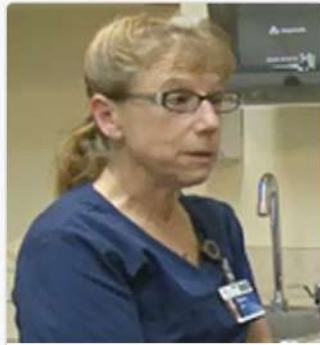


Primary characters you will meet in this scenario:

Viewing 1 of 1



Jill
Registered Nurse



Ellen
Registered Nurse



Dr. Bockman
Provider



**Tasha
Anderson**
Client



Tony Anderson
Client's Husband

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



Megan
Registered Nurse,
Charge Nurse



Nurse Ellen is calculating Ms. Anderson's estimated date of delivery. Which of the following is an appropriate response by Ellen?

Using Naegele's rule, the nurse should calculate the estimated date of delivery by determining the first day of the client's last menstrual cycle, adding 7 days, and then counting forward 9 months.



"Your estimated date of delivery is May 13th."

"Your estimated date of delivery is May 20th."

"Your estimated date of delivery is April 13th."



"Your estimated date of delivery is April 20th."

Nurse Ellen is converting Ms. Anderson's weight to pounds. If Ms. Anderson weighs 113 kg, how many pounds does she weigh? (Round to the nearest tenth.)

Follow these steps for the Ratio and Proportion method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? lb

Step 2: Set up an equation and solve for X.

$$\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{2.2 \text{ lb}} = \frac{\text{Client's weight in kg}}{X \text{ lb}}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{2.2 \text{ lb}} = \frac{113 \text{ kg}}{X \text{ lb}}$$

$$X \text{ lb} = 248.6 \text{ lb}$$

Step 3: Round if necessary.

Step 4: Determine whether the weight conversion makes sense. If the client weighs 113 kg, it makes sense that the client weighs 248.6 lb.

Follow these steps for the Desired Over Have method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? lb

Step 2: Set up an equation and solve for X.

$$X \text{ lb} = \frac{\text{Client's weight in kg} \times 2.2 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$X \text{ lb} = \frac{113 \text{ kg} \times 2.2 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$X \text{ lb} = 248.6 \text{ lb}$$

Step 3: Round if necessary.

Step 4: Determine whether the weight conversion makes sense. If the client weighs 113 kg, it makes sense that the client

$$113 \text{ kg} \times 2.2 \text{ lb}$$

$$X \text{ lb} = \frac{\quad}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$X \text{ lb} = 248.6 \text{ lb}$$

Step 3: Round if necessary.

Step 4: Determine whether the weight conversion makes sense. If the client weighs 113 kg, it makes sense that the client weighs 248.6 lb.

Follow these steps for the Dimensional Analysis method of calculation:

Step 1: What is the unit of measurement the nurse should calculate? (Place the unit of measure being calculated on the left side of the equation.)

$$X \text{ lb} =$$

Step 2: Determine the ratio that contains the same unit as the unit being calculated. (Place the ratio on the right side of the equation, ensuring that the unit in the numerator matches the unit being calculated.)

$$X \text{ lb} = \frac{2.2 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

Step 3: Place any remaining ratios that are relevant to the item on the right side of the equation, along with any needed conversion factors, to cancel out unwanted units of measurement.

$$X \text{ lb} = \frac{2.2 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times \frac{113 \text{ kg}}{1}$$

Step 4: Solve for X.

$$X \text{ kg} = 248.6 \text{ lb}$$

Step 5: Round if necessary.

Step 6: Determine whether the weight conversion makes sense. If the client weighs 113 kg, it makes sense that the client weighs 248.6 lb.



Enter answer :

248.6



Nurse Ellen is explaining the risk factors for developing gestational diabetes to Ms. Anderson. Which of the following should Ellen include? (Select all that apply.)

Risk factors for the development of gestational diabetes include obesity, familial history, and maternal age over 25. The client's history of smoking and her first pregnancy are not risk factors.



Obesity

History of smoking

Maternal age over 25

First pregnancy

Family history of diabetes mellitus