

Week 1

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

Care of the Woman during Pregnancy

Readings:

Ricci, Kyle, & Carman

Chapter 1 Perspectives on Maternal & Child Care (to be reviews/read by student independently)

Chapter 2 Caring for Women and Children (to be reviewed/read by student independently)

Chapter 3 Anatomy and Physiology of the reproductive System, pages 95-107

Chapter 10 Fetal Development and Genetics, pages 323-330

Chapter 11 Maternal Adaption During Pregnancy

Chapter 12 Nursing Management During Pregnancy.

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY

CARING FOR THE WOMAN DURING THE POSTPARTAL PERIOD

Readings:

Ricci, Kyle & Carman

Chapter 15 Post-Partum Adaptions

Chapter 16 Nursing Management During the Post-Partum Period

Chapter 21 Nursing Management of Labor and Birth at Risk pg. 800-802 (c- section birth)

Chapter 22 Nursing Management of the Post-Partum Woman at Risk

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. 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:

Ricci, Kyle, & Carman

Chapter 17 Newborn Transition

Chapter 18 Nursing Management of the Newborn

Chapter 25 Growth and Development of the Newborn, pg. 924-928 (reflexes) & pg. 931 Box 25.2 (Erikson)

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:

Ricci, Kyle & Carman

Chapter 23 Nursing Care of the Newborn with Special Needs

Chapter 24 Nursing Management of the Newborn at Risk: Acquired and Congenital Newborn Conditions

Chapter 40 pg. 1453, Box 40.4 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

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