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Submitted To

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Q:1

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Ans: IV administration -

All patients receive non-ionic Contrast media or paramagnetic Contrast media. (MCL) patients will be asked about prior adverse reactions. If previous adverse reactions have occurred the physician or clinic will speak directly with the Radiologist.

Iodinated Contrast Contains iodine.

It is the main types of radioccontrast used for intravenous administration. Its uses include.

Non ionic - Non-ionic Contrast media have lower osmolality and tend to have fewer side effects.

injection intravenous Contrast is used in CT to help highlight blood vessels and to enhance the tissues.

Structure of various organs such as the brain, spine, liver and kidneys intravenous means that the Contrast is injected into a vein using a small needle.

(Complete) All question

Q

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Ans: venography performed.

venography is an x-ray examination that uses an injection of contrast material to show how blood flows through your veins. Your doctor may use it to find blood clots, identify a vein for use in a bypass procedure or dialysis access, or to assess varicose veins before surgery. The examination is usually done on an outpatient basis.

A venogram is done in a hospital x-ray department or in an interventional radiology suite, something and sometimes called special procedures suite.

You will lie on an x-ray table - depending on the body part being examined. (e.g. the legs) the table may be situated so a standing position. if the table is repositioned during the

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the procedure, you will be secured with safety straps. The physician will insert a needle or catheter into a vein to inject the contrast agent. where that needle is placed depends upon the area of your body where placed where the veins are being elective evaluated. As the contrast material flows through the veins being examined, several x-rays are taken. you may be moved into different positions so that x-ray can take pictures of your veins at different angles.

Q 3
Ans: Loopogram:-

A Loopogram is a Radiographic exam that will visualize the loop of bowel that has been surgically connected to substitute for your urinary bladder. Contrast (X-Ray) dye is introduced into your Stoma through a Small Catheter in order to visualize the Small bowel extending to the Stoma.

A loopogram is ordered whenever there is a large amount of bladder removed, the ureters can be connected to a loop of Small bowel which drains through an ostomy (also called an ilea) into an external drainage bag.

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Q (4)
Ans Radiologic Technologists in performing ^{procedures} fluoroscopic

Explaining procedures to patients and answering questions.
Preparing equipment for use as needed.

Preparing examination rooms for patient exams.

Positioning patients for imaging exams.

Documenting information with computers.

Reporting important information to the physician.

Ensuring safety of patients during exams.

Producing diagnostic images of soft tissues.

Producing diagnostic images of joints and soft tissues.

Using sound waves to obtain images of organs and tissue in the body. Administering targeted doses of radiation to the patients.

Q

5

Catheters:

used for diagnostic and therapeutic invasive intra-vascular procedures.

Are of various shapes and tip configurations usually have one end-hole for selective injections.

usually have one end hole.

used for percutaneous drainage of fluid / collection.

usual shape is straight tip or "pigtail" or a mushroom (Malecot)

Guidewires:

Guidewires (solid wires navigated within the vascular system / extra vascular tract) act a lead point for catheters, allowing operators to traverse along a given vessel track.

used: - length / Must be long enough to cover the distance both

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inside and outside the patient. Must also account for access well beyond the lesion, so that access the lesion will not be lost intraoperatively.

usually varies 145 to 300cm.

Diameter / vascular catheters are designed with a guidewire port of specific diameter.

Selective cannulation wires may be employed to traverse bends and curves and may be curved or angled to help the operator steer in a certain direction.

Types guidewire:

(1) Steering guidewires / used for catheter introduction and some procedure.

(2) selective guidewire / used to cannulate side branches or cross critical lesions.

(3) exchange guidewires / are stiffer and used to secure position as devices are passed over the wire.