REQUIRED TEXTBOOK Nursing III

Nursing Kit
Nursing kit of supplies required for all nursing III students. This kit is only available at the college bookstore.

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)

Ward & Hisley

Ward & Hisley – Companion Book

OPTIONAL Book for Nursing III:

Green

BOOKS USED IN NURSING I (NUR 101) & NURSING II (NUR 102)

BOOKS USED IN NURSING I (NUR 101)

Halter

Potter & Perry

Perry & Potter

Mulholland
The Nurse, the Math, the Meds: Drug calculations using dimensional analysis, 2nd Ed., Evolve (ISBN: 9780323069045)

Van Leeuwen, Poelhusis-Leth & Bladh
BOOKS USED IN NURSING II (NUR 102)

Hinkle & Cheever  
Brunner & Suddarth’s Medical Surgical Nursing, 13th Ed, Lippincott  
(ISBN:9781451130607)

Zerwekh & Garneau  
(ISBN: 9781455732036)

OPTIONAL BOOKS:

Ackley & Ladwig  
(ISBN: 9780323085496)

Taber’s  
Taber’s Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary, 22nd ED.,F.A. Davis  
(ISBN: 9780803629783)

Nugent & Vitale  
Test Success: Test-Taking Techniques for Beginning Nursing Students,  
7th Ed.,  
F.A. Davis  
(ISBN: 9780803644182)

Dunham  
How to Survive & Maybe Even Love Nursing School, 2008, 3rd Ed. F.A. Davis  
(ISBN: 9780803618299)

Colgrove, Cadenhead & Hargrove-Hutte  
Med-Surg Test Success: Applying Critical Thinking to Test Taking, 2nd Ed, 2011  
(ISBN: 9780803625044)

American Psychological Association  
(ISBN: 9781433805615)
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 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.

Week 1

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY
INTRODUCTION: INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION

Readings:
Ward:
Chapter 1
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4: breast self-examination pp. 112-113
Chapter 9: diminishing stress and improving pregnancy outcomes pp. 249-278
* 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 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 roles
4. Expected outcomes
5. Nursing interventions and rationale
6. Evaluation

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. 575-589
Chapter 17
Chapter 18

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE
1. 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

2. Nursing process
   a. Assessment: data collection
      i. Diagnostic tests
      ii. Laboratory data
   b. 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 patterns
      vi. Oxygenation
      vii. Temperature control
      viii. Sleep
      ix. Nutrition
      x. Prevention of infection
      xi. Newborn screening (PKU)
      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

3. 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

4. Expected outcomes

5. Nursing interventions and rationale

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:
         1. Physiological needs
            a. Oxygen
            b. Fluids and electrolytes
            c. Nutrition
            d. Elimination
            e. Activity and exercise
            f. Comfort
            g. Vaginal vs. Cesarean delivery
         2. Safety and security needs
            a. Discharge teaching – self-care, danger signs
            b. Discharge teaching – parenting
         3. Love and belonging needs
            a. Parent-infant bonding
            b. Resumption of sexual activities/contraception
            c. Role integration
       4. Self-esteem needs
          a. Family wellness
          b. Postpartum "blues"
       b. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses
          i. Self-care deficit R/T knowledge deficit secondary to normal
          ii. Psychological changes in postpartum period
          iii. Altered comfort R/T to episiotomy, sore nipples, breast engorgement, hemorrhoids
          iv. Anxiety R/T change in role function
         c. Expected outcomes
         d. Nursing interventions and rationale
         e. Evaluation
CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY
CARING FOR THE WOMAN EXPERIENCING COMPLICATIONS DURING THE POSTPARTAL PERIOD

