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Total: 23 7
Ralph R Willis Career and Technical Center  
School of Practical Nursing  
Maternity Nursing

Placement: Semester 1  
Course Hours: 62.5  
Theory Hours: 30  
Clinical Hours: 35  
WVEIS: 

Textbooks  
4. HESI

Course Description  
Maternity Nursing involves the study of obstetrical care during antepartum, intrapartum and post-partial periods. This course involves information related to the physiological and psychological integrity of the pregnant woman and newborn infant. The course enables the student to promote health and health maintenance through safe and effective care while respecting cultural diversity.

Course Objectives  
At the end of this course the student will:  
1. Describe prenatal development  
2. Describe nursing care during pregnancy  
3. List the complications of women during pregnancy, labor and birth  
4. Describe the management of pain during labor and birth  
5. Explain the physiological and psychological adaptations of the mother during various stages of pregnancy  
6. Discuss the uses of the nursing process in providing family-centered obstetric and newborn care  
7. Compare the term, preterm and post term newborns  
8. List some congenital malformation and perinatal injuries of the newborn

Clinical Practicum:  
Completed in Acute Care, Community Setting.

Methods of Teaching:  
1. Lecture, discussion, role playing emphasizing critical thinking  
2. Videos  
3. PowerPoint  
4. Computer-assisted instruction- VCE – Case Studies  
5. Demonstration  
6. Individual and Group Conference
7. Written Exams
9. Clinical Lab Practice/ Clinical Setting
10. Evaluations

**Student Responsibilities:**
Read assigned chapter.
Refer to and follow student monthly calendar for exam dates.
Attend lectures and demonstrations.
3. Complete activities as assigned.
5. Participate in class/lab activities.
6. Discuss critical thinking activities associated with the lesson.
7. Refer and follow the policies as outlined and discussed in the Student Handbook.
8. Pass exams with a grade of 80% or higher.

**Methods of Evaluation**
The following letter grade system is utilized for theory:
A 93 - 100
B 86 - 92
C 80 - 85
F 79 - 0

The following grading calculation is utilized for theory:

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Evaluation Tools:
Oral Presentations
Written Exams
Laboratory Skills
Homework Assignments
Computer Exams
Clinical Skills

**Make-up Exam:**
A student who misses an exam must be prepared to take the exam immediately upon return or as directed by instructor. Students will automatically have 5% deducted. Students not making up exam on the morning of return to the classroom will receive a (0) zero.

**Quizzes:**
Students who are absent during a quiz will receive a Zero. Quizzes are NOT made up.
See student monthly calendar for schedule of exam dates.
See Student Handbook for clinical grading guidelines.
Chapter 3  
Prenatal Development

Lesson Content
I. Key Terms

II. Cell Division and Gametogenesis

III. Fertilization  
A. Sex Determination  
B. Inheritance  
C. Tubal Transport of the Zygote  
D. Implantation of the Zygote

IV. Development  
A. Cell Differentiation  
B. Prenatal Development Milestones  
C. Accessory Structures of Pregnancy  
   a. placenta  
   b. umbilical cord

V. Fetal Circulation  
A. Circulation Before Birth  
B. Circulation After Birth

VI. Impaired Prenatal Development and Subsequent Illness

VII. Multifetal Pregnancy

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each vocabulary term  
2. Describe the process of gametogenesis in human reproduction  
3. Explain human fertilization and implantation and where these normally take place  
4. Describe embryonic development  
5. List body parts that develop from the primary germ layers  
6. Describe the fetal development and maturation of body systems  
7. Describe the development and functions of the placenta, umbilical Cord, amniotic fluid and yolk sac  
8. Compare fetal circulation to circulation after birth  
9. Describe the path of fetal circulation  
10. List the order in which fetal shunts functionally close  
11. Explain similarities and differences in two types of twins
Lesson Content

I. Key Terms

II. Goals of Prenatal Care
   A. Prenatal visits
   B. Definition of terms
   C. Determining the estimated date of delivery

III. Diagnosis of Pregnancy
   A. Presumptive signs of pregnancy
   B. Probable signs of pregnancy
   C. Positive signs of pregnancy

