

UPDATE

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**SCORECARDS FOR
VASCULAR TECHNOLOGY**

*Study Alert for
RVT Candidates*

DAVIES PUBLISHING INC.

Vascular Technology ScoreCards Study Alert

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Cindy A. Owen, RDMS, RVT



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Phone 626-792-3046 • Fax 626-792-5308

Contents

Notes to the First Edition

NOTES ON THE EXAM **1**

Get and insert pertinent info from exit interviews

NOTES ON THE CASE STUDIES **5**

Question 49

Question 75

Question 129

Question 133

Question 189

Question 210

Question 270

Question 271

Question 368

Notes on the Questions

Additional information has been added in bold to the explanations below.

Question 49

The explanation should read as follows:

Laminar flow is characterized as normal, nonturbulent flow in which the blood tends to course in layers of decreasing speed from the center streamline toward the vessel wall. Laminar flow in small vessels assumes a parabolic flow profile. In larger vessels such as the common carotid artery, laminar flow assumes a more blunted or “plug” flow profile **at systole. (Parabolic at diastole.)**

Question 75

The explanation should read as follows:

Bilateral symptoms of weakness or numbness are most commonly associated with vertebrobasilar disease. This is in contrast to symptoms of **carotid-territory** cerebrovascular insufficiency, which are unilateral. Other vertebrobasilar symptoms include diplopia, bilateral visual blurring, hoarseness, dysarthria, dysphasia, ataxia, and disturbance of equilibrium. Dizziness, vertigo, and drop attacks are not considered symptoms of focal vertebrobasilar disease unless they are associated with other symptoms noted above.

Question 129

Blood from the deep venous system will back up into the superficial system when:

- a. perforating veins are competent
- b. perforating veins are incompetent
- c. normal venous hemodynamics are present
- d. the calf muscles contract

The explanation should read as follows:

With incompetent perforating veins, blood will flow retrograde from the deep venous system into the superficial venous system, increasing **superficial** venous pressure.

Question 133

The explanation refers to question 266. It should be question 166.

Question 189

Choice "C" is:

- C. VQ (ventilation quotient) scan

Although it is still known as the VQ scan, it currently stands for ventilation/**perfusion** scan.

Question 210

The explanation should read as follows:

The greater saphenous vein (GSV) is the vein of choice for reversed vein grafts in the lower extremity. If the GSV is unavailable, the cephalic, brachial **or lesser saphenous** vein may be used.

Question 270

Question is:

Both of these waveforms were obtained from segmental renal arteries in the renal hilum. Which waveform shows a normal resistance to flow:

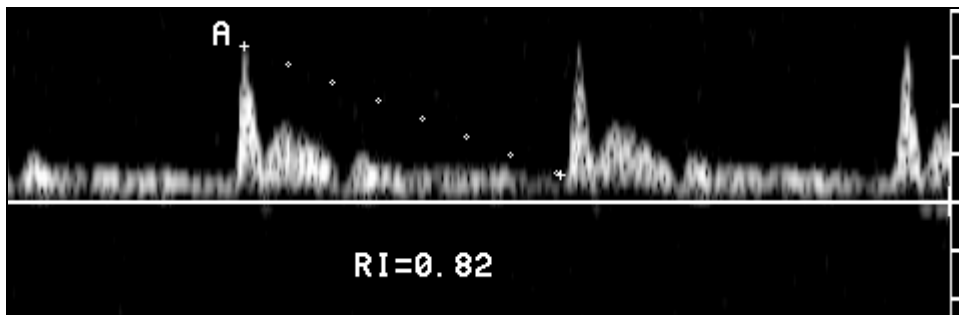
a. top

b. bottom

Explanation is fine. Correct answer should be b. bottom

Question 271

Refer to the following image in answering this question:



Question 368

Refer to the following image in answering this question:

