

## Diagnostic Studies Online Content (1H)

*In order to receive full credit (1H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by 2/14/2022 at 0800. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time.*

What blood laboratory studies might be altered in an individual with a venous thromboembolism (VTE)? **PT, PTT, INR, D-dimer**

What does an elevated D-dimer suggest? **Venous thromboembolism**

A peripheral arteriography and/or venography can be used to detect and visualize what?  
**Atherosclerotic plaques, occlusions, aneurysms, venous abnormalities, and traumatic injury**

What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect  
**Mitral valve disease, endocarditis vegetation, and a thrombus prior to cardioversion**

If you are the nurse assisting with a TEE, what are your responsibilities?  
**Ensure pt. has been NPO for 6 hours. Have a iv started for sedation, monitor vs and suction as needed, Monitor for complications, such as esophageal tears, aspiration, vasovagal reactions**

What is a Lexiscan stress test and why is it performed? What must you, as the nurse, ask the patient prior to performing the test?  
**It is a chemical stress test done for patient which mimics a treadmill stress test. done for a patient who cannot tolerate a regular stress test or test is contraindicated .**  
**Ask the patient if that have had caffeine in the last 12 hours or theophylline in past 24 hours.**

If you are conducting a stress test on a patient, what are some reasons to conclude or terminate the test?

1. Chest pain\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_cardiac ischemia as indicated on EKG\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_a change in vital sign baseline\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_when peak heart rate is achieved\_\_\_\_\_
5. When peak tolerance is reached\_\_\_\_\_

What are some things we can identify from a 12-lead ECG?

1. Conduction problems
2. Dysrhythmias
3. Hypertrophy
4. Pericarditis
5. Ischemia or infarction
6. Drug effectiveness

A BNP of 775 would be diagnostic for what? \_\_\_\_anything over 100 indicates heart failure\_\_\_\_\_

There are two substances released in the blood when cardiac tissue damage occurs. Name them:

1. troponin\_\_\_\_\_
2. CK MB\_\_\_\_\_

View the following 3-minute TEE video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Us9mXXILSk>

In this particular case they are looking for the presence of what inside the heart?

Blood clots

Optional question: When the cardiac rhythms shows on the bottom of the TEE screen, what tells you the patient is in A-fib (atrial fibrillation)?

There is a chaotic and irregular shape, can be under 60bpm but usually over 100bpm , no p waves, irregular narrow QRS complex