

TMC_MX_R_01 Special Procedures

Design Info:

- Header/Title: 96pt Verdana Bold
- Additional text on screen: 75pt Open Sans Semibold
- Blue #255A94
- Light Blue #E0F1FD

Video Type	Video: Explainer	Title	Accounting Principles Part 1	Unique ID	BK_M2_EV_04
Audio Script	On Screen Text	Visuals	LxD Notes		
None	Pulmonis Learning	Intro Video			
As you prepare for your board exam, it's essential to recognize when and how to conduct a few special procedures.	Special Procedures	Video: https://stock.adobe.com/video/face-doctor-and-asian-man-with-arms-crossed-smile-and-career-with-success-healthcare-and-hospital-portrait-male-person-and-expert-medical-professional-with-wellness-at-clinic-and-happy-employee/622188006?prev_url=detail	Left banner, blue Module title, white		
These include bronchoscopy, central line placement, thoracentesis, and VQ Scans.	Bronchoscopy Central Line Placement Thoracentesis VQ Scans.	Video: https://stock.adobe.com/video/pharmacy-expert-showing-a-new-product-with-copy-space-for-commercial-text-or-mobile-application-app-logo-doctor-wearing-uniform-is-presenting-with-han	Then the list of text on screen appears as the procedure is read aloud.		

		d-and-pointing-with-finger-laboratory-background/622432606?prev_url=detail	
The bronchoscopy procedure will allow you to visualize the inside of a patient's airway.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bronchoscopy 2. Visualize Inside of Patient's Airway 	<p>Photo:</p> https://stock.adobe.com/images/use-bronchoscope-to-check-position/74847231?prev_url=detail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text. 2. Slides in top right, white background, blue text.
You can use a bronchoscopy to remove foreign body aspiration or to help remove secretions.	Remove Foreign Body Aspiration Remove Secretions	<p>Photo:</p> https://stock.adobe.com/images/bronchoscopy-process-in-patients-with-severe-lung-disease-who-pe/124041806?prev_url=detail	Text slides in top right; white background, blue text
When performing a bronchoscopy, you want to be sure that you keep an eye out for any signs of a bronchospasm or potential bleeding.		<p>Photo:</p> https://stock.adobe.com/images/equipe-medica-esegue-broncoscopia-a-paziente-covid19/346809248?prev_url=detail	
These can typically be treated with a bronchodilator and epinephrine respectively.		<p>Photo:</p> https://stock.adobe.com/images/asian-boy-using-blue-asthma-inhaler-for-relief-asthma-attack-medicinal-products-are-used-to-prevent-and-treat-asthma-attacks-and-shortness-of-breath-causing-asthma-or-copd-health-care-concept/575578090?prev_url=detail	
Sometimes, a complication you will face is pneumothorax, or a collapsed lung.	Pneumothorax (Collapsed Lung)	<p>Video:</p> https://stock.adobe.com/video/pneum	Slides in top right, white background, blue text

<p>Key indicators that will help you determine if this is the case</p>		<p>othorax-normal-lung-versus-collapsed-symptoms-of-pneumothorax-pleural-effusion-empyema-complications-after-a-chest-injury-air-in-the-pleural-space-between-the-lung-and-the-chest-wall-3d/440479434?prev_url=detail</p>	
<p>include absent breath sounds on one side or the other, tracheal deviation away from that side, asymmetrical chest rise, subcutaneous emphysema, hyperresonant note, and/or decreased fremitus.</p>	<p>Absent Breath Sounds Tracheal Deviation Asymmetrical Chest Rise Subcutaneous Emphysema Hyperresonant Note Decreased Fremitus</p>	<p>Video: https://elements.envato.com/doctor-working-V932TRJ</p>	<p>Symptoms appear one at a time as they are read aloud. Text slides in from top left, text blue, background white.</p>
<p>When this occurs, you must needle decompress the patient to allow for quick evacuation of the air.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needle Decompression 2. Allow for Quick Evacuation of Air 	<p>Photo: https://stock.adobe.com/images/needle-decompression-during-pneumothorax-emergency-medical-help-on-a-black-background/209085309?prev_url=detail</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text. 2. Slides in top right, white background, blue text
<p>Central Line Placement refers to a catheter placed in a large (central) vein, typically in the neck, upper chest, or groin in order to deliver fluids to the patient.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Line Placement 2. Deliver Fluids to the Patient 	<p>Photo: https://elements.envato.com/doctor-setting-up-central-line-catheter-with-iv-dr-NASC4K3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text. 2. Slides in top right, white background, blue text
<p>Pneumothorax can potentially be caused in this procedure as well. It's important to recognize the symptoms in</p>		<p>Video: https://elements.envato.com/doctor-examining-patient-by-listening-lungs-and-br-KJU9TA3</p>	

