# Table of Contents

## A
- Administration of Intravenous Medications in Infants
- Admission and Discharge for the Level II & III Nurseries
- Admission of a Non-Obstetric Patient to a Perinatal Unit
- Admission of the Perinatal Patient
- Adoption Patient Care Guidelines
- Amnioinfusion
- Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy for Fetal Lung Maturation
- Antepartum Discharge Sheet
- Antibiotic Administration in the Newborn via an Intravenous (IV) Lock
- Anti-D Immune Globulin Administration
- Aseptic Technique – Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
- Audio or Video Recording in Obstetric Areas

## B
- Baby Care Map
- Bakri Postpartum Balloon Catheter
- Birth in Other Areas of the Hospital
- Blood-Collection Newborn
- Breastfeeding: Healthy Term and Late Pre-Term Newborn

## C
- Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
- Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
- Care of the Postpartum Woman
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
- Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
- Circumcision Procedure Note
- Cleaning in the Obstetric Practice Setting
- Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening Algorithm
- Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening with Pulse Oximeter
- Contraction Stress Test
- Counts for Instruments, Sharps, and Sponges - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice

## D
- Diabetes Discharge Instructions
- Draping of a Patient for Surgical Procedures - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
- Dress Code
- Drug Screening Mother or Neonate
Education Plan for Perinatal Patients and Their Families
Elective Circumcision
Elective Induction of Labor and Elective Cesarean Birth
Electrosurgical Unit, Procedure for Use of - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Employee Screening for and Prevention of Infectious Diseases
Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
Epidural Pre-Printed Orders
External Cephalic Version

Fall Prevention
Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
Fetal Spiral Electrode Insertion and Removal

Genetics Referral
Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of

Hand Washing for Health-Care Workers Providing Direct Patient Care
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hearing Screening Universal—Newborn
Hepatitis B Vaccine HBIG Administration for Newborns
Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
Hydrotherapy During Labor
Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
Hyperemesis-Discharge Instructions
Hyperemesis-Patient Care Guideline
Hypoglycemia/Insulin Reaction, Treatment of the Antepartum.. woman with

Induction Scheduling and Consent Form
Infant Exposed, Colonized, or Infected with MRSA, Care of
Infant Identification
Infant Security
Inpatient Pregnant Woman with Diabetes – Patient Care Guideline
Insulin Infusion- Preprinted Orders for Intrapartum
Intermittent Infusion Devices for Antibiotic Administration: Normal Newborn Nurseries
Intrapartum Nursing Practice
Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
Intrauterine Pressure Catheter Insertion

Late Preterm Infant Considerations
Lidocaine HCL (Xylcaine) as a Local Anesthetic Before Inserting an Intravenous Access Device
Magnesium Sulfate Administration
Mandatory Requirements for Attendance at In-Services and Continuing Education Programs
Maternal Transport
Maternal Transport Report Form
Maternal Transports from Home Birthing Settings
Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
Misoprostol for Intrauterine Fetal Demise Preprinted Orders
Misoprostol Preprinted Orders

Newborn Admissions Orders
Newborn Discharge Orders
Newborn Blood Glucose Monitoring
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Newborn Positioning: Back to Sleep
Newborn Resuscitation in the Delivery Room
Newborn Screening
Non-Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Nonstress Test
Nutrition Referrals

Obstetric Scope of Service, Standards of Practice, and Staffing Plan
Oxytocin Induction or Augmentation
Oxytocin Infusion for Induction or Augmentation Preprinted Orders

Pain Assessment and Management for Neonates
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Perinatal Loss – Caring for a Family Experiencing
Phototherapy - Care of the Infant Under
Placental Bleeding Disorders – Patient Care Guideline
Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Positional Apnea (Car Seat) Assessment
Postoperative Assessment
Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Postpartum Depression
Postpartum Hemorrhage
Postpartum Vaginal Birth Preprinted Orders
Preeclampsia or Hypertension – Patient Care Guideline
Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
Preterm Labor/PROM – Patient Care Guideline
Proper Positioning of the Patient in the Operating Room - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice

Release of Specimen to Patient
Roles and Responsibilities of Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs) in the Perinatal Setting
Rooming-in on Mother-Baby Unit
Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
Service Line Scheduling Policy
Shoulder Dystocia
Skin Preparation of the Perioperative Patient - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Social Services Referrals
Specializing Patients
Staff Education and Training – Patient Care Assistant
Staff Education and Training – Registered Nurse
Staff Education and Training – Surgical Technician
Staff Education and Training – Unit Coordinator/Secretary/Registrar
Sterile Gown and Glove Technique - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Attire – Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Hand Scrub - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline

