

## Diagnostic Studies

### Online Content (1H)

#### Unit Objectives:

- **Interpret results of diagnostic tests in relation to patient symptoms and assessment findings. (1,2)\***  
(\*Course Objectives)

In order to receive full credit (1H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Unit 4- Diagnostic Studies Dropbox by 2/12/2024 at 0800. Any assignment not completed in its entirety will result in missed class time, and must be made up before the end of the semester.

#### **What blood laboratory studies might be altered in an individual with a venous thromboembolism (VTE)?**

ACT, aPTT, INR, bleeding time, Hgb, Hct, platelet count, and D-dimer if patient has an underlying blood dyscrasia.

#### **What does an elevated D-dimer suggest?**

It may suggest a formation and breakdown of a clot in your body.

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

Peripheral arteriography is used to detect plaque buildup in the arteries. Venography is an x-ray procedure that shows blood flow in the veins. It can help visualize blood clots in the veins.

#### **What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect?**

Problems TEE can detect are Congenital heart disease, Heart failure, Cardiomyopathy, cardiac tumor, pericarditis's, and infective endocarditis.

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

As the nurse you will assess bleeding risk. Evaluate the patients' labs their anticoagulation status. Screen the patient for drug allergies. Teach them about the procedure. Ensure that their bladder is empty. Position the patient on left side.

**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 used to evaluate blood flow to the coronary in patients who have shortness of breath, and chest pain.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ if the patient consumed caffeine \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ if the patient eaten 3 hours prior to testing \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ abnormal heart rhythms \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ if the patient consumed chocolate milk \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ if the patient consumed \_\_\_\_\_ OTC meds that contain caffeine \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ dysrhythmias \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ electrolyte imbalances \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ drug toxicity \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ conduction changes \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ structural changes \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ischemia \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_ creatinine phosphokinase \_\_\_\_\_

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.**

