

Name # Muhammad Sohail

ID # 14829

Assignment # CRP and CP

Sub to # Maheen Gull

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Q. NO. 01:+

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 or lower.
- Non-toxic both locally and Systemically.
- Low cost.

Q.NO. 02 :-

Ans :-

### \* Venography :-

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 via  
 a catheter making  
 it an invasive procedure  
 Normally the catheter  
 is inserted by groin  
 and moved to the  
 appropriate site by  
 navigating through the  
 vascular system.

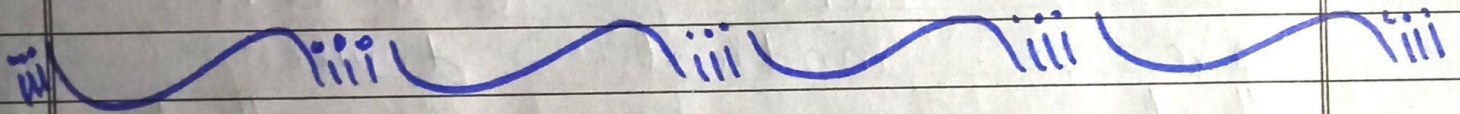
→ Venography can also  
 be used to distinguish  
 blood clots from  
 obstruction in the  
 veins.

Q. NO. 3 #

Ans:+

\* Loopogram :-

A Loopogram radiographic exam that will visualize the loop of bowel that has been surgically connected to substitute for your urinary bladder.



Q. NO. 4 #

Ans:+

\* Fluoroscopy Procedure :-

During a fluoroscopy procedure an x-ray beam is passed through the body. The image is transmitted to a monitor so the movement of the body parts of instrument or contrast agent

X-ray can be seen through the body in detail.

Q. NO. 5 #

Ans :-

\* Catheter and Guidewires :-

A Catheter is a thin tube. Catheters are medical devices that can be inserted in the body to treat disease or a surgical procedure. A catheter can be inserted into a body cavity, ducts or vessels.

Urinary Catheters are used to drain the bladder. If you have urinary incontinence (leaking urine) or being unable to

Control when you  
 urinates urinary  
 tention (being is  
 to empty your  
 bladder when you  
 need.

## \* TYPES OF CATHETERS :-

There are three main  
 types of Catheters.

- Short-term Catheters  
 (intermittent Catheter).
- External catheter (condom)
- Indwelling Catheter  
 (urethral or Suprapubic  
 Catheters).

## \* 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  
 very in size.

## \* Types of Guidewire is

There are three main types.

→ Ribbon wire. The Spring Coil encase both the Core wire and a ribbon wire.

→ Mandrel wire. The outer is at Spring Coil one end.

→ Solid core wire. The Central wire is Guidewire Cased by a metal Spring Coil.

THE  
END