University of Baghdad College of Nursing BSc Program

Course Syllabus MATERNAL AND NEONATE NURSING

2022/2023 2st Semester

This syllabus is subject to change. Changes will be announced to students. It is the responsibility of the student to comply with any changes.

Created: February 20, 2019 by ©Dr. Sarab Nasar Fadhil

Revised by Dr, wisam Mashaan Muttaleb: octoper 04, 2021

February 20, 2023

General Information & Policies

Course Number and Title: NUR 301 Maternal and Neonate Nursing

تمريض الام والوليد

Number of Credit Hours: 7 credit

Times & Places: Tuesday @8:30 PM-1:30 PM, Hall 3

Prerequisites: None

<u>Course Description</u>: The course is designed to assist nursing students to acquire a comprehensive knowledge and skills necessary in providing care for normal and high-risk women during preconception, prenatal, intra natal, postnatal, and menopause periods, taking in consideration that woman is a unique individual with special needs. The course also provides knowledge and skills relative to neonates' care. Students are trained in various settings: maternity hospitals, primary health care center and family planning clinic.

<u>Teaching Methods</u>: Theory :Lectures, handouts, discussions, & assignments. Google Classroom shall be used for (Class Code: xzehubz)

Clinical: Sunday, Monday at 8:30-2:00 pm in Maternity Teaching Hospitals, that include AL-

Elwyia Maternity teaching hospital, Baghdad Teaching Hospital and AL-Yarmouk Maternity Teaching Hospital.

Lab: wedenesday at 8:30- 12:30 pm in maternal and neonate lab

Evaluation Methods: Unit exam(s), quiz and evaluation of clinical training

Faculty, Contact Information, & Office Hours:

Members of Maternal and Neonatal Nursing Department, Collegeof Nursing, University of Baghdad, PhD,

Dr. Hawraa H. Ghafel bkjlkom	Dr. Sarab N. Fadhil
(hawraah@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq)	(sarab@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq)
Dr. Wisam M. Muttaleb	Dr. Nuha A.Ibrahim
(wesamm@conursing.iobaghdad.edu.iq	(nuhaa@conursing.uobaghdad.edu,iq)
Dr. Aqdas D. Salman	Dr. Rajaa T. Hasan
(aqdas_dawood@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq)	(rajaat@conursing.uobghdad.edu.iq)
Dr. Fatima F. Benyian	Assistant instructor Alyaa k. Naemah_
(fatmaf@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq))	(alyaakh@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq)

Office hours ▶ See weekly schedule for each member that put on the office door of the depatement

Required Textbook(s) and Other Materials:

- 1- Pillitteri, A.: Maternal and Child health Nursing: Care of the Childbearing and Childrearing Family, sixth Edition, By Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers, Philadelphia, 2007.
- 2- Ricci,S.S.: Essentials Of Maternity, Newborn, & Women's Health Nursing, 2nd edition, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, 2013.

Optional Recommended Textbooks and Other Materials:

1- Keith D. Edmonds. 2007, Dewhurst's Textbook of Obstetrics & Gynecology

seven edition, by Blackwell Publishing in Australia, Leifer G, *Maternity Nursing an introduction text*, 11 ed.2012.

Course Requirements

<u>Academic Dishonesty</u>: Academic honesty is required in all aspects of a student's relationship with the university. **Students are advised that cheating and plagiarism are not tolerated**. If that happens, the student shall earn zero and be under the legal circumstances.

Course Objectives

By the completion of this course the student will be able to:

By the completion of this course the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify the goals and philosophy of maternal and child health nursing.
- 2. Explain family's structure
- 3. Describe the structure and function of female and male reproductive system.
- 4. Explain the phases of menstrual cycle.
- 5. Identify stages of embryonic and fetal development.
- 6. Describe growth and development of fetus by gestational weeks.
- 7. Formulate nursing diagnosis related to the needs of pregnant woman and, function and roles and Developing fetus
- 8. Discuss physiologic and psychologic adaptation to pregnancy.
- 9. Describe nutritional needs of pregnant woman.
- 10. Explain causes and nursing intervention for common discomfort of pregnancy.
- 11. Describe potential complications of pregnancy and its management.
- 12. Describe the stages of labor.
- 13. List signs of labor.
- 14. Distinguish between false and true labor.
- 15. Describe pregnant physiologic and psychological responses to labor.
- 16. Discuss nursing responsibilities towards woman and her family before, during and afternormal vaginal delivery.

