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Assignment # CRP and CP

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Q No: 1 #

Ans: + IV Contrast Agents:

- water soluble.
- Heat, chemical, storage, stability
- Non-Antigenic
- Available at the right viscosity and density.
- Low viscosity, making them easy to administer.
- Presented enough in the area of inserted to allow is visualisation
- Selective excretion by the patient when the examination is complete
- Same osmolarity as plasma.

2.

or Lower.

- Non-toxic both locally
- and systemically
- Low cost

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Q No: 2 #

Ans: venography:

venography is also called

phlebography or ascending

phlebography is a procedure

in which an x-ray of

the veins, a venogram

is taken after a special

dye is injected into

the bone marrow or veins

The dye has to be

injected constantly ~~with~~

via a catheter making

it an invasive procedure.

Normally the catheter is

inserted by groin and moved

to the appropriate site by

3)

navigating through the vascular system.

venography can also be used to distinguish blood ~~veins~~ clots from obstructions in the veins.

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Q No: 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.

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Q No: 4 #

Ans: Fluoroscopy Procedure

During a fluoroscopy procedure an x-ray beam is passed through the

(4)

the body. The Image is transmitted to a ~~most~~ monitor. So the movement of a body part or of Instrument or contrast agent X-ray dye through the body can be seen in detail.

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Q No: 5 #

Ans: + catheters and
Guide wires:

A catheter is a thin tube. catheters are medical devices that can be inserted in the body to treat disease or a Perform a Surgical procedure. catheters can be inserted into a body cavity ducts or vessels.

5)

urinary catheters are used to drain the bladder.

If you have urinary incontinence (leaking urine or being unable to control when you urinate) urinary retention (being unable to empty your bladder when you need

Types of catheters:-

There are three main types of catheters

- Indwelling catheters (urethral or suprapubic catheters)

An indwelling catheter is a catheter that resides in the bladder.

- External catheters (condom-c)

- Short-term catheters (Intermittent catheters.)

(b)

Guide wire:

Guide wire A device used to enter tight spaces obstructed valves or channels within the body or assist in inserting positioning and moving a catheter. Guide wire vary in size, length, stiffness, composition, shape of the tip.

Types of Guidewire:

There are three main types of guide wires.

- Solid core wire - The central wire is encased by a metal spring coil.
- Mandrel wire: The outer spring coil is at one end.
- Ribbon wire: The spring coil encase both the core wire and a ribbon wire.