INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS for Nursing III

Nursing kit Nursing kit of supplies required for all nursing III students. This kit is only available at the college bookstore. This kit should have been purchased in Nursing I and re-used each semester.

Kaplan Kaplan Access Card Available only in the college bookstore. Card, along with paid receipt must be shown to your lead instructor on the first day of classes. This will allow for online secure access to the Kaplan home page, which provides study skills, workshops, practice tests, secure tests, test results, remediation resources and NCLEX-RN® prep materials.

Lippincott DocuCare Access (online purchase at thepoint.lww.com)


OPTIONAL Books for Nursing III:


BOOKS PURCHASED PREVIOUSLY IN NURSING I (NUR 101) & NURSING II (NUR 102)

REQUIRED BOOKS USED IN NURSING I (NUR 101)


**REQUIRED BOOKS USED IN NURSING II (NUR 102)**


**OPTIONAL BOOKS:**


NOTE: Use the online resources available with purchase of the test. Read the CRITICAL NURSING ACTION boxes and the NURING INSIGHT boxes throughout the chapter. Remember to review the summary points and do the review questions at the end of each chapter.
CHRONOLOGY OF STUDY

COURSE OUTLINE

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

These readings have been chosen to give you an overview of the scope and practice of caring for the growing family.

NOTE: Use the online resources available with purchase of the text. Read the CRITICAL NURSING ACTION boxes and the NURSING INSIGHT boxes throughout the chapters. Remember to review the summary points and do the review questions at the end of each chapter.

Week 1

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

Readings:

WARD:

Chapter 1: Traditional and Community Nursing Care for Women, Families, and Children
Chapter 2: Contemporary Issues in Women’s, Families, and Children’s Health
Chapter 3: The Evolving Family
Chapter 4: Breast self-exam pp. 112-113
Chapter 9: Diminished stress and improving pregnancy outcomes pp. 249-278
Caring for the Woman During the Postpartal Period

Readings:

WARD:

Chapter 5: Reproductive Anatomy and Physiology pp. 132-143
Chapter 9: The Prenatal Assessment pp. 251-287
Chapter 11: Substance Abuse pp. 390-391
Chapter 16: Caring for the Woman Experiencing Complications During the Postpartal Period

*The understanding of key prenatal and labor and delivery concepts is necessary in order to facilitate postpartum family care.

1. Baseline Data
   a. Definitions of terms
      i. Antepartum
      ii. Intrapartum
      iii. Postpartum
      iv. Gravida
      v. Parity
      vi. Gestation
      vii. Term
   b. Anatomy and physiology (overview)
      i. Internal and external reproductive organs
         1. breasts and nipples
         2. uterus
         3. perineum
         4. rectum

2. Nursing Process
   a. Assessment data
      i. Client history/profile
         1. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs
            a. Risk assessment
            b. Physical assessment
            c. Pertinent prenatal lab tests and data
            d. Determination of length of gestation
            e. Labor data
            f. Method of delivery
            g. Analgesia/Anesthesia
   b. Data Analysis: Common Nursing Diagnoses
      i. Actual
      ii. Risk
      iii. Wellness
   c. Expected outcome statement for family
   d. Interventions with rationales
      i. Evidence-based standards
e. Evaluation

OUTLINE FOR INTRODUCTION TO CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

1. Baseline Data
   a. Current issues in maternal-newborn care
   b. Statistics related to families/mortality and morbidity
   c. Social and cultural issues

2. Nursing process
   a. Assessment: data collection – needs assessment associated with the following:
      i. Social, cultural and religious influence on the child
      ii. Family structure
      iii. Major trends in growth and development
      iv. Communication with children
      v. Overview of current perspectives in maternal-newborn nursing
         1. Nursing roles and standards of care
         2. Legal and ethical aspects
         3. Biomedical technology

3. Data Analysis:
   a. Ineffective coping r/t role change
   b. Altered family processes r/t birth of newborn
   c. Altered role performance r/t change in role

4. Expected Outcomes

5. Nursing Interventions and Rationales

6. Evaluation

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

CARING FOR THE POSTPARTAL WOMAN AND HER FAMILY

Readings:

WARD:
Chapter 12: Episiotomy Section pp. 455-456
Chapter 13: Nerve block analgesia and anesthesia pp. 490-499
Chapter 15: Postpartum Care pp. 553-575, 587-599

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 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
               iii. Role integration
               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:
WARD:
Chapter 12: Immediate care of the newborn pp. 463-466
Chapter 15: Newborn nutrition pp. 575-591
Chapter 17: Physiological Transition of the Newborn
Chapter 18: Caring for the Newborn
Chapter 20: Newborn/Infant growth and development pp. 770-773 Box 20-5

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
      e. Ineffective family coping r/t birth of potentially ill newborn

Week 3
CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY
NEEDS OF THE NEWBORN AT RISK

Readings:

WARD:
Chapter 10: pp. 306-307 (folic acid/cleft lip/palate)
Chapter 18: pp. 680, 681 (cleft lip/palate)
Chapter 19: Caring for the Newborn at Risk
Chapter 23: pp. 878-881 Tracheoesophageal fistula through Family teaching guidelines
Chapter 25: HIV in the Neonate: pp. 974-979
Chapter 26: Congenital Heart Disease pp. 1022-1029
Chapter 35: Evidence-Based Practice pp. 1411; Table 35-1 p. 1419; figures 35-2a & b p. 1419; Nursing Insight: Nursing role during intubation figure 35-3, p. 1420
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. HIV in infants
  18. 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