch for a risk of fetal limb loss
    c. Watch closely for a rupture of membranes
14. Assessment of fetal Well-being: Reviewing results of non-stress test
    a. Asses for an intact fetal CNS during the third trimester
    b. Interpreted as reactive if the fetal heart rate accelerates at least 15/min for at least 15 minutes and occurs two or more times during a 20 min period
    c. A test that does not demonstrate at least two qualifying acceleration in a 20-min window, if this is so a further assessment is needed like CST or BPP
15. Newborn assessment: Laboratory findings to report
    a. Hemoglobin below 14 g/dL
    b. Platelets under 150,000 mm3
    c. Bilirubin above 6 mg/dL after 24 hours
16. Prenatal care: laboratory testing for a client who is 24 weeks of gestation
    a. Blood Type
    b. One-hour glucose tolerance test
    c. Rh factor
17. Newborns Assessment: Expected findings for Babinski Reflex
    a. Elicited by stroking the outer edge of the sole of the foot, moving up toward the toes
    b. Toes will fan upward and out
    c. Expected age is birth to one year

18. Assessment of fetal well-being: Education about abdominal ultrasound
    a. The ultrasound is non-invasive painless procedure
    b. The client should have a full bladder for procedure
    c. Last approximately 20 minutes that consists of high frequency sound waves that are used visualize internal organs and tissues by producing a three-dimensional image of the developing fetus and maternal structures
19. Nursing care and discharge teaching: Education of plastibell circumcision
    a. Use warm water when bathing
    b. Do not use soap until circumcision is healed
    c. Change newborns diaper at least every 4 hours
20. Postpartum physiological adaptations: Priority postpartum assessment for client following epidural analgesia
    a. Check the patient's blood pressure
    b. Assess the patients weight status and assist with ambulation
    c. Asses the patients pain level
21. Infections: Planning care for a client who has HIV
    a. Use of internal fetal monitors, vacuum extraction, and forceps during labor should be avoided due to the risk of fetal bleeding
    b. If the client is HIV positive and taking antiviral medications, they should be informed that they can transmit the infection to the neonate
    c. Procedures such as amniocentesis and episiotomy should be avoided due to the risk of maternal blood exposure
22. Postpartum disorders: Performing fundal massage for a client who has uterine atony
    a. Monitor fundal height, consistency, and location
    b. Perform fundal massage if indicated
    c. Monitor the lochia for quantity, color, and consistency
23. Assessment and management of newborn complications: Planning care for a newborn who has a Myelomeningocele
    a. Handle the newborn gently by positioning them prone to prevent trauma
    b. Assess the newborn for increased intracranial pressure
    c. Observe for leakage of cerebrospinal fluid
24. Infections: Potential complications for a client who is in labor and has gonorrhea
    a. Premature rupture of membranes
    b. Preterm birth
    c. Postpartum sepsis and endometritis