order to be proactive in these cases and perform a needle decompression.			
Thoracentesis is a needle procedure designed to remove fluid from the pleural space around the lungs. You will not use needle decompression for thoracentesis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thoracentesis 2. Remove Fluid from Pleural Space 	<p>Photo:</p> <p>https://stock.adobe.com/images/thoracentesis-medical-procedure/601285859?prev_url=detail</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text. 2. Slides in top right, white background, blue text
Ventilation Perfusion Scans or VQ Scans is the scan used to examine air flow and blood flow in the lungs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VQ Scans 2. Examine Air Flow and Blood Flow 	<p>Video:</p> <p>https://stock.adobe.com/video/the-result-of-a-scan-of-the-lungs-on-a-computed-tomograph-lung-model-on-a-computer-screen-ct-chest-coronal-mip-view-with-lung-filter-technique-for-diagnoses-tb-tuberculosis-and-covid-19/407000794?prev_url=detail</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text. 2. Slides in top right, white background, blue text
The “V” stands for ventilation, or airflow in and out of your lungs. The “Q” stands for quantity of perfusion, or blood flow to the small blood vessels in your lungs.	<p>V = Ventilation</p> <p>Q = Quantity of Perfusion</p>	<p>Video:</p> <p>https://stock.adobe.com/video/aortic-arch-coloured-rotating-magnetic-resonance-angiography-mra-scan-of-the-chest-the-aortic-arch-dark-blue-upper-centre-carries-oxygenated-blood-from-the-heart-to-the-rest-of-the-body/383067975?prev_url=detail</p>	<p>Definitions appear one at a time as they are read aloud. Light blue background, blue text.</p>
Typically these are used to diagnose a pulmonary embolism.	Pulmonary Embolism	<p>Photo:</p> <p>https://stock.adobe.com/images/pulmonary-embolism/325517411?prev_url=detail</p>	<p>Slides in bottom left; blue background, white text.</p>

Overall, it's important to understand each of these procedures as well as the potential complications.		Video: https://stock.adobe.com/video/doctor-examining-patient-by-listening-lungs-and-breathing-for-acute-respiratory-illness-clinic/691007006?prev_url=detail	
Having a clear grasp on these concepts is key to being prepared and ready for situations when they present themselves and will help you be successful on your upcoming exam.		Video: https://stock.adobe.com/video/happy-woman-and-medical-doctor-at-laptop-in-office-planning-research-and-online-report-portrait-smile-and-female-healthcare-employee-working-at-computer-internet-and-telehealth-in-hospital/606891709?prev_url=detail	
None	Pulmonis Learning	Outro video	

Script

As you prepare for your board exam, it's essential to recognize when and how to conduct a few special procedures. These include bronchoscopy, central line placement, thoracentesis, and VQ Scans.

The bronchoscopy procedure will allow you to visualize the inside of a patient's airway. You can use a bronchoscopy to remove foreign body aspiration or to help remove secretions. When performing these, you want to be sure that you keep an eye out for any signs of a bronchospasm or potential bleeding. These can typically be treated with a bronchodilator and epinephrine respectively. Sometimes, a complication you will face is pneumothorax, or a collapsed lung. Key indicators that will help you determine if this is the case include absent breath sounds on one side or the other, tracheal deviation away from that side, asymmetrical chest rise, subcutaneous emphysema, hyperresonant note, and/or decreased fremitus. When this occurs, you must need to decompress the patient to allow for quick evacuation of the air.

Central Line Placement refers to a catheter placed in a large (central) vein, typically in the neck, upper chest, or groin in order to deliver fluids to the patient. Pneumothorax can potentially be caused in this procedure as well. It's important to recognize the symptoms in order to be proactive in these cases and perform a needle decompression.

Thoracentesis is a needle procedure designed to remove fluid from the pleural space around the lungs. You will not use needle decompression for thoracentesis.

VQ Scans are the two scans used to examine air flow and blood flow in the lungs. The "V" stands for ventilation, or airflow in and out of your lungs. The "Q" stands for quantity of perfusion, or blood flow to the small blood vessels in your lungs. Typically these are used to diagnose a pulmonary embolism.

Overall, it's important to understand each of these procedures as well as the potential complications. Having a clear grasp on these concepts is key to being prepared and ready for situations when they present themselves and will help you be successful on your upcoming exam.