Diagnostic Studies

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, Hgb, Hct, platelet count

What does an elevated D-dimer suggest?

Fragment of fibrin formed as a result of fibrin degradation and clot lysis. It suggests VTE

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

- Atherosclerotic plaques
- Occlusion
- Aneurysms
- Venous abnormalities
- Traumatic injury

What problems can a transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) detect?

- Mitral valve disease
- Endocarditis vegetation
- 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
- Esophageal tears Aspiration Vasovagal reaction
- 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 is a pharmacological nuclear imaging stress test and it's performed when a patient is unable to exercise on a treadmill for a stress test. As the nurse, you must ask if they have had any caffeine for the last 12 hours and if they have taken the medication theophylline within the last 24 hours.

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

1. __peak HR is achieved_____
2. __peak tolerance is achieved_____
3. __chest pain_____
4. __significant changes in VS from baseline_____
5. __ECG changes indicating cardiac ischemia_____

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. ___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?

They are looking for any blood clots in the heart.

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 rhythm is irregular.