

Pre-Brief

1. What is the primary problem and what is the underlying cause /pathophysiology of this problem?
2. What clinical data from the chart is RELEVANT and needs to be trended because it is clinically significant?
3. What nursing priority will guide your plan of care?
4. What nursing interventions will you initiate based on this priority and desired outcomes?
5. What body system(s) will you focus on based on the patient's priority or nursing care priority?
6. What is the worst possible /most likely complication(s) to anticipate based on the primary problem?
7. What nursing assessments will you need to initiate to identify this complication if it develops?

Debrief guide:

Complete page 1 of DML worksheet: approx. 5 min and quietly

Faculty: If you found that a student made poor decisions- Facilitate discussion by asking "I noticed you did _____. Can you explain what you were thinking at that time?"

Go around and have each student talk about 1st 3 boxes on worksheet

Reflection On Action

Nurses:

What went well?

What would you do differently? How would you change it if did it over?

Did your initial priority change? Why?

Family: How did the nurses make you feel?

Have Observers share their observations that were assigned

Concepts

-Infection control

-Communication

-Patient Centered Care

-Safety

Reflection Beyond Action:

How would you translate this into another pt? different: age?

Child? Gender? Culture ?

Learning Objectives

1. Identify a fetal monitoring strip that corresponds with adequate fetal oxygenation
2. Identify and implement nursing interventions to promote fetal oxygenation
3. Identify non-reassuring fetal monitor patterns
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the benefits and risks of epidural anesthesia
5. Verbalize accurate understanding of how APGAR scoring is done
6. Promote maternal/newborn bonding
7. Demonstrate the ability to monitor a woman in the fourth stage of labor
8. Assist a mother in getting a newborn to breast.
9. Identify the risk factors for the infant who is born to a gestational diabetic mother
10. Demonstrate an ability to provide pain relief to the postpartum woman
11. Perform a focused assessment on the postpartum woman
12. Perform a full assessment on the newborn
13. Correctly interpret the signs/symptoms of postpartum hemorrhage.
14. Identify assessments needed immediately due to postpartum hemorrhage.
15. Implement therapeutic interventions for postpartum hemorrhage.
16. Communicate effectively with other members of the health care team using the SBAR format.