

First 3 Weeks of Readings For Nursing III Spring 2012

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

NOTE: The Critical Concept review at the end of each chapter.

INTRODUCTION - THE FAMILY: INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION (1/16) Week one.

Readings:

London

Introduction to Maternity Nursing:

Chapters 1; 2; 3; 5 (pgs. 104-105), chapter 10 (pgs. 200-213)

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

I. Baseline Data

a. Definitions of terms

- 1) Antepartal
- 2) Intrapartal
- 3) Postpartal
- 4) Gravida
- 5) Parity
- 6) Gestation
- 7) Term

b. Anatomy and Physiology (overview)

- 1) Internal and external reproductive organs
 - a. breasts and nipples
 - b. uterus
 - c. perineum
 - d. rectum

II. Nursing process

a. Assessment data

- 1) Client history/profile
 - Maslow hierarchy of needs
 - Risk assessment
- 2) Physical assessment
- 3) Pertinent prenatal lab tests and data
- 4) Determination of length of gestation
- 5) Labor data
- 6) Method of delivery
 - Analgesia
 - Anesthesia

b. Data Analysis: Common Nursing diagnoses

- 1) Actual
- 2) Risk
- 3) Wellness

c. Expected outcome statement for family

d. Interventions with rationales

- 1) Evidence-based standards

e. Evaluation

OUTLINE FOR INTRODUCTION TO THE CARE OF THE GROWING FAMILY:

I. Baseline data

- A. Current issues in maternal-newborn care
- B. Statistics related to families/mortality and morbidity
- C. Social and cultural issues

II. Nursing process

A. Assessment: data collection - needs assessment associated with the following:

- 1. Social, cultural and religious influence on the child
- 2. Family structure
- 3. Major trends in growth and development
- 4. Communication with children
- 5. Overview of current perspectives in maternal-newborn nursing:
 - a. Nursing roles and standards of care
 - b. Legal and ethical aspects
 - c. Biomedical technology

B. Data analysis:

- 1. Ineffective coping R/T role change
- 2. Altered family processes R/T birth of newborn
- 3. Altered role performance R/T change in roles

C. Expected outcomes

D. Nursing interventions and rationale

E. Evaluation

THE POSTPARTAL FAMILY: NEEDS OF THE NEWBORN (1/16) Week one.

Readings:

London Chapters 24; 25; 26; 27; 34 (pgs. 895-901)

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE

I. Baseline data

- A. Normal growth and development
 - 1. Biologic
 - 2. Psychosocial
 - 3. Cognitive
- B. Physiological response to birth
- C. Psychosocial and cultural factors

D. Terminology

-20-

II. Nursing process

A. Assessment: data collection

1. Diagnostic tests
2. Laboratory data
3. Needs assessment of the normal newborn:

- a. Apgar score
- b. Gestational age assessment
- c. Physiological adaptations
 - (1) Vitamin K
 - (2) Eye care
 - (3) Cord care
 - (4) Physiologic jaundice
- d. Neurological status
- e. Behavioral patterns
- f. Oxygenation
- g. Temperature control
- h. Sleep
- i. Nutrition
- j. Prevention of infection
- k. Newborn screening (PKU)
- l. Allergic response
 - (1) Diaper rash
 - (2) Cradle cap
- m. Parent education
 - (1) Handling
 - (2) Bathing
 - (3) Wrapping
 - (4) Dressing
 - (5) Feeding (breast and bottle)
 - (6) Elimination
 - (7) Circumcision
 - (8) Safety
 - (9) Vaccines
 - (10) When to call pediatrician
 - (11) Cord care
- n. Maternal-infant interaction

B. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses

1. Ineffective airway clearance R/T mucus obstruction
2. Ineffective thermoregulation R/T hypothermia secondary to inadequate subcutaneous tissue
3. Risk for alteration in tissue perfusion R/T decreased body temperature
4. Ineffective feeding pattern R/T poor sucking reflex
5. Ineffective family coping R/T birth of potentially ill newborn

- C. Expected outcomes
- D. Nursing interventions and rationale
- E. Evaluation

-21-

THE POSTPARTAL FAMILY: NEEDS OF THE POSTPARTAL CLIENT (1/16)
week 1 Readings:

London Chapters 22 (pgs. 518-522); 30; 31

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE

- I. Baseline data
 - A. Physiology (review)
 - B. Psychosocial and cultural factors
 - C. Terminology
 - D. Risk factors
- II. Nursing process
 - A. Assessment: data collection
 - 1. Diagnostic tests
 - 2. Laboratory data
 - 3. Needs assessment of a postpartal client:
 - a. Physiological needs
 - (1) Oxygen
 - (2) Fluids and electrolytes
 - (3) Nutrition
 - (4) Elimination
 - (5) Activity and exercise
 - (6) Comfort (NOTE: Drug Guide - Postpartum Epidural Morphine, p. 607)
 - (7) Vaginal vs. Cesarean delivery
 - b. Safety and security needs
 - (1) Discharge teaching - self care, danger signs
 - (2) Discharge teaching – parenting
 - c. Love and belonging needs
 - (1) Parent-infant bonding
 - (2) Resumption of sexual activities/contraception
 - (3) Role integration
 - d. Self-esteem needs
 - (1) Family wellness
 - (2) Postpartum "blues"

- B. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses
 - 1. Self care deficit R/T knowledge deficit secondary to normal psychological changes in postpartal period
 - 2. Altered comfort R/T to episiotomy, sore nipples, breast engorgement, hemorrhoids
 - 3. Anxiety R/T change in role function
- C. Expected outcomes
- D. Nursing interventions and rationale
- E. Evaluation

POSTPARTAL FAMILY AT RISK

NEEDS OF THE POSTPARTAL CLIENT AT RISK (1/23)

week 2

Readings:

London Chapter 23 (pgs. 521-527); 32

Vacarolis Chapter 18

Refer to appropriate drug classifications relative to this area.

OUTLINE

- I. Baseline data
 - A. Physiology (review)
 - B. Psychosocial and cultural factors
 - C. Terminology
 - D. Risk factors
- II. Nursing process
 - A. Assessment: data collection
 - 1. Diagnostic tests
 - 2. Laboratory data
 - 3. Needs assessment of a client with postpartal complications:
 - a. Alterations in oxygenation
 - (1) Hemorrhage
 - (a) Uterine atony
 - (b) Retained placenta
 - (c) Hematomas/lacerations
 - (d) Subinvolution
 - (2) Thrombus formation
 - b. Alterations in safety
 - (1) Postpartum infections
 - (2) Mastitis/Endometritis

- i. Neonatal infections
 - (1) Sepsis
 - (2) TORCH infections
- j. Necrotizing enterocolitis.
- k. Newborn resuscitation
- l. Cardiac defects
- m. HIV in infants
- n. **chemical dependence**

-24-

- B. Data analysis: common nursing diagnoses
 - 1. Impaired gas exchange R/T respiratory distress secondary to surfactant deficiency
 - 2. Risk for alteration in nutrition, less than body requirements R/T limited intake
 - 3. High risk for injury to CNS involvement R/T electrolyte imbalance
- C. Expected outcomes
- D. Nursing interventions and rationale
- E. Evaluation