

Test Bank for Craig's Essentials of Sonography and Patient Care 4th DeJong

Chapter 02: Patient Care Across the Specialties

de Jong: Craig's Essentials of Sonography and Patient Care, 4th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The ability to imagine or have experienced what a person is going through.
 - a. Compassion
 - b. Empathy
 - c. Sympathy
 - d. Communication

ANS: B

2. Information may be exchanged by using:
 - a. words.
 - b. behaviors.
 - c. symbols.
 - d. all the above.

ANS: D

3. A feeling of sympathy for someone and having the desire to alleviate that person's negative state.
 - a. Empathy
 - b. Respect
 - c. Supportive
 - d. Compassion

ANS: D

4. Being conscious of another person's situation or emotion.
 - a. Autonomy
 - b. Empathy
 - c. Sympathy
 - d. Compassion

ANS: C

5. The exchange of information in order to reach a mutual understanding.
 - a. Sympathy
 - b. Empathy
 - c. Compassion
 - d. Communication

ANS: D

6. When listening to a patient you should:
 - a. give your full attention to the patient.
 - b. find a solution for the patient's problem.
 - c. place patient's name into the ultrasound unit.
 - d. review previous imaging studies.

ANS: A

7. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act established national standards to:
- educate the patient on diagnostic ultrasound.
 - protect the patient's medical records.
 - educate the patient on invasive procedures.
 - protect the patient for poor patient care.

ANS: B

8. Which of the following agencies mandates Universal Precautions?
- FDA
 - AIUM
 - OSHA
 - HIPAA

ANS: C

9. A chaperone is not necessary when performing which of the following ultrasound examinations?
- Scrotum
 - Abdomen
 - Breast
 - Transvaginal

ANS: B

10. When leaving a high-risk patient alone in the room you should:
- raise the height of the table.
 - leave the door open slightly to hear the patient call for help.
 - lower the guard rails on the bed.
 - call a coworker to stay with the patient.

ANS: D

11. To ease the discomfort when inserting a transvaginal transducer you should instruct the patient to:
- hold her breath.
 - raise up her pelvis.
 - keep her knees together.
 - inhale slowly and exhale slowly through her mouth.

ANS: D

12. What should be documented in the patient's chart when a chaperone is required during an ultrasound examination?
- Time of examination
 - Type of examination
 - Name of the chaperone
 - Reason why chaperone was required

ANS: C

13. Most obstetrics ultrasounds happen in the:

- a. outpatient setting.
- b. emergency department.
- c. labor and delivery.
- d. obstetrician's office.

ANS: A

14. If you witness transient fetal brachycardia:

- a. call 911.
- b. place the patient in a reverse Trendelenburg position.
- c. reduce transducer pressure.
- d. place the patient in a decubitus position.

ANS: C

15. Pregnant patients with systemic lupus erythematosus require a/an:

- a. amniocentesis.
- b. change in patient preparation.
- c. Duplex first trimester ultrasound.
- d. increase in ultrasound surveillance.

ANS: D

16. In all obstetrical ultrasounds it is important to:

- a. decrease transducer pressure.
- b. use Doppler in the first trimester.
- c. use as much time needed to let the family view the fetus.
- d. decrease intensity level and length of exposure time to the fetus.

ANS: D

17. Place blood pressure cuff _____ an open wound when possible.

- a. above
- b. below
- c. over
- d. above or below

ANS: D

18. With invasive procedures the patient should sign the consent form:

- a. during examination registration.
- b. prior to scheduling the procedure.
- c. after the procedure is explain and the patient's questions are answered.
- d. prior to beginning imaging.

ANS: C

19. What is the most common patient position during a cardiac ultrasound?

- a. Supine
- b. Left lateral decubitus
- c. Prone

d. Right lateral decubitus

ANS: B

20. It is important for the sonographer to _____ to the patient.

- a. listen
- b. introduce themselves
- c. explain the ultrasound examination ordered
- d. all of the above

ANS: D