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103 Submitted :: To :- mam. Maheen Gul

103 Assignment :: viva, CRP & CP

Q1-D :: 16822

Q70 I.V ideal Contrast :-

LOCM or HOCM This is
ideal Contrast for I.V.

(usually iodinated)

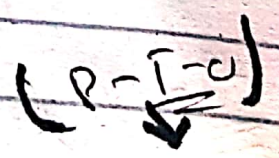
To help highlight Blood
vessel & tissue.

⇒ (Gadolinium).

⇒ uses of I.V Contrast:-

⇒ it is used in CT,
Scan, to enhance

The structure of



Brain, Spine, Kidney

liver.
∴ also

use in x-ray

for kidney, urinary bladder.

Q: Q: Q:

⇒ venography :-

1) it is special type of

x-ray to take the picture

of your body of veins.

2) mostly your legs or

arms.

3) Also look deep vein blood clots.

(CP-1-0)

⇒ preferred :-

∴) Contrast media :-

1) low osmolar contrast media.

2) High osmolar contrast media.

3) Equipment :-

1) Fluoroscopy with spot

film devices.

2) Tilting radiography table.

∴) patient preparation :-

1) The leg should be

(P-I-O)

elevated overnight to

less en oedema if the

leg swelling is severe.

⇒ Technique :-

1) The supine with head up 40 degree.

2) 19g Butterfly needle is inserted into vein of ~~dorsal~~ dorsum foot.

3) 40ml of contrast is injected by hand &

spot film are the

(10-15)

Selected area.

1) The needle should be flushed with normal saline.

⇒ Film ::

1) AP of the calf.

2) Both are external & internal rotated.

3) AP of the popliteal,

Common femoral & iliac vein.

⇒ After Care ::

→ The limb should be exercised.

Q: 3 :-)

⇒ loopogram :-

This is a Radiographic exam that visualizes the loop of Bowel which are Surgically Connected to your urinary Bladder.

1) The Contrast enters to your Stoma through a small catheter, to visualize the Small Bowel to the Stoma.

2) loopogram oldad ~~where~~

whenever there is a catg

(P-1-2)

amount of Bladder is removed, the ureter can be connected to a loop of Small Bowel which drain to through a Stoma.

Q:4:

⇒ Fluoroscopic procedure:

1) This is an imaging technique gathers real time image of our Body

(P-T-U)
↓

⇒ post procedure :-

→ Start the procedure.

→ ASKed the patient to remove all the jewelry of cloth.

→ The patient lie on the Table.

→ This is painless procedure But uncomfortable for patient

→ ASKed the patient to refrain from normal eating & drinking.

(P-F-G)

→ In some patient they may need a Bowel preparation to Better view of the Bowel or large intestine.

→ Asked the patient to wear a gown.

→ positioned the patient on the table. depend which part are examined.

→ Special x-ray scanner will be use.

→ Some patient need

(P-F-O)

(10)

To receive a contrast media.

Q.5:- CO₂ Catheters :-

1) This is a thin tube

2) medical devices that

can be inserted in the

body to treat a

disease or surgical

procedures.

3) it is used for drainage

of fluid & gases.

(P-T-O)

∴) Specially use for
"drainage of urine"

∴ uses :-

1) Urethral Catheter :-
Drainage of urine from urinary bladder.

2) Nephrostomy :-
Drainage of urine from the kidney by percutaneous.

3) Abscess :-
Drainage of fluid from abdominal

(P-T-a)

4) Pigtail Catheter :- use for

drain air around form lung.

⇒ Types :-

↳ They have 3 main type

1) Indwelling Catheter :-

This type of catheter is used in vesicles & in bladder

to through urethra.

↳ A thin balloon is inflated with water to prevent the tube.

(P-I-O)

1) The Ballon is deflated when the catheter is removed.

2) External Catheters:-

This Catheter is placed out side of the Body if necessary for men who don't have urinary retention problem.

It look like a Condom covers the penis head.

A tube leads from the

(D-F-O)

(14)

Condome or to drainage

Bag.

3) Short-term Catheters :-

→ This Catheters is used

for a short period of time

after the surgery ~~wait~~

until the bladder empties.



Q) Guidewires :-

It is used to enter

a narrow space like

obstructed valves in the

(15)

Body

i) long flexible fine

Spring used to introduce and position an intravascular angiographic catheter.

(c) uses :-

i) it use to reach a lesion or vessel segment.

ii) on the tip of the device arrives at #

if destination, it act to guide large catheter

(P-T-O)
↓

(15)

Rapidly follow to easier

delivery to the treatment

Site.

3 types:

1) There are 3 main types.

1) Madrel wire \Rightarrow

The outer spring coil is at one end.

2) Solid core wire \Rightarrow

The central wire is encased

By a metal "Spring coil"

(P-F)

(17)

3) ~~Rib~~ Ribbon wire \Rightarrow

The Spring wire coil is

encased Both the core

wire and a ribbon
wire.

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