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**Maternal-Newborn:** In addition to completing the simulations, students should be prepared to discuss selected topics in the pre/post-conferences or pre/debriefings. Below are potential topics and questions.

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| **Patient Name** | **Topics** | **Sample Questions** |

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| * Clara Guidry | 1. Postpartum hemorrhage 2. Role of a Lactation Consultant | 1. What vital signs should the nurse anticipate in a client during early hemorrhage? How may these vital signs appear if hemorrhage continues to progress? 2. How should the nurse massage the fundus of a postpartum client? 3. What are the pros and cons of inserting a urinary catheter in a client in the postpartum period? 4. What is the role of lactation consultant? What strategies may be used to promote and enhance a mother’s ability to breastfeed? |
| * Stephanie Gold | 1. HELLP syndrome 2. Care of the client during a seizure | 1. What physiological changes are associated with HELLP syndrome? 2. What is included with seizure precautions? What nursing care is indicated during a seizure? 3. What is the role of the nurse when assessing fetal well-being using fetal monitoring? What tracings indicate fetal distress? What tracings/findings are considered reassuring? 4. Discuss the role of betamethasone in the care of clients who are pregnant. |
| * Renee Workman | 1. Preeclampsia 2. SBAR | 1. What are unique aspects of care associated with prenatal and intranatal care with clients following in-vitro fertilization? 2. Describe the pathophysiology and the assessment of clients in preeclampsia. 3. Write an SBAR to call a healthcare provider about a change in status during the care of Renee Workman. 4. What medications are used to manage preeclampsia? How do they work and what side effects are known to these medications? Of what nursing implications should nurses be aware related to this medication? |
| * Jenny Smith | 1. Miscarriage 2. Loss | 1. How can the nurse provide support to a woman experiencing a miscarriage and subsequent management? 2. How can the nurse assist young families to cope with the loss associated with miscarriage? How can the nurse assist the parents to help siblings to cope? 3. What is the care of a client following a dilation and curettage? 4. How can the nurse estimate the blood loss during a miscarriage or other vaginal bleeding? |
| * Aminiah Hussain | 1. Induction of labor 2. Spirituality 3. Cultural implications for care | 1. What nursing care may be associated with Muslim families during childbearing? 2. How can a nurse assess and maintain privacy for clients during the intranatal period? 3. How does a nurse assess women’s ability to progress in the labor process? What signs and symptoms are critical to assess during labor? 4. What methods may be used to induce labor in women who fail to progress? |
| * Jennifer Humes | 1. Abruptio placenta | 1. Compare and contrast abruptio placenta and placenta previa. Compare both to placenta accreta. 2. Develop 3-4 statements the nurse may use to provide comfort to a woman and family experiencing a complication during childbirth. 3. Describe the need and use for RhoGam. What are the complications if this is not administered when indicated? 4. Describe the restrictions associated with bedrest and pelvic rest for clients who are pregnant. |
| * Kesha Jackson | 1. Preterm labor 2. Homelessness 3. Social determinants 4. Pregnancy among adolescents | 1. Describe the unique developmental needs for clients who are adolescents who are pregnant. 2. What resources exist in your community for clients who are homeless? Are they available to women who are pregnant? Are they available to adolescents? 3. What social determinants should be considered for teens who are pregnant and experience pregnancy complications? 4. What methods are used to slow or stop preterm labor? |
| * Carly Madison | 1. Augmenting labor 2. Prepared childbirth | 1. What is included in Lamaze Childbirth Education? What other methods of prepared childbirth are available to women and families? 2. What is meant by Category 1 fetal heart tones? 3. How can a nurse assess and support a client’s/family’s birth plan? 4. What methods are used to augment labor? |
| * Jenny Theriot | 1. Premature rupture of membranes | 1. What health risks exist for the mother and baby in the event of premature rupture of membranes? 2. Describe the implementation of Leopold’s maneuvers. 3. Describe the indications for and significance of using Nitrazine paper to test vaginal fluids in a woman who is pregnant. 4. What collaborative interventions are indicated for a woman experiencing premature rupture of membranes? |
| * Maria Sanchez | 1. Trouble breastfeeding 2. Family dynamics 3. Cultural implications for care | 1. How can the nurse meet the needs of a client and family when cultural practices and healthcare recommendations differ? 2. What methods are used to foster breastfeeding in the early postpartum period? 3. What insurance and agency resources are available for breastfeeding women in your community? 4. Describe the healthcare and health practices as they are presented in this case. Discuss the potential origins of these practices and how a nurse who is not of the LatinX culture learn about them. |
| * Susie Smith | 1. Contraction stress test | 1. Contraction stress tests (CST) are used less often in practice than previously. Why is this true? 2. How can a nurse provide comfort to a woman who is pregnant and experienced a previous loss of pregnancy? 3. What is used to provide the “stress” in contraction stress tests? 4. How are the tocodynamoneter and transducer placed during a CST? |
| * Sarah Lane | 1. Non-stress test | 1. How does a non-stress test (NST) differ from a CST? 2. What are the indications for an NST? 3. What are the health concerns for an infant born post-term? How does a post-dates status impact the labor and delivery process? 4. What are methods to assess and stimulate fetal movement? |
| * Cindy Mason | 1. Normal labor and delivery 2. Birth plan 3. Prepared childbirth 4. Newborn assessment | 1. What is included in Lamaze Childbirth Education? What other methods of prepared childbirth are available to women and families? 2. What fetal heart tones would require immediate action by the nurse and/or healthcare provider? 3. How can a nurse assess and support a client’s birth plan? 4. Describe the methods to conduct a comprehensive and safe newborn assessment. 5. What role does the postpartum nurse play in educating clients about contraception? |
| * Renee Wilson | 1. Labor and delivery 2. Failure to progress 3. C-section 4. Change in birth plan 5. Newborn care | 1. How can the nurse support the client and family when there is a change in the birth plan? 2. What interventions are conducted with a newborn to ensure safety and acclimation to the extrauterine environment? 3. Compare and contrast the nursing care of a client following a vaginal and a c-section delivery. 4. What time parameters exist as recommendations when a client in labor fails to progress? |
| * Chiang (Jessica) Wu | 1. Placenta previa 2. Smoking during pregnancy | 1. Compare and contrast abruptio placenta and placenta previa. Compare both to placenta accreta. 2. What are the health risks for mother and baby associated with smoking cigarettes before, during, and after pregnancy and delivery? 3. What risks are associated with multiple c-sections? 4. What birth options are open to clients when the fetus is in the breech presentation? |
| * Miranda Johnson | 1. Epidural catheter 2. Nursing negligence 3. Obesity during pregnancy | 1. How can a nurse ensure that they are able to eat meals yet also delegate actions to other nurses in a safe manner? 2. What nursing interventions are indicated with a client with an epidural catheter? 3. How does maternal obesity impact the pregnancy, labor, and delivery processes? 4. What are the immediate and long-term complications associated with perinatal anoxia? 5. How can the nurse support labor coaches during the birth process? How can the nurse respond if a coach is not available for the client? |