**Pathology, Diagnostics and Treatment Review**

1. Define the following:

a. pathology b. disease c. invasive d. triage

1. Differentiate between:

a. illness and syndrome b. auscultation and palpitation c. systolic and diastolic

d. CBC and BMP

1. What are Vital Signs? Why are they monitored? Why is the purpose of baseline vitals?
2. Create a table to summarize the 6 main vital signs. For each vital sign describe what / how it is monitored, the tool(s) used, and what is considered normal.
3. Name 4 places temperature can be measured.
4. When would a visual acuity test be an important vital sign to measure?
5. Describe 3 scales used to measure pain.
6. For each of the following Lab Tests, describe why it would be done and what it can monitor.

a. Blood Test b. Urinalysis c. Swab d. Biopsy

1. What type of abnormalities can a complete blood count reveal?
2. What might a blood enzyme test show?
3. What are lab techs looking for during a heart disease risk blood test?
4. What are the 2 ways to analyze urine samples?
5. In urine, if there is protein present, what might this indicate? How could you tell- what test would you use?
6. What are some other abnormalities that might be present in urine? What do these abnormalities indicate?
7. How do physicians obtain a swab?
8. What do lab techs do with a biopsy in order to determine if there is a disease present in the sample?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Medical Imaging Diagnostic Tools listed below:

a. Ultrasound b. PET Scan c. CT Scan d. X-Ray e. MRI

1. How is an x-ray created?
2. What happens to the “H” atoms in your body during an MRI?
3. Why might a physician order an ultrasound? a CT scan?
4. Create a Venn diagram to compare/contrast a PET scan to a SPECT scan.
5. What are the 4 level patients are prioritized into during triage?
6. List and describe the 8 pieces of information found in a patient chart?
7. What is a differential diagnosis?

**\*\*\*BE ABLE TO APPLY YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO VARIOUS SITUATIONS / CASES\*\*\***