

NURS G175: WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NEWBORN NURSING

Item	Value
Curriculum Committee Approval Date	03/02/2021
Top Code	123010 - Registered Nursing
Units	2 Total Units
Hours	36 Total Hours (Lecture Hours 36)
Total Outside of Class Hours	0
Course Credit Status	Credit: Degree Applicable (D)
Material Fee	No
Basic Skills	Not Basic Skills (N)
Repeatable	No
Grading Policy	Standard Letter (S)

Course Description

This course focuses on nursing care management for women, newborn, and perinatal related patients. The nursing process will be utilized as a tool to direct nursing care. A concept-based curriculum provides the structure of the curriculum and is threaded throughout the course. PREREQUISITE: NURS G170, NURS G170C, NURS G295, and NURS G295C. COREQUISITE: NURS G175C. Transfer Credit: CSU.

Course Level Student Learning Outcome(s)

1. Course Outcomes
2. Describe how the information technology in collaboration with nursing and healthcare teams facilitates communication and coordinates patient care.
3. Identify the cultural needs of women, newborn and perinatal patients to develop safe evidence-based nursing care.
4. Apply the pathophysiology of common acute/chronic health problems of women, newborn and perinatal patients to develop a patient-centered collaborative plan of care.
5. Utilize the nursing process to provide direct care to meet the physical and psychosocial needs of women, newborn, and perinatal patients with common health problems that adhere to legal, ethical, and professional standards.

Course Objectives

- 1. Describe the women, newborn and perinatal assessment using nursing judgment and evidence-based practice.
- 2. Describe the application of assessment findings for the identification of potential health problems to promote quality care.
- 3. Organize safe evidence-based nursing care, based on the nursing process framework, that is patient-centered and meets the patients physical and psychosocial needs.
- 4. Analyze quality patient-centered care based on the nursing process to meet the patients physical and psychosocial needs.
- 5. Discuss the adherence to legal, ethical, and professional standards of practice to provide nursing care for the woman, newborn and perinatal patients.
- 6. Assess the cultural needs and provide nursing care for women, newborn and perinatal patients

- 7. Utilize interdisciplinary collaboration teams when providing patient care for the woman, newborn and perinatal patients.
- 8. Discuss the use of informatics and technology, including electronic health records, to collect and document patient care for the woman, newborn and perinatal patients.

Lecture Content

Overarching standards that will be addressed in each concept: Patient-centered Care: Utilizing the nursing process to provide compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on the physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values of the patient. Safety and Quality Improvement (QI): The minimization of risk factors that could cause harm while promoting quality care and maintaining a secure environment for patients, self, and others in order to improve health care services and better meet the needs of patients. Nursing Judgment/Evidence-Based Practice (EBP): The use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources, in consideration of the nurses clinical expertise and patient preferences, to make nursing clinical judgments and provide patient, family, and community-centered care. Teamwork and Collaboration: The delivery of patient care in partnership with nursing and interdisciplinary teams to achieve continuity of care and promote patient outcomes. Informatics and Technology: The use of information and technology as a communication and data-gathering tool that supports clinical decision making and safe, scientifically based nursing practice. Professional Identity: The adherence to legal, ethical, and professional standards of practice to provide nursing care for patients across the lifespan. For the following concepts, apply the nursing process and collaborative management for improved patient outcomes, focusing on woman, newborn, and perinatal patient: Elimination: The secretion and excretion of bodily waste. Teaching to establish proper elimination patterns Nursing interventions to maintain proper elimination patterns in patients with obstructive diseases Fluid Electrolytes/Acid-base: The physiological mechanisms that maintain fluid and electrolyte balance. Nursing interventions to maintain fluid balance Nursing care of patients with common electrolyte imbalances Health and Wellness: A subjective perception of what makes life meaningful and manageable and is a result of adaptation to lifes immediate experiences to maintain physical psychological social and cultural harmony. Nurses role in developing an individualized plan of care to progress the patient to a state of wellness, focusing on womens health and newborn teaching Nursing assessment of antepartum patients Nursing care of patients and their families during the perinatal period Nursing assessment of newborns Infection: Infection or infectious disease is a state of tissue destruction resulting from the invasion of microorganisms into the body. Nurses role in the prevention of infections Nursing assessment to detect infections Nursing care of patients with infections Inflammation: The physiologic response to injury infection or allergens-Inflammatory response. Nursing assessment to identify patients at risk for/with an inflammatory response Nursing interventions to treat patients with inflammation response Metabolism: All biochemical processes that occur within the body. Nursing assessment of metabolic and nutritional needs of patients Nursing care of patients with alteration in metabolic and nutritional needs Nursing interventions for patients with acute or chronic alterations in metabolism Mobility: Mechanisms that affect the ability to move within an individual and living environment. Nursing actions to maintain patients mobility Nursing interventions to prevent complications of immobility Collaborative management of patients with impaired mobility Nutrition: The process, by which the body ingests, absorbs, transports, and uses nutrition and food. Nursing

