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)?

Blood laboratory studies that may be altered in an individual with a venous thromboembolism includes ACT, aPTT, INR, Hgb, Hct, platelet count, and D-dimer.

What does an elevated D-dimer suggest?

An elevated D-dimer suggest venous thromboembolism.

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

A peripheral arteriography and venography can be used to assess blood flow using contrast media injected into arteries and veins to detect and visualize atherosclerotic plaques, occlusion, aneurysms, venous abnormalities, and traumatic injury.

What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect?

1. Mitral Valve Disease
2. Endocarditis vegetation
3. Thrombus prior to cardioversion

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

1. Ensure NPO for 6 hours.
2. IV access for sedation
3. Monitor vital signs.
4. Suction when needed.
5. Monitor for complications such as esophageal tears, aspiration, and vasovagal reactions.
6. Resume eating and drinking when 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?

Lexiscan stress test is a chemical stress test done when a patient is unable to exercise on a treadmill. It is a nuclear agent injected through an IV which stimulates the effects of exercise. As a nurse you should ask the patient if they have held Theophylline for at least 24 hours, because it can reverse Lexiscan and caffeine for at least 12 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. Significant changes in vital signs from baseline
3. EKG changes indicating cardiac ischemia.
4. Peak tolerance is achieved
5. When peak HR is achieved

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? Heart Failure

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

1. Troponin
2. Cardiospecific isoenzyme (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?

In this case they are looking for the presence of blood clots induced by atrial fibrillation along with abnormal structures.

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 cardiac rhythm on the bottom of the TEE screen tells me the patient is in A-fib by the absence of distinct P waves and irregular QRS complexes.