

Reading Hospital School of Health Sciences
Medical Imaging Program
MI: 116 Patient Care and Pharmacology
Unit 2 Study Guide

This study guide is recommended to complete but is not required. If you wish to have me review your answers, please go to Edvance360: Class MI 116 Assignment Dropbox. You can upload your document there. This must occur by 12:00 the day prior to the exam.

1. When would an RT assess vital signs?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
2. What organ controls the body temperature?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
3. What does a high creatinine level tell you?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
4. What is a normal adult GFR rate?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
5. Define apical pulse.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
6. Define Hyperthermia.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
7. Respiratory rate is measured by?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
8. What is an adult's respiratory rate at rest?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
9. What are some precautions that RTs need to take when working with a ventilator?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
10. Define pulse.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

11. What are common sites where pulse can be taken?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
12. Describe sinus bradycardia.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
13. ☐True or ☐False: You can use your thumb to take a pulse.
14. This is the smallest microorganism known to produce disease in humans and cannot live outside a living cell.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
15. This requires an aerobic environment to live.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
16. What is a normal adult resting pulse rate?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
17. What should you do if there is not pulse felt at the wrist?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
18. When looking at an ECG tracing, how can you determine the beats per minute.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
19. What is a normal adult blood pressure?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
20. ☐True or ☐False: Pencil is acceptable to use to write in a chart.
21. On which part of SBAR can you find the patient's allergies?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
22. How is time documented in a chart?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

23. Who must sign a written consent?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
24. What are some of the chart's purposes?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
25. What is the rule of thumb about documentation?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
26. What must you document every time you make an entry into a chart?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
27. What is the proper documentation to correct an error in the chart?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
28. On which part of SBAR can you find the mobility status of the patient?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
29. What does HIPAA stand for? What does it do for the patient?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
30. Who can write and order?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
31. What is a Hallpass used for?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
32. What is the major muscle of ventilation?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
33. How is the respiratory rate assessed?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
34. Define hypertension? What can cause this?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

35. A patient becomes light headed and feels like they are going to faint after that have sat up from a lying down position. What are they experiencing?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
36. What is this describing: colorless, tasteless, odorless, not flammable, and constitutes 21% of atmospheric gases.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
37. This is known as a hospital acquired infection.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
38. What is the best way to prevent Hepatitis B?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
39. ☐ True or ☐ False: A nurse can give oxygen to a patient without a physician's orders.
40. What is a PICC line used for?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
41. This is a surgically created opening in the body for the discharge of body wastes.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
42. Oxygen is ordered in LPM, what does this stand for?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
43. This low flow device is one of the most seen oxygen devices in the radiology department that consists of short prongs which are inserted into the nares.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
44. Define dyspnea.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
45. On a simple oxygen mask, the required rate is [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) to prevent carbon dioxide buildup.
46. What oxygen devices are used for pediatrics?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

47. Define Homeostasis.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
48. A cylinder with less than [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) psi may not be used for transport.
49. What is considered to be the best indicator of renal function due to it being determined by mathematical computation?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
50. The most common place the endotracheal tube is placed is [Click or tap here to enter text.](#).
Why? [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
51. What are Central venous lines used for?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
52. What is the normal BUN level for an adult?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
53. What is hemoglobin?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
54. What is the optimal oxygen saturation?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
55. Which lab measures the clotting factor for warfarin?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
56. What is known as the pacemaker of the heart?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
57. List the transmission based precautions and what needs to be worn with each one.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
58. What do the specialized neural conductive cells do in the heart?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

59. ☐ True or ☐ False: ECGs can detect all pathologic cardiac conditions.
60. Define systolic and diastolic.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
61. State what an ECG can detect.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
62. Describe a normal sinus rhythm.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
63. What is a microorganism?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
64. This is a microscopic single-celled organism which has DNA and RNA.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
65. Explain the difference between low-flow and high-flow oxygen delivery devices.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
66. Oral temp = [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

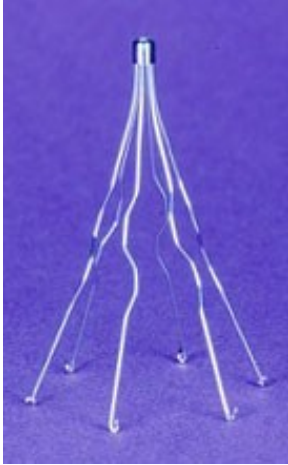
Rectal temp = [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
67. This is classified by its motility and some even how their own digestive systems.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
68. List the four factors that are involved with the spread of infection.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
69. What environment do microorganisms tend to like?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
70. What does an RT try to prevent from occurring when administering contrast?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

71. Explain the difference between exogenously and endogenously.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
72. List MDRO diseases.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
73. This MDRO disease is a spore forming bacterium that release toxins into the bowel and is resistant to disinfectants.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
74. How can an RT prevent disease transmission?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
75. What is an endotracheal tube used for? Where is considered proper placement of the distal tip?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
76. What is the most common insertion site for a central venous line?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
77. Explain an oxygen flowmeter.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
78. One large full tank of oxygen will contain [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) lbs of pressure per square inch.
79. What are the primary uses for a nasogastric tube?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
80. What is your responsibility in suctioning a patient?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
81. What does a tracheostomy provide?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

82. Which arm should not be raised above heart level for 6 weeks after a pacemaker placement?

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

83. What type of filter is this? [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



84. What wave on an ECG records the contraction of the atria?

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

85. How much time does one small box represent on an ECG readout?

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

86. Which transmission-based precaution requires you to wash your hands after being involved with the patient?

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