Tachysystole Algorithm
Telephone Triage
Traffic Patterns - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)

Universal Bilirubin Screening for Infants at 35 Weeks or More

Vacuum Extractor
Vaginal Birth Postpartum Care Map,
Visitor Guidelines
Index

Admission
- Admission and Discharge for the Level II & III Nurseries
- Admission of a Non-Obstetric Patient to a Perinatal Unit
- Audio or Video Recording in Obstetric Areas
- Birth in Other Areas of the Hospital
- Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
- Drug Screening Mother or Neonate
- Fall Prevention
- Education Plan for Perinatal Patients and Their Families
- Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Induction Scheduling and Consent Form
- Infant Identification
- Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
- Maternal Transport
- Maternal Transports from Home Birthing Settings
- Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
- Misoprostol for Intrauterine Fetal Demise Orders
- Newborn Admission Orders
- Oxytocin Infusion for Induction or Augmentation Preprinted Orders
- Perinatal Emergency Plan
- Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
- Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
- Rooming-in on Mother-Baby Unit
- Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
- Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
- Social Services Referrals

Adoption
- Adoption Patient Care Guidelines

Aminoinfusion
- Aminoinfusion
- Intrauterine Pressure Catheter Insertion

Analgesia and Anesthesia: Regional and General
- Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
- Epidural Pre-Printed Orders
- Fall Prevention
- Intrapartum Nursing Practice
- Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline

Antepartum
- Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy for Fetal Lung Maturation
- Antepartum Discharge Sheet
- Anti-D Immune Globulin Administration
Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area
Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
Contraction Stress Test
Diabetes Discharge Instructions
External Cephalic Version
Fall Prevention
Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
Genetics Referral
Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
Hyperemesis-Discharge Instructions
Hyperemesis-Patient Care Guideline
Hypoglycemia/Insulin Reaction, Treatment of the Antepartum Woman with
Inpatient Pregnant Woman with Diabetes – Patient Care Guideline
Magnesium Sulfate Administration
Maternal Transport
Nonstress Test
Nutrition Referrals
Placental Bleeding Disorders – Patient Care Guideline
Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Preeclampsia or Hypertension –Patient Care Guideline
Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
Preterm/PROM—Patient Care Guideline
Visitor Guidelines

Apgar score
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Newborn – Clinical Pathway

Artificial nails
- Dress Code
- Surgical Hand Scrub - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice

Augmentation (See Induction)

Auscultation
- Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
- Intrapartum Preprinted Orders

Bathing the Newborn
- Baby Care Map
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Late Preterm Infant Considerations
- Newborn – Clinical Pathway

Bilirubin (see Hyperbilirubinemia)

Bottle-feeding
- Care of the Term Newborn
- Caring for You and Your Baby
Breastfeeding
- Baby Care Map
- Breastfeeding: Healthy Term and Late Pre-Term Newborn
- Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
- Care of the Postpartum Woman
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Caring for You and Your Baby

Cervical Ripening
- Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
- Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
- Elective Induction of Labor and Elective Cesarean Birth
- Induction Scheduling and Consent Form
- Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
- Misoprostol Preprinted Orders
- Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)

Cesarean birth (Also See Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice)
- Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
- Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
- Dress Code
- Elective Induction of Labor and Elective Cesarean Birth
- External Cephalic Version
- Fall Prevention
- Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
- Newborn Resuscitation in the Delivery Room
Non-Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Postoperative Assessment
Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Postpartum Hemorrhage
Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline
Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)
Vacuum Extractor
Visitor Guidelines

**Circumcision**
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Circumcision Procedure Note
- Elective Circumcision
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Newborn – Clinical Pathway
- Perinatal Emergency Plan

**Communicable Disease**
- Admission of a Non-Obstetric Patient to a Perinatal Unit
- Amnioinfusion
- Antibiotic Administration in the Newborn via an Intravenous (IV) Lock
- Baby Care Map
- Breastfeeding: Healthy Term and Late Pre-Term Newborn
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Drug Screening Mother or Neonate
- Employee Screening for and Prevention of Infectious Diseases
- Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Hepatitis B Vaccine HBIG Administration for Newborns
- Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
- Newborn Admission Orders
- Newborn – Clinical Pathway
- Perinatal Emergency Plan
- Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline

**Diabetes**
- Diabetes Discharge Instructions
- Inpatient Pregnant Woman with Diabetes – Patient Care Guideline
- Insulin Infusion- Preprinted Orders for Intrapartum

**Discharge**
- Admission and Discharge for the Level II & III Nurseries
- Admission of the Perinatal Patient
- Antepartum Discharge Sheet
- Anti-D Immune Globulin Administration
- Baby Care Map
- Breastfeeding: Healthy Term and Late Pre-Term Newborn
Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
Care of the Postpartum Woman
Caring for You and Your Baby
Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening Algorithm
Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening with Pulse Oximeter
Diabetes Discharge Instructions
Education Plan for Perinatal Patients and Their Families
Elective Circumcision
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hearing Screening Universal—Newborn
Hepatitis B Vaccine HBIG Administration for Newborns
Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
Hyperemesis-Discharge Instructions
Infant Identification
Late Preterm Infant Considerations
Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Newborn Discharge Orders
Newborn Positioning: Back to Sleep
Newborn Screening
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Perinatal Loss – Caring for a Family Experiencing
Positional Apnea (Car Seat) Assessment
Postpartum Depression
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
Social Services Referrals
Universal Bilirubin Screening for Infants at 35 Weeks

Discharge Instructions
Antepartum Discharge Sheet
Baby Care Map
Caring for You and Your Baby
Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
Diabetes Discharge Instructions
Education Plan for Perinatal Patients and Their Families
Elective Circumcision
Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
Newborn – Clinical Pathway

Dress Code
Dress Code
Surgical Attire – Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice

Drug Screening
Care of the Term Neonate
Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
Drug Screening Mother or Neonate
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Elective Induction (See Induction)
Electronic Fetal Monitoring (See Fetal Heart Monitoring)
Eye Prophylaxis or Care (Neonate)
  Care of the Term Neonate
  Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
  Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
  Newborn Admission Orders
  Newborn – Clinical Pathway
  Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
Fall Prevention
  Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
  Fall Prevention
  Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
  Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
  Hydrotherapy During Labor
Fetal Demise (See Perinatal Loss)
Fetal Heart Monitoring
  Amnioinfusion
  Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area
  Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
  Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
  Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
  Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
  Contraction Stress Test
  Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
  External Cephalic Version
  Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
  Fetal Spiral Electrode Insertion and Removal
  Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
  Hydrotherapy During Labor
  Intrapartum Nursing Practice
  Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
  Intrauterine Pressure Catheter Insertion
  Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
  Misoprostol Preprinted Orders
  Nonstress Test
  Oxytocin Induction or Augmentation
  Oxytocin Infusion for Induction or Augmentation- Preprinted Orders
  Placental Bleeding Disorders – Patient Care Guideline
  Preeclampsia or Hypertension – Patient Care Guideline
  Preterm Labor/PROM———Patient Care Guideline
  Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline
  Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)
Fetal Movement or Kick Counts
  Antepartum Discharge Sheet
  Inpatient Pregnant Woman with Diabetes – Patient Care Guideline
  Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Preeclampsia or Hypertension – Patient Care Guideline
Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders

Fetal Spiral Electrode
Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
Fetal Spiral Electrode Insertion and Removal

Fundal Massage
Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
Postpartum Hemorrhage

Genetics
Genetics Referral

Group B Strep
Administration of Intravenous Medications in Infants
Antibiotic Administration in the Newborn via an Intravenous (IV) Lock
Group B Streptococcus Disease in the Newborn, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Greater Than or Equal to 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Intermittent Infusion Devices for Antibiotic Administration: Normal Newborn Nurseries
Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
Newborn Admission Orders
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline

Hand Washing
Hand Washing for Health-Care Workers Providing Direct Patient Care
Infant Exposed, Colonized, or Infected with MRSA, Care of
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline

HBIG (See Immunizations)

Hearing Screening
Baby Care Map
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hearing Screening Universal—Newborn
Newborn Admission Orders
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Newborn Screening
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline

Hemorrhage
Anti-D Immune Globulin Administration
Bakri Postpartum Balloon Catheter
Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Placental Bleeding Disorders – Patient Care Guideline
Postpartum Hemorrhage

Hepatitis vaccine (see vaccines)

Herpes
Caring for You and Your Baby
HIV (See Communicable Disease)

