

## 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 2/13/2023 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)?

ACT, aPTT, INR, Hgb, Hct, platelet count.

Results altered if patient has underlying blood dyscrasias (abnormalities)

Hgb and Hct in patients with polycythemia

What does an elevated D-dimer suggest?

Elevated results suggest VTE

Normal results: <250ng/mL

A peripheral arteriography and/or venography can be used to detect and visualize what?

Atherosclerotic plaques, occlusion, aneurysm, venous abnormalities, and traumatic injury.

What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect?

Mitral valve disease, endocarditis vegetation and thrombus prior to cardioversion

If you are the nurse assisting with a TEE, what are your responsibilities?

Ensure NPO for 6 hours, IV access for sedation, Monitor VS, suction as needed, Monitor for complications for: esophageal tears, aspiration, vasovagal reactions. Resume eating and drinking after gag reflex returns.

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 when a patient is unstable to exercise on a treadmill. Patient must hold all caffeine products for 12 hours. Theophylline diminishes the effects of lexiscan and must be held for at least 24 hours prior to test. Lexiscan stimulates the effects of exercise. The nuclear ganet provides perfusion images, which are used to diagnose CAD.

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

1. Chest pain
2. Significant changes in VS from baseline
3. ECG changes indicating cardiac ischemia
4. Peak heart rate is achieved

5. Peak tolerance is achieved

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

1. Conduction problems
2. Dysthymias
3. Hypertrophy
4. Pericarditis
5. Ischemia or Infarction
6. Drug effectiveness

A BNP of 775 would be diagnostic for what? Heart Failure

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

1. Troponin
2. CK-MB cardiospecific iosenzyme

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 in his heart, so they can do a cardioversion.

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)?

The irregular heart beat at the bottom of the screen is afib.