

Intro to Contrast Media

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The purpose of using contrast media in gastrointestinal studies is to:
- prevent an allergic reaction
 - prevent bowel obstruction
 - enhance visualization of the inner contours of the alimentary canal
 - enhance patient comfort and safety
 - all of the above
- ___ 2. The substance most commonly used to provide radiographic contrast in the gastrointestinal tract is:
- iodized oil
 - water-soluble iodine compound
 - carbon dioxide
 - barium sulfate
 - glucagon
- ___ 3. Which of the following contrast media are used for examinations of the gastrointestinal tract?
- Air
 - Barium sulfate
 - Water-soluble iodinated solution
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 4. The most common contrast medium used for radiologic examinations of the gastrointestinal tract is:
- air.
 - carbon dioxide.
 - barium sulfate.
 - water-soluble iodine.
- ___ 5. The radiography examination in which a contrast medium is introduced into a joint space and radiographs are made of the joint is called:
- arthrosis.
 - arthrography.
 - arthrogenesis.
 - arthroendoscopy.
- ___ 6. Which of the following contrast media may be injected into a joint space for radiography of the menisci, cartilage, bursae, etc.?
- Air
 - Barium
 - Iodine contrast medium
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3

- ___ 7. The technique of injecting contrast media into a vein and taking radiographic images of the kidneys, ureters, and bladder is termed:
- pyelography.
 - antegrade urography.
 - intravenous urography.
 - nephrotomography.
- ___ 8. A radiographic examination of the urinary bladder is termed:
- cystography.
 - cystourethrography.
 - cystoureterography.
 - retrograde urography.
- ___ 9. For which of the following anatomic areas is the retrograde technique used?
- Bladder
 - Lower ureters
 - Urethra
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 10. Nonionic contrast agents are preferred because:
- they produce fewer adverse reactions.
 - less is required to perform an exam.
 - the cost of nonionics is lower.
 - the kidneys filter it faster, thus decreasing the time of the exam.
- ___ 11. The common reactions to contrast media include:
- warmth.
 - flushing.
 - anaphylactic reaction.
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 12. Significant reactions to contrast media include:
- nausea.
 - vomiting.
 - edema of the respiratory mucous membrane.
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 13. Nearly all life-threatening reactions to contrast media occur immediately or within ___ minutes of the injection.

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 10
- d. 20

- _____ 14. Radiographic examination of the uterus and uterine tubes is termed:
- a. vaginography.
 - b. hysterosalpingography.
 - c. pelvic pneumography.
 - d. pelvimetry.
- _____ 15. Contrast media utilized for examinations of the urinary tract and the vascular system are various forms of:
- a. iodized oil
 - b. barium sulfate
 - c. water-soluble iodine compounds
 - d. gases
 - e. all of the above
- _____ 16. A *cystogram* is a study of the:
- a. gallbladder
 - b. kidneys
 - c. cystic duct
 - d. urinary bladder
 - e. none of the above
- _____ 17. Low-osmolar contrast agents, as compared to high-osmolar agents, are:
- a. more toxic
 - b. less expensive
 - c. more likely to cause nausea
 - d. less likely to produce adequate contrast
 - e. less likely to initiate an allergic response
- _____ 18. An ionic iodinated contrast agent is one that:
- a. does not cause nausea
 - b. has low osmolality
 - c. is less toxic than nonionic agents
 - d. dissociates into charged particles in solution
 - e. provides a higher level of contrast than nonionic agents
- _____ 19. Gases commonly used as contrast agents are air and:
- a. helium
 - b. hydrogen
 - c. carbon dioxide
 - d. nitrogen
 - e. oxygen
- _____ 20. A substantial intravenous dose delivered at once is called a(n):
- a. drip infusion
 - b. insufflation
 - c. superdose
 - d. bolus
 - e. macroinjection
- _____ 21. The number of particles in solution per kilogram of water is called the _____ of the solution.
- a. osmolality
 - b. ionicity
 - c. ionic weight
 - d. toxicity ratio
 - e. toxicity ratio

c. viscosity

- _____ 22. A measure of the resistance of fluid to flow is called its:
- a. osmolality
 - b. viscosity
 - c. toxicity
 - d. hydrostatic pressure
 - e. hygroscopic tendency
- _____ 23. The toxicity of a contrast medium on body tissues and organs is related to:
- a. the chemical configuration of its molecules
 - b. its iodine concentration and its osmolality
 - c. its ionization characteristics
 - d. the dosage administered and the rate of injection
 - e. all of the above
- _____ 24. An *intrathecal injection* is a direct injection into the:
- a. common bile duct
 - b. spinal canal
 - c. joint capsule
 - d. peritoneal cavity
 - e. urinary bladder

Intro to Contrast Media Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1
2. ANS: D PTS: 1
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Pages 110-111 OBJ: Category: Anatomy
TOP: Exam: 1
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 110 OBJ: Category: Anatomy
TOP: Exam: None
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 8 OBJ: Category: Positioning
TOP: Exam: 1
6. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 8
OBJ: Category: Positioning
TOP: Exam: None
7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 191 OBJ: Category: Positioning
TOP: Exam: None
8. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 193 OBJ: Category: Positioning
TOP: Exam: None
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 193
OBJ: Category: Positioning
TOP: Exam: None
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 194
OBJ: Category: General
TOP: Exam: 2
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 196
OBJ: Category: General
TOP: Exam: 2
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Hard REF: Volume 2, Page 196
OBJ: Category: General
TOP: Exam: None
13. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 196 OBJ: Category: General
TOP: Exam: None
14. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Level: Medium
REF: Volume 2, Page 246 OBJ: Category: General
TOP: Exam: None
15. ANS: C PTS: 1
16. ANS: D PTS: 1
17. ANS: E PTS: 1
18. ANS: D PTS: 1
19. ANS: C PTS: 1
20. ANS: D PTS: 1
21. ANS: A PTS: 1
22. ANS: B PTS: 1
23. ANS: E PTS: 1
24. ANS: B PTS: 1