- 17. Identify possible complications of labor and delivery.
- 18. Explain types, indications, benefits, risk, perception and contra-indications for obstetric operation (episiotomy, forceps, C/S, amniotomy and induction of labor).
- 19. Describe physiological and psychological changes that normally occur during puerperium.
- 20. Discuss nursing management for normal and complicated puerperium
- 21. Describe normal physical and neurological characteristics of neonate.
- 22. Explain nursing management for immediate and daily newborn baby.
- 23. Identify potential complications and its management for high-risk neonate.
- 24. Compare and contrast the advantage and disadvantages and risk factors associated witheach method of family planning.
- 25. Identify nursing management for common gynecological disorder.
- 26. Communicate with pregnant women and their family.
- 27. Provide immediate and daily newborn care.
- 28. Assist or observe obstetrical procedures.
- 29. Implemented health education programs related to different maternal aspects during the different childbearing periods.
- 30. Participate in counseling related to health maintenance and promotion of women andtheir family (family planning clinic, primary health care center).
- *All the above objectives are based on specific criteria that are explained in the gradingrubrics.

Course Requirements

To complete the course successfully, the student must:

- 2. 1. Adhere to the policies stated in this syllabus.
- 3. Complete and submit each requirement by the due date and time. Failure to do so without prior permission will result in a loss of 5% of the points per school day late.
- 4. Attend all classes and other scheduled requirements. No points will be given for attendance, but absence may affect the student's ability to obtain information needed for successful completion of the course. Course activities are designed to optimize learning in maternal and neonatal nursing.
- 5. Submit a written seminar and assessment paper for one case from clinical area

Evaluation & Grading

The total grade is divided as course requirements 40% (Clinical 20 % [20% daily evaluation and 5% assignment], (theory) two midterm exams 15%, lab exam 5%), the final clinical exam 20%, and the final theory exam 40%. The total gate is 100%.

Course Schedule and activities

week	The Theoretical Content	Date every Tuesday	Name of lecturer
First	 Introduction to Maternal & Neonatal Nursing: Definition of maternal and neonatal Objective Philosophy of maternal and neonatal Family center nursing role Setting Family Concept. Family centered maternity care. Care for family as part of community. Preconception Infection and pollution prevention & control in the delivery Room 	21/2/2023	م.د.نهی عادل ابراهیم 2 ساعة م.د رجاء طارق 2 ساعة
Second	Reproductive system: Revision of anatomy & physiology of reproductive system (male & female) Menstrual cycle.	28/2/2023	ا. م.د.حوراء حسين 3 ساعة
Third	Normal Pregnancy ➤ Development & physiology of fetus	7/3/2023	م.د. فاطمة فاضل 2 ساعة
Fourth	 physiological & psychological changes Prenatal care 	14/3/2023	م.د. فاطمة فاضل 3 ساعة
th	عطلة رسمية	21/3/2023	عيد الربيع
Fifth	First Midterm Electronic Examina	ation 22/3/2023	
Sixth	Complications of pregnancy Nursing care during (Ant partum Hemorrhage, pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Gestational Diabetes, Urinary Tract Infection, anemia).	28/3/2023	م.د. اقدس داود 3 ساعة
Seventh	 Labor & delivery:(Normal) Theories of labor onset. Signs of labor. Components of labor. Stages of labor. Nursing management of each stage of labor. Role of the nurse in delivery room 	4/4/2023	م.د. سراب نصر 3 ساعة

Eight	 Using of partograph in labor. Nursing management during complicated labor and delivery. 	11/4/2023	م.د.سراب نصر 3 ساعة
Ninth	Obstetrical operation: Nursing care during obstetrical operation • Episiotomy, forceps delivery • c/s induction and Augmentation of labor	18/4/2023	م.د.فاطمة فاضل 3 ساعة
	Second Midterm Electronic Examin	nation 19/4/2023	
ıth	Puerperium: Physiologic and psychological changes during puerperium.	25/4/2023	م.د.وسام مشعان 3 ساعة
Tenth	Nursing management during normal puerperium. Nursing management during complicated puerperium (PPH),	26/4/2023	م.د.وسام مشعان 3 ساعة
Eleventh	 Neonatal nursing care: Physiological changes and adaptation to extra uterine environment. Nursing assessment and management of neonate. Immediate and daily neonatal care. 	2/5/023	م.د.رجاء طارق 3 ساعة
Twelfth	Nursing assessment and management of high-risk neonate. Regulation of birth and death certificate for newborn and its importance	9/5/2023	م <u>.د.نهی</u> عادل 3 ساعة
Thirtieth	 Family planning: Objectives of family planning in Iraq. Contraceptive methods in Iraq, including emergency contraceptive. Advantages and disadvantages of each method. Role of nurse in family planning in primary health care centers and hospitals, including health education and counseling. 	16/5/2023	م.د.اقدس داود 3 ساعة
Fourteenth	 Gynecological disorders: Nursing care for common gynecological disorders prolapsed of the genital tract benign and malignancy of genital tract menstrual disorders Infertility 	23/5/2023	ا.م.د. حوراء حسين 3 ساعة

Appendix A. Grading Rubric for Clinical Performance (Hospital)