IV. Normal Physiologic Changes in Pregnancy
   A. Reproductive
   B. Respiratory system
   C. Cardiovascular system
   D. Gastrointestinal system
   E. Urinary system
   F. Integumentary and Skeletal systems

V. Nutrition for Pregnancy and Lactation
   A. Weight gain
   B. Nutritional Requirements
   C. Recommended Dietary Allowances and Intakes (RDA, RDI)
   D. Special Nutritional Considerations
   E. Nutrition During Lactation

VI. Exercise during pregnancy
   A. Elevated Temperature
   B. Hypotension
   C. Cardiac Output
   D. Other Factors

VII. Travel during pregnancy

VIII. Common discomforts during pregnancy
   A. Nausea
   B. Vaginal Discharge
   C. Fatigue
   D. Backache
   E. Constipation

Revised: 11/2016 MP
F. Varicose Veins
G. Hemorrhoids
H. Heartburn
I. Nasal Stuffiness
J. Leg Cramps
K. Lower Extremity Edema

IX. Physiological Adaptations during Pregnancy
   A. Impact on the mother
      a. first trimester
      b. second trimester
      c. third trimester
   B. Impact on the father
   C. Impact on the adolescent
   D. Impact on the older couple
   E. Impact on the single mother
   F. Impact on the single father
   G. Impact on the grandparents

X. Prenatal Education and the Nursing Process

XI. Physiological and Psychological Changes in Pregnancy and Nursing Interventions

XII. The effect of pregnancy and lactation on medical ingestions

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. Calculate the expected date of delivery and duration of pregnancy.
3. Differentiate among the presumptive, probable and positive signs of pregnancy.
4. List the goals of prenatal care for a normal pregnancy.
5. Discuss prenatal care for a normal pregnancy.
6. Explain the nurse’s role in prenatal care.
7. Describe the physiological changes during pregnancy.
8. Identify nutritional needs for pregnancy and lactation.
10. Discuss nursing support of emotional changes that occur in a family during pregnancy.
11. Identify special needs for the pregnant adolescent, the single and older parent.
12. Discuss the importance and limitations of exercise in pregnancy.
13. Apply the nursing process in developing a prenatal teaching plan.
Lesson Content

I. Key Terms

II. Assessment of Fetal Health

III. Pregnancy Related Complications
   A. Hyperemesis Gravidarum
   B. Bleeding Disorders of Early Pregnancy
   C. Bleeding Disorders of Late Pregnancy
   D. Hypertension During Pregnancy
   E. Blood Incompatibility Between the Pregnant Woman and The Fetus

IV. Pregnancy Complicated by Medical Conditions
   A. Diabetes Mellitus
   B. Heart Disease
   C. Anemia
   D. Infections

V. Environmental Hazards During Pregnancy
   A. Bioterrorism and The Pregnant Patient
   B. Substance Abuse
   C. Trauma During Pregnancy

VI. Effects of High-Risk Pregnancy On the Family
   A. Disruption of Usual Roles
   B. Financial Difficulties
   C. Delayed Attachment to The Infant
   D. Loss of Expected Birth Experience

Learning Objectives

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Define each key term
2. Explain the use of fetal diagnostic tests in women with complicated pregnancies
3. List danger signs in pregnancy
4. Describe each antepartum complication, manifestations and its treatment
5. Describe types of abortion and procedures for pregnancy terminations
6. Compare Placenta Previa and Abruptio Placentae
7. Discuss hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and nursing care focuses
8. Discuss the use of magnesium sulfate to treat hypertension in pregnancy
9. Discuss the pathophysiology and effects of diabetes in pregnancy
10. Discuss the treatment of cardiac disease in the pregnant women
11. Identify method to reduce a woman’s risk for antepartum complications
12. Discuss the management of concurrent medical conditions during pregnancy
13. Describe interventions for the woman who has a high risk pregnancy for her and her family.
Chapter 6  Nursing Care of Mother and Infant During Labor and Birth
2 Hours
Testing .5

