

Library: Prenatal & Maternity

Relevant Standard: IC.02.01.01

The hospital implements its infection prevention and control plan.

Element of Performance: 7

The hospital implements its methods to communicate responsibilities for preventing and controlling infection to licensed independent practitioners, staff, visitors, patients, and families. Information for visitors, patients, and families includes hand and respiratory hygiene practices. (See also HR.01.04.01, EP 4)

Note: Information may have different forms of media, such as posters or pamphlets.

Program Titles

Infants and Children in the Hospital

Relevant Standard: MM.06.01.01

The hospital safely administers medications.

Element of Performance: 9

Before administering a new medication, the patient or family is informed about any potential clinically significant adverse drug reactions or other concerns regarding administration of a new medication. (See also MM.06.01.03, EPs 3–6; PC.02.03.01, EP 10)

Program Titles

Drug and Alcohol Use: Making safe choices and seeking help

Relevant Standard: MM.06.01.03

Self-administered medications are administered safely and accurately.

Note: The term "self-administered medication(s)" may refer to medications administered by a family member.

Element of Performance: 3

The hospital educates patients and families involved in self-administration about the following: Medication name, type, and reason for use. (See also MM.06.01.01, EP 9; PC.02.03.01, EP 10)

Program Titles

Gestational Diabetes: Injecting Insulin with a Pen

Gestational Diabetes: Injecting Insulin with a Syringe

Relevant Standard: PC.01.02.07

The hospital assesses and manages the patient's pain.

Element of Performance: 5

The hospital involves patients in the pain management treatment planning process through the following:

- Developing realistic expectations and measurable goals that are understood by the patient for the degree, duration, and reduction of pain
- Discussing the objectives used to evaluate treatment progress (for example, relief of pain and improved physical and psychosocial function)
- Providing education on pain management, treatment options, and safe use of opioid and non-opioid medications when prescribed (See also RI.01.02.01, EPs 2–4, 8; RI.01.03.01, EP 1)

Program Titles

Pain Management Through Labor and Delivery

Pain Management Through Pregnancy

Relevant Standard: PC.02.03.01

The hospital provides patient education and training based on each patient's needs and abilities.

Element of Performance: 1

The hospital performs a learning needs assessment for each patient, which includes the patient's cultural and religious beliefs, emotional barriers, desire and motivation to learn, physical or cognitive limitations, and barriers to communication.

Program Titles

A Life in Your Hands: Preventing SBS - Controlling Your Emotions
A Life in Your Hands: Preventing SBS - What is Shaken Baby Syndrome?
Breastfeeding Basics: Back to Work
Breastfeeding Basics: Breast Pumping
Breastfeeding in Public for New Moms
Caring for your Preemie
Circumcision: What You Need to Know
Cleaning and Healthy Air
Newborn Care: Safety Tips
Preventing Shaken Baby Syndrome

Element of Performance: 10

Based on the patient's condition and assessed needs, the education and training provided to the patient by the hospital include any of the following:

- An explanation of the plan for care, treatment, and services
- Basic health practices and safety
- Information on the safe and effective use of medications (See also MM.06.01.01, EP 9; MM.06.01.03, EPs 3–6)
- Nutrition interventions (for example, supplements) and modified diets
- Discussion of pain, the risk for pain, the importance of effective pain management, the pain assessment process, and methods for pain management
- Information on oral health
- Information on the safe and effective use of medical equipment or supplies provided by the hospital
- Habilitation or rehabilitation techniques to help the patient reach maximum independence
- Fall reduction strategies

Program Titles

After Birth: When is it OK to Have Sex Again?
Baby's Almost Here: Advantages of Going Full Term
Baby's Almost Here: Enjoying the Final Weeks of Pregnancy
Baby's Almost Here: Managing Risks as You Approach Delivery
Babyproofing
Bathing Your Newborn Baby
Bouncing Back: Recovery After Giving Birth
Breastfeeding Your Newborn
Breastfeeding: Proper Latch-on and Removal from the Breast
C-Section and Kangaroo Care
Childcare and Your Baby
Choking Prevention Skills
Comforting Your Crying Newborn
Diaper Rash and Your Newborn
Diapering and Dressing Your Newborn