Domains	Points
Appearance (veil for female, uniform, coat, and bag)	2
Punctuality (meeting, location, late, order do)	2
Attitude and communication with (staff, student, teachers, and patient)	4
Discussion and feedback (group discussion) (4)	8
(case discussion) (4)	
Nursing daily note sheet	2
Nursing care plan	2
Assignment	5
Total	20

Requirements in the Clinical (hospital)

- Uniform
- Coat
- Tag's name
- Notebook
- Thermometer
- Stethoscope
- Sphygmomanometer
- Measurement tape
- Guideline
- Daily note sheet

Attendance Rules:

Present = 8:30 - 8:40 AM Late = 8:40 - 9:00 AM Absent = After 9:00 AM One Absent = Minus 2 Marks

Two Late = Minus 2 Marks

The student will present assessment report (written and oral for one time in clinical area (and the grade is 5 Marks (2 Marks for oral presentation & 3 Marks for written submit) so the total grading from clinical area is 20 Marks. The assignment that the student will submit include one of these subjects:

The choice of subject shall be by the teaching staff

- ✓ Nursing care plan for normal vaginal delivery
- ✓ Nursing care plan for episiotomy and tear
- ✓ Nursing care plan in post-partum period
- ✓ Nursing care plan in breast feeding
- ✓ Nursing care plan in abortion
- ✓ Nursing care plan in placenta previa
- ✓ Nursing care plan in urinary tract infection
- ✓ Nursing care plan in lochia +postpartum hemorrhage
- ✓ Nursing care plan in hyperemesis
- ✓ Nursing care plan in gestational diabetes
- ✓ Nursing care plan in gestational hypertension
- ✓ Nursing care plan in preterm labor

Appendix B: The Grading Rubric for the Assessment Paper:

	Criteria		
Assessment	Student must have the following Assessment Criteria:Student presents all general information data		50 Points possible
	Student does not present relevant data regarding assessment		
Total	Possible points $(50/50) = 3/3$	Total Points awarded	/50 =/3

Appendix C: The Grading Rubric for Nursing Care Plan:

	20	15	10	5	0
Assessment	Includes all data that	Includes all data that	Does not include all data that	Assessment	No
Includes subjective, objective and	related to nursing	related to nursing	related to nursing diagnosis.	portion is	assessment
historical data that support actual or	diagnosis and does not	diagnosis, but also	May also include data that	incomplete.	is written
risk for nursing diagnosis.	include data that is not	includes data not	does not relate to nursing		
	related to nursing	related to nursing	diagnosis.		
	diagnosis.	diagnosis.			
Nursing Diagnosis	Diagnosis is	Diagnosis is	Diagnosis is not appropriate	Diagnosis	No nursing
Includes the most appropriate	appropriate for patient,	appropriate for patient	for patient and ordinal level	portion is	diagnosis
diagnosis for patient and ordinal	also includes all parts	and ordinal level, and	(first diagnosis, second	incomplete.	was written
number that includes all appropriate	and information is	diagnosis is approved,	diagnosis, etc). May also not		
parts (stem, related to or R/T, and as	listed in correct part of	but does not include	be NANDA and may not		
evidenced by AEB for actual	diagnosis.	all parts or information	include all parts.		
diagnosis) and is NANDA approved.		is listed in wrong part			
		of diagnosis.			
Planning	Goal statement is	Goal statement is	Goal statement is not patient	Goal portion is	No
Includes a patient or family goal that	patient or family	patient or family	or family oriented and may	incomplete.	planning
is most appropriate for the	oriented, and contains	oriented, and contains	not have measurable criteria		was written
patient/family and the nursing	two measurable criteria	at least one measurable	or a target date or time.		
diagnosis. Goal should be measurable	and a target date or	criteria or a target			
by at least two criteria and have a	time.	date/time.			
target date or time.					
Implementation	Interventions portion	Interventions portion	Interventions portion does not	Interventions	No
Includes interventions or nursing	contains adequate	contains adequate	include adequate number of	portion is	intervention
actions that directly relate to the	number of	number of	interventions to help	incomplete	was written
patient's goal, that are specific in	interventions to help	interventions to help	patient/family meet goal.		
action and frequency, are labeled "I"	patient/family meet	patient/family meet	Interventions may also not be		
for independent and "C" for collaborative, and include a referenced	goal, and interventions	goal, but interventions	specific, labeled or listed with rationales.		
rationale with page number (if	are specific in action and frequency, labeled	may not be specific, labeled or listed with	Tauonales.		
applicable). Number of interventions	with "I" or "C" and are	rationales.			
should be appropriate to help patient	listed with referenced	rationales.			
	rationales.				
or family meet their goal.	radonales.				

