

Nursing process for ONTD

Purpose: Repair of ONTD

Location: Children's OR

Staff:

- OB Circulator nurse and scrub tech
- NCCC – there for huddle and on call during procedure
- Children's circulator nurse
- Faculty MFM: MFM physician for sonography; MFM physician and MFM fellow
- OB Anesthesia - 2 physicians
- Neurosurgery: 2 physician/ fellow, neurosurgery scrub

Admission

- Admission in afternoon day prior to procedure
- Maternal CBC and type and screen
- Antenatal corticosteroids 48 (done outpatient) and 24 hours prior to procedure
- Multidisciplinary team (including nursing) walk through prior to procedure as indicated
- 24 hours prior to procedure
 - US in the UNC US unit for EFW, TVCL if not done within 7 days of procedure
 - Admission to 3 Women's
 - Consent will be done by Goodnight / Cheschier, anesthesia and neurosurgery (3 total)
 - NPO after midnight
 - Order set placed in Epic
 - Entered by MFM fellow or L&D resident
 - MFM fellow or resident notify NCCC staff of admission
 - Complete second dose of BMZ, fetal monitoring per orders
 - Magnesium for neuroprotection from 1600-0400, end day of surgery
 - Abdominal prep per cesarean section done the night before procedure and morning of
 - Obtain maternal serum magnesium level at 5-6 am day of surgery
- Day of procedure pt to proceed from 3 Women's to Children's pre-op
 - Pt should have Oxacillin amnioinfusion IV bag with her
 - For ordering Md: This should be ordered by typing in Oxacillin to preference list, select the 2nd option (which in amnioinfusion) and the reason is ONTD. Code is 40849560
 - IV antibiotics
 - Check with ordering provider regarding Heparin dose the evening before procedure.
 - Send dose of Indocin 50mg to Children's Pre-op
 - Consents – OB – Cesarean section, Anesthesia, and neurosurgery
 - Labs in the morning - magnesium level and coags
 - NST before patient goes to Children's PACU – 04:00 or 05:00
 - Prep per cesarean section

Accessing off-unit patient chart with OB navigators

- Log into epic
- Go to “patient lists”
- On far right, “search all admitted patients”, enter patient’s name
- Right click “assign me”
- Double click to open chart

Getting patient from PACU (usually room 8)

- Verify indocin given
- Amnioinfusion antibiotics (in green bin)
- IV antibiotics (in green bin)
- Bonnet (in hallway)

Consents

- Anesthesia
- Neurosurgery
- c-section

Items to bring from L&D to ONTD repair

- Pink sheet and OR c-section count sheet
- Bicitra
- Magnesium stickers
- Roll of tape
- Alexis retractor – review with provider what size(s)

What to chart for ONTD case: chart in .fetalprocedures

- Data points for MMC study
- Pt to room (nursing note)
- Time outs (nursing note)
- Counts (nursing note)
- FHTs (in flowsheets)
- Foley (in LDA)

Prep/positioning:

- Epidural placed - (L&D nurse to stand in front of patient for placement)
- General anesthesia initiated
- Place Foley after spinal (placed by L&D)
- Low lithotomy supine position with left lateral tilt
- R arm extended on gel padded arm board
- L arm tucked by side
- Trendelenburg pad placed under draw sheet
- Legs in Allen Stirrups (yellow fin)
- Safety strap across chest
- Chloraprep by L&D scrub
- Cesarean prep and drape

- SCD's in place

Pre-op medications

- Cephazolin – 1g IV 30 minutes prior to procedure (Clindamycin 600 mg IV if allergic to PCN)
- Bicitra
- Indomethacin 50mg PO 30-60 minutes prior to procedure in pre-op holding

Procedure in brief

- Low transverse incision made
- Uterus exteriorized
- US to determine fetal position and placental location, manual positioning of fetus performed for location of MMC at center of hysterotomy
 - Anterior hysterotomy with posterior placenta location, fundal or posterior with anterior placenta location
- With US guidance, traction sutures placed at site of hysterotomy
- Hysterotomy incision made
 - Membranes tented and sutured to myometrium
 - Uterine stapler used to create 6-8 cm uterine incision made
- Fetal anesthesia/analgesia/paralytic with
 - Medication dose calculated and placed in pre-filled syringes x2 (by anesthesia with consultation from NCCC), labeled on the OB scrub sterile table.
 - Fentanyl 20mcg/kg IM
 - Vecuronium 0.2mg/kg IM
- Fetal resuscitation meds
 - Epinephrine 1:10,000 0.3 ml/kg IM for refractory bradycardia
 - Medication dose calculated and placed in pre-filled syringes x2 (by anesthesia with consultation from NCCC), labeled on the OB scrub sterile table.
- Management of bradycardia
 - MFM communicates HR and fetal status to anesthesia and L&D circulator nurse
 - L&D informs NCCC, come to room stat
 - MFM repositions fetus, uterus and begins amnioinfusion if necessary
 - Intrauterine terbutaline for uterine contraction
 - Fetal epi PRN – SC/IM/IV (if umbilical vein is accessible)
- Anesthesia
 - 100% FIO2 to mother
 - Ensure baseline MAP and BPP achieved
 - Communication of maternal status to MFM
- NCCC
 - Suggestion for timing of fetal medication admin
- If delivery become unavoidable
 - MFM delivers and hands neonate to awaiting NCCC
 - Neonate become NCCC patient
- Neurosurgery
 - Myelomeningocele closed. If insufficient dura for closure, Durogen placed for closure.
- OB
 - Uterine incision closed, normal fascia and abdominal skin closure

Post op care for ONTD

- Goodnight puts transfer order in (not transfer with in L and D order), this order needs to say who primary team is and the desired unit (L and D).
- Then RN calls patient logistics 44500 (option 5) to say patient is going to L and D
- Heparin 5,000mu sub q 12 (administer soon after arrival to L&D and then again 12 hours later, coordinate with anesthesia regarding removal of epidural)
- Magnesium 2g/hour
- D5 LR 75 ml/hour
- Indocin 50 mg po q 6 hr for first 24 hours, 25 mg po q6 2nd day for 24 hours. Procardia to start 2 days post-op on 3 Women's.
- Cefazolin 1g q 8 hours x 2 doses (first dose given in PACU)
- Pain meds prn
- Turn patient q 2 hours
- Incentive spirometer 10 breaths q 1 hour
- Mag check q 1 hour per magnesium protocol
- Chart on baby q 15x4, q 30x2, q 1 hour until mag d/c'd
- Okay for patient to advance diet as tolerated

These algorithms are designed to assist the primary care provider in the clinical management of a variety of problems that occur during pregnancy. They should not be interpreted as a standard of care, but instead represent guidelines for management. Variation in practices should take into account such factors as characteristics of the individual patient, health resources, and regional experience with diagnostic and therapeutic modalities.

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