## **SAMPLE NOTES/COMMON ABBREVIATIONS**

## Tools for the OB/GYN clerkship, contained in this document:

- 1. Sample obstetrics admission note
- 2. Sample delivery note
- 3. Sample operative note
- 4. Sample postpartum note
  - a. Vaginal delivery
  - b. Cesarean section orders/note
- 5. Sample gynecologic history & physical (H & P)
- 6. Sample labor rounding note
- 7. Admission orders
- 8. Commonly-used abbreviations
- 9. Spanish lesson

#### 1. Sample Admission to Labor and Delivery Note

Date & time

Identification (includes age, gravidity, parity, estimated gestational age, and reason for admission): 26yoG3P1A1 @ 38W5D EGA presents with painful contractions since noon. Pt reports good fetal movement, and denies rupture of membranes or vaginal bleeding.

LMP:

Estimated date of confinement (EDC):

Chief complaint:

History of present illness (includes Prenatal Care (PNC): Labs, including HIV, GBS, GDM/HTN, # PNC visits, wt gain, s=d, etc.

Past History:

Obstetrics:

List each pregnancy (NSVD, st 4000 grams, complicated by gestational diabetes and shoulder dystocia)

Gynecology: PMH and PSH:

Medications: PNV, FeSO4

Allergies: No Known Drug Allergies (NKDA)
Social History: Ask about Tobacco/EtOH/Drugs

Physical exam (focused):

General and Vital signs

Lungs

CV – (Many pregnant women have a grade 1-2/6 systolic ejection murmur

Abd – Gravid, fundus mom-tender (NT), fundal height (FH) 38 cm, Leopold maneuvers:

Fetus is vertex (VTX), estimated fetal weight (EFW) 3300 gm

Sterile speculum examination if indicated to rule out spontaneous rupture of membranes (SROM)

Sterile vaginal exam (SVE) = 4 cm/80%/VTX/-1 as per Dr. Smith/time

Ext – No Cyanosis, clubbing or edema (C/C/E), NT

Pertinent Labs:

Ultrasound: Date: 10 wks by crown-rump length (CRL)

Date: 20 wks, no anomalies

Assessment: 26yo G3P1 at term, in labor fetal heart rate tracing (FHRT) reassuring

Intrauterine pregnancy (IUP) at 30 weeks gestation

FHRT – Baseline 140's, accelerations present, no decelerations

Contractions – q 4-5 min

Any pertinent past medical or surgical history

Plan: Admit to L & D NPO except ice chips IV – D5LR at 125 cc/hr

Continuous electronic fetal monitoring CBC, T & S, RPR

Anticipate NSVD

#### 2. Sample Delivery Notes

Date and time:

Summary: NSVD of a live male, 3000 gm and Apgars 9/9. Delivered LOA, no nuchal cord, light meconium. Nose and mouth bulb suctioned at perineum; body delivered without difficulty. Cord clamped and cut. Baby handed to nurse. Placenta delivered spontaneously, intact. Fundus firm, minimal bleeding. Placenta appears intact with 3 vessel cord. Perineum and vagina inspected – small 2nd degree perineal laceration repaired under local anesthesia with 2-0 and 3-0 vicryl suture in the usual fashion. EBL 350cc. Hemostasis. Pt tolerated procedure well, recovering in LDR. Infant to WBN.

### 3. Sample Operation Note

Date and time:

Pre-op Diagnosis: Symptomatic uterine fibroids or Pregnancy at term, failure to progress

Postop Diagnosis: Same

Procedure: TAH/BSO or Cesarean Section

Surgeon (Attending):

Residents:

Anesthesia: GET (general endotracheal, others include spinal, LMA, IV sedation)

Complications: None

EBL: 300cc

Urine Output: 200 cc, clear at the end of procedure

Fluids: 2,500 cc crystalloid (include blood or blood products here)

Findings: Exam under anesthesia (EUA) and operative

Specimen: Cervix/uterus

Drains: If placed

Disposition: Recovery room, Surgical ICU, etc

## 4a. Sample Postpartum Notes (Soap format)

Date and time:

Subjective: Ask every patient about:

- Breastfeeding are they breastfeeding/planning to? How is it going? Baby able to latch on?
- Contraceptive plan with relevant sexual history
- Lochia (vaginal bleeding) Clots? How many pads?
- Pain cramps/perineal pain/leg pain? Relief with medication? Do they need more pain meds?