Evaluation	Evaluation portion	Evaluation portion	Evaluation portion does not	Evaluations	No
Includes data that is listed as criteria in	does contain data that	does contain data that	contain data that is listed as	portion is	evaluation
goal statement. Based on this data,	is listed as criteria in	is listed as criteria in	criteria in goal statement.	incomplete.	was written
goal is determined to be met, partially	goal statement. Does	goal statement, but	May also not describe goal as	_	
met, or not met.	describe goal as met,	does not describe goal	met, partially met, or not met.		
	partially met, or not	as met, partially met,			
	met.	or not met.			
Total	Possible points 100% =	= 5/5		Total Points awa	arded
				/100 =/5	

Appendix D: The Grading Rubric for maternal and neonate nursing lab (Skills Checklist):

* Students MUST do the nursing procedures under the supervision of the clinical instructors or the preceptors.

Checklist for Clinical Breast Examination

Mark No. Steps / Tasks The student should introduce himor herself to woman, hand washing 1 and inform the woman to begin the breast exam Inspection Ask women to put Arms at her sides 0.5 to relaxed Hands placed on the hips and 0.5 pushing inward Arms raised over her head The breasts should be inspected from the front and from each side • Breast size, contour, shape, symmetry • Skin changes such as erythema, dimpling, tethering or puckering,

	Peau d' orange, eczematous skin changes, visible lumps. • Nipple – position, inversion, retraction, erythema, eczema, nodules 6				
3	Palpation				
A	Position: the woman should be placed in the supine position, placing both arms under her head, Use the examiner's other hand to stabilize breast in position.	1			
В	Palpation technique: • use the distal phalanges of the middle three fingers to palpate the breast. • Use three different levels of pressure (superficial, intermediate and deep) and by Circular technique • Radial spoke technique (wedges) • Vertical strip technique (lines)	1			
С	Palpation of Regional Lymph Nodes: The regional lymph nodes (Supraclavicular, Infra-clavicular and axillary nodes) should be palpated while woman is in the sitting position	1			
Writt	en	2	 		
Total		10			

Instructor Signature	Date

Checklist for obstetric examination (abdomen)

	Checkingt for obstets	1	1			
No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark				
1	Inspection					
	adequate exposure is essential & ob	serve				
	the following:					
	1. Linea nigra	0.25				
	2. Striae gravidarum (recent	0.25				
	striae are purple; old striae					
	are white)					
	3. Surgical scars	0.25				
	4. Fetal movements visible	0.25				
2	Palpation (Leopold's Maneuve	rs)				
	Step 1. (fundal grip)	1				
	Step 2.(lateral grip)	1				
	Step 3.(1st pelvic grip)	1				
	Step 4.(2nd pelvic grip)	1				
3	Auscultation					
	1. Detect the site of fetal heart	1				
	2. Auscultation of the fetal heart is	0.5				
	done	0.5				
	3. Using a fetal stethoscope	0.5				
		0.3				
	4. Auscultate for one minute and					
	determine the fetal heart rate.	0.5				

5. Record the fetal heart rate	0. 5			
written	2			
Total	10			

Instructor Signature	Date
Instructor Signature	Date

Checklist for baby's birth weight

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark				
1	Confirm the newborn identity	0.5				
3	Explain the procedure to the parent	0.5				
4	Wash hands and put on gloves	0.25				
5	Position the neonate in supine position in the crib or examination table	0.5				
6	Remove all clothing but not diaper	0.5				
7	Place a clean cloth/ linen in the weighing pan	0.75				
8	Adjust the scale to zero with the cloth/paper in the pan.	1				
9	Place the naked baby gently on the cloth/paper.	1				
10	Wait for the baby to settle and the weight to stabilize.	1				
11	Read the weight in the scale.	1				
12	Record the weight in the baby's record and polt it on the weight chart	0.5				

13	clean the scale tray to prevent cross contamination among neonates	0.5				
	Written	2				
Total marks		10				

Instructor Signature	Date
mon actor signature	Butc

Checklist for Measuring newborn's head to heel length

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark				
		1120222				
1	a. the child is dressed in					
	light underclothing or a diaper. The					
	child's shoes must be removed. Hair	1				
	ornaments should be removed from					
	the top of the head.					
2	Measured the baby in the recumbent	1				
	position	1				
3	Spread a blanket over a table or					
	countertop to protect baby from the	1				
	cold surface.					
4	Lay baby on the blanket-covered					
	surface with the top of the head	1				
	(crown) in the contact with the	1				
	headboard.					
5	Gently press down on baby's knees to	2	 	 	 	

	straighten the legs so can get an accurate measurement.					
6	Ask assistant to measure the length from the wall down to the baby's heels. Parents may participate in the length measurement [between the two trained measurers] to provide reassurance and security to the infant.	1				
7	Record the resulting number in inches or centimeters onto your baby's growth chart	1				
	Written	2				
	Total marks	10				

Instructor SignatureDate

Checklist for Head circumference or OFC [occipital frontal circumference]

