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.

1. **What blood laboratory studies might be altered in an individual with a venous thromboembolism (VTE)?** ACT, PTT, INR, Hgb, Hct, Platelet count
2. **What does an elevated D-dimer suggest?** A venous thromboembolism
3. **A peripheral arteriography and/or venography can be used to detect and visualize what?** Atherosclerotic plaques, occlusion, aneurysm, venous abnormalities, or traumatic injury.
4. **What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect?** Mitral valve disease and for identification of endocarditic vegetation, thrombus before cardioversion, o the source of heart emboli
5. **If you are the nurse assisting with a TEE, what are your responsibilities?** NPO at least 6 hours before test, remove dentures, monitor VS, suction prn, tell the patient the sore throat is temporary, they may not eat or drink until gag reflux returns, and a driver is needed if outpatient.
6. **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?** A lexiscan stress test is a sit-down stress test using drugs to stimulate exercise it is performed to identify CAD, distinguish viable heart muscle from scar tissue, and to determine the success with interventions. The nurse must ask if the patient had caffeine within the last 12 hours, if they have any allergies, and if they stopped their meds per HCP orders.
7. **If you are conducting a stress test on a patient, what are some reasons to conclude or terminate the test?**
1. Chest discomfort
2. Significant changes in VS from baseline
3. Significant ECG changes
4. Severe dyspnea
5. Feeling dizzy/lightheaded

8. What are some things we can identify from a 12-lead ECG?
1. Conduction problems
2. Dysrhythmias
3. Position of heart
4. Cardiac hypertrophy
5. Pericarditis
6. Pacemaker activity

9. A BNP of 775 would be diagnostic for what? Heart failure

10. There are two substances released in the blood when cardiac tissue damage occurs. Name them:
1. Cardiac Specific Troponin T (cTnT)
2. Cardiac Specific Troponin I (CTnI)

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)? No P waves