## Objective

- Vital signs and note tachycardia, elevated or low BP, maximum and current temperature
- Focused physical exam including
  - o Heart
  - o Lungs
  - Breasts: engorged? Nipple skin intact?
  - Abd: Soft? Location of the uterine fundus below umbilicus? Firm? Tender?
  - Perineum: Assess lochia (blood on pad, how old is pad?)
  - O Visually inspect perineum Hematoma? Edema? Sutures intact?
  - Extremities: Edema? Cords? Tender?
- Postpartum labs: Hemoglobin or hematocrit

Assessment/Plan: PPD#\_S/P NSVD or Vacuum or Forceps (with 4<sup>th</sup>-degree laceration, with pre-eclampsia s/p Magnesium Sulfate)

• General assessment – Afebrile, doing well, tolerating diet

- Contraception plans (must discuss before patient goes home)
- Vaccines does pt need rubella vaccine prior to discharge?
- Breastfeeding? Problems? Encourage.
- Rhogam, if Rh-negative
- Discharge and follow-up plan
- Patients usually go home if uncomplicated 24-48 hours postpartum
- Follow-up appointment scheduled in 2-6 weeks postpartum

## 4b. Sample Postoperative Cesarean Section Orders/Note

Admit to Recovery Room, then postpartum floor

Diagnosis: Status post (S/p) C/S for failure to progress (FTP)

Condition: Stable Vitals: Routine, q shift

Allergies: None

Activity: Ambulate with assistance this PM, then up and lib

Nursing: Strict input and output (I&O), Foley to catheter drainage, call MD for Temp > 38.4, pulse > 110, BP < 90/60 or > 140/90, encourage breastfeeding, pad count, dressing checks, and Ted's leg

stockings until ambulating

Diet: Regular as tolerated; some hospitals only allow ice chips or clear liquids IV: Lactated ringers (LR) or D6LR at 125 cc/hr, with 20 units of Pitocin x 1-2 Liters

Labs: CBC in AM Medications:

- Morphine sulfate PCA (patient controlled analgesia) per protocol (1 mg per dose with 10 minute lockout, not to exceed 20 mg/4 hours)
- Percocet 102 tabs PO q 4-6 hours prn pain, when tolerating PO well
- Vistaril 25 mg IM or PO q 6 hours prn nausea
- Ibuprofen 800 mg PO q 8 hours prn pain, when tolerating PO well
- Prophylactic antibiotics if indicated
- Thromboprohylaxis for high-risk patients
- Rhogam, if Rh-negative

#### Sample C/S Note

Date and Time:

Day #1 (Post-op day POD#1)
Subjective: Ask patient about:

- Pain relieved with medication?
- Nausea/vomiting
- Passing flatus (rare this early post-op)

### Objectives

- Vital signs and note tachycardia, elevated or low BP, maximum and current temperature
- Input and output
- Focused physical exam including
  - Heart
  - Lungs
  - Breast: engorged? Nipples Is skin intact?

- o Incision: Clean and dry, intact?
- o Abd: Soft? Location of the uterine fundus below umbilicus? Firm? Tender?
- Perineum: Assess lochia (blood on pad, how old is pad?) Visually inspect perineum Hematoma? Edema? Sutures intact?
- Extremities: Edema? Cords? Tender?
- Postpartum labs: Hemoglobin or hematocrit

Assessment/Plan: POD#1 status post (S/P) C/S or repeat C/S (indication for the C/S)

- Afebrile, tolerating pain with medication, oral intake, adequate urine output (>30cc/hr)
- Routine post0op care
  - Discharge Foley
  - Discharge PCA or IV pain medications and PO pain Meds when tolerating PO
  - Out of bed (OOB)
  - Advance diet as tolerated
  - Discharge IV when tolerating PO
- Check hematocrit or CBC

## 5. Sample Gynecologic History and Physical

Introduction: Name, age, gravidity, parity and presenting problem

Past Medical History/Past Surgical History:

Past Gynecologic History:

- Menses menarche, cycle duration, length, heaviness, intermenstrual bleeding, dysmenorrhea, and menopause (if relevant).
- Abnormal Pap smears, including time of last Pap
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Sexual history
- Postmenopausal women. Ask about hypoestrogenic symptoms, such as hot flashes or night sweats, vaginal dryness, and about current and past use of hormone/estrogen replacement therapy.
- Mammogram

Past OB History: Date of delivery, gestational age, type of delivery, sex, birth weight and any

complications Family History:

Allergies:

Medication:

Social History:

Physical Exam: Complete

**Review of Systems:** 

Plan:

- 1. Pap smear
- 2. Endometrial biopsy obtained
- 3. Medications, etc.