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark				
1	Wash hands and explain the procedure to the parent.	2				
2	The measures should agree within 0.2 cm or 1/4 inch	2				
3	Slide the tape over the most prominent part on the back of the head (occiput) and just above the eyebrows (supraorbital ridges). This can be translated to mean the largest circumference of the head. If head swelling or molding after delivery may skew initial head circumference	1				

	measurement.					
4	Record measurements	1				
Written		2				
Total marks		10				

Checklist for Chest circumference

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark				
1	Wash hands and explain the procedure to the parent.	1				
2	Fully remove the baby's clothes to expose the mid & lower chest.	2				
3	Feel for the xiphisternum where the ribs meet the sternum and mark the base of the xiphisternum	2				
4	Pass the tape around the lower chest so that the mark is at the upper border of the tape.	2				
5	Record measurements	1				
	Written	2				
	Total marks	10				

Instructor Signature	Date

Checklist for Abdominal Circumference

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark							
-----	---------------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		ı		_	ı	ı	ı	
Wash hands and explain the	1							
procedure to the parent.	1							
Pass the tape around the baby's bare	2							
skin at the level of the umbilicus.	2							
Place the neonate in a supine and								
measure his girth just above the								
umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not	2							
obstructing or constricting the area. If	2							
so, it will be necessary to adjust or								
remove the nappy.								
If the umbilicus protrudes too much								
and it is not possible to measure at								
this level, then the reading should be	1							
taken immediately above the								
umbilicus.								
Pass the tape around the abdomen at								
the position described above. Take the	1							
reading at the end of expiration (when	1							
the abdomen is relaxed).								
Make three measurements of	0.5							
abdomen circumference.	0.5							
Record all three measurements and								
the mean (average) by adding the	0.5							
values together and dividing by three.								
Written	2							
Total marks	10							
	Procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written	procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2	Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2	procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three.	procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2	Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2	procedure to the parent. Pass the tape around the baby's bare skin at the level of the umbilicus. Place the neonate in a supine and measure his girth just above the umbilicus. Ensure the nappy is not obstructing or constricting the area. If so, it will be necessary to adjust or remove the nappy. If the umbilicus protrudes too much and it is not possible to measure at this level, then the reading should be taken immediately above the umbilicus. Pass the tape around the abdomen at the position described above. Take the reading at the end of expiration (when the abdomen is relaxed). Make three measurements of abdomen circumference. Record all three measurements and the mean (average) by adding the values together and dividing by three. Written 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Instructor Signature				Date_				
Checklist for Immediate Umbilical Cord care in newbor					<u>vborn</u>			
No.		Steps / Tasks	Mark					

1	Change gloves	1				
2	Clamp and cut the cord	2				
3	Put ties tightly (clip) around the cord at 2cm and 5cm from the baby's abdomen.	2				
4	Cut between the ties with a sterile Scissor.	2				
5	Observe for oozing of blood from the stamp.	1				
6	Record and documented	1				
	Written	1				
	Total marks	10				

Instructor Signature	Date	
mountain signature	 	

Checklist for vaginal examination

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark			
1	Explain procedure & ask her if she has any questions or concerns.	0. 5			
2	Obtain consent from woman.	0.25			
3	Prepare the equipment: sterile gauze, sterile lubricant cream or gel, sterile medical gloves and a linen sheet to cover the rest of the mother's body.	0.25			
4	Protect privacy for women.	0.25			
5	Perform the exam between uterine contractions (check the mother's abdomen before performing the exam).	0.5			
6	Position a pregnant woman on her back, bends her legs and opens her knees after emptying the bladder.	0.5			

7	Washing hands, sterilize them with a sterilization liquid, and wearing gloves.	0.5			
8	Inspect external genitalia for signs of: Infections, Varicosities, Warts, Previous scarring.	0.5			
9	Gently swab the external genitalia with sterile gauze from front to back.	0.5			
10	Separate the labia with two fingers on your non-dominant hand	0.5			
11	Dip your examining fingers (index and middle fingers) into an antiseptic lubricating cream and insert them very gently into the vagina, following the direction of the vagina, upwards and backwards.	0.5			
12	Ask the woman to take deep breaths and try to relax, as this will help to decrease the discomfort of the procedure.	0.5			
13	Check for cervical dilatation (1-10 cm), effacement (0-100%), the fetus presentation, and state of the amniotic membrane.	1.5			
14	Gently wipe the external genitals from a lubricant.	0. 5			
15	Remove the gloves and wash your hands while maintaining the privacy of the mother.	0.5			
16	Assess the fetal heart after a vaginal examination.	0.5			
17	Document the results of a vaginal examination in the partograph.	0.25			
	Written	1			
	Total	10	 		