Hyperbilirubinemia
  Baby Care Map
  Care of the Term Neonate
  Caring for You and Your Baby
  Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
  Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
  Newborn Admission Orders
  Newborn – Clinical Pathway
  Phototherapy- Care of the Infant Under
  Universal Bilirubin Screening for Infants at 35 Weeks or More of Gestation

Hyperemesis
  Hyperemesis-Discharge Instructions
  Hyperemesis-Patient Care Guideline

Hyperglycemia (mother)
  Diabetes Discharge Instructions

Hypoglycemia (mother)
  Diabetes Discharge Instructions
  Hypoglycemia/Insulin Reaction, Treatment of the Antepartum Woman with

Hypoglycemia (Newborn)
  Care of the Term Neonate
  Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
  Newborn Blood Glucose Monitoring Newborn Blood Glucose Monitoring
  Newborn – Clinical Pathway
  Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline

Immunization
  Baby Care Map
  Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
  Care of the Term Neonate
  Caring for You and Your Baby
  Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
  Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
  Employee Screening for and Prevention
  Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
  Hepatitis B Vaccine HBIG Administration for Newborns
  Newborn Admission Orders
  Newborn – Clinical Pathway
  Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders

Induction
  Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
  Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
  Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
  Elective Induction of Labor and Elective Cesarean Birth
  Induction Scheduling and Consent Form
  Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
  Misoprostol for Intrauterine Fetal Demise Orders
  Misoprostol Preprinted Orders
  Oxytocin Induction or Augmentation
  Oxytocin Infusion for Induction or Augmentation- Preprinted Orders
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Tachysystole Algorithm

Infant Security
Baby Care Map
Birth in Other Areas of the Hospital
Care of the Term Neonate
Dress Code
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
Infant Identification
Infant Security
Newborn Admission Orders
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Rooming-in on Mother-Baby Unit
Visitor Guidelines

Intrauterine Pressure Catheter (IUPC)
Amnioinfusion
Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
Oxytocin Induction or Augmentation
Oxytocin Infusion for Induction or Augmentation – Preprinted Orders

Late Preterm Infants
Breastfeeding: Healthy Term and Late Pre-Term Newborn
Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
Late Preterm Infant Considerations
Newborn Blood Glucose Monitoring

Magnesium Sulfate (See Preeclampsia, Preterm Labor)

Maternal Transports
Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
Maternal Transport
Maternal Transport Report Form
Maternal Transports from Home Birthing Settings

Neonatal Resuscitation Guidelines (NRP)
Care of the Term Neonate
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hospitalized Antepartum- Patient Care Guideline
Intrapartum Nursing Practice
Newborn Resuscitation in the Delivery Room
Shoulder Dystocia

Neonatal Thermoregulation
Care of the Term Neonate
Caring for You and Your Baby
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
Intrapartum Nursing Practice
Late Preterm Infant Considerations
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
Newborn Hypoglycemia (See Hypoglycemia Newborn)
Newborn Screening
Baby Care Map
Caring for You and Your Baby
Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening Algorithm
Critical Congenital Heart Defect Screening with Pulse Oximeter
Drug Screening Mother or Neonate
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
Hearing Screening Universal—Newborn
Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
Newborn Admission Orders
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
Newborn Screening
Positional Apnea (Car Seat) Assessment
Universal Bilirubin Screening for Infants at 35 Weeks or More of Gestation

Operative Obstetric Practice (also see Cesarean Birth)
Aseptic Technique – Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Cleaning in the Obstetric Practice Setting
Counts for Instruments, Sharps, and Sponges - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Draping of a Patient for Surgical Procedures - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Dress Code
Electrosurgical Unit, Procedure for Use of - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Fall Prevention
Non-Scheduled Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Postoperative Assessment
Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Proper Positioning of the Patient in the Operating Room - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Skin Preparation of the Perioperative Patient - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Sterile Gown and Glove Technique - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Attire – Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Hand Scrub - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline
Traffic Patterns - Operative Obstetric Nursing Practice
Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)
Vacuum Extractor
Visitor Guidelines

Oxytocin (See Induction)

Pain
Care of the Postpartum Woman
Caring for You and Your Baby
Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
Circumcision Procedure Note
Elective Circumcision
Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
Epidural Pre-Printed Orders
Fall Prevention
Hydrotherapy During Labor
Intrapartum Nursing Practice
Pain Assessment and Management for Neonates
Postoperative Assessment
Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care Guideline

