

LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE
HEALTH SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
NURSING PROGRAM

Spring 2006

I. COURSE: Nursing 710A - Maternity Nursing and Reproductive Health

UNIT I: Nursing Care of Mother and Newborn

UNIT II: Nursing Care During Pregnancy

UNIT III: Nursing Care During Birth

UNIT IV: Nursing Care for Reproductive Health

II. COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Nursing care related to the reproductive system and the childbearing family. Core concepts include health concerns related to the reproductive system across the life for both men and women including expected physiological adaptation during antepartal, intrapartal, postpartal and neonatal periods. Content includes health promotion, health screening and interventions for selected benign and malignant conditions, as well as family planning, domestic violence and sexual abuse. Nursing care related to intravenous fluid therapy is introduced.

III. UNITS: 4.5 = 2.5 Theory
2.0 Clinical

Theory-Monday Course 185- 08:30-09:20
Monday Theory 09:30-12:20 pm
Thursday Theory 8:30 – 11:20 am
Clinical - TBA - 12 hrs

IV. PREREQUISITES/ENROLLMENT:

Nursing 709A & B

Review of Anatomy and Physiology of Reproductive System Students who have enrolled in this class, but do not plan to complete the class, are responsible to drop the class.

V. OVERVIEW:

The focus of this course is on strengthening lines of defense (promotion of wellness) and lines of resistance (maintenance of wellness) in women with emphasis on the childbearing woman and her family. Stressors and responses to the physiologic, psychological, sociocultural, developmental and spiritual variables will be presented. Through use of the nursing process the learner will assess for stressors, determine appropriate nursing diagnoses, plan, implement and evaluate care for the healthy childbearing family and for adults with selected reproductive conditions. Standards of care for clients receiving intravenous fluids, analgesia, anesthesia, and antibiotics will be presented.

VI. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

- A. Examine legal ethical issues unique to the maternal child and reproductive health care setting.
- B. Utilize Gordon's Functional Health patterns to assess, identify nursing diagnosis, plan, implement and evaluate nursing preventions for health childbearing family.
- C. Utilize Gordon's Functional Health patterns to assess, identify nursing diagnosis, plan, implement nursing care for selected high risk conditions in the childbearing family.
- D. Identify needs of various types of family units.
- E. Formulate and evaluate maternal/ child responses to nursing interventions.
- F. Integrate sociocultural aspects of care with the nursing process to achieve quality health care in the maternal/child setting.
- G. Formulate, organize, prioritize and evaluate an age appropriate plan of nursing care based upon Neuman's and Gordon's Functional Health Patterns and the Nursing process for families in acute, chronic and home/community based settings.
- H. Assess, identify nursing diagnosis, plan, implement and evaluate clients receiving IV fluids, analgesia, anesthesia and antibiotics.

VII. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. Lecture and discussions.
- B. Video and CAI.
- C. Demonstration and clinical practice.
- D. Peer teaching project.

VIII. COURSE ACTIVITIES:

A. **Reading Resources**

It is strongly recommended that the student read content to be discussed in theory class prior to the lecture. Consult the lecture schedule to determine what will be covered.

Required (new to course)

1. Ladewig, London & Davidson, Contemporary Maternal Newborn Nursing Care Sixth Edition Sixth Edition Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006
2. Ladewig, London & Davidson, Contemporary Maternal Newborn Nursing Care: Workbook, Sixth Edition, or workbook online, 2006

Required

3. Carpenito, L.J. Nursing Diagnosis: Applications to Clinical Practice, 10th Edition
4. Lewis, Heit Kemper, Dirsen, Medical-Surgical Nursing, Mosby, 6th Edition
5. Pickar, Gloria; Dosage Calculations, 7th Edition
6. Deglin, Davis's Drug Handbook, Current Edition
7. Lilley, Harrington and Snider, Pharmacology and the Nursing Process, Mosby, 2004, Fourth Edition
8. Potter and Perry, Fundamentals of Nursing, Current Edition
9. Smith, Clinical Nursing Skills 6th, Edition 2004
10. Taber's Medical Dictionary, Current Edition

Recommended:

1. Hagon, Blazebrook, Maternal-Newborn Nursing

B. Video Resources

Few videos will be shown in class. Most videos may be viewed independently.

Required Videos:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Maternal Changes and Prenatal Care | MAT-1 |
| 2. | The LDR | MAT-2 |
| 3. | Labor & Delivery Augmentation | MAT-3 |
| 4. | Caesarean Section | MAT-4 |
| 5. | Fetal Monitoring | MAT-5 |
| 6. | Newborn Assessment I | MAT-6 |
| 7. | Newborn Assessment II | MAT-7 |
| 8. | Baby Basics | MAT-8 |
| 9. | Ineffective Breastfeeding | MAT-9 |
| 10. | Post Partum | MAT-10 &11 |
| 11. | Postpartum Recovery | MAT-12 |

Recommended Videos:

- | | | |
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| 1. | Miracle of Life | MAT-13 |
| 2. | The Doppler Ultrasound Stethoscope | MAT-14 |
| 3. | Critical Care | MAT-15 |
| 4. | Gestational Diabetes | MAT-17 |
| 5. | Preeclampsia | MAT-18 |
| 6. | Understanding Preterm Labor | MAT-19 |
| 7. | Your Healthy Baby | MAT-20 |
| 8. | Outpatient Tubal Ligation Reversal | MAT-22 |
| 9. | Differentiating Neonatal Distress Syndrome | MAT-23-24 |
| 10. | Management of the Premature Neonate | MAT-25-26-27 |
| 10. | NCLEX Review | MAT-22-27 |

D. Written and Oral Assignments

1. Prep sheet for each client (see appendix for guidelines and master)
2. Three nursing care plans for post-partum client (see appendix for guidelines and master)
3. Peer Teaching Project

Clinical Evaluation

The following clinical activities are recommended to meet the objectives of this course.

