

REQUIRED TEXTBOOK for Nursing III

Davis Advantage for Maternal-Child Nursing Care 4th edition by Scannell & Ruggiero

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Week 1

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

Care of the Woman during Pregnancy

Readings:

Scannell & Ruggiero

Chapter 1 Maternal, Family, and Child Care Concepts (to be reviewed/read by student independently).

Chapter 27 Promoting the Safety of Women and Families (to be reviewed/read by student independently).

Chapter 2 Reproduction, Conception, and Development of the Embryo and Fetus – Female Reproductive System pages 25-30 (Male Reproductive System 35-36), Conception and Development of the Embryo and Fetus pages 46-50

Chapter 3 Physiological and Psychosocial Changes and Health Promotion During Pregnancy

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

CARING FOR THE WOMAN DURING THE POSTPARTAL PERIOD

Readings:

Scannell & Ruggiero

Chapter 9 Caring for the Postpartal Patient and Family

Chapter 10 Complications During the Postpartal Period

Chapter 6 Complications During Labor and Birth pages 231-235 (c-section birth)

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE

1. Baseline Data
 - a. Physiology (review)
 - b. Psychosocial and Cultural Factors
 - c. Terminology
 - d. Risk Factors
2. Nursing Process
 - a. Assessment: Data Collection
 - i. Diagnostic Tests
 - ii. Laboratory Data

- a. Assessment: Data Collection
 - i. Needs assessment of the Antepartum client
 - ii. Common discomforts of pregnancy
 - iii. Self-care needs during pregnancy
 - 1. Breast care
 - 2. Clothing
 - 3. Bathing
 - 4. Travel
 - 5. Exercise
 - 6. Sexual activity
 - 7. Exposure to teratogenic substances
 - iii. Needs assessment of a postpartum client
 - i. Physiological Needs
 - a. Oxygen
 - b. Fluids and electrolytes
 - c. Nutrition
 - d. Elimination
 - e. Activity and exercise
 - f. Comfort
 - g. Vaginal vs. Cesarean Delivery
 - ii. Safety and Security Needs
 - a. Discharge teaching – self-care, danger signs
 - b. Discharge teaching – parenting
 - iii. Love and Belonging needs
 - i. Parent-infant bonding
 - ii. Resumption of sexual activities/contraception
 - iv. Self –Esteem needs
 - i. Family Wellness
 - ii. Postpartum ‘blues’
- b. Data Analysis: Common Nursing Diagnoses
 - i. Self-care deficit r/t knowledge deficit secondary to normal psychological changes in postpartum period
 - ii. Altered comfort r/t episiotomy, sore nipples, breast engorgement, hemorrhoids
 - iii. Anxiety r/t changes in role function
- c. Expected Outcomes
- d. Nursing Interventions/Rationales
- e. Evaluation

Week 2**CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY****PHYSIOLOGICAL TRANSITION AND NEEDS OF THE NORMAL NEWBORN**

Readings:

Scannell & Ruggiero

Chapter 7 Physiological Transition of the Newborn

Chapter 11 Caring for the Developing Child – Newborn and Infant, pages 394-399

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

Outline**3. Baseline Data**

- a. Normal growth and development
 - i. Biologic
 - ii. Psychosocial
 - iii. Cognitive
- b. Physiological response to birth
- c. Psychosocial and cultural factors
- d. Terminology

4. Nursing Process

- e. Assessment: data collection
 - i. Diagnostic tests
 - ii. Laboratory data
- f. Needs assessment of the normal newborn:
 - i. APGAR Score
 - ii. Gestational age assessment
 - iii. Physiological adaptations
 - 1. Vitamin K
 - 2. Eye Care
 - 3. Cord Care
 - 4. Physiologic jaundice
 - iv. Neurological status
 - v. Behavioral pattern
 - vi. Oxygenation
 - vii. Temperature control
 - viii. Sleep
 - ix. Nutrition
 - x. Prevention of infection
 - xi. Newborn screening (Metabolic Profile)
 - xii. Allergic response
 - 1. Diaper rash
 - 2. Cradle cap
 - xiii. Parent Education
 - 1. Handling
 - 2. Bathing

3. Wrapping
4. Dressing
5. Feeding (breast and bottle)
6. Elimination
7. Circumcision
8. Safety
9. Vaccinations
10. When to call pediatrician
11. Cord care
- xiv. Maternal-infant interaction and bonding
2. Data analysis: Common Nursing Diagnoses
 - a. Ineffective airway clearance r/t mucus obstruction
 - b. Ineffective thermoregulation r/t hypothermia secondary to inadequate subcutaneous tissue
 - c. Risk for alteration in tissue perfusion r/t decreased body temperature
 - d. Ineffective feeding pattern r/t poor sucking reflex

Week 3

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY **NEEDS OF THE NEWBORN AT RISK**

Readings:

Scannell & Ruggiero

Chapter 8 Caring for the Newborn at Risk

Chapter 7 Physiological Transition of the Newborn, page 291 *Focus on Safety* box Sudden Unexplained Infant Death

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE

1. Baseline Data
 - a. Physiology (review)
 - b. Psychosocial and Cultural Factors
 - c. Terminology
 - d. Risk Factors
2. Nursing Process
 - a. Assessment: Data Collection
 - i. Diagnostic tests
 - ii. Laboratory Data
 - iii. Needs assessment of the high-risk newborn
 1. Abnormal gestational age or size
 2. Nutrition
 3. Infant of a diabetic mother
 4. Respiratory distress syndrome, retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)
 5. Cold stress
 6. Hypoglycemia
 7. Hypocalcemia
 8. Jaundice/kernicterus/hemolytic dysfunction/RH sensitivity
 9. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

- 10. Neonatal Infections
 - a. Sepsis
 - b. TORCH infections
- 11. Necrotizing enterocolitis
- 12. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
- 13. Tracheoesophageal fistula
- 14. Cleft lip/palate
- 15. Newborn resuscitation
- 16. Cardiac defects (more in week 12)
- 17. Imperforate anus
- 18. HIV in infants
- 19. Chemical dependence
- b. Data Analysis: Common Nursing Diagnoses
 - i. Impaired gas exchange r/t respiratory distress secondary to surfactant deficiency
 - ii. Risk for alteration in nutrition, less than body requirements r/t limited intake
 - iii. High risk for injury to CNS involvement r/t electrolyte imbalance
- c. Expected Outcomes
- d. Nursing Interventions and Rationales
- e. Evaluation