**Perinatal Loss**
- Misoprostol for Intrauterine Fetal Demise Orders
- Perinatal Loss – Caring for a Family Experiencing
- Release of Specimen to Patient

**Postpartum**
- Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
- Care of the Postpartum Woman
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
- Fall Prevention
- Intrapartum Nursing Practice
- Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
- Perinatal Emergency Plan
- Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
- Postpartum Depression
- Postpartum Hemorrhage
- Postpartum Vaginal Birth Preprinted Orders
- Rooming-in on Mother-Baby Unit
- Vaginal Birth Postpartum Care Map
- Visitor Guidelines

**Postpartum Depression**
- Caring for You and Your Baby
- Postpartum Depression

**Preeclampsia**
- Magnesium Sulfate Administration
- Preeclampsia or Hypertension – Patient Care Guideline

**Preterm Labor**
- Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy for Fetal Lung Maturation
- Group B Streptococcus Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation, Prevention of
- Hospitalized Antepartum – Patient Care Guideline
- Magnesium Sulfate Administration
- Newborn Resuscitation in the Delivery Room
- Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
- Preterm Labor/PROM—Patient Care Guideline

**Professional**
- Audio or Video Recording in Obstetric Areas
- Mandatory Requirements for Attendance at In-Services and Continuing Education Programs
- Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
- Obstetric Scope of Service, Standards of Practice, and Staffing Plan
- Roles and Responsibilities of Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs) in the Perinatal Setting
- Service Line Scheduling Policy
- Specializing Patients
- Staff Education and Training – Patient Care Assistant
- Staff Education and Training – Registered Nurse
Rubella (See Immunization)

Rh negative
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
- External Cephalic Version
- Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn- Patient Care Guideline
- Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
- Newborn Admission Orders

Tdap (See Immunization)

Thermoregulation (see Neonatal thermoregulation)

Triage
- Care of the HIV Positive Mother and Her Baby
- Care of the Patient in Obstetric Triage
- Fall Prevention
- Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
- Telephone Triage

Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)
- Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)

Umbilical cord
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Newborn – Clinical Pathway

Vaccines (see Immunization)

Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VABC) (see Trial of Labor After Cesarean and Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC))

Visitors
- Adoption Patient Care Guidelines
- Audio or Video Recording in Obstetric Areas
- Baby Care Map
- Care of an Obstetric Patient in a Non-Obstetric Area (includes newborn visitation form)
- Visitor Guidelines

Vital Signs
- Care of the Mother during the Recovery Phase of Birth
- Care of the Postpartum Woman
- Care of the Term Neonate
- Cervical Ripening with a Foley Catheter Bulb
- Cervical Ripening with Prostaglandin E1 or E2
- Cesarean Birth Clinical Pathway
- Cesarean Birth Postpartum Care Map
- Epidural Analgesia: Management of the Laboring Patient
- Epidural Pre-Printed Orders
- External Cephalic Version
- Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring
- Fetal Spiral Electrode Insertion and Removal
- Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guideline
- Hydrotherapy During Labor
Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn - Patient Care Guideline
Intermittent Infusion Devices for Antibiotic Administration: Normal Newborn Nurseries
Intrapartum Nursing Practice
Intrapartum Preprinted Orders
Magnesium Sulfate Administration
Medical Screening Exam for Labor by Qualified Medical Personnel
Misoprostol for Intrauterine Fetal Demise Orders
Misoprostol Preprinted Orders
Newborn Admission Orders
Newborn - Clinical Pathway
Perinatal Emergency Plan
Phototherapy - Care of the Infant Under
Placenta Previa or Vaginal Bleeding Preprinted Orders
Postpartum Vaginal Birth Preprinted Orders
Premature Rupture of Membranes Preprinted Orders
Preterm Labor/PROM---Patient Care Guideline
Postoperative Cesarean Preprinted Orders
Postpartum Hemorrhage
Sepsis Observation in the Newborn—Patient Care Guideline
Surgical Intervention, Pregnant Patient – Patient Care

Vitamin K
Care of the Term Neonate
Healthy Newborn – Patient Care Guide.
Newborn – Clinical Pathway
ADMINISTRATION OF INTRAVENOUS MEDICATIONS IN INFANTS

Purpose: To administer medications via intravenous route while maintaining an aseptic fluid pathway.

Policy: Approved medications may be administered via syringe pump or IV push by the registered nurse who has demonstrated competency. Medication may also be given IV push or run concurrently through the peripheral hyperalimentation line unless otherwise ordered by the physician.

Antibiotics may not be ordered on infants unless the infant has been assessed, examined and necessary lab work has been completed by an attending physician, neonatology resident, or attending neonatologist.

EXCEPTION: Infants who are asymptomatic and are ordered antibiotic therapy per the Group B streptococcus protocol. (Nurses may initiate antibiotic therapy before the physician examines the infant, after cultures are drawn).

The registered nurse may in an emergency administer other drugs IV push by the order of and in the presence of a physician or neonatal nurse practitioner.

Procedure:
1. Check the physician’s order for medication, dosage, route, and frequency.
2. Compare order with label on medication container and check expiration.
3. Prepare medication according to package literature for dilution, compatibility, dosages, and administration (see medication resource book for each medication).
4. Check calculation with another registered nurse. Both will check physician’s order and calculate dosage by patient’s weight. Sign medication computation sheet and check medication vials. Newborn medication sheets will remain on the chart as part of the permanent record.
5. Calculate amount to be withdrawn for injection on the newborn medication worksheet and withdraw ordered dose in a syringe.
6. Wash hands.
7. Check name on medication card with infant’s ID Band.
8. Check for IV patency with a 0.5 cc saline flush.

NOTE: A patent IV will irrigate easily. There should be no edema, blanching or redness at IV site.

9. After ascertaining patency, disconnect solution syringe and put aside, maintaining sterility.
10. Identification band must be verified immediately before medication given.
11. Connect medication syringe at the threaded lock cannula and administer per medication protocol, or connect tubing for medication given via infusion pump.

12. Observe IV site for local redness or edema during infusion.

NOTE: Do not turn pump off for IV push medications.

13. Once administration of medication is complete, reattach solution syringe and irrigate tubing with 0.5 cc normal saline solution, and clamp access port tubing.
14. Open system between solution and catheter, and reset pump alarm.
15. Medication, date, time, route, dose, volume of fluid and the registered nurse’s signature will be recorded under medication column on Special Care Nursery flow sheet.
16. Observe infant closely for possible adverse reactions.
## FOCUS

### Risk Management

- Infant risk factors are identified on the Labor and Delivery Summary.
- Fetal prophylaxis received at least 4 hours before birth for a positive maternal GBS history.

Vital signs are within normal range.
- Temperature axillary or rectal: 97.0°F to 99.8°F
- Pulse: 110-160 bpm
- Respiration: 30-60 per minute
- Intake adequate:
  - Breastfeeding every 2-3 hours
  - Bottle: 15-30 ml per feeding
- Infant is free of purulent drainage.

### Risk Identification

- Review the maternal, delivery, and neonatal history for high risk factors:
  - Rupture of fetal membranes greater than 24 hours.
  - Birth after a prolonged or difficult labor.
  - Maternal history of infection such as fever, amnionitis, foul-smelling amniotic fluid, urinary tract infection, positive Group B strep status. Treated or untreated.
  - Fetal distress
  - Prematurity
  - Low birth weight
  - Born out of asepsis
  - Break in infant’s skin integrity
  - Multiple gestation
- Discuss factors and intervention plan with the attending care provider for obstetrics and pediatrics

### Surveillance

- Observe for physical findings of possible sepsis:
  - Vital signs: temperature instability, especially hypothermia, apnea or irregular respirations, tachypnea, hypotension, tachycardia, bradycardia, pale or dusky color.
  - Feeding problems: poor feeding, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal distension.
  - Metabolic problems: hypoglycemia or hyperbilirubinemia.
  - Change in activity level: lethargy, hypotonia, irritability, jitteriness, seizures.
  - Bleeding problems: petechiae, purpura, blood in stool.
  - Local infections: pustules, draining lesions, rash.
  - Eyes: infected conjunctiva, purulent drainage, erythema, pustules.
  - Umbilicus: omphalitis, erythema, drainage, odor.
  - Joints: decreased movement, edema, or erythema.
- Laboratory studies as ordered.
- Assist with diagnostic procedures as ordered.
- Report suspicious findings to the primary-care provider immediately.

### Infection Precaution

- Handwashing of all personnel and family before infant contact.
- Screen for possible illness in siblings, such as respiratory, gastrointestinal, or integumentary.
- Screen for possible recent sibling exposure to childhood illness, such as rubella, mumps, or chickenpox.
- Use aseptic technique with all invasive procedures.
VISITOR GUIDELINES

Purpose: To protect the safety and privacy of mothers and infants in the birthing center, while encouraging family bonding.

Policy:

A. Family and friends should refrain from visiting if they are febrile, have diarrhea, or have symptoms of an upper respiratory infection. Cold sores should be covered with a mask until lesion is dry and scabbed. Anyone exposed to a known communicable disease (such as chickenpox or influenza) is not allowed in the birthing center. All visitors must clean their hands and forearms when entering the mother’s room, and before handling the infant.

B. Each mother will be asked to designate her primary support person. This support person will have unlimited access to the mother and her infant(s). A mask will be provided to the support person if he/she has any signs of illness.

C. All other visitors will sign in and obtain a designated visitor badge to wear at all times while in the birthing center. Visiting hours are 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Visitors are allowed in the mother’s room or in the waiting room. They may not wait in the hallways or by the doors.

D. A member of the health-care team may request that visitors be limited at certain times to facilitate adequate patient access for care. Requests by staff members to limit the number of visitors and/or length of visit should include information that helps the family and friends understand the patient’s needs. If a visitor refuses to comply with the request to move to the waiting area, or is disruptive or violent, security will be notified.

Visitation during labor:

E. The main support person and a limited number of visitors may remain in the room throughout labor.

F. Children (siblings of the infant) may be present during labor at the discretion of the parents and physician. Another responsible adult must be present to care for the child.

G. During a vaginal delivery, two support people are allowed, with the permission of the patient and physician. At any time, the physician may ask all visitors to wait in the waiting area.

H. During a non-emergent cesarean section, the patient may have one support person attend. The support person is required to gown in appropriate attire, use head/hair cover, shoe cover, and mouth/eye cover. The support person is allowed to sit at the head of the OR table under the direction of Anesthesia Services. The surgeon or anesthesiologist may ask the support person to leave the room if complications arise.

I. During an emergency cesarean birth, only surgical personnel are allowed in the operating room until the mother and infant are stable.

Mother/baby visitation:

J. The decision to allow visitors during the postpartum period is made by the patient, and supported by the nursing staff based on maternal and infant needs.

K. The support person may remain with the patient overnight, and will be provided with a couch or recliner and bed linens.
L. Children (siblings of the infant) are encouraged to visit but may not stay overnight. A responsible adult (not the patient) must be present to care for the child.

M. Only the mother or her designated support person is allowed in the nursery. **IDENTIFICATION BANDS WILL BE VERIFIED FOR ALL VISITS.** Other visitors may observe the infant from the window, if approved by the parents.

**NICU visitation:**

N. All visitors will be instructed on hand-washing, and must scrub to the elbows with antiseptic soap or waterless cleanser when entering the NICU.

O. The mother and her designated support person may visit at any time except for 30 minutes during shift changes. **IDENTIFICATION BANDS WILL BE VERIFIED FOR ALL VISITS.**

P. Each infant may have only 2 visitors at a time. Visitation may be limited at the discretion of the infant’s nurse. Because infant care is the first priority, any visitor may be asked to leave in the event of any treatments, procedures, or emergencies.

Q. Children under the age of 14 are not allowed in the NICU unless they are siblings of the infant. Siblings are allowed brief visits in the NICU, with constant supervision by a responsible adult. During periods of communicable disease outbreaks, sibling visitation in the NICU may be suspended indefinitely at the discretion of the medical staff or infection-control nurse, or on community recommendations.

**Resources:**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Perfusion Management</th>
<th>Physical Comfort Promotion</th>
<th>Childbearing Care</th>
<th>Infection</th>
<th>Elimination Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient verbalizes importance of fluids during pregnancy</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient can discuss comfort measures and exercise appropriate for pregnancy</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient can discuss hospitalization process related to obstetric management, such as birth options</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> patient verbalizes importance of hand-washing</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient verbalizes signs and symptoms of urinary-tract infection, and need for treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> CBC within normal limits</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient verbalizes understanding of pain options, and potential side effects and risks.</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Family is aware of visitation opportunities</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Body temperature within normal limits</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Foley inserted using sterile technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient verbalizes use of 0–10 pain scale, and sets pain goals</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient can discuss hospitalization process related to obstetric management, such as birth options</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient/family participates in the plan of care</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Lungs clear per auscultation/exam</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Foley catheter is fixed on leg to avoid urethral irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Left wedge under patient</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> patient safety moved to OR table</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Preoperative antibiotics administered</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Preoperative antibiotics administered</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Foley draining, output measured and consistent with tissue perfusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> B/P maintained WNL</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Warm blankets provided</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Sterile technique maintained</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Sterile technique maintained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Urinary output greater than 30 ml/ hour</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Patient expresses that pain goals are met</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Maternal temperature &lt; 100.4</td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Maternal temperature &lt; 100.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Oxygen saturation is ≥96%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Infant skin care guidelines followed for Hepatitis B positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RN</strong> Surgical blood loss less than 1000 ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARE CATEGORIES**

**Assessment:** Ultrasound of pregnancy, uterine anomalies or fibroids noted
Repeat cesarean prior operation notes obtained to verify uterine incision
Initiate anesthesia assessment forms
Consult for high-risk cases (maternal cardiac disease)

Vital signs, Intake and Output
Admission interview.
Physical exam.
Review lab results
Electronic fetal monitoring (including central surveillance and recording)
Anesthesia interview and assessment
Pre-anesthesia score

Cardio pulmonary
I & O assessed and documented
Estimated Blood Loss

**Patient/Family Education:**
Assessment of learning needs
Primary language: __________________________
Preferred method: ________________________
(e.g., reading, video, discussion)
Contact interpreter service if needed (foreign language, sign language)
By 20–24 weeks:
- Maternal Resource Guide given and reviewed
- Health/Safety pamphlets given, reviewed
By 36 weeks:
- Attends childbirth education classes

Orient to room, expectations for procedure, and participation of support person
Provide anticipatory guidance regarding anesthesia and post-op care
Answer any questions, provide reassurance
Instruct in cough and deep breathing for scheduled cesarean births
Support persons provided with garb, and expectations to maintain sterility in OR

Patient and support person oriented to operating room
Family given anticipatory guidance for all procedures; questions answered
Reassurance and emotional comfort provided
Family kept informed of progress during surgery

**Discharge Planning:**
Perinatal care coordinator follow-up explained
Home-visit information given

Identify newborn’s physician caregiver on admission record
Diabetes – Discharge Instructions

**Diet:** __________ Calorie ADA Diet

**Self Monitoring:**
- □ Finger-stick blood sugar every ____ hours
- □ Finger-stick blood sugar fasting and before each meal
- □ Fasting finger-stick blood sugar every morning and 1 hour after each meal
- □ Finger-stick blood sugar 2 hours after every meal and nightly at ___ PM
- □ Dip urine for ketones every morning before you eat, and if your blood sugar is ≥180
- □ Kick counts – count the number of times the baby moves in a 2 hour period (see instructions)
- □ **Keep a diary of your blood sugars and bring it to your office visits for review.**

**Blood sugar goals:**
- Fasting 60-90 mg/dl
- 1 hour post meal less than 140 mg/dl
- 2 hour post-meal less than 120 mg/dl
- 2am - 6am 60-90 mg/dl.

**Notify Your Doctor:**
- □ Signs of hypoglycemia – feeling shaky, clammy skin, mental confusion
  - For blood sugar less than 60 eat 2 graham crackers (15 g of carbohydrate) and 4 oz of 2% milk.
  - Repeat blood sugar in 15 minutes
- □ Signs of hyperglycemia – increased urination excessive thirst, increased appetite; if the ketones in your urine are high you must call your doctor immediately
- □ If you are sick, have nausea and vomiting, persistent hyperglycemia, or insulin reactions
- □ Less than 10 fetal movements in a 2-hour period
- □ Ketones greater than____________________
- □ _______________________________________

**Follow Up:**
- Make an appointment for: Test:_________________ Reason:________________
- Make an appointment for: □ Dietitian Consult □ Diabetic Class
- □ Center for scheduling __________
- □ Follow up with Dr._______________ □ Call _____________ for appointment

**Prescription given for:**
- □ Regular insulin ______________________________________
- □ NPH insulin ______________________________________
- □ Humalog ______________________________________
- □ Other: ______________________________________
- □ Continue to take own________________________________________

**Other Instructions:**____________________________________________________

I have read and understand these discharge instructions. I have had an opportunity to ask questions, and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.

**Patient Signature:**__________________________ **Date:** ____________

**Nurse Signature:**__________________________ **Date:** ____________