1. Assist with history taking, physical assessment, and teaching in the antepartum clinical area.
2. Observe and assist antepartum testing including non-stress test.
3. Assist with care of the labor client and family from admission through discharge or transfer.
4. Observe and assist in the nursing care of the client and family having vaginal or Caesarean births.
5. Assist with immediate care and assessments of newborn, including APGAR and identification.
6. Teach postpartum self-care and newborn care to assigned clients.
7. Provide care for healthy newborn in overhead warmer, and open crib including:
 - a. routine assessments
 - b. bathing
 - c. feeding
 - d. holding & carrying
 - e. bundling & positioning
8. Observe and assist with care of an infant receiving phototherapy treatment
9. Perform procedures for newborn:
 - a. weighing & measuring
 - b. vital signs, physical assessment
 - c. eye prophylaxis and injections
 - e. gestational age assessment
10. Observe newborn circumcision & heelstick procedure.
11. Provide care for postpartum women (2 per clinical day) experiencing vaginal and Caesarean births from delivery through discharge.
12. Provide care for clients (2 per clinical day) experiencing gynecological condition or antenatal.
13. Monitor IV therapy and administer IVPB medications.
14. Seek additional experiences as available such as catheterization, injection, dressing change, I.V. piggyback, Heparin flush, adding new I.V. bottle or changing I.V. tubing.

IX. EVALUATION:

A. Test Grades =

Antepartum/ Birth Test	75
Newborn/Postpartum Test	75
Comprehensive Final (includes reproductive health)	125
Peer Teaching	10
Reproductive Health (Etudes)	<u>15</u>
	300

B. Pharmacology/Dosage Calculations

There will be a total of 3 pharmacology/dosage tests. Failure to pass pharmacology/dosage calculations will result in clinical failure. See lecture schedule for dates of these tests. Students must achieve 80% on each of the 3 tests to successfully pass this course.

C. Clinical Outcomes

Progress will be monitored daily and evaluated at the completion of the course. See Clinical Evaluation Form for more information.

At the completion of this course the student will be able to:

Provider of Care:

1. Demonstrate holistic assessment of childbearing family including the woman, the newborn, and the parent-infant interaction
2. Recognize and report deviations from normal.
3. Demonstrate assessment of I.V. therapy.

Planning:

4. Demonstrate evidence of research of client and therapeutic regimen prior to beginning clinical assessment.
5. Identify at least two nursing diagnoses per client per day.
6. Identify appropriate outcome criteria for identified diagnoses.
7. Plan appropriate interventions for identified diagnoses.

Implementation:

8. Implement plan of care
9. Demonstrate competence in clinical objectives from previous courses with minimal assistance.
10. Demonstrate transfer of theoretical knowledge to the clinical practice.
11. Demonstrate Universal Precautions at all times.
12. Administer all medications using the six rights.
13. State therapeutic effect, side effects, and nursing implications for all medications given.
14. Demonstrate beginning skills in I.V. therapy.
15. Provide a safe environment for client/family.
16. Demonstrate sterile technique.
17. Demonstrate continual progress in mastering new skills.
18. Incorporate therapeutic communication techniques.
19. Explain procedures and activities to clients prior to performing tasks.
20. Teach appropriate client self-care/infant care.
21. Identify opportunities to individualize parent teaching and enhance each parent's abilities and confidence while providing infant care.
22. Incorporate knowledge of newborn nutrition and normal growth pattern into parent education and infant assessment.

Evaluation:

23. Evaluate plan of care.
24. Notify physician or nurse in charge of significant change in client condition.
25. Document all assessments, interventions, and evaluations accurately using agency policy.

Manager of Care:

26. Organize nursing care based on priorities.
27. Complete assignment within allotted time.
28. Use effective communication to resolve issues and problems.
29. Increase assignments to 2 clients and their infants.
30. Notify appropriate person and give a full report before leaving the unit at any time.
31. Work cooperatively with members of the health care team to plan and implement care.

Member of Profession of Nursing:

32. Maintain professional appearance and behavior as stated in the Student Handbook.
33. Maintain client's rights as stated in the Nursing Code of Ethics.
34. Arrives in Clinical area before assignment begins.
35. Immediately notify instructor and nurse in charge if error is made
36. Notify instructor or clinical unit of absence or tardy prior to the beginning of assignment.
37. Self-evaluate and seek remediation.
38. Accept constructive criticism.
39. Acts as client advocate.
38. Arrange with instructor to demonstrate:
 - a. postpartum assessment
 - b. newborn assessment
 - c. gestational age assessment
 - d. non-stress test
 - e. newborn medications
 - f. teaching postpartum self-care
 - g. teaching newborn care
 - h. IVPB
 - i. IM intramuscular injection urinary
 - j. catheterization

X. SPECIFIC COURSE OBJECTIVES

ORIENTATION TO MATERNITY NURSING

Reading: Ladewig, London & Davidson, Contemporary Maternal Newborn Nursing Care Sixth Edition Sixth Edition Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006

Overview of Maternity Nursing – Chapter 1

1. Compare the roles available to the maternal-newborn nurse.
2. Delineate the significant legal and ethical issues that influence the practice of maternal-newborn nursing.
3. Discuss the application of the nursing process using Nueman and Gordon's Functional Health patterns as the models for nursing care in maternal/child setting.
4. Discuss elements of consent and factors that influence the ability to consent.