Lesson Content
I.  Key Terms

II.  Cultural Influences On Birth Practices

III.  Settings for Childbirth
    A.  Hospitals
    B.  Freestanding Birth Centers
    C.  Home

IV.  Components of The Birth Process
    A.  The Powers
    B.  The Passage
    C.  The Passenger
    D.  The Psyche

V.  Normal Childbirth
    A.  Signs of Impending Labor
    B.  Mechanisms of Labor

VI.  Admission to The Hospital or Birth Center
    A.  When to Go to The Hospital or Birth Center
    B.  Admission Data Collection
    C.  Admission Procedures
    D.  Nursing Care of a Women in False Labor

VII.  Nursing Care Before Birth
    A.  Monitoring The Fetus
    B.  Monitoring The Mother
    C.  Helping The Woman Cope with Labor

VIII.  Stages and Phases of Labor

IX.  Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Birth

X.  Nursing Care During Birth
    A.  Nursing Responsibilities
    B.  Immediate Postpartum Period the Third and Fourth Stages of Labor

Revised: 11/2016 MP
XI. Nursing Care Immediately After Birth
   A. Care of The Mother
   B. Care of The Newborn Immediately After Delivery

XII. Cord Blood Banking

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define key terms.
2. Review the birth practices of selected cultural groups.
3. Describe the four components (Four P’s) of the birth process.
4. Explain the normal processes of childbirth: premonitory signs, mechanisms of birth and stages, phases of labor.
5. Differentiate between false labor and true labor.
6. Compare the disadvantages and advantages for each type of childbirth setting: hospital, freestanding birth center and home.
7. Determine the appropriate nursing care for the intrapartum patient, including the woman in false labor and VBAC.
8. Explain common nursing responsibilities during birth.
9. Describe the care of the newborn immediately following birth.
Chapter 8 Nursing Care of Women with Complications During Labor and Birth
2.5 Hours

Testing .5

Lesson Content
I. Key Terms

II. Obstetric Procedures
   A. Amniocentesis
   B. Amniotomy
   C. Induction or Augmentation of Labor
   D. Version
   E. Episiotomy and Lacerations
   F. Forceps and Vacuum Extraction Births
   G. Cesarean Birth

III. Abnormal Labor
   A. Problems with Powers of Labor
   B. Problems with The Fetus
   C. Problems with The Pelvis and Soft Tissues
   D. Problems with The Psyche
   E. Abnormal Duration of Labor

IV. Premature Rupture of Membranes

V. Preterm Labor
   A. Signs of Impending Preterm Labor
   B. Tocolytic Therapy

VI. Prolonged Pregnancy

VII. Emergencies During Childbirth
   A. Prolapsed Umbilical Cord
   B. Uterine Rupture
   C. Uterine Inversion
   D. Amniotic Fluid Embolism

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term.
2. Describe and discuss all obstetric procedures.
3. Explain the nurse’s role in each obstetric procedure.
4. Describe factors that contribute to abnormal labor.
5. Explain each intrapartum complication (in this chapter) and the nurse’s role in each.
6. Discuss childbirth emergencies and nursing role in each.
Lesson Content

I. Key Terms

II. Adapting Nursing Care for Specific Groups and Cultures

III. Cultural Influences On Postpartum Care

IV. Postpartum Changes In The Mother
   A. Reproductive System
      a. Uterus
      b. Cervix
      c. Vagina
      d. Perineum
   B. Cardiovascular System
   C. Gastrointestinal System
   D. Integumentary System
   E. Musculoskeletal System
   F. Immune System
      a. Rh Factor and Antibody Status
   G. Adaptation of Nursing Care Following Cesarean Birth

V. Emotional Care

VI. Parenthood

VII. The Family Care Plan

VIII. Phase 2: Care of The Newborn

XI. Breastfeeding
   Physiology of Lactation
   Assisting The Mother to Breastfeeding
   Special Breastfeeding Situations
   Storing and Freezing Breast Milk
   Maternal Nutrition
   Weaning

XII. Formula Feeding

XIII. Discharge Planning

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. Describe how to individualize postpartum and newborn nursing for different patients.
3. Describe specific cultural beliefs that the nurse may encounter when providing post-partum and newborn care.
4. Describe postpartum changes in maternal systems and the nursing care associated with those changes.
5. Modify nursing assessments and interventions for the woman who has had a cesarean birth.
6. Explain the emotional needs of postpartum women and their families.
7. Describe the nursing care of the normal newborn.
8. Identify signs and symptoms that may indicate a complication in the postpartum mother or infant.
Lesson Content
I. Key Terms

