

## MOD6-MW360-NB Observation and Charting

1. When does newborn charting begin?
  - a. At the time of birth
  - b. At the one minute Apgar
  - c. When the head is out
  - d. After the placenta is delivered
2. What information is not necessary to chart in newborn care?
  - a. Use of oxygen
  - b. The vitamin K injection
  - c. Newborn sneezing and coughing
  - d. The second set of newborn vitals
3. Instructions should be given to parents regarding the signs of normalcy for a newborn.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. Which of these instructions is NOT a part of normal newborn care that parents should be aware of?
  - a. Temperature range and normal limits
  - b. Stool/urine patterns of normal newborns
  - c. Optimal sleeping positions for the newborn
  - d. Airway clearing and positive pressure ventilation
5. The newborn chart should include everything except
  - a. Nursing schedule
  - b. Fontanelle appearance
  - c. Newborn color
  - d. Maternal stooling
6. Which of the following reasons BEST illustrates the importance of charting when a newborn is transferred into hospital care after a home birth?
  - a. It needs to be clear who made the decisions and why each decision was made during transport
  - b. The hospital care providers need the immediate HX of the newborn in order to properly treat him /her
  - c. It is important that the parents are not held responsible for any complications resulting from an out-of-hospital birth
  - d. It is important that the hospital care providers know that the midwife is licensed and not a "lay" midwife

7. The medical chart can serve to document the informed consent given to the parents regarding the midwife's care of the mother and baby. If informed consent is only given orally and not charted which of the following could occur as a result?
  - a. The parents could deny that information was provided to them
  - b. Other medical providers could have difficulty understanding the treatment plan that was followed
  - c. Legal action could be brought against the midwife for failing to receive consent for care.
  - d. All of the above
8. Immediately following the birth of the baby, newborn vitals should be charted at what interval?
  - a. One minute and 5 minute apgars, then leave the family alone to bond for 20-30 minutes if all is well
  - b. One minute, five minutes, and then q 15 minutes for the first hour
  - c. If the first apgar is normal you do not need to chart any findings until 25 minutes post birth
  - d. Vitals should be repeated continuously during this time to insure a smooth transition.
9. The color, tone, and activity don't need to be charted as often as the other, more important vitals.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. Which of the following documentation steps is required if parents wish to decline a vitamin K injection for their newborn?
  - a. A consent and waiver needs to be read and signed by the parents.
  - b. The parents must be explained the risks and benefits of the vitamin K injection
  - c. The midwife must document the parents' decision in the chart
  - d. All of the above