

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

Unit 3 Study Guide

This study guide is recommended to complete but is not required. If you wish to have faculty review your answers, please email Mrs. Wehr @ christina.wehr@towerhealth.org. This must occur by 12:00 the day prior to the exam.

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 a solid dosage form of medication.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
8. In what fashion/pattern should a technologist disinfect the patient's skin for an invasive procedure?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
9. Where is the gas dosage form of medications deposited?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

10. This type of dosage form is applied directly to the skin's surface and usually has a water resistant coating.

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

11. 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.](#)

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

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

13. 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.](#)
14. How can the route of topical medication administration be affected by extra layers of skin or thin skin?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
15. What is the difference between pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
16. 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.](#)
17. Which item of pharmacodynamics looks at the safety of a drug and the dose at which the intended effect of the drug is obtained?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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23. Define the drug receptor interactions for the following:

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

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

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

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25. Define Phlebitis.

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

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

27. Define Surgical Asepsis.

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

28. List the 6 Rights of drug administration

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

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

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

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31. 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

32. Define disintegration.

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

33. Define Drug Receptor.

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

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

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

35. 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.](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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44. What are the 2 types of containers used to dispense IV medications?

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45. List AND describe the 3 parts of a needle.

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46. List the 4 methods of sterilization.

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47. Where should a used syringe/needle be disposed?

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

48. Define Extravasation and list the other term you may commonly hear when referring to this complication.

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49. Where should the tourniquet be located in relation to the insertion site during venipuncture?

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50. Describe the cleansing process during venipuncture at the injection site.

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51. List and describe the 3 ways drugs can be classified (nomenclature).

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52. Describe pharmacogenetics

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

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