Culture and the Childbearing Family- Chapter2

1. Distinguish different types of families and variables that can affect the family unit.
2. Discuss the components of a family assessment.
3. Discuss the intra, inter and extra personal stressors and variables that effect childrearing and childbearing.
4. Describe the role of nursing related to alternative and complementary therapies.

Reproductive Anatomy and Physiology – Chapter 3

1. Identify the components of fertility.
2. Correlate the hormonal, ovarian, and endometrial cycles of menstruation.
3. Discuss the actions of the hormones that affect reproductive functioning.
4. Demonstrate clients teaching for couples experiencing infertility.
5. Discuss the intra, inter and extra personal stressors and variables that effect couples experiencing infertility.

Conception and Fetal Development – Chapter 4

1. Describe the process of fertilization.
2. Identify the differing process by which fraternal (dizygotic) and identical (monozygotic) twins are formed.
3. Identify the timeline of the stages of development from fertilization to birth.
4. Describe the development and structure of the placenta, membranes, amniotic fluid, vernix caseosa, and the umbilical cord.
5. Understand the concept of fetal circulation.
6. Describe effective client teaching by identifying key facts that parents want to know about fetal development.
7. Identify the vulnerable period during which psychological/physiological stressors can effect fetal organ development, and list common teratogens.

Preparation for Parenthood - Chapter 8

1. Discuss the basic goals of childbirth education.
2. Compare methods of childbirth preparation.
3. Describe the effects of intra, inter and extrapersonal stressors on the clients lines of defense and variables that can influence a woman's preparation for labor.
4. Describe the psychological/developmental adjustments of the immediate and extended family.

Physical and Psychological Changes of Pregnancy – Chapter 9

1. Identify the key anatomic and physiologic changes that occur during pregnancy.
2. Summarize primary, secondary and tertiary nursing intervention strategies for women experiencing the physiological and psychological changes of pregnancy.
3. Compare subjective (presumptive), objective (probable), and diagnostic (positive) changes of pregnancy.
4. Identify the hormones that are assessed in pregnancy tests and when various tests are valid.
5. Summarize sociocultural variables that may influence a client/ family response to pregnancy.
6. Discuss the importance of integrating cultural values into prenatal care.

PREGNANCY

Antepartal Nursing Assessment - Chapter 10

1. Summarize the essential components of a prenatal history. (Both mother & father)
2. Identify the effect of developmental stressors (i.e. age, level of cognition) on prenatal care.
3. Identify assessments and outcome criteria for the first prenatal visit.
4. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary interventions for women and families during pregnancy.
5. Identify assessments and interventions of subsequent prenatal visits.
6. Identify expected outcomes of prenatal care.

7. Identify the danger signs of pregnancy and possible causes

The Expectant Family: Needs and Care – Chapter 11

1. Formulate a Nursing Care Plan using the Neuman Model and the Nursing Process for clients and families with an uncomplicated pregnancy.
2. Identify the effects of Intra, Inter and extrapersonal stressors on client's normal lines of defense and variables in relation to:
 - a. the common causes of discomfort in pregnancy and measures that can be taken to alleviate the discomforts.
 - b. expectant couples with questions regarding sexual activity.
3. Discuss the impact that culture/spiritual/developmental factors may have in the provision of prenatal care.
4. Discuss primary, secondary and tertiary self care measures taught in the antepartal setting.
5. Describe psychosocial variables that have contributed to the increased incidence of pregnancy in women over age 35.
6. Discuss some of the psychological/sociocultural/developmental stressors felt by older expectant couples.
7. Identify the desired outcomes for older expectant couples.

Adolescent Pregnancy- Chapter 12

1. Summarize the physical, psychological, and sociocultural stressors on the client's normal lines of defense and variables faced by a pregnant adolescent
2. Discuss the psychological/developmental/sociocultural impact of pregnancy on the adolescent father.
3. Identify various parental reactions to adolescent pregnancy.
4. Identify the desired outcomes for adolescent pregnancies.

Maternal Nutrition - Chapter 13

1. Summarize the effects of intra, inter and extrapersonal stressors on clients normal lines of defense and variables in relation the nutritional requirements of pregnancy. (i.e. vegans, vegetarians)
2. Describe factors that can affect nutritional intake and status.
3. Identify women at nutritional risk during pregnancy. (pica, vegans, adolescence)
4. Be able to provide primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for:
 - a. the client needing nutritional counseling during pregnancy, postpartum and during lactation.
 - b. the expectant vegan client.

