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Rupture of membranes care Response monitoring

Midwifery & O.G. Nursing | Response monitoring

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Fictional educational example. Individualize using verified patient findings, authorized treatment and current local protocols. No real patient record or observed outcome is claimed.

Patient profile and history

27-year-old pregnant woman reporting fluid leakage. Care stage: During review after prescribed initial care.

Medical history: Fictional obstetric history: G1P0 at 32 weeks with new fluid leakage. Gestation-specific membrane, infection and fetal assessment are in progress. No known drug allergy is reported in this fictional interview; this does not replace medicine-by-medicine verification in real care.

Surgical history: No previous major operation is reported in this fictional interview. Confirm procedure details, complications and any relevant devices when applying the exercise.

Personal and family assessment: The woman requests respectful explanation and involvement of her chosen support person with consent. Assess access to maternity follow-up, nutrition, transport and infant-care support.

Scenario: The team requests a clear account of changes after the prescribed care, rather than a statement that the patient is simply better.

Clinical assessment

Subjective: A gush or ongoing leakage of fluid and uncertainty about labor.

Objective findings and required checks: Membrane status, gestation, infection signs and fetal well-being require maternity assessment.

Physical examination and investigations: Review history, approved membrane assessment, temperature, fetal monitoring and indicated tests.

Supply actual values, units, timing and trends during supervised application. Do not invent missing clinical data.

Clinical focus and pathophysiology

Rupture of membranes care: Loss of the membrane barrier can increase infection risk and influence timing of birth.

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Medical / surgical management

Follow the gestation-specific maternity pathway, minimize unnecessary examinations and monitor infection or cord-related concerns.

Illustrative drug and treatment study

Medicine / treatment	Purpose	Nursing checks
Prescribed antibiotics when indicated	Treat or prevent selected infection risks	Use the specialist indication and regimen
other prescribed maternity treatment	Support the gestation-specific plan	Verify orders and monitoring.

Treatment examples are not a prescription. Verify the authorized product, dose, route, timing, contraindications and current local product information.

Nursing process - ADPIE

Assessment

A gush or ongoing leakage of fluid and uncertainty about labor. Membrane status, gestation, infection signs and fetal well-being require maternity assessment. The team requests a clear account of changes after the prescribed care, rather than a statement that the patient is simply better.

Nursing diagnosis

Prioritize vulnerability to infection or worsening infection; emotional distress affecting participation in care; learning needs about the condition and care plan; immediate safety needs during altered mood, cognition or behaviour. Validate each concern against assessment. For an actual problem, link the problem, contributing factors and observed cues; for a risk problem, document the risk factors without invented symptoms.

Planning

At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: document a patient-specific baseline and measurable target. Agree short- and longer-term outcomes with the patient/caregiver; physiological safety takes priority over teaching and discharge tasks.

Implementation

Follow the gestation-specific maternity pathway, minimize unnecessary examinations and monitor infection or cord-related concerns. Compare the current assessment with the documented baseline and identify benefit, harm or lack of response. Document care, prescribed treatment, consent and escalation.

Evaluation

Compare reassessment with each stated outcome. Mark met, partly met or not met

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using observed evidence, document the review time and revise the plan. This vignette provides no completed patient outcome.

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Nursing care plan

Nursing diagnoses use original clinical problem wording. They are not the licensed NANDA-I classification. Verify any formal label or code against your institution's licensed current edition; select actual or risk diagnoses only when supported by assessment.

Context task: Compare the current assessment with the documented baseline and identify benefit, harm or lack of response.

Set individualized measurable targets and an exact review time. Select actual or risk statements only when supported by assessment.

Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Ask: Ask about exposure, wound symptoms and recent invasive devices. Assess: Inspect relevant sites and monitor systemic findings and investigation trends.	Vulnerability to infection or worsening infection. Possible factors: disrupted barriers, exposure or reduced host defence. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Aseptic care is maintained and any new signs of infection are escalated promptly. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Demonstrates relevant hygiene and explains the infection-prevention plan.	1. Use hand hygiene and risk-based standard or transmission precautions. Rationale: Interrupting transmission protects the patient, staff and other patients. 2. Review invasive device need with the team and maintain indicated aseptic care. Rationale: Unnecessary devices and barrier breaks increase infection exposure. 3. Monitor for systemic deterioration and administer prescribed antimicrobials on schedule. Rationale: Early escalation and timely indicated treatment reduce avoidable harm. 4. Follow the gestation-specific maternity pathway, minimize unnecessary examinations and monitor infection or cord-related concerns. Rationale: Loss of the membrane barrier can increase infection risk and influence timing of birth. The condition-specific plan addresses the underlying problem while response is monitored.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.