Two Samples Gyn Clinic SOAP Notes

S. 22 y/o G2P2 here for annual exam. Regular menses q 28 days with no intermenstrual bleeding. IUD for contraception since birth of last child 2 years ago. NO problems with method. Minimal

dysmenorrhea. Mutually monogamous relationship x 6 years. No hx of abnormal Paps. + BSE, jogs twice a week, no smoking, no abuse, + seat belts.

O. Breasts: No masses, adenopathy, skin changes

Abd: No masses, soft, NT

Pelvic:

Ext genitalia: Normal

Vagina: Pink, moist, well rugated Cervix: multiparous, no lesions

Bimanual: uterus small, anteverted, NT, no adnexal masses or tenderness

A. Normal examB. P. Pap, RTC1 year

\* \* \* \* \*

S. 33 y/o with LMP 1 week ago here for follow up of chronic left sided pelvic pain. Patient first seen 6 months ago with complaints of pain x 2 years. She describes pain as dull and aching, intermittent, with no relationship to eating but increased before and during menses. Pain has gotten worse over the last 6 months and requires her to miss work 2-3 days per month. No relief with NSAIDs. Patient has history of chlamydia 5 years ago for which she was treated. No history of PID. Three partners within the past year: no condom use No GI symptoms: regular BMs, no constipation, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting. Past history of ectopic x 2 with removal of part of the left and right tubes. Also had rupture appendectomy at age 20. On birth control pills for contraception.

O. Abdomen: 1+ LLQ tenderness, no peritoneal signs

Pelvic: Ext genitalia: Normal Vagina: no discharge Cervix: no lesions

Biman: uterus small, retroverted, NT, 3+ left adnexal tenderness, no right adnexal

tenderness, no masses palpated

A. Pelvic pain unresponsive to medical management; rule out endometriosis vs adhesive disease vs chronic PID vs other

P. Schedule diagnostic laparoscopy

# 6. Template for Intrapartum (L & D) Rounding Note

Pt Initials:			R	oom:				
S: Pt feels/	does not feel CTX. I	Has/plans epidural/	pain con	trolled with	(epidur	al/IV Fentanyl)		
Aware of /	not aware of pressu	ire sensation (if in a	ctive or	second stag	e). Last void @ _	/has Foley.		
?VB ?LOF								
O: Vitals:	B/P range:	P:		_ T:	@	(time)		
I/Os:	[If	[If relevant, eg. On Magnesium, long labor]						
Heart	Lungs		[Not needed every note]					
Abdomen:	Abdomen: soft between CTX/CTX palpate (mild/mod/strong)/NT or T fundus.							
EFW:	[No	ot needed every not	te]					
Extremitie	s: Edema	Reflexes		+	/- clonus			
тосо:	CTX q	min						
FHT:	baseline variabi	lity (absent/	mild/mod	d/marked)	decels (n	o/early/variable/late)		
SVE:	Cm dila	ition/ %	effa	ced/	(-3 to +3)	station		
Admission	Hgb	[Not neede	d every r	ote]				
Pertinent l	Labs:	(eg if pre-ec	lampsia	serial labs)				
A: Pt is a	Yo G	P	W	ith: (eg in la	bor/induction of	labor for)		
Pregnancy	c/b	(eg HTN/oligohyd	ramnios,	GDM/IUGR	)			
P:								
1. Exped	ctant management							
- 0	or ? intervention (eg	Pitocin augmentat	ion/ARO	M with next	exam/place inte	rnal monitors)		
-								
2. GBS st	tatus	(+/- on ampicillin or penicillin)						
3. RH _	(pos/neg/ s/p	Rhogam @	_ wks)	Rubella _	(immune/N	lomimmune		
4. Feedir	ng plans:	(bre	ast or bo	ottle)				

## 7. Admission Order

These vary a little from case to case, but the following are fairly general (format is ADC VAN DISMAL):

Admit: To the specific service or team

Diagnosis: List the diagnosis and the names of any associated surgeries or procedures

Condition: Such as Stable vs Fair vs Guarded

Vitals: Frequency

Activity: Ambulation, showering

Nursing: Foley catheter management parameters

Prophylaxis for deep venous thrombosis

Incentive spirometry protocols

Call orders Vital sign parameters for notifying the team

Urine output parameters

Diet: Oral intake management

IVF: Rates are typically set at 125 cc per hour

Special: Drain management

Oxygen management

Meds: Pain medications

Prophylactic orders, such as for sleep or nausea

The patients' regular medications

Allergies:

