

Reading Hospital School of Health Sciences
Medical Imaging Program
MI: 116 Patient Care and Pharmacology
Unit 3 Study Guide

1. What is the best practice used to avoid the spread of infectious diseases when handling a bedpan?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
2. List the 2 most common sites of IV drug administration and their location in relation to the patient's arm.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
3. List the 3 ways that contrast can be administered
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
4. What information must be listed in the patient's chart as far as documentation after administering contrast?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
5. This IV complication would occur if a blood clot, other solid mass or air bubble would be delivered through the circulation system and block a vessel.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
6. What position is the patient placed in to insert an enema tip?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
7. List the 4 solid dosage forms of medication.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
8. List the possible forms of Oral medications and specify which ones would pertain to radiology.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
9. In what fashion/pattern should a technologist disinfect the patient's skin for an invasive procedure?
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10. Where is the gas dosage form of medications deposited?
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11. This type of dosage form is applied directly to the skin's surface and usually has a water resistant coating.

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12. Define the 4 processes of pharmacokinetics

a. Absorption - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

b. Distribution - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

c. Metabolism - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

d. Excretion - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

13. This route of administering medication/contrast is injected by a route other than the GI tract.

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14. Identify the action for the following drugs:

a. Analgesic - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

b. Anesthetic - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

c. Antianxiety - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

d. Antiarrhythmic - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

e. Anticoagulant - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

f. Coagulant - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

g. Antidepressant - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

h. Antiemetic - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

i. Antihistamine - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

j. Antihypertensive - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- k. Antibacterial - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- l. Anti-Inflammatory - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- m. Bronchodilators - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- n. Antidiarrheal - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- o. Cathartics - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- p. Diuretics - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- q. Sedatives - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- r. Vasodilators - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- s. Vasoconstrictors - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

15. How can the route of topical medication administration be affected by extra layers of skin or thin skin?

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16. What is the difference between pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics?

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17. Identify the differences in the different types of IV injections:

- a. IV push - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- b. IV Drip - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- c. IV infusion - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- d. IV Piggyback - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

18. Which item of pharmacodynamics looks at the safety of a drug and the dose at which the intended effect of the drug is obtained?

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19. List the reasons as to why pharmacology and venipuncture is within our scope of practice

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20. List the two types of enemas and their purposes.

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21. If circulation is compromised what will happen to drug distribution under pharmacokinetics?

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22. What part of the body's systems aids in the metabolism (biotransformation) process?

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23. List the advantages/disadvantages of the rectal route of contrasts/medications.

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24. Define the drug receptor interactions for the following:

- a. Affinity - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- b. Efficacy - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- c. Potency - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- d. Agonist - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
- e. Antagonist - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

25. Describe how a needle is measured and the difference in 18 gauge versus 2 gauge needle.

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26. Define Phlebitis and the 3 possibilities of causes relating to it.

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- a. Mechanical - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

b. Chemical – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

c. Bacterial – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

27. What is the difference between a side effect and an adverse effect with discussing drug reactions?

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28. Define Surgical Asepsis.

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29. List the 6 Rights of drug administration

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30. What is the difference between toxic reaction and drug incompatibility?

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31. Where can you find proper and approved abbreviations that may be used in the healthcare setting?

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32. How can you confirm sterility of a sterile package?

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33. Half-Life is the time it takes for a [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) decrease in a drug's presence in the body

34. Define disintegration.

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35. Define Drug Receptor.

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36. What should be identified on a solution prior to pouring it onto the sterile tray?

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37. Define the difference in the following types of needles:

- a. Butterfly - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- b. Hypodermic - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

- c. Angiocath/venous catheter - [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

38. List what is considered sterile on a gowned sterile person.

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39. Which urinary catheter has a balloon on the tip and can be used for an indwelling catheter?

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40. Gas dosage forms are commonly used for what purpose?

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41. Describe how the bevel should be facing when performing venipuncture.

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42. Identify the difference between bolus and infusion drug administration.

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43. What considerations must be made for elderly patients during IV administration?

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44. Drug molecules are removed from the body by what body organ (s)?

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45. List AND describe the 3 parts of the syringe.

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46. What are the 2 types of containers used to dispense IV medications?
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47. List AND describe the 3 parts of a needle.
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48. List the 4 methods of sterilization.
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49. Where should a used syringe/needle be disposed?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
50. Define Extravasation and list the other term you may commonly hear when referring to this complication.
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51. Where should the tourniquet be located in relation to the insertion site during venipuncture?
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52. Describe the cleansing process during venipuncture at the injection site.
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53. List and describe the 3 ways drugs can be classified (nomenclature).
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54. Describe the following tablets and their characteristics that make them unique
- a. Compressed – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
 - b. Sugar/film coated – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
 - c. Enteric Coated – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
 - d. Controlled-release – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

e. Effervescent – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

f. Buccal/sublingual – [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

55. Describe pharmacogenetics

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56. Describe the possible reasons for IV dislodgement and complications that could result from dislodgement

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57. Describe the difference between IV Drug administration of Bolus/IV Push versus IV Infusion.

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