Pregnancy at Risk - Pre-existing Problems: Chapter 14

1. Describe the effects of various heart disorders on pregnancy, including their implications for nursing care and management.
2. Identify the impact and causes of anemia on pregnancy.
3. Demonstrate effective client teaching for mothers taking iron and primary secondary and tertiary interventions for mothers experiencing common side effects of iron.
4. Identify the impact of alcohol and illicit drugs on the childbearing woman and her fetus.
5. Discuss diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, include:
 - a. Pathology
 - b. Diagnostic tests
 - c. Implications for nursing care
 - d. Intra, inter and extrapersonal stressors that may affect outcomes during prenatal and postpartum care.
6. Formulate a Nursing Care Plan using the Neuman Model and the Nursing Process for clients with gestational diabetes.
7. Discuss the medical and nursing management of the pregnant client with HIV. Identify desired outcomes.

Pregnancy at Risk - Gestational Onset: Chapter 15

1. Differentiate the etiology, medical therapy, and nursing interventions for the various bleeding problems associated with pregnancy.
 - a. spontaneous abortion
 - b. ectopic pregnancy
 - c. incompetent cervix
 - d. molar pregnancy
 - e. placenta previa
 - f. abruption placenta
2. Compare the nursing care needs of a woman experiencing:
 - a. premature ROM
 - b. preterm labor
3. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for a client diagnosed with pregnancy induced hypertension.
4. Compare symptoms and nursing management of mild vs. severe preeclampsia.
5. Identify blood types of mothers and infants that are at increased risk for ABO incompatibility and Rh sensitization.
6. Identify the risks associated with surgery/trauma or physical effuse battery on pregnancy.
7. Demonstrate effective client teaching for mothers who are Rh- and require Rhogam.

8. Demonstrate effective teaching of primary, secondary and tertiary client education for a client experiencing morning sickness.

Assessment of Fetal Well-Being - Chapter 16

1. Identify rationale for an ultrasound.
2. Discuss current prenatal tests such as:
 - a. biophysical profile (BPP)
 - b. nonstress test (NST)
 - c. fetal acoustic stimulation (FAST)
 - d. Doppler blood flow studies.
 - e. contraction stress test
3. Identify pertinent information to be discussed with the woman regarding her assessment of fetal activity and methods of recording fetal activity.
4. Discuss the use of amniocentesis as a diagnostic tool, including the tests that can be done on amniotic fluid, and pre- and post-procedure nursing care.

BIRTH

Processes and Stage of Labor and Birth - Chapter 17

1. Examine the four critical factors that influence labor
2. Describe the physiology of labor.
3. Differentiate between false and true labor.
4. Formulate a Nursing Care Plan using the Neuman Model and the Nursing Process for clients during the four stages of labor.
5. Discuss fetal cardinal movements.
6. Demonstrate effective primary, secondary and tertiary client teaching for:
 - a. client needing labor precautions.
 - b. post date client.
 - c. assisting the client to differentiate between true and false labor.
7. Identify nursing interventions/ management related to each stage/phase of labor.

Intrapartal Nursing Assessment - Chapter 18

1. Discuss intrapartal assessment of maternal physical, psychological, and psychosocial/cultural stressors.
2. Discuss how nursing assessment can be utilized to evaluate progress throughout the stages of labor.
3. Describe the procedure for performing Leopold's maneuvers and information that can be obtained.

4. Differentiate between baseline and periodic changes in fetal monitoring, and describe the appearance and significance of each.
5. Identify nonreassuring fetal heart rate patterns and primary, secondary and tertiary nursing interventions that should be carried out in the management of fetal distress.
6. State the indications for fetal blood sampling, and normal pH values.
7. Identify psychological stressors and client education when using electronic fetal monitoring.

The Family in Childbirth: Needs & Care - Chapter 19

1. Use Neuman and Gordon's Health Assessment as a guideline to identify data and prioritize nursing care needs of the client admitted to birthing area.
2. Discuss nursing interventions to meet the psychological and physiologic needs of the woman during each stage of labor.
3. Prioritize the immediate needs assessments and nursing interventions of the newborn following birth.
4. Describe nursing management of a precipitous birth.

Maternal Analgesia and Anesthesia - Chapter 20

1. Identify fetal and maternal conditions necessary prior to administration of drugs to promote pain relief.
2. List the major complications of general anesthesia.
3. Discuss non-pharmacological nursing interventions which promote comfort during labor.
4. Compare major types of regional analgesia and anesthesia. Describe advantages, disadvantages, and nursing implications of:
 - a. local
 - b. regional
 - c. general
 - d. systemic
5. Demonstrate effective primary client teaching for the client who is seeking more information regarding the advantages and disadvantages of IV vs. regional pain relief.
6. Discuss the role of the nurse as a patient advocate during labor.

Childbirth at Risk - Chapter 21

1. Use Neuman and Gordon's Health Assessment as a guideline to identify data and prioritize nursing care needs of the client who is at risk for complications during labor and birth.
2. Discuss dysfunctional labor and nursing interventions/ management related to each labor pattern.

3. Describe the psychological stressors associated with post term pregnancy on the childbearing family.
4. Identify stressors, management, and anticipatory education of the pregnant woman at risk for uterine rupture.
5. Discuss the nursing interventions (3) that are indicated in the event of fetal distress.
6. Discuss nurse's role in assisting the family experiencing fetal demise.
7. Compare and differentiate nursing assessment & management related to abruptio placentae.

8. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for a client diagnosed with and placenta previa.
9. Discuss the identification, management, and nursing care of women with:
 - a. amniotic fluid embolus
 - b. hydramnios
 - c. oligohydramnios
10. Identify outcome criteria for the third and fourth stage of labor.

Birth Related Procedures - Chapter 22

1. Discuss appropriate nursing action during amniotomy.
2. Briefly discuss the use of prostaglandin E vaginal suppositories for women with intrauterine fetal death and contraindications.
3. Compare methods for inducing labor, explaining:
 - a. advantages
 - b. disadvantages
 - c. related nursing management
4. Describe the types of episiotomies performed, the rationale for each, and secondary nursing interventions that help to promote client comfort and recovery.
5. Discuss the use of vacuum extraction, including:
 - a. indications
 - b. procedure
 - c. complications
 - d. related nursing interventions
6. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for a client experiencing a cesarean birth.

THE NEWBORN

Physiologic Responses of the Newborn to Birth - Chapter 23

1. Identify the respiratory and cardiovascular changes that occur during the transition to extrauterine life.
2. Describe how various physiologic stressors affect the newborn's blood values.
3. Correlate the major mechanisms of heat loss in the newborn to the process the newborn uses to produce heat.
4. Explain the steps involved in conjugation and excretion of bilirubin in the newborn.
5. Describe physiological stressors that can predispose the newborn to jaundice.
6. Identify newborns at risk of developing jaundice.

7. Describe the functional abilities of the newborn's gastrointestinal tract and liver.
8. Identify three reasons why the newborn's kidneys have difficulty in maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance.
9. List the immunologic responses available to the newborn according to gestational age.
10. Explain the physiologic and behavioral responses of newborns during the periods of reactivity.
11. Describe the normal sensory/perceptual abilities and behavioral states seen in the newborn period.

Nursing Assessment of the Newborn - Chapter 24

1. Identify the components of a complete newborn assessment and the significance of normal variations and abnormal findings.
2. Explain the various components of the gestational age assessment.
3. Discuss the neurological or neuromuscular characteristics of the newborn and the reflexes that may be present at birth and stressors that may inhibit a normal reflex response.
4. Identify physiological stressors that may inhibit a normal reflex response.
5. Describe the categories of the newborn behavioral assessment.

The Normal Newborn: Needs and Care - Chapter 25

1. Identify the essential areas of information to be obtained about a newborn's birth experience and immediate postnatal period.
2. Identify stressor and nursing interventions related to newborns that can effect neonatal transition.
3. Describe the normal physiologic and behavioral responses of newborns and possible nursing interventions needed.
4. Discuss the major nursing considerations and activities to be carried out during the first 4 hours after birth (admission and transitional period) and subsequent daily care.
5. Identify the activities that should be included in a daily care plan for a normal newborn.
6. Describe the topics and related content to be included in parent education classes on newborn/infant care.
7. Identify rationale and procedure for newborn screening.
8. Discuss the nursing role in providing information regarding circumcision.
9. Describe effective primary, secondary and tertiary nursing education for parents caring for a circumcised newborn.
10. Demonstrate effective primary, secondary and tertiary client teaching for:
 - a. families expressing common concerns regarding care of a newborn.
 - b. families preparing for discharge of newborn.

Newborn Nutrition - Chapter 26

1. Compare the nutritional value and composition of breast milk and formula preparations.
2. Compare nutritional counseling issues for nursing and non nursing mothers.
3. Recognize the influence of cultural values on infant care and feeding practices.
4. Demonstrate primary, secondary, tertiary client education for:
 - a. the postpartum mother who is indecisive as to whether she is going to breastfeed or bottle feed.
 - b. a mother needing assistance with establishing a breastfeeding pattern.
 - c. clients nearing discharge who may need anticipatory guidance for common breastfeeding problems.
 - d. the lactating and non nursing mother seeking nutritional counseling.
 - e. a mother needing assistance with weaning.

Newborn at Risk: Chapters 27 & 28

1. Identify physiological stressors that may put a newborn at risk.
2. Compare the underlying etiologies of the similar physiologic complications of small-for-gestational-age (SGA) preterm, and appropriate-for-gestational-age (AGA) newborns.
3. Compare the characteristics and potential complications of the post term newborn.
4. Discuss the physiologic characteristics of the preterm newborn that predispose each body system to various complications of prematurity.
5. Relate the consequences of maternal HIV and AIDS to the management of the infant in the newborn period.
6. Explain the special care needed by newborns exposed to drugs or alcohol.
7. Identify the nursing assessments that would make the nurse suspect a congenital cardiac defect during the early newborn period
8. Relate the consequences of selected maternally transmitted infections such as maternal syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes virus, or chlamydia, to the management of the infant and fetus in the neonatal period.
9. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies necessary to support family members dealing with the birth of an at-risk infant.
10. Identify nursing interventions facilitate parental attachment with the at-risk newborn.
12. Differentiate the various types of respiratory distress (respiratory distress syndrome, transient tachypnea of the newborn, and meconium aspiration syndrome) in the newborn based on clinical manifestations.
13. Identify the components of nursing care for a newborn with respiratory distress syndrome.

14. Discuss the physiological stressors of cold stress and hypoglycemia on the newborn and appropriate nursing intervention.
15. Differentiate between physiologic and pathologic jaundice based on:
 - a. onset
 - b. cause
 - c. possible sequelae
 - d. specific management
 - e. primary, secondary and tertiary nursing interventions.
16. Explain the use of Rhogam in the prevention of hemolytic disease.
17. Compare Rh incompatibility to ABO incompatibility with regard to occurrence, treatment, and implication for the fetus/newborn.
18. Identify nursing responsibilities and desired outcomes in caring for the newborn receiving phototherapy.
19. Discuss selected hematologic problems such as anemia and polycythemia and the nursing implications associated with each problem.
20. Describe the assessment findings that would lead the nurse to suspect newborn sepsis.
21. Demonstrate effective primary client teaching for the postpartum mother (diabetic) seeking information regarding effect of diabetes on the newborn.

THE POSTPARTAL PERIOD

Postpartal Adaptation and Nursing Assessment- Chapter 29-32

1. Describe the basic physiologic changes that occur in the postpartal period as a woman's body returns to a prepregnant state, related to outcome criteria that must be achieved for discharge. i.e. nutrition, fluid shift, engorgement, and breast care.
2. Discuss the psychological adjustments that normally occur during the postpartum period:
 - a. Maternal role attainment
 - b. Postpartum blues
 - c. Parent-infant attachment
3. Discuss the impact of culture on postpartum adaptation.
4. Identify the aspects of a normal postpartum assessment, indicating areas to be assessed, normal findings and findings requiring interventions.
5. Identify outcome criteria for the healthy postpartum woman.
6. Incorporate preventive measure for various complications into client care and education.
7. Discuss the variations in postpartum care and patient education:
 - a. The woman and family experiencing a cesarean section
 - b. The childbearing adolescent
 - c. The woman with an unwanted pregnancy

8. Identify clients at risk for and appropriate nursing interventions for postpartum hemorrhage.
9. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for a client experiencing:
 - a. Reproductive tract trauma
 - b. Postpartum hemorrhage
 - c. Reproductive tract infection
 - d. Thromboembolic disease
 - e. Urinary tract infection
 - f. Mastitis
 - g. Postpartal psychiatric disorder
10. Evaluate the knowledge of self-care measures, signs of complications to be reported to the primary care provider and measures to prevent recurrence of complications.
11. Discuss the role of extended care via home visits or telephone follow-up in postpartum care.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Ladewig, London and Davidson-Chapter-3-7

Lewis, Heitkemper and Dirksen- Chapter 52

1. Describe the physiology of the female reproductive system over the life-span, and related nursing interventions including:
 - a. Menarche: effects of ovarian hormones and role of prostaglandins.
 - b. Menstrual/ovarian cycle including
 1. menstrual cycle variations, including PMS and dysmenorrhea
 2. Socio/cultural aspects of menstruation
 - c. Menopause
 - d. Recommended gynecologic screening procedures
2. Compare the various methods of fertility control with regard to advantages, disadvantages and effectiveness.
3. Develop nursing assessments and interventions for the client seeking a termination of pregnancy including:
 - a. legal status in United States and California
 - b. physical, psychological, and socio-cultural factors
 - c. pre-abortion counseling
 - d. first and second trimester procedures
 - e. risk factors, complications, and discharge teaching
4. Describe pathophysiology, assessment, medical/nursing intervention, effect on pregnancy/fetus and health education of the following sexually transmitted diseases:
 - a. vaginitis:
 1. candida
 2. trichomonas
 3. bacteria vaginitis
 - b. chlamydia trachomatis

- c. gonorrhea
 - d. condyloma acuminatum (HPV)
 - e. herpes simplex virus type 2
 - f. syphilis
5. Compare stressors promoting development, assessment, medical/nursing interventions and health education for women with:
 - a. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
 - b. Toxic shock syndrome
 6. Describe primary, secondary and tertiary nursing education/ interventions for woman with:
 - a. benign breast conditions
 - b. procedure for self-breast exam and why it is recommended stressors promoting breast cancer
 - c. breast cancer screening
 - d. treatment alternatives for carcinoma of the breast
 - e. breast reconstruction
 - f. Psychological and socio-cultural responses to breast cancer
 - g. Nursing assessments and interventions for the woman with breast cancer including post-mastectomy care.
 7. Identify pathophysiology, standard medical management, and nursing assessments and interventions for women with benign conditions of the reproductive tract.
 - a. endometriosis
 - b. cystocele, rectocele, and uterine prolapse
 - c. cervical and endometrial polyps
 - d. leiomyomas (uterine fibroids)
 - e. ovarian cysts
 8. Apply the nursing process within the Neuman Systems Model to promote an optimal level of wellness through the use of primary, secondary and tertiary intervention strategies for clients with cancers of the reproductive tract.
 - a. routine screening for cancer
 - b. cervical cancer
 1. stressors promoting development
 2. clinical manifestations
 3. diagnosis and staging
 4. treatment modalities
 - c. endometrial cancer
 1. stressors promoting development
 2. clinical manifestations
 3. diagnosis
 4. treatment modalities
 - d. ovarian cancer
 1. clinical manifestations
 9. Discuss psychological, developmental and socio-cultural stressors affecting the female reproductive tract.
 10. Delineate the nurse's role in working with women who are victims of violence through partner abuse and rape.

