

Appendix C – Diagnostic Procedures

Diagnostic procedures are necessary in determining and treating particular patient illnesses. They are performed to discover the nature of the illness, a diagnosis and what treatment will be utilized.

Clinical Procedures:

1. **Arthroscopy** – visualization of the joint using an arthroscope. Surgical instruments can be used to remove tissue and repair the joint.
2. **Aspiration** – withdrawing fluids or mucus from the body with a suctioning device.
3. **Audiometry** – measuring hearing acuity using an audiometer.
4. **Biospy** - excision of a small piece of tissue for examination under the microscope to establish a diagnosis.
5. **Bronchoscopy** – visual exam of the bronchi with a bronchoscope that is inserted through the mouth and trachea to the bronchial tubes.
6. **Colonoscopy** – visual examination of the colon with a colonoscope.
7. **Cystoscopy** – visual examination of the urinary bladder with a cystoscope.
8. **Electrocardiogram** – a record of electrical currents developed in the heart muscle.
9. **Electroencephalogram** – a record of electrical currents developed in the brain.
10. **Gastrosocopy** – visual examination of the stomach and upper part of the small intestine with a gastroscope.
11. **Holter monitor** - small portable device that is worn by the patient during normal activity to obtain a record of cardiac arrhythmia.
12. **Pulmonary function test (PFT)** – test used to determine the capacity of the lungs in exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide.
13. **Tread mill stress test** – a noninvasive cardiac evaluation to assist in diagnosing. Abnormal electrocardiographic tracing may occur during the test that would not under normal conditions.

Radiographic Procedures:

14. **Angiogram** – radiographic image of the blood vessels.
15. **Barium enema, lower GI** – radiographic exam of the colon. Barium is administered using an enema and retained in the lower gastrointestinal tract for radiographic examination.
16. **Barium swallow, upper GI** – radiographic exam of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum using barium that is swallowed.
17. **Bone scan** – radiographic image of the body to evaluate skeletal involvement related to connective tissue disease, fracture or bone infection.
18. **Cardiac catheterization** – passage of a small plastic tube into the heart through an artery or vein to diagnose cardiac problems.
19. **Doppler ultrasonography** – technique for detecting the movement of blood flow in the veins and arteries of the legs, arms and extracranial cerebrovascular.

- 20. **Echocardiogram** – test using ultrasound to visualize internal cardiac structures and record images of the heart.
- 21. **Electromyogram** – record of the electrical currents from an active muscle used to diagnose disorders involving the nerves supplying the muscles and disorders of the muscle tissue.

Laboratory Procedures:

- 22. **Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)** – test that gives information of the kidney function by determining the nitrogen level in the blood.
- 23. **Complete blood count (CBC)** – test of blood providing information on hemoglobin, hematocrit, red and white blood counts, platelet count and a differential white blood cell count.
- 24. **Fasting blood sugar** – test that measures glucose level after a 12 hour fast.
- 25. **Glucose tolerance test** – test completed by giving a certain amount of glucose and examining the amount of glucose in the blood at certain intervals. Used to diagnose diabetes.
- 26. **Insulin tolerance test** – used to determine the body's ability to use insulin.
- 27. **Occult test** – used to determine gastrointestinal problems – colon cancer. Looking for blood in the stool.