Drugs and Pregnancy
Exercising Safely When You Have Gestational Diabetes
Fall Prevention for New Moms: At Home
Fall Prevention for New Moms: In the Hospital
Fetal Kick Counts: Measuring Fetal Movement
Fetal Monitoring During Labor
Gestational Diabetes: Managing Hypoglycemia
Hand Expression in Breastfeeding
Handling Stress Over Breastfeeding
Healthy Eating From the Start (Part 1)
Healthy Eating From the Start (Part 2)
Helpful Strategies for Successful Breastfeeding
How to Check Your Blood Glucose When You Have Gestational Diabetes
Hyperemesis: Dealing With Severe Morning Sickness
Inducing Labor
Infant CPR
Jaundice and Your Newborn
Keeping Baby Clean
Making Healthy Food Choices When You Have Gestational Diabetes
Managing Gestational Diabetes with Mixed-Dose Insulin Injections
Managing Gestational Diabetes with Single-Dose Insulin Injections
Massaging Baby's Stress Away
Mommy Don't Smoke
Music Class For Moms and Their Babies
New Mom: What to Expect During Your Hospital Stay
Newborn Care: Breastfeeding Overview
Newborn Care: Car Seat Safety
Newborn Care: How to Take Your Newborn's Temperature
Newborn Care: Installing Your Car Seat
Newborn Care: Sleeping
Newborn Care: The Benefits of Skin to Skin Contact
Newborn Immunizations
Newborn Skin Care
Non-Drug Options for Pain Relief
Partner's Role with Baby: Bonding with Baby
Partner's Role with Baby: Partner and Caregiver
Postpartum Care: Changes in Your Body After Delivery
Postpartum Care: Your Physical Recovery
Pregnancy Symptoms: 1st Trimester
Pregnancy Symptoms: 2nd Trimester
Pregnancy Symptoms: 3rd Trimester
Preventing Infant Falls
Protecting Your Baby at Home
Recovery from Cesarean Birth
Reducing Your Risk of Preterm Labor

Returning to Work After Birth
Rooming In With Your Baby
Safe Homes: Preventing Furniture Tipping Injuries
Safe Houseplants for Kids and Pets
Safe Infant Sleep for Grandparents and Other Trusted Caregivers
Scheduling Well Baby Visits
SIDS: Safe Sleep Techniques for Your Newborn
Simple Steps to Preparing Powdered Baby Formula
Soothe Your Baby
Stroller, Sleep and Car Seat Safety
Sun Protection for Newborns and Infants
The First Hours: What Happens to Your Newborn After Birth
The Risks and Management of Gestational Diabetes
The Workplace and Pregnancy
Treating Newborn Eczema
Trimesters of Pregnancy
Understanding and Preventing Postpartum Hemorrhage
Understanding Gestational Diabetes
Understanding Immunizations
Understanding Miscarriage
Understanding Preeclampsia
Using Insulin To Manage Gestational Diabetes
Vaccination During Pregnancy
What is an Epidural?
What Will I Experience During a C-Section?
What Your Newborn Sees and Hears
When Baby Won't Latch: Strategies to Help Breastfeeding
When Will I Need a C-Section?
When Your Water Breaks: How to Know You're in labor
Yoga For Moms and Their Babies
Your Baby's Oral Health
Your Newborn's Appearance

Relevant Standard: PC.04.01.05

Before the hospital discharges or transfers a patient, it informs and educates the patient about his or her follow-up care, treatment, and services.

Element of Performance: 2

Before the patient is discharged, the hospital informs the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, of the kinds of continuing care, treatment, and services the patient will need.

Program Titles

Going Back to Work? Know Your Rights
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
Newborn Care: Common Health Concerns
Postpartum Care: Your Follow-up Appointment
Postpartum Nutrition

Swaddling Your Baby

Element of Performance: 7

The hospital educates the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, about how to obtain any continuing care, treatment, and services that the patient will need.

Program Titles

Breastfeeding: Overcoming the Challenges of Breastfeeding

Infant Milestones & Care: 4 to 7 Months

Infant Milestones & Care: 8 to 12 Months

Infant Milestones & Care: Birth to 3 Months

Keeping Baby Safe

Stages of Labor

Symptoms of Postpartum Anxiety and Depression

Taking Care of Mom

When to Call the Doctor