

Capital Area School of Practical Nursing
Nursing of Mother and Newborn
Fourth Quarter
Clinical Syllabus

Focus Topics: Utilize critical thinking in applying the nursing process when caring for a patient during Labor, Delivery and the Recovery period.

- A. Assess **phases** of **first stage** of labor(early or latent, active, transition)
 - 1. Dilatation
 - 2. Effacement
 - 3. Station
 - 4. Uterine contractions
 - 5. Fetal tracing pattern, considering external or internal monitoring, reassuring or non-reassuring and nursing actions taken
 - 6. Vital signs and significance
 - 7. Pain control mechanisms utilized
 - 8. Risk/complication factors

- B. Identify appropriate **Nursing Diagnoses** for the **labor** patient
 - 1. Deficient Knowledge
 - 2. Pain
 - 3. Fear
 - 4. Risk for infection
 - 5. Others

- C. Review common intrapartum medications
 - 1. oxytocin (Pitocin)
 - 2. dinoprostone (Cervidil/Prepidil)
 - 3. butorphanol (Stadol)/nalbuphine (Nubain)
 - 4. metoclopramide (Reglan)
 - 5. Penicillin
 - 6. Betamethasone
 - 7. sodium citrate (Bicitra)

- D. Review prenatal labs and any additional labor labs and significance
 - 1. Blood type and Rh
 - 2. Hb and Hct
 - 3. GGBS
 - 4. Rubella
 - 5. Hepatitis B
 - 6. HIV
 - 7. RPR

E. Delivery

1. Monitoring FHR tracing and vital signs during **second** and **third** stages of labor, including significance
2. Evaluate effectiveness of pushing and factors influencing analgesia, etc.
3. Episiotomy or laceration (**first, second, third, or fourth degree**)
4. Complications of delivery

F. Medications after delivery

1. oxytocin (Pitocin)
2. misoprostol (Cytotec)
3. methylergonovine (Methergine)
4. carboprost tromethamine (Hemabate)

G. Maternal Recovery

1. Assessment and significance
 - a. Uterine fundus
 - b. Lochia
 - c. Bladder
 - d. Bowel
 - e. Perineum (episiotomy or lateration), etc.
 - f. Vital signs
 - g. Pain
 - h. Bonding
 - i. Breastfeeding
2. Identify appropriate **Nursing Diagnoses** for the **Recovery** period
 - a. Pain
 - b. Urinary retention
 - c. Other

Focus Topics: Utilize critical thinking in applying the nursing process during the Postpartum period.

A. Assess maternal physiological changes for postpartum period. **Complete Postpartum Physical Assessment Form.**

1. Breasts
2. Uterus
3. Bladder
4. Bowels
5. Lochia (rubra, serosa, alba)
6. Perineum (episiotomy, laceration, etc.)
7. Abdominal incision (Cesarean birth)
8. Homans sign
9. Emotional/Bonding

B. Identify appropriate Nursing Diagnoses for the **Postpartum** patient

1. Deficient Knowledge
2. Pain
3. Risk for infection
4. Effective/Ineffective breastfeeding
5. Others

Focus Topics: Utilize critical thinking in applying the nursing process when caring for the antenatal patient.

A. Preterm labor

- a. Assessment
- b. Medications
 - i. nifedipine (Procardia, Adalat)
 - ii. Magnesium Sulfate
 - iii. terbutaline (Brethine)
 - iv. indomethacin (Indocin)
 - v. betamethasone (Celestone)
- c. Identify appropriate **Nursing Diagnoses**
- d. Laboratory tests

- B. Gestational Hypertension (Preeclampsia/Pregnancy Induced Hypertension/PIH)
 - a. Assessment
 - b. Medications
 - i. Magnesium Sulfate
 - ii. methyldopa (Aldomet)
 - iii. nifedipine (Procardia)
 - iv. labetalol (Transdate)
 - v. hydralazine (Apresoline)
 - c. Identify appropriate **Nursing Diagnoses**
 - d. Laboratory test

Focus Topics: Utilize critical thinking in applying the nursing process when caring for newborns.

- A. Identify components of initial assessment and care
 - 1. APGAR
 - a. Heart rate
 - b. Respiratory effort
 - c. Muscle tone
 - d. Reflex irritability
 - e. Color
 - 2. Medications
 - a. aquamephyton (Vitamin K)
 - b. erythromycin (Romycin) for eyes
 - c. Triple dye for cord
 - d. Hepatitis B vaccination
 - 3. Identify care of **newborn**
 - a. Airway
 - b. Thermoregulation
 - c. Identification
- B. Identify components of newborn assessment. **Complete Newborn Assessment Form.**
 - a. Vital sign/thermoregulation
 - b. Voids
 - c. Stools
 - d. Physical assessment
 - e. Reflexes
 - f. Cord care
 - g. Circumcision care

- C. Identify appropriate Nursing Diagnoses for the **Newborn**
 - a. Risk for impaired gas exchange
 - b. Risk for alteration in body temperature
 - c. Risk for infection
 - d. Others

- D. Review common **Newborn** medications
 - a. Sweet Ease
 - b. Hepatitis B vaccine

- E. Identify neonatal complications with treatment and nursing interventions.
 - a. Hyperbilirubinemia
 - b. Hypothermia
 - c. Hypoglycemia
 - d. Sepsis

General Guidelines for Mother-Baby/ Labor & Delivery Rotation

1. Wear street clothing (see mental health guidelines) or white clinical uniform. Wear or carry nursing shoes/socks. You will change into scrubs. **You must have your student identification badge and your Memorial Medical Center badge.**
2. Only wedding band for jewelry and watch. May need to keep watch in pocket when caring for newborns, depending on facility. **Fingernails MUST be short without nail polish per hospital policy.**
3. **EAT** before coming to clinical
4. Do not bring valuables (including your purse) to clinical unit
5. Notify appropriate instructor of absence as directed by clinical instructor
 - a. Memorial Medical Center Family Maternity Suites 217-788-3280
 - b. St. Johns Hospital The Birth Center 544-6464-30300
6. All other CASPN Student Handbook policies apply.

Textbook:

1. Leifer, G., INTRODUCTION TO MATERNITY & PEDIATRIC NURSING, Saunders, 7th edition, 2015.

Reference:

1. ATI, Maternal Newborn Nursing PN Edition 9.0, Assessment Technologies Institute, 2014.
2. ATI Nutrition for Nursing PN Edition, 5.0, Assessment Technologies Institute.

Revised October, 2016