II. Shock

III. Hemorrhage
   Hypovolemic Shock
   Anemia
   Early Postpartum Hemorrhage
   Late Postpartum Hemorrhage

IV. Thromboembolic Disorders

V. Infection
   A. Puerperal Sepsis
   B. Mastitis and Breastfeeding

VI. Subinvolution of The Uterus

VII. Mood Disorders
   Postpartum Depression
   Postpartum Psychosis

VIII. The Homeless Mother and Newborn

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. Describe signs and symptoms for each postpartum complication.
3. Identify factors that increase a woman's risk for developing each complication.
4. Explain nursing measures that reduce a woman's risk for developing specific postpartum complications.
5. Describe the medical and nursing management of postpartum complications.
6. Explain general and specific nursing care for each complication.
7. Compare and contrast mood disorders in the postpartum period.
Lesson Content
I. Key Terms

II. Adjustment to Extraterine Life

III. Phase 3: Care of The Newborn
Nervous System: Reflexes
Respiratory System
Circulatory System
Musculoskeletal System
Genitourinary System
Integumentary System
Gastrointestinal System
Preventing Infection
Discharge Planning and Parent Teaching

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. Briefly describe three normal reflexes of the newborn, including the approximate age of their disappearance.
3. Demonstrate the steps in the physical assessment of the newborn.
4. State four methods of maintaining the body temperature of a newborn.
5. State the cause and describe the appearance of physiological jaundice in the newborn.
6. Define the following skin manifestations in the newborn: lanugo, vernix caseosa, Mongolian spots, milia, acrocyanosis, and desquamation.
7. State the methods of preventing infection in newborns.
8. Interpret discharge teaching for the mother and her newborn.
Lesson Content
I. Key Terms

II. The Preterm Newborn
   Causes
   Physical Characteristics
   Related Problems
   Special Needs
   Prognosis
   Family Reaction

III. The Post Term Newborn
    Physical Characteristics

IV. Transporting The High-Risk Newborn

V. Discharge of The High-Risk (Preterm Birth) Newborn

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. Differentiate between the preterm and the low-birth-weight newborn.
3. List three causes of preterm birth.
4. Describe selected problems and needs of preterm newborns and the nursing goals associated with each problem.
5. Describe the symptoms of cold stress and methods of maintaining thermoregulation.
6. Contrast the techniques for feeding preterm and full-term newborns.
7. Discuss two ways to help facilitate maternal-infant bonding for a preterm newborn.
8. Describe the family reaction to preterm infants and nursing interventions.
9. List three characteristics of the post term infant.
Chapter 14               The Newborn with a Perinatal Injury or Congenital Malformation

Lesson Content
I.  Key Terms

II. Malformations Present at Birth
    Nervous System
    Gastrointestinal System
    Musculoskeletal System
    Metabolic Defects
    Chromosomal Abnormalities

III. Prenatal Injuries
    Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn: Erythroblastosis Fetalis
    Intracranial Hemorrhage
    Transient Tachypnea of the Newborn
    Meconium Aspiration Syndrome
    Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

IV. Infant of A Diabetic Mother

Learning Objectives
After completion of this chapter the student will:
1. Define each key term listed.
2. List and define the more common disorders of the newborn.
3. Describe the classifications of birth defects.
4. Outline the nursing care for the newborn with hydrocephalus.
5. Describe the symptoms of increased intracranial pressure.
6. Discuss the prevention of neural tube anomalies.
7. Outline the preoperative and postoperative nursing care of a newborn with spina bifida
cystica.
8. Differentiate between cleft lip and cleft palate.
9. Discuss the dietary needs of a newborn with phenylketonuria.
10. Discuss the early signs of developmental hip dysplasia.
11. Discuss the care of the newborn with Down syndrome.
12. Outline the causes and treatment of hemolytic disease of the newborn (erythroblastosis
    fetalis).
13. Devise a plan of care for a newborn receiving phototherapy.
15. Discuss the assessment and nursing care of a newborn with macrosomia.
Students will take and pass the final exam with a minimum of 80% overall total score for the unit.