Labs: Typically includes hemoglobin/hematocrit

## 8. Commonly-Used Abbreviations

AB abortion

MAB missed abortion
SAB spontaneous abortion
TAB therapeutic abortion
EAB elective abortion

ACOG American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

AFP Alpha Fetoprotein

MSAFP Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein

AGUS Atypical glandular cells of unknown significance

AMA Advanced maternal age
AFI Amniotic fluid index

APGO Association of Professors of Gynecology & Obstetrics

AROM Artificial rupture of membranes

ASCUS Atypical squamous cells of unknown significance

BBOW Bulging bag of water
BBT Basal body temperature
BMD Bone mineral density
BPD Biparietal diameter
BPP Biophysical profile

BSO Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

BTBV Beat-to-beat variability
BTL Bilateral tubal ligation

CIN Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
CPD Cephalopelvic disproportion

CRL Crown rump length
CST Contraction stress test
CT Chlamydia trachomatous
CVS Chorionic villi sampling
D & C Dilation & curettage
D & E Dilation & evacuation

DIC Disseminating intravascular coagulopathy

DI/DI Dichorionic/diamniotic twins

EDC/EDD Estimated date of confinement/estimated date of delivery

EFM Electronic fetal monitoring
EFW Estimated fetal weight
EGA Estimated gestational age

EMB Endometrial biopsy

ERT Estrogen replacement therapy
FAVD Forceps assisted vaginal delivery

FHR/FHT Fetal heart rate/fetal heart tracing or tone

FL Femur length
FLM Fetal lung maturity
FM Fetal movement

FSE Fetal scalp electrode

FSH Follicle stimulating hormone

FTP Failure to progress

GBS/GBBS Group B beta streptococcus

GC gonorrhea

GDM Gestational diabetes mellitus

GIFT Gamete intra-fallopian tube transfer
GnRH Gonadotropin releasing hormone

G\_P\_ Gravida, para (TPAL – term, preterm, abortions, living children)

GTD Gestational trophoblastic disease
HCG Human chorionic gonadotropin

BHCG Beta human chorionic gonadotropin (usually serum)

UHCG Urinary human chorionic gonadotropin

HELLP Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets
HGSIL High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

HPL Human placental lactogen
HPV Human papilloma virus

HRT Hormone replacement therapy

HSG Hysterosalpingogram
HSV Herpes simplex virus
I & D Incision & Drainage

ICSI Intracytoplasmic sperm injection

IUD Intrauterine device IUFD Intrauterine fetal death

IUGR Intrauterine growth retardation
IUI Intrauterine insemination
IUP Intrauterine pregnancy

IUPC Intrauterine pregnancy pressure catheter

IVF In vitro fertilization LCP Long, closed, posterior

LEEP/LOOP Loop electrical excision procedure

LGA Large for gestational age

LGSIL Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

LH Luteinizing hormone

LMP/LNMP Last menstrual period/last normal menstrual period

LOA/LOT/LOP Left occiput anterior/left occiput transverse/left occiput posterior

LTC Long, thick, closed

LTCS/LVCS Low transverse C-section/low vertical C-section

MFM Maternal fetal medicine

MVU Montevideo units NST Non-stress test

NSVD Normal spontaneous vaginal delivery

NT Nuchal translucency
NTD Neural tube defect
OCP Oral contraceptive pills

OT Occiput transverse

PCO/PCOD Polycystic ovarian disease

PCT Post-coital testing

PID Pelvic inflammatory disease
PIH Pregnancy induced hypertension

PMB Postmenopausal bleeding POC Products of conception

POD/PPD Post-operative day/postpartum day

PPH Postpartum hemorrhage

PPROM Preterm premature rupture of membranes

PROM Premature rupture of membranes

PTL Preterm labor

PUBS Percutaneous umbilical blood sampling

PUPPPS Pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy

ROA/ROT/ROP Right occiput anterior/right occiput transverse/right occiput posterior

ROM Rupture of membranes

SBE Self-breast exam

SGA Small for gestational age

SROM Spontaneous rupture of membranes

SSE Sterile speculum exam

STD/STI Sexually transmitted disease/sexually transmitted infection

SVE Sterile vaginal exam

TAH Total abdominal hysterectomy

TOA Tubo-ovarian abscess

TOL Trial of labor

TRIPLE TEST MSAFP/HCG/Estriol

TVH Total vaginal hysterectomy

US Ultrasound

VAVD Vacuum-assisted vaginal delivery

VB Vaginal bleeding

VBAC Vaginal birth after C-section
VAIN Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia
VIN Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia

### THE APGAR SCORE

	0	1	2
Respiratory effort	None	Weak, irregular	Good, crying
Pulse	None	<100	>100
Muscle tone	Flaccid	Some flexion	Well flexed
Color	Pale, blue	Body pink,	Pink
		extremities blue	
Reflex irritability	Nonresponsive	Grimace	Cry

#### 9. Spanish Lesson

What color was the fluid?