Male Reproductive Health - Lewis, Chapter 53

11. Define and briefly describe symptoms and pathophysiology of common infections of male reproductive system.
 - a. Epididymitis
 - b. Prostatitis
 - c. Orchitis

12. Define and briefly describe symptoms and pathophysiology of benign conditions of male reproductive system:
 - a. hydrocele vs. spermatocele vs. varicocele
 - b. testicular torsion
 - c. benign prostate hypertrophy

13. Discuss stressors, symptoms, and health screening for cancers of male reproductive tract:
 - a. cancer of prostate
 - b. testicular cancer
 - c. cancer of penis

14. Differentiate various causes of impotence and current therapies.

Families with Special Reproductive Problems - Chapter 7

1. Summarize the physiologic and psychological effects of infertility on the family.
2. Identify the various tests done in an infertility workup.
3. Identify the indications for chromosomal analysis and genetic amniocentesis.
4. Identify the general characteristics of an autosomal dominant disorder.
5. Compare autosomal recessive disorders with X-linked (sex linked) recessive disorders.
6. Identify prenatal and postnatal diagnostic procedures that may be used to determine the presence of genetic disease.
7. Explain the nurse's responsibility in genetic counseling.
8. Demonstrate effective client teaching for families desiring to practice natural family planning.

710A Maternity Nursing

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A: Theory Grading and Testing

TEST PLAN FOR Antepartum, Birth, Mother/Baby

Primarily multiple choice questions (75) but may include short answer essay.

Five to 10 points on each exam may be short answer essay.

High Risk focuses on knowledge, assessment, and critical interventions.

Content for questions will be divided into:

TEST PLAN FOR FINAL:

TYPE OF QUESTION	DEFINITION	WHAT YOU NEED TO DO	BEST WAY TO STUDY
Knowledge 20%	Recall or remember information		Repetition, Acronyms Acrostics; usually alone
Comprehension 30%	Understand information	Translate, Interpret, Paraphrase, Summarize	Study group after individual "knowledge" study
Application 30%	Apply knowledge in concrete situation	Relate new information to prior learning Recognize commonalities	Relate new information to prior knowledge Visualize abstract concepts
Analysis 10%	Interpret a variety of data and recognize the commonalities, differences and interrelationships among the presented data	Builds on previous Abilities Identify Examine Dissect Evaluate Investigate	Recognize differences Practice test taking

Mandatory Testing

Every student is required to take the mandatory Reproductive Health Examination. The date and place of the examination will be listed in the schedule for the course. Any student who scores less than the 60th percentile on the examination (upon first attempt in a monitored setting) will be required to re-take the examination until they achieve 90% on the examination (in an unmonitored setting). The student must achieve 90% on the examination on the last day of the nursing course. Failure to achieve 90% will result in the student receiving an incomplete for the nursing course and the student will not be able to pass on to the next semester until the mandatory score of 90% is achieved. It is the responsibility of the student to provide documentation of remediation to the course instructor.

APPENDIX B: Weekly Peer Teaching Project

OBJECTIVE: Student groups will research, organize and present a care presentation on a topic to their peers each week. The care presentation may be about any condition related to maternity nursing or reproductive health. Each group member will be evaluated by peers for developing, organizing and contributing to the group process.

TIME: 10 to 15 minutes

FORMAT: Prepare power point (limited to nine slides) presentation. A copy is to be made for each class member.

INFORMATION TO BE COVERED:

- Pathophysiology of condition (effect on mother and fetus/newborn)
- Medical Assessment (lab tests, etc.)
- Medical Interventions (including medications)
- Nursing Process:
 - Assessment (symptoms)
 - Diagnoses/Goals
 - Interventions
 - Dependent (nurses role in medical interventions)
 - Independent
 - Primary (prevention)
 - Secondary (for symptoms)
 - Tertiary (recovery/rehabilitation)

VISUAL AIDS ARE OPTIONAL

REFERENCES: Use at least **three web references** in addition to the textbook. You may use other books, articles, and the internet.

TOPICS	STUDENT
1. Neonatal Jaundice-Rh/ABO iso-immunization	
2. Premature Infant/RDS	
3. Adolescent Pregnancy	
4. Infections in Pregnancy (including TORCH)	
5. Substance Abuse in Pregnancy/addicted infants	
6. Pregnancy Induced Hypertension	
7. Diabetes in Pregnancy	
8. Preterm Labor	
9. Perinatal Loss/Grieving	
10. Cultural Diversity	
11. Neonatal Asphyxia and Resuscitation	
12. HIV and AIDS in Pregnancy	
13. Termination of Pregnancy (Surgical & Medical)	
14. Ethical Issues in Maternity Care	
15. Topics of choice are to be approved by instructor.	

Other topics will be added that are specific to content being discussed during theory

APPENDIX C: Clinical Evaluation

Components of the course designated as clinical are evaluated on a pass/fail basis. Completion of all components necessary to pass course. These are:

Nursing Care Plans	Three adult clients
Skills practicum	Competence in skills
Dosage and Calculations	80% average in all quizzes
Clinical Evaluation Form	Satisfactory
Skills checklist	Completed

APPENDIX D: NURSING CARE PLANS - Requirements & Evaluation Criteria

Requirements

- One nursing care plan per week while on postpartum
- Possible client situations include antepartum, vaginal birth, c-section birth

Evaluation Criteria

The care plan will be evaluated by the following criteria:

Assessment:

Includes physical assessment (Section 7) and Functional Health Pattern Assessment (Section 6). See Appendix V Maternal Assessment Guide for topics to be covered.

