

NAME: _____

EXTERNSHIP LABOR AND DELIVERY CLINICAL MODULE

Define the following:

Labor	Placenta
Stages of labor	Umbilical cord
Phases of labor	Tachystole
Macrosomia	Antepartum
Amniotic fluid	Intrapartum
Oligohydramnios	Post-partum
Polyhydramnios	Skin to skin

Define the following abbreviations:

ROM, SROM, AROM, PROM, PPROM

VBAC

EDC

SVD

FHR

IUPC

ISE

PTL

Where should you palpate the mother's abdomen to assess contractions? Why?

Describe the 4 maneuvers that are collectively referred to Leopold's maneuvers and discuss what each maneuver is assessing.

Discuss the 3 characteristics of a contraction.

- a. Frequency
- b. Duration
- c. Intensity

What is a major complication of epidural anesthesia?

What are nursing interventions (list 3) in caring for women desiring epidural anesthesia?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Discuss the 4 types of fetal heart decelerations and list interventions for each.

Define the following:

Accelerations

Variability

Tachycardia

Bradycardia

What is the criteria of Apgar scoring?

Newborn Assessment

List the four ways newborns can lose heat?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

3. The average weight loss within the first 3-4 days of life for a full-term newborn is _____%

4. The appropriate dose for Vitamin K is _____. This injection is placed where?
_____ Why must Vit. K (aquaMEPHYTON) be given to all newborns?

5. The prophylactic eye ointment is? _____

It prevents _____, which is caused by _____.

7. In order to prevent infant abduction, what should be done before and after every parent-infant interaction?

Vocabulary

Vernix caseosa

Lanugo

Caput

Cephalhematoma

Molding

Circumcision

Acrocyanosis

Physiologic jaundice

Bilirubin

Strawberry hemangioma

Mongolian spot

Milia

Fontanelles

Introduction to Post-Partum

1. Vocabulary:

Involution

Fundus

Lochia (rubra, serosa, alba)

Afterpains

Lactation

Postpartum depression (PPD)

Breast engorgement

Mastitis

2. Postpartum Assessment:

BUBBLEHE is an easy way to remember the components of the PP assessment. Describe each component along with expected findings for the normal PP patient.

B-breast

U-uterus

B-bladder

B-bowel

L-lochia

E-episiotomy/laceration/edema/incision

H-Homan's sign/hemorrhoids

E-emotional

Adapted from UMC SON 2019

Using REEDA, describe evaluation of the episiotomy/incision/lacerations.

MOTHER BABY

ANTEPARTUM (PRENATAL)

Corpus luteum

False Pelvis

True Pelvis

Pelvic Types

Amniotic Fluid

Placenta

Umbilical Cord

Bag of Waters

Cotyledons

Birth Plan

Certified Nurse Midwife

Doula

Chloasma

Linea Nigra

Diastasis recti

Mucous Plug

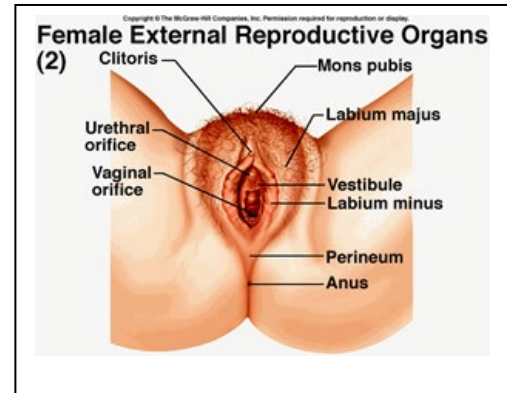
Physiologic anemia

Striae

Supine hypotension

Hyperemesis

Quickening



Adapted from UMC SON 2019

Ptylism

Folic Acid

Pica

Rh negative factor

Abortion

 Spontaneous

 Missed

 Elective

Gestation

Antepartum, Intrapartum, Postpartum

Preterm labor

Gravida

Nulligravida

Primigravida

Multigravida

Para

Nullipara

Primipara

Multipara

Stillbirth

GTPAL

Estimate date of birth (EDB or EDD)

Nägele's rule

Fetal Kick Counts (FKC)

Adapted from UMC SON 2019

Apgar Score

Precipitous birth

Epidural Block

Placenta abruption

Abruptio placenta

Placenta Previa

Cerclage

Polyhydramnios

Group B Streptococcus (GBS)

Oligohydramnios

Amniotic Fluid Embolism

Cephalopelvic Disproportion (CPD)

Dystocia

Intrauterine Resuscitation

Prolapsed Cord

Retained Placenta

Postpartum Hemorrhage

Amniotomy

Cesarean Birth

Episiotomy

Vacuum assisted birth

Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)

Meconium

Fetal Scalp Electrode (FSE)

Intrauterine Pressure Catheter (IUPC)

Adapted from UMC SON 2019

Thermoregulation of the Newborn (conduction, convection, evaporation, radiation)

Mongolian Spots

Vernix

Milia