Have you passed and mucous?

Have you had any operations?

Are you taking any medicine?
Are you allergic to any medications?

How much do you weigh now?

Do you have any serious illnesses?

Have you been tested for diabetes this

Any spotting/bleeding this pregnancy?

Are you bleeding?

How much?

What color?

Foods?

Do you smoke?

Breast or bottle?

How much?

pregnancy?

## **Admission History and Physical**

My name is Me llamo

What is your name? ¿Como se llama usted?

What number pregnancy is this for you? ¿Que numeró embarazó es este para usted?

First? ¿Primero? Second? ¿Segundo? Third? ¿Tercero?

What is your due date? ¿Cual es su fecha de alivio? Have you had ultrasounds? ¿Ha tenido sonogramas?

How many? ¿Cuantas?

How frequent are your contractions? ¿Que frecuenté son sus contriciones?

When did they start? ¿Cuando comenzaron?

Has your bag of waters broken? ¿Se le ha roto la Fuente / la bolas de agua?

¿De que color era el fluido? ¿Se la ha salido sangre?

¿Cuanto? ¿De que color?

> ¿Se la ha salido moco o flujo? ¿Tiene usted una enfermedad seria? ¿Ha tenido usted operaciones (cirugía)? ¿Usted tome cualquier tipo de medicina? ¿Tiene usted alergia a cualquier medicina?

¿Comidas?

¿Le han hecho examinaciones de la sangre para la

diabetes este embarazo?

¿Le ha salido gotas de sangre o hemorragias con este

embarazo?

¿Cuanto pesa usted ahora?

¿Fuma usted? ¿Cuanto?

¿Le va dar de pecho o de biberón?

### Labor

We need to do a vaginal exam

Tenemos que hacer una examinación vaginal

Your cervix is \_\_\_\_ centimeters dilated El cuello de la matriz esta abierto \_\_\_ centímetros. Do you want some pain medication? ¿Quiera usted medicina ara el dolor?

You need to relax and breath with the Usted necesita relajarse con los Dolores.

contractions

We are going to break your bag of water

Vamos a romper su Fuente (bolsa de agua).

We need to make your contractions more Vamos a darle medicina para que le da contracciones

frequent mas frecuenta.

Do you feel rectal pressure with the ¿Cuando le da los Dolores, siente presión in el recto? contractions?

Do you feel the urge to push? ¿Siente usted como que necesita pujar?

> tiempo pujar. Respire profundo.

Take deep breaths

push.

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Hold it (your deep breath)

Put your chin on your chest Push downward (on our bottom) like you are

having a bowel movement.

Put your hands on your knees and pull them

back toward you.

Push very hard.

Detenga su aire.

Ponga su cabeza en su pecho Puje para abajo como si va a regir.

Pone sus manos en sus rodillas y jale hacia usted.

Puje muy fuerte.

## Delivery

Don't push now. NO puje ahora.

Slow (pant) with your contractions Sople con sus contracciones It's a boy/girl! ¡Es un niño / una niña! Push for the placenta Puje para la placenta.

Relax, let your legs fall to the sides Relájese y deje que se caen sus piernas a los lados.

We are sewing up your episiotomy. Vamos a poner puntos donde le cortando.

We're going to give you medicine through your Vamos a darle medicina en la sonde para que se paren

IV to stop your contractions. los dolores.

We need to do an ultrasound

Your baby is coming: head/bottom/feet first

Your blood pressure is high

Necesitamos hacer una sonograma.

Su bebe viene: cabeza/nalga/pies primero.

Su presión esta alta.

Tell me immediately if you have a headache. Dígame inmediatamente si tiene visión borrosa, or

epigástrica pain dolor de cabeza, la vista rrosa vista

doble, o dolor en el estómago. Esta es permiso para una cesaría.

This is consent for a Cesarean section.