Instructor SignatureD	Pate
-----------------------	------

Fetal Heart Rate

		rctar	пеагі і	xacc			
No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark					
1	Explain procedure & ask woman if	0.5					
	has any questions or concerns						
2	Obtain verbal women's consent	0.5					
3	Hand washing and wearing gloves	0.5					
4	Provide privacy for women	0.5					
5	Palpate the woman's abdomen accurately to determine the fetal lie and locate the fetal shoulder (By use Leopold's maneuver)	1					
6	Apply ultrasonic gel to device if using Doppler ultrasound. If using fetoscope, firm pressure may be needed.	1					
7	Count maternal radial pulse while listening to FHR to differentiate it from fetal rate	0.5					
8	Palpate abdomen for presence or absence of contractions to count FHR	0.5					
9	Count FHR for 30 to 60 seconds after a uterine contraction	0.5					
10	Determine the FHR every 30 minutes during beginning labor, every 15 minutes during active labor, and every 5 minutes during the second stage of labor	1					

11	The normal heart rate for a fetus is approximately 120 to 160 beats per minute (bpm).	0.5				
12	If a slower heart rate is detected, oxygen may be administered by mask and the patient should be instructed to take slow deep breaths	0.5				
13	Document FHR in partograph sheet	0.5				
14	Attachment paper (witten of procedure)	2				
	Total marks	10				

Instructor Signature	Date

Catheterization in Female

No.	Steps / Tasks	Mark			
1.	Introduce yourself to the patient and Explain the procedure	0.5			
2.	Prepare equepments(linin,urine catheter,urine bage,strile gauze,lubricant, forceps, antiseptic solution without alchohol, kidney basin,syringe10 cc,destal water,surgical gloves	1			
3.	Keep privacy and hand Washing	0.5			
4.	Place the patient in the supine position with the knees flexed and separated and feet flat on the bed.	0.5			
5.	With the thumb, middle and index fingers of the non-dominant hand, separate the labia majora and labia	0.5			

	minora. Pull slightly upward to locate the urinary meatus. Maintain this position to avoid contamination during the procedure.				
6.	With the dominant hand, cleanse the urinary meatus, using forceps and chlorhexidine soaked cotton balls. Use each cotton ball for a single downward stroke only.	0.5			
7.	Place the drainage basin containing the catheter between the patient's thighs.	1			
8.	Pick up the catheter with the dominant hand.	1			
9.	Insert the lubricated tip of the catheter into the urinary meatus.	0.5			
10.	Advance the catheter about 5-5.75 cm, until urine begins to flow then advance the catheter a further 1-2 cm.	0.5			
11.	Attach the syringe with the sterile water and inflate the balloon. It is recommended to inflate the 5cc balloon with 7-10cc of sterile water, and to inflate the 30cc balloon with 30-35cc of sterile water.	0.5			
12.	Improperly inflated balloons can cause drainage and leakage difficulties.	0.5			
13.	Gently pull back on the catheter until the balloon engages the bladder neck	0.5			
14.	Written	2			
Total m	Total marks				

Instructor Signature	Date

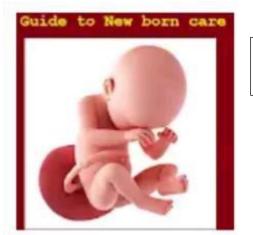
References

- 1. Birthing from Within. England, Pam, CNM, MA, and Rob Horowitz, PhD, American Pregnancy Association., 2017
- 2. Carroli G and J Belizan. 2000. Episiotomy for vaginal birth (Cochrane Review), in *The Cochrane Library*. Issue 2. Update Software: Oxford.
- 3. Communicable Disease Control Directorate. Guidelines for managing sexually transmitted infections: WA. Shenton Park: Department of Health Western Australia. 2013. Available from: http://silverbook.health.wa.gov.au
- 4. <u>Dennis CL, Fung K, Grigoriadis S, et al. Traditional postpartum practices and rituals:</u> a qualitative systematic review. Womens Health (Lond) 2007; 3:487.
- 5. Downe S, Gyte GM, Dahlen HG, Singata M. Routine vaginal examinations for assessing \progress of labour to improve outcomes for women and babies at term (Review). Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2013 (7). Available from: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010088.pub2/pdf
- 6. Eason E et al. 2000. Preventing perineal trauma during childbirth: A systematic review. *Obstet Gynecol* 95: 464–471.
- 7. Emans, S. Jean. "Physical Examination of the Child and Adolescent" (2000) in Evaluation of the Sexually Abused Child: A Medical Textbook and Photographic Atlas, Second edition, Oxford University Press. 61–65
- 8. Episiotomy. (2013). https://www.networks.nhs.uk/nhsnetworks/staffordshire-Episiotomy and its repair.
- 9. Eugene C. Toy, Benton Baker and Jayne P. Ross.2009, CASE FILES Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2nd edition By The Mcgraw-Hill Companies in united state.p:3,4.
- 10. Eugene C. Toy, Benton Baker and Jayne P. Ross. 2009, CASE FILES Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2nd edition By The Mcgraw-Hill Companies in united state.p: 3,4 and 472
- 11. Guidelines for Medical Students ,Gynaecological & obstetric history taking and physical examination, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology ,University of Malta Medical School ,Malta ,2011.
- 12. Gupta JK and VC Nikodem. 2000. Woman's position during second stage of labour (Cochrane Review), in *The Cochrane Library*. Issue 4. Update Software: Oxford.
- 13. http://fitsweb.uchc.edu/student/selectives/Luzietti/Breast_anatomy.htm
- 14. https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Obstetrics_and_Gynecology/Obstetric_Examination
- 15. https://evolve.elsevier.com/leifer/maternity 15. Breast Self -Exam at National Breast Cancer Foundation Inc.: http://www.nationalbreastcancer.org/breast-self-exam.
- 16. https://midwifethinking.com/2011/09/14/the-assessment-of-progress/https://midwifethinking.com/2017/02/03/understanding-and-assessing-labour-progress/. American Pregnancy Association: False Labor
- 17. https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/the-male-reproductive-system Human Physiology/The female reproductive system, https://www.saylor.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/The-Female-Reproductive-System.pdf
- 18. Jackson K, Marshall J, Brydon S. Physiology and care during the first stage of labour. In: Marshall J, Raynor M, editors. Myles textbook for midwives. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone Elsevier; 2014. p. 327-65.
- 19. Johnson R, Taylor W. (2010) *Skills for midwifery practice (third edition)*. Churchill Livingstone Elsevier, Edinburgh.
- 20. Keith D. Edmonds. 2007, Dewhurst's Textbook of Obstetrics & Gynaecology ,7th edition, by Blackwell Publishing in Australia, p:43,44.
- 21. Keith D. Edmonds.2007, Dewhurst's Textbook of Obstetrics & Gynaecology ,7th edition , by Blackwell Publishing in Australia, p:43,44.

