
Baby H. was just born in a hospital that provides single-room maternity care (SRMC). SRMC allows the infant to remain with the parents after birth. H.'s mother was in labor for 12 hours and gave birth vaginally. Baby H. is the first baby born to these parents. The nurse will complete the physical assessment and observe for physiologic changes in the infant's transition from intrauterine to extrauterine life.

1. Name the three phases that occur during this transition period and state an approximate time frame for each.

- First period of reactivity last around 30 minutes after birth. The baby's heart rate increases rapidly in this stage: 160-180 BPM and goes back to the baseline 30 minutes later: 100-120bpm.
- The sleep phase last around 60-100 minutes. Respirations are rapid and shallow.
- The second period of reactivity occurs 4-8 hours after birth and can last from 15 minutes to a few hours.

2. What care is specific to the first period of reactivity?

Assess and monitor heart rate, respiration and color every 15 to 30 minutes for the first hour. Complete apgar test within 5 minutes of delivery. Maintain temperature and properly dry infants after birth. Stabilize temperature by placing the infant directly on the mother's stomach and covering with warm blankets.

3. The sleep phase and second reactive phase might occur in the SRMC or in the nursery. Identify eight assessments or tasks that the nurse needs to do during the transitional care period.

- Observe for ability to feed without choking
- Observe for choking of mucus.
- Assess the newborn's glucose levels.
- Be sure to measure height, weight, head and chest circumference.
- Vitamin K should be given to prevent hemorrhage due to the immature clotting process.

4. You are preparing to give the injection of vitamin K (AquaMEPHYTON). The order is to give 0.5mg subcutaneously on arrival in the nursery. The medication comes in a solution of 1mg/0.5mL. Calculate how much medication you will draw up into the syringe.

.25ml

5. Erythromycin ointment is instilled in both eyes to prevent which of these infections?

a. Chlamydia b. Herpes simplex virus infection c. Gonorrhea d. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection

6. Once the transitional care and documentation are completed, the infant might be transferred to the normal newborn nursery if the hospital does not use SRMC. The newborn nursery nurse is responsible for what ongoing care of the newborn infant?

The newborn nurse duties would include but not limited to: Assessing vital signs every 4 hours, continuing maintenance of the airway, maintaining the infant's body temperature and assisting

mother on proper breastfeeding if possible.

2 Part 2 Pediatric, Maternity, and Women's Health Cases Case study 131

7. The laboratory performs a Coombs test on Baby H. What is the purpose of the Coombs test?

a. It is done to identify the infant's blood type. **b. It tests for damage to the red blood cells (RBCs) from maternal antibodies.** c. It checks the RBCs for anemia. d. It is a test for immunity to the hepatitis virus.

8. True or False: A phenylketonuria (PKU) blood test can be done any time before an infant is discharged to home. If false, explain your rationale.

False it should be completed within 24-48 hrs.

Case Study Progress Baby H.'s mother has decided to breastfeed her infant. She asks for assistance.

9. Identify six important points to include in your teaching plan.

- Place baby skin to skin with mother while breastfeeding.
- Position baby in appropriate position to avoid hunching.
- Feeding frequency should be somewhat based on the infants cues.
- Mother should hold her breast if it feels too heavy.
- Educate mother on hand placement while feeding.
- Assist mother with latch on technique to avoid nipple trauma.

10. H.'s mother calls you to tell you that her baby seems too sleepy and is not feeding well. What will your next action be?

Try various techniques to wake up the baby such as skin to skin technique. If this is not successful then glucose levels should be assessed.

3 . Case Study Progress You are meeting with Baby H.'s mother to review discharge instructions. She has many questions.

11. Baby H.'s mother asks you about cord care and circumcision care for her infant. What will you tell her?

The cord should be cleaned with a wipe bathe and dried. Cord will fall out on its own.

Circumcision should be cleaned and assessed with each diaper change, yellow substance should not be removed.

12. Baby H.'s mother asks you how she can keep her infant from catching a cold or some other type of infection. What is the most important measure to teach her?

The baby should not be around big crowds and sick people. Also proper hand hygiene should be used by people handling her.

13. After discharge, it is important for Baby H. to receive follow-up care. What should you teach the mother to help her understand the importance of regular visits?

The baby should follow up with Pediatrician within 48 hours. Any emergencies baby H should immediately be brought to the hospital.

14. You realize that Baby H.'s mother needs information about safety issues before being discharged. After a review of safety issues, which statement by Baby H.'s mother indicates that she needs further instruction? a. "I have a car seat and will use it for my baby every time we use the car." b. "I can leave him on the infant table for just a few moments while he is a newborn." c. "I will not drink hot coffee while holding my baby." d. "I will check the bath water temperature before bathing him." Case Study Outcome Baby H. is discharged to home with his parents

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