

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *System Disorder*

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

Maternal infections during pregnancy require prompt identification and treatment by a provider. These include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), TORCH infections, group B streptococcus (GBS), chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, human papilloma virus (HPV), trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis (BV), and candidiasis.

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

1. Acquired diseases

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

1. Abstain from unprotected sex
2. Practice high standards of hygiene

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

- IV drug use
- Multiple sexual partners
- Maternal history of multiple STIs
- Blood transfusion (rare occurrence)
- Men who have sex with men

Expected Findings

Fatigue and influenza like findings
PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Fever
- Diarrhea and weight loss
- Lymphadenopathy and rash
- Anemia

Laboratory Tests

- Obtain informed maternal consent prior to testing.
- Testing begins with an antibody screening test, such as enzyme immunoassay.
- Use rapid HIV antibody test (blood or urine sample) for a client in labor.
- Screen clients for STIs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis, and hepatitis B.
- Obtain frequent viral load levels and CD4 cell counts throughout pregnancy.

Diagnostic Procedures

1. TORCH screen: immunologic survey used to identify existence of these infections in the mother (to identify fetal risks) or newborn (detection of antibodies against infections)
2. Prenatal screenings

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Test for the diseases and choose the right safety measures to avoid getting infected.

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

Provide client education regarding disease transmission.

- Identify and treat all sexual partners.
- Administer erythromycin to all infants following delivery. This is the medication of choice for ophthalmia neonatorum. This antibiotic is both bacteriostatic and bactericidal, and thus provides prophylaxis against *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

Medications

Retrovir

- Antiretroviral agent
- Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor

NURSING CONSIDERATIONS

- Administer retrovir at 14 weeks of gestation, throughout the pregnancy, and before the onset of labor or cesarean birth.
- Administer retrovir to the infant at delivery and for 6 weeks following birth.

Client Education

Instruct the client to notify the labor and delivery nurse of GBS status.

Instruct the client to take all medication as prescribed.

- Educate the client about the possibility of decreasing effectiveness of oral contraceptives.
- Educate the client regarding safe sex practices (e.g., mutual monogamy and correct, consistent condom use).
- All states have a reportable diseases list. Chlamydia is a commonly reported condition

Therapeutic Procedures

TORCH screen: immunologic survey used to identify existence of these infections in the mother (to identify fetal risks) or newborn (detection of antibodies against infections)

- Prenatal screenings

Interprofessional Care

1. Stick to the right medication

Complications

Maternal infection during pregnancy can result to early termination of pregnancy