- 22. Kost K, Singh S, Vaughan B, et al. Estimates of contraceptive failure from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. Contraception 2008; 77:10.
- 23. Lauzon L and E Hodnett. 2000. Caregivers' use of strict criteria for diagnosing active labour in term pregnancy (Cochrane Review), in *The Cochrane Library*. Update Software: Oxford.
- 24. Leifer G.: Maternity Nursing An introductory text ,11th edition, US, Elsevier,2012, Pp:16-28.
- 25. Ludka LM and CC Roberts. 1993. Eating and drinking in labour: A literature review. *J Nurse-Midwifery* 38(4): 199–207.
- 26. Madi BC et al. 1999. Effects of female relative support in labour: A randomized control trial. *Birth* 26:4–10.
- 27. Martin, E.J., (2002) *Intrapartum Management Modules: A Perinatal Education Program.* (pp 119-123). Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 3rd Edition.
- 28. Maternal Neonatal Health: Best Practice, The Partograph Healthy Mother & Healthy Newborn Care: Exercise 4-5. Using the Partograph to monitor labor.
- 29. McCormick C. (2009) *The first stage of labour: physiology and early care: In: Fraser D, Cooper MA. (Eds.). Myles' textbook for midwives(15th edition).* Churchill Livingstone Elsevier, Edinburgh.
- 30. Merck Manual: Structure of the Male Reproductive System &Planned Parenthood: Reproductive & Sexual Anatomy, Copyright 1995-2017 The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, 1995-2017
- 31. Michele R. Davidson, Marcia L. London and Marcia L. London. (2012) Pregnancy at Risk: Pregestational Problems. 9th edition. OLDS' Maternal- Newborn Nursing &Women's Health Across the Lifespan. Printed in the United States of America by Pearson Education, Inc: 741.
- 32. Mongelli M., Ronald M. Ramus. Medscape website, Updated: Jun 15, 2016Available from: http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/259269-overview
- 33. Moreau C, Cleland K, Trussell J. Contraceptive discontinuation attributed to method dissatisfaction in the United States. Contraception 2007; 76:267.
- 34. National health and nutrition examination health(NHNE),MEC labrotory procedures manual, CDC 2013
- 35. Nationwide Better Health: Take Good Care of Yourself
- 36. Neilson JP. 1998. Evidence-based intrapartum care: evidence from the Cochrane Library. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 63 (Suppl 1): S97–S102.
- 37. Newborn care at birth, WHO, 2017
- 38. NICE. (2007) *Intrapartum care: care of healthy women and their babies during childbirth.* Clinical guideline 55. NICE: London.
- 39. NMC. (2008) *The code: standards of conduct, performance and ethics for nurses and midwives.* NMC: London. See: www.nmc-uk.org/Nurses-and-midwives/The-code/The-code-in-full (accessed 18 April 2011).
- 40. Nursing procedures, 5th edition, Lippincott
- 41. Pairman S, Pincombe J, Thorogood C, Tracy S, editors. Midwifery: Preparation for practice. 3rd ed. Sydney: Elsevier Australia; 2015.
- 42. Perlman, Sally E.; Nakajyma, Steven T.; Hertweck, S. Paige (2004). Clinical protocols in pediatric and adolescent gynecology. Parthenon. p. 131. ISBN 1-84214-199-6.
- 43. Pillitteri, A.: Maternal and Child health Nursing: Care of the Childbearing and Childrearing Family, sixth Edition, By Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Publishers, Philadelphia, 2007.