Nursing Diagnosis:

One for each functional health pattern in Section 6

Three diagnoses chosen to be developed under NANDA Section 8

All statements use NANDA approved diagnoses and contain (stressors) etiology and (responses) defining characteristics

Etiology indicates stressor(s) categorized as intrapersonal, interpersonal, or extrapersonal

Assessment shows client concurs with diagnosis (subjective assessment)

Outcome Criteria (short term goals):

- are attainable in one clinical day
- are measurable in patient behavior
- address the resolution of the diagnosis

Interventions:

- are within the scope of nursing practice (independent)
- may be doctor's orders or protocol (dependent)
- are appropriate for the diagnoses
- include rationale
- are categorized as primary, secondary, or tertiary

Evaluation:

- must be done after intervention (after patient contact)
- measures response to outcome criteria
- includes charting (documentation) of response to the intervention

APPENDIX E: N710A Skills Practicum

Demonstration and supervised practice will be given during the first week of the course.

Written procedures for these skills can be found in:

- Potter and Perry Procedures Check List
- Lewis Medical Surgical Nursing

The student is to seek experiences to practice these skills during the course.

Skill practicum will be scheduled during the last week of the course.

The day, time, and location TBA by clinical instructor.

Evaluation will be pass/fail and students unable to demonstrate minimal competency will be asked to review and repeat the skill prior to receiving a passing grade in the course.

Skills to be demonstrated include:

- Prime (Set-up IV tubing and bag) an IV line
- Access vein and connect IV tubing
- Attach an IVPB to a continuous and/or intermittent IV and regulate the flow rate
- Convert a continuous IV to hep-lok
- Saline flush a hep-lok

APPENDIX F: Dosage Calculations

Please note the following changes in the dosage calculations policy for the Nursing Program:

The grade achieved on math quizzes will not be factored into the grade for the course. However, students are required to achieve an 80% on each quiz given in 710A. Failure to achieve a minimum score will result in the student having to complete a math remediation program devised by the course instructor. The remediation program will be taken from the required math textbook for the course (Pickar: Dosage and Calculations). Students will be required to sign a remediation contract with the course instructor regarding the remediation plan. The student must complete the plan with a minimum of 80% accuracy. A date for completion of remediation will be determined. Students are advised that failure to complete remediation in a timely basis could result in clinical failure for the course as students will not be allowed to administer medication, at the course instructor's discretion, in the clinical setting until the remediation plan is complete.

Competence in dosage calculations skills learned in the first semester will be evaluated during the first week of the course by an exam. Students who do not pass math review test will not be allowed to give medications in the clinical area until a score of 80% is achieved.

Calculations necessary for the management of IV fluid therapy will be presented during the first week of the course. Written instruction and practice is presented in the dosage calculation text used in first semester.

Competence in all dosage calculations (first semester and IV fluid therapy) will be evaluated 4 times during the course with an 80% average necessary to pass the course.

Math Quiz #1 Review of math concepts from 709

Math Quiz #2 Chapter 14 IV Solutions and Calculations

Math Quiz #3 Chapter 4 Conversion of pounds to kilograms. Chapter 5 International time

Final (Cumulative) math Quiz- Chapter 16 Intravenous Calculations

APPENDIX G: COURSE PHARMACOLOGY

The following pharmacology concepts are incorporated in this course. Students are expected to know these medications well enough to administer them using the “Six Rights.” Pharmacology concepts on these medications will be tested on theory tests. Resources include the Maternity and Pharmacology tests. Students may find it helpful to make “drug cards” to study these drugs.

ANALGESICS AND ANTAGONISTS:

Prescription/non prescription analgesics and antipyretics

(acetaminophen, aspirin,)

Opioid analgesics, agonists, and antagonists.

(morphine, hydromorphone, oxycodone, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, meperidine, methadone, fentanyl, propoxyphene, naloxone)

ANESTHETICS:

General anesthesia:

(balanced anesthesia, stages, pre, intra and post anesthesia management, IV vs inhalation)

Regional anesthetics: epidural block.

Local anesthetics:

ANTICONVULSANTS:

(phenobarbital, phenytoin, magnesium sulfate)

ANTIBIOTICS:

(penicillins, cephalosporins, macrolides, aminoglycosides, tetracyclines, metronidazole)

ANTIFUNGAL/ANTIVIRAL/MISC.

(nystatin, clotrimazole, acyclovir, zidovudine,)

NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

(indomethacin, ibuprofen)

SERUMS/VACCINES:

(Rubella, Rhogam)

DRUGS AFFECTING THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS

Female Sex Hormones

(estrogens, progesterones)

Contraceptives

(combination, single, Ring, patch)

Ovulatory Stimulants/Drugs used for Infertility

(Clomid, Pergonal)

Oxytocics

(oxytocin, ergonovine, methergine)

Tocolytics

(ritrodine, terbutaline, magnesium sulfate)

ANTI-CANCER

(tamoxifen, megestrol)

GLUCOCORTICOIDS

(dexamethasone)

VITAMINS

Prenatal Vitamins

Vitamin K (Aquamephyton)