



Scenario Overview

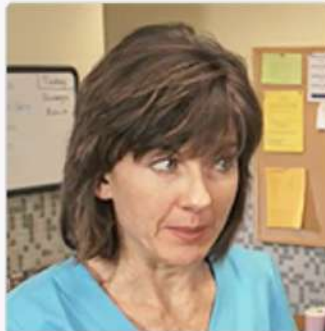
The Preterm Labor scenario focuses on a hospitalized pregnant female.

Primary characters you will meet in this scenario:

Viewing **1** of 1



Darla
Registered Nurse



Beth
Registered Nurse,
Charge Nurse



Ed
Registered Nurse,
Neonatal Nurse



Mia Goodwin
Client

Additional characters you may meet depending on the choices you make in this scenario:



Lois
Laboratory
Technician

Nurse Darla is interviewing Ms. Goodwin about her report of a burning sensation when voiding. Which of the following clinical findings should Darla anticipate? (Select all that apply.)

Dysuria is a discomfort or difficulty with urination and is a clinical finding associated with a urinary tract infection. Vaginal discharge is a clinical finding associated with sexually transmitted infections. Urinary frequency is a common clinical finding associated with urinary tract infections. Epigastric pain is a clinical finding associated with clients who are experiencing HELLP syndrome. Fever is a common clinical finding associated with urinary tract infections.



Dysuria

Vaginal discharge

Urinary frequency

Epigastric pain

Fever



Nurse Darla assists Ms. Goodwin to bed. Which of the following is an appropriate action for Darla to take?

The nurse should use a tocotransducer to transabdominally evaluate the presence and frequency of uterine contractions.



Ask Ms. Goodwin to write down each time she feels a contraction.

Palpate Ms. Goodwin's uterus.

Apply a fetal monitor and tocotransducer.

Ask Ms. Goodwin to report the kick counts over a period of 1 hr.



Nurse Darla confirms uterine contractions are occurring on the fetal monitor. Which of the following is the priority nursing intervention?

The greatest risk to the client and her fetus is preterm labor. Assessing for effacement and cervical dilation will indicate if labor has begun. This is the priority nursing intervention at this time.



Check for effacement and cervical dilation

Obtain a clean catch, mid-stream urine sample.

Evaluate the concentration of Ms. Goodwin's urine.

Assess vaginal discharge.



Nurse Darla completed a vaginal examination on Ms. Goodwin and notified the provider of her findings. Which of the following actions is the highest priority?

Nifedipine relaxes smooth muscles, decreasing uterine contractions. Because the greatest risk to the client and her fetus is preterm labor, this is the priority action at this time.



Obtain a cervical culture.

Communicate the plan of care with Ms. Goodwin

Administer betamethasone (Celestone).

Administer nifedipine (Procardia).