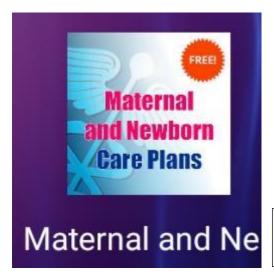
- 44. Ricci S. Scott. (2013). Nursing Management During Labor and Birth. 3rd ed. Essentials of maternity, newborn & women's health nursing. Printed in China, by Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins: 454.
- 45. Ricci,S.S.: Essentials Of Maternity, Newborn, & Women's Health Nursing, 2nd edition, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia,2009.
- 46. Shannon E. Perry, Marilyn J. Hockenberry, Deitra Leonard Lowdermilk and David Wilson.(2014). Nursing Care of the Family During Labor and Birth. 5th. Maternal Child Nursing Care. Printed in Canada. Mosby, an imprint of Elsevier Inc: 435.
- 47. Simpson, I., & Creehan, P. (2001) *Perinatal Nursing 2nd Edition*, (pp 379-383). Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Lippincott.
- 48. The Birth Partner Second Ed. Simkin, Penny, P.T., Ch. 4. Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Newborn: The Complete Guide Simkin, Penny, P.T., et al, Ch. 7.
- 49. The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. C-Gyn 30: Guidelines for gynaecological examinations and procedures: RANZCOG. 2013. Available from: https://www.ranzcog.edu.au/doc/guidelines-for-gynaecological-examinations-and-procedures
- 50. <u>Trussell J, Wynn LL. Reducing unintended pregnancy in the United States.</u> <u>Contraception 2008; 77:1.</u>
- 51. Ultrasound Care Bondi Junction website ,copyright 2015, available from: http://www.ultrasoundcare.com.au/services/pregnancy-ultrasound-5-17-weeks-dating-and-viability.html
- 52. Weiss R.: Urinary Catheter for Labor and Delivery,2018 Available at https://www.verywellfamily.com/urinary-catheter-2759013
- 53. World Health Organization (WHO). 1999. Care in Normal Birth: A Practical Guide. Report of a Technical Working Group. WHO: Geneva.
- 54. *World Health Organization 2008*, WHO Child Growth Standards Training Course on Child Growth Assessment, Measuring a Child's Growth, WHO Library Cataloguing.
- 55. World Health Organization Safe Maternal Health and Safe Motherhood Programme. 1994. World Health Organization partograph in management of labour. *Lancet* 343 (8910):1399–1404.
- 56. World Health Organization: Maternal health and Safe Motherhood Programme Division of Family Health; Preventing Prolonged Labor: a practical guide. The Partograph Part II, Users Manual

Android Application for Maternal and Neonate Nursing Added By: Instructor Dr. Nuha Adel ALwandawi and Instructor Dr Wisam Mashaan Muttaleb



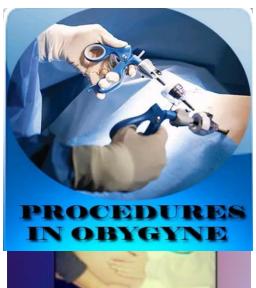
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=salehagroup.guideto newb

rncare&hl-ar



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.afra.maternalan dne

whornnursingcarenlans&hl-ai



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.andromo.dev70 8372

2nn8/170708.hl-2

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.medicalapps.obs tetri

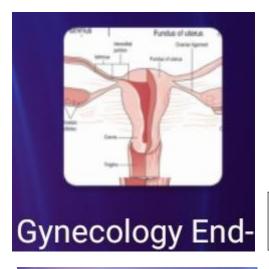
cc gynocology mnomonics 8.hl=2



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=dk.maternity.safedeli

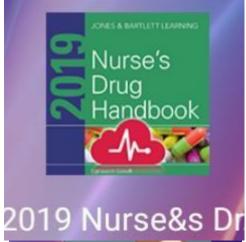
Rhl-ar





https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=namalamzangi.com.g

ology&bl-ar



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.medpresso.Lone star.

hrndrug&hl-ar

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.StatesApps.Brea stfee

dingTincGuide&hl-ar





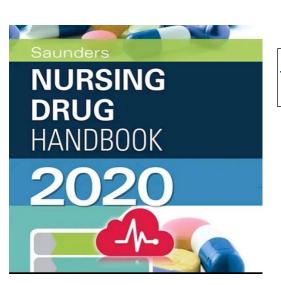
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.andromo.dev85 6641

nn0916508.hl-ar



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.andromo.dev70 8372

2nn8/1272/18.hl-2r



 $\frac{https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.medpresso.Lone}{star.}$

caundaredy&hl-ar

Note: Make sure to submit each assignment before its due date.