assessment of body digestion and nutritional needs of the patient
 Nursing care of patients with nutritional needs during the perinatal period
 Nursing interventions for a patient with nutritional imbalances
 Oxygenation: The exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) in cells.
 Nursing assessment of patients oxygenation
 Nursing interventions to promote optimal oxygenation
 Nursing care of patients with impaired oxygenation
 Collaborative management of patients with acute or chronic oxygenation problems
 Perfusion: The process of fluid nutritive and oxygen delivery to cells. Introduction to the concept of perfusion as it relates to the care of patients
 Nursing assessment to detect potential and actual patient problems with perfusion
 Nursing interventions to prevent morbidity or mortality in patients with acute perfusion problems
 Collaborative management of patients with gestational hypertension
 Reproduction: The process of conception, gestation, and childbirth. Introduction to the concept of reproduction as it relates to the care of patients
 Nursing care management of reproduction issues
 Nursing care management during the perinatal period
 Nursing care management for normal newborns
 Collaborative management of high-risk intrapartum patients
 Collaborative management of high-risk postpartum patients
 Collaborative management of high-risk newborns
 Sensory/Perception: Factors contributing to receiving and interpreting internal and external stimuli
 Nursing assessment to identify sensory/ perception difficulty in patients
 Nursing interventions of patients with deficits in senses/ perception
 Sexuality: Physiological psychological and sociological aspects of sexual behavior. Introduction to the concept of sexuality as it relates to the care of patients
 Nursing assessment to identify patients sexual function
 Patient education regarding sexuality
 Stress and Coping: Conditions that disturb physiological and/or psychological; equilibrium and the body's attempt to return to homeostasis following disequilibrium. Nursing assessment to identify stress level and coping mechanisms
 Identification of patients at high risk for abuse, focusing on the woman in the perinatal period
 Legal requirements for Registered Nurse related to suspected abuse situations
 Nursing interventions to assist patients attainment of equilibrium
 Tissue Integrity: Mechanisms that facilitate intact skin and mucous membranes and their physiological functioning. Nursing assessment of patients tissue integrity
 Collaborative management of patients with tissue integrity problems

Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture (02)
- DE Live Online Lecture (02S)

Instructional Techniques

Seminar style instruction
 Class participation and discussion
 Group and individual presentation
 Case Studies
 Exams
 Pop quizzes

Reading Assignments

Textbook
 Interactive software for students

Writing Assignments

Nursing care plans
 Critical thinking exercises
 Evidence-based presentations

Out-of-class Assignments

1. Reading assignments from required textbooks and online resources. 2. View audio-visual material as assigned. 3. Internet research for evidence-based articles.

Demonstration of Critical Thinking

Nursing care plans
 Case studies

Required Writing, Problem Solving, Skills Demonstration

Nursing care plans and case studies

Eligible Disciplines

Nursing: Masters degree in nursing OR bachelors degree in nursing AND masters degree in health education or health science OR the equivalent OR the minimum qualifications as set by the Board of Registered Nursing, whichever is higher. Masters degree required.

Textbooks Resources

1. Required Ricci, S., Kyle, T., Carman, S.. Maternity and Pediatric Nursing, ed. Wolter Kluwer, 2018

Software Resources

1. Lippincott CoursePoint for Nursing Concepts. Wolter Kluwer, 2nd ed.