Readings:
Ward:
Chapter 11: substance abuse pp. 390-391
Chapter 16
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 client with postpartum complications:
          1. Alterations in oxygenation
          2. Hemorrhage
             a. Uterine atony
             b. Retained placenta
             c. Hematomas/lacerations
             d. Subinvolution
          3. Thrombus formation
      iv. Alterations in safety
          1. Postpartum infections
          2. Mastitis/Endometritis
          3. Substance abuse
          4. Postpartum depression
          5. Postpartum psychosis
   b. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses
      i. Altered peripheral tissue perfusion R/T interrupted venous flow
      ii. Fluid volume deficit R/T excessive bleeding
      iii. High risk for infection R/T tissue trauma
      iv. Risk for altered parent-infant attachment R/T hormonal imbalances
   c. Expected outcomes
   d. Nursing interventions and rationale
   e. Evaluation
Week 3

CARE OF THE NEW FAMILY
NEEDS OF THE NEWBORN AT RISK

Readings:
Ward:
Chapter 19
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 and figures 35-2 a & b, pp 1419; Nursing Insight: Nursing Role during intubation figure 35-3, pp. 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 sensitization
         9. Neonatal infections
            a. Sepsis
            b. TORCH infections
         10. Necrotizing enterocolitis
         11. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
         12. Newborn resuscitation
         13. Cardiac defects (more in week 12)
         14. HIV in infants
         15. 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 rationale
e. Evaluation

Week 4

THE PREGNATAL JOURNEY
REPRODUCTION AND HUMAN SEXUALITY,
PHYSIOLOGICAL & PSYCHOSOCIAL CHANGES DURING PREGNANCY,
THE PRENATAL ASSESSMENT & PROMOTING A HEALTHY PREGNANCY,
CARING FOR THE WOMAN EXPERIENCING COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

Readings:

**Ward:**
Chapter 5
Chapter 7
Chapter 8
Chapter 9: The adolescent: pp. 278-287
Chapter 10: Promoting a healthy pregnancy: pp. 293-323
Chapter 14: oligohydramnios and hydramnios: pp. 526

Website: aidsinfo.nih.gov

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

**OUTLINE**

1. Baseline data
   a. Physiology
   b. Psychosocial and cultural factors
   c. Terminology
2. Nursing process
   a. Assessment: data collection
      i. Needs assessment of the Antepartum client
         1. Physical and psychological adaptations to pregnancy
         2. Common discomforts of pregnancy
         3. Self-care needs during pregnancy
            a. Breast care
            b. Clothing
            c. Bathing
            d. Travel
            e. Exercise
            f. Sexual activity
            g. Exposure to teratogenic substances
   4. Adolescent pregnancy
5. Older expectant pregnancy
6. Nutrition

ii. Needs assessment of the client with Antepartum complications:
1. Common causes of bleeding during pregnancy
   a. First trimester
      i. Abortion
      ii. Ectopic pregnancy
   b. Second trimester
      i. Hydatidiform mole
      ii. Incompetent cervix
   c. Third trimester
      i. Placenta previa
      ii. Abruptio placenta
2. Diabetes mellitus
3. Hyperemesis gravidarum
4. Chronic hypertension
5. Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia/DIC
6. HELLP syndrome
7. Hydramnios
8. Screening and diagnostic tests for fetal well being
9. Rh alloimmunization
10. HIV
11. Chemical dependence

b. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses
   i. Alteration in comfort R/T growing uterus
   ii. Knowledge deficit R/T use of medications during pregnancy
   iii. Noncompliance R/T lack of understanding of importance of prenatal care.
   iv. Self-concept, disturbance in body image R/T pregnancy
   v. Altered tissue perfusion: peripheral R/T impaired venous circulation to extremities, imbalance between oxygen supply and demand to fetus, secondary to decreased cardiac output
   vi. Fluid volume deficit R/T abnormal fluid loss secondary to vomiting, abnormal blood loss
   vii. Knowledge deficit R/T limited exposure to information: insulin dosage and administration
   viii. Risk for ineffective coping R/T unknown outcome of pregnancy

c. Expected outcomes
d. Nursing interventions and rationale
e. Evaluation