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## **Q1: ANS**

### **Iodinated Contrast Agents:**

- The non-ionic dimers are most ideal contrast agent used for intravenous administration.
- Very less toxic and delivers more iodine with the least effect on modality.
- Almost radiological procedure are performed with the injected contrast agents which involves the administration of iodine containing compounds.

#### **They are differentiated on:**

##### **1. Ionic contrast agent:**

- Ionic dimer.
- Ionic monomer.

##### **2. Non-Ionic contrast agent:**

- Non-ionic dimer.
- Non-ionic monomer.

## **Q2: ANS**

### **VENOGRAPHY:**

- Venography or Venogram uses injection of contrast and fluoroscopy (special type of x-ray), to take picture of x-ray.
- Venogram is sometime used to look Deep Vein Thromboses (blood clots).

#### **Benefits:**

- It shows the picture of inside the vein.
- It can be used to find suitable vein for surgery.

#### **Risk:**

- Kidney problem.

- Little chance of cancer due to long term of radiation.
- Exposed small amount of radiation.
- Not suggested for a pregnant women.

### **Preparation:**

- Bring a form and all x-rays records you taken since last two years.
- Wearing loose and comfortable.
- Leave all jewelry and metals.
- Patients body part may fell warm and if bother then aware the staff.
- Tight band may be put on patient body.

### **After Venogram:**

- Staff can check the patient breathing, heart rate and BP.
- Takeout the needle from hand.
- Give any instruction to patient.

### **Q3: ANS**

- Explaining all procedure to patient and answer of questions.
- Preparing equipment which uses are important.
- Examination room preparation.
- Positioning and monitoring patient.
- Documenting info with patent.
- Reporting important info to physician.
- Ensuring safety to patient during examination.
- To obtain image of organ using sound waves.

### **Q4: ANS**

### **Lopogram:**

- A diagnosing test.
- Perform in the section of bowel that function in place of urinary bladder.

- Also called Urogram antegrade.
- Patients who do not have a bladder may undergo a surgical procedure called urinary diversion, to reroute the flow of urine through one called stoma.
- Stoma cannot control urine flow so that urine flows continuously through it.

### **Needs of Lapogram:**

- In case of surgical intervention to treat bladder cancer, a laposcopic radical cystectomy can be performed.
- During these procedures the bladder is removed.

### **Detail:**

- Get useful and relevant health/wellness info.

## **Q5: ANS**

### **Guidewires:**

- Solid wire navigated within the vascular system.
- Allowing operators to traverse along a given vessel tract.

### **General types:**

1. **Starting guidewire:** used for catheter introduction and some procedures:
2. **Selective guidewire:** used to cannulate side branches or cross critical.
3. **Exchange guidewires:** are stiffer and used to secure position as devices are passed over the wire.

### **Length:**

- Long, to cover the inside and outside distance of patients.

### **Diameter:**

- Designed with a guidewire port of specific diameter.

### **Stiffness and coating:**

- Have a tightly wound core that contributes to body stiffness: