

Name

Saira Hassan

ID

15315

Assignment

CRP and CP

Mam

Maheen Gul

BS Radiology

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Answer No: 01

⇒ The Iodinated water Soluble Contrast media is the ideal for IV administration in radiography.

Characteristics of ideality:-

⇒ It has high contrast density due to high atomic number.

⇒ It allows firm binding to highly variable benzene ring.

⇒ It is less toxic.

Answer No: 02

Venography :-

is a test that lets your healthcare provider see the veins in your body, especially in your legs. A special dye is injected that can be seen on an x-ray.

⇒ The dye lets your healthcare provider see your veins and how healthy they are.

Procedure :-

This examination is usually done on an outpatient basis.

⇒ A venogram is done in a hospital x-ray department.

⇒ A venogram is performed in the x-ray department or in an interventional radiology suite.

⇒ You will lie on x-ray table.

⇒ The physician will insert a needle or catheter into a vein to inject the contrast agent.

⇒ Other than medication, your doctor may tell you to not eat or drink anything for several hours before your procedure.

⇒ You may be allowed to drink clear liquids on the day of your procedure.

⇒ You should inform your physician of any medications being taken and if there are any allergies, especially to iodinated contrast materials.

⇒ Women should always inform their physician and x-ray technologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant.

⇒ Many imaging tests are not performed during pregnancy so as not to expose the fetus to radiation. If an x-ray is necessary, precautions will be taken to minimize radiation exposure to the baby.

⇒ See the Safety Page for more information about pregnancy and x-rays.

⇒ You will be asked to remove your jewelry or other objects that might get in the way of the test.

⇒ You will be asked to remove clothing. You will be given a gown to wear.

⇒ You will lie on your back on the x-ray table.

⇒ The healthcare provider will clean an area on your foot. ~~Then~~

⇒ Then he or she will put an intravenous (IV) line into a vein in your foot.

- ⇒ The healthcare provider will inject the contrast dye.
- ⇒ These effects include a flushing sensation, a brief headache, nausea, or vomiting.
- ⇒ The healthcare provider will take x-rays at timed intervals as the dye moves through your legs.

Results:—

The amount of time it takes for you to get your results will differ depending on where you get your scans done.

- ⇒ The radiology doctor will look at the picture and write a report.
- ⇒ The pictures may be on film or on a CD.

Answer No: 03

Loopogram :-

A loopogram is a diagnostic test that is performed on the section of bowel that functions in place of the urinary bladder. It is also known as a urogram antegrade. Patients who do not have a bladder may undergo a surgical procedure called a ~~an~~ urinary diversion to reroute the flow of urine through an opening in the abdomen.

⇒ The opening is called a Stoma.

USES:-

Loopogram is used for

⇒ Kidneys

⇒ Ureters

⇒

Lopogram procedure

- ⇒ Fluoroscopic imaging is done with a contrast called x-ray dye.
- ⇒ Patients lie supine on the examination table.
- ⇒ The stoma bag will be removed.
- ⇒ The radiologist will clean the colostomy stoma and insert a catheter.
- ⇒ Contrast (x-ray dye) will be injected through the catheter and several images will be taken.
- ⇒ This exam usually takes about 30 minutes to 1 hour.

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Answer No: 04

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The Society of Interventional Radiology and the Radiological Society of Europe released a joint statement recommending practices for reducing occupational dose.

- ⇒ Use effective personal protective devices.
- ⇒ Minimise fluoroscopy time and maximise distance as much as clinically possible.
- ⇒ Keep x-ray tube the patient table.
- ⇒ Use personal dosimetry consistently.

Fluoroscopic Procedures:-

- ⇒ Talk to your patient about the radiation risks.
- ⇒ They need to be informed about and understand that the radiation dose may be high, and what the risks are, including damage to DNA.
- ⇒ Try to reduce the amount of radiation exposure.
- ⇒ Obviously, you can't shield your patient entirely.
- ⇒ Adjust distance.
- ⇒ You patients exposure to radiation increase exponentially by how close the patient is to the x-ray tube.

⇒ Perform fluoroscopic : Procedure along with the supervision of a Radiologist when necessary.

⇒ Performed fluoroscopic Procedure and Support Staff in their progression to master the Procedures.

⇒ Radiology performed diagnostic radiology procedure contrast

⇒ Exposure time to minimize exposure time to ionizing radiation, the clinician and radiologic technician need to work as a team.

Answer No: 05

Catheters :->

⇒ "These are medical devices that can be inserted into the body to treat disease or perform a surgical procedure."
⇒ "The process of inserting a catheter is called catheterization".

Purpose/Need/Use of Catheters :->

- ⊛ ⇒ "Catheters are used in patients for the drainage of fluids which are accumulated in anyway inside the body".
- ⊛ ⇒ "Catheters are used in patients having urinary problems".
- ⊛ ⇒ "The patients who can't urinate properly or having painful urination are brought about to be catheterized".
- ⊛ ⇒ "When a surgery is done a catheter is passed to the patient for relief from any complications of fluid accumulation".

Method/procedure :->

=> "Catheter is a small tube and is inserted into the bladder in two ways or two routes :->

- i) Directly through the urethra.
- ii) A small opening is made in the belly in the supra pubic areas and catheter is inserted through it."

Types of Catheters :->

- 1) Indwelling Catheters
- 2) External Catheters
- 3) Short term Catheters

Guidewire :->

=> "It is a device to guide the catheter into place during CVC insertion".

=> "The purpose of using a guidewire is to gain access to the vessels".

Types of Guidewires :->

- 1) Solid Core Wires
- 2) Mandrel Wires
- 3) Ribbon Wires