

## **Ancillary Hospital Areas and Their Purpose**

**Student Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_ Monitors cardiovascular patients
2. \_\_\_\_ Diagnosis of neurophysiological disorders
3. \_\_\_\_ Maintains a clean facility
4. \_\_\_\_ Provides diets to patients
5. \_\_\_\_ Diagnoses gastrointestinal disorders
6. \_\_\_\_ Provides testing of patient specimens
7. \_\_\_\_ Maintains patient records
8. \_\_\_\_ Provides direct patient care
9. \_\_\_\_ Uses imaging for diagnosis and treatment

- A) Electrocardiography (EKG)**
- B) Medical Records**
- C) Gastrointestinal (GI) Lab**
- D) Nursing**
- E) Electroencephalography (EEG)**
- F) Radiology**
- G) Laboratory**
- H) Environmental Services**
- I) Food Service (Dietary)**

**Student Name** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Areas of Nursing and Type of Care**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Increased care of the patient due to a heart condition
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency treatment of patients
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Elderly patients
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Follow-up care of a patient at home
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Increased care due to the critical needs of the patient
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Newborn care
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Dialysis patients
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Patients in