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Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Ask: Ask what worries the patient most and how they prefer to receive information. Assess: Observe distress, attention and ability to engage without making assumptions.	Emotional distress affecting participation in care. Possible factors: uncertainty, symptoms or unfamiliar treatment. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Identifies one immediate concern and participates in an agreed next step. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Describes helpful support and coping strategies before transition of care.	1. Listen without judgment and acknowledge specific concerns. Rationale: Feeling heard supports trust and therapeutic engagement. 2. Explain one step at a time and use teach-back with permission. Rationale: Manageable information reduces uncertainty and checks understanding. 3. Offer culturally appropriate support and refer when distress persists or safety concerns arise. Rationale: Additional support may be needed beyond bedside reassurance.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.
Ask: Ask what the learner already knows and wants to understand. Assess: Use teach-back or demonstration to identify specific gaps.	Learning needs about the condition and care plan. Possible factors: new information, complex treatment or limited prior teaching. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Explains the most important immediate action in their own words. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Demonstrates the agreed care skills and names follow-up and warning signs.	1. Assess language, literacy, hearing, vision and preferred learning method. Rationale: Accessible teaching improves understanding. 2. Teach a few condition-specific points using plain language and demonstration. Rationale: Focused information is easier to retain and apply. 3. Use teach-back, correct misunderstandings and provide an accessible written plan. Rationale: Checking understanding supports safer self-management. 4. Teach observation instructions, hygiene, warning signs and the agreed review/birth plan. Rationale: Condition-specific teaching connects the treatment plan to safe continuing care.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.

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Assessment: subjective / objective	Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording	Short- and longer-term goals	Nursing interventions with rationale	Evaluation
Ask: Ask directly about safety, self-harm, aggression and access to harmful means. Assess: Assess risk, observation needs and environmental hazards collaboratively.	Immediate safety needs during altered mood, cognition or behaviour. Possible factors: reduced judgment, severe distress or loss of control. Validate against the patient's assessment.	Short-term: At the next scheduled reassessment, with its interval chosen for acuity: Immediate risks are addressed using the least restrictive appropriate care plan. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: A collaborative safety and follow-up plan is documented before transition.	1. Escalate imminent danger immediately and maintain observation according to risk and local policy. Rationale: Timely support protects life and prevents unobserved deterioration. 2. Use de-escalation, respectful communication and proportionate environmental safeguards. Rationale: Dignity and reduced stimulation can support safer engagement. 3. Review risk with the multidisciplinary team and document changes and handover. Rationale: Risk is dynamic and requires continuity across staff and settings.	Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement.

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Health education and continuing care

Teach observation instructions, hygiene, warning signs and the agreed review/birth plan.

Transition only after clinical readiness is confirmed. Reconcile medicines, check access and caregiver support, and document who will review the patient and when.

Urgent warning signs

Fever, foul fluid, bleeding, reduced fetal movement or a visible/prolapsed cord requires immediate assessment.

Evaluation and conclusion

For each goal, document met, partly met or not met using observed evidence and the review time. Reassess and revise if progress is inadequate. Individual assessment, prioritized care and coordinated review guide this topic.

Quick Revision

- Loss of the membrane barrier can increase infection risk and influence timing of birth.

- Priority concerns: Vulnerability to infection or worsening infection; Emotional distress affecting participation in care; Learning needs about the condition and care plan; Immediate safety needs during altered mood, cognition or behaviour.

- Fever, foul fluid, bleeding, reduced fetal movement or a visible/prolapsed cord requires immediate assessment.

- Teach observation instructions, hygiene, warning signs and the agreed review/birth plan.

Exam / viva: Which observations demonstrate response, and which findings would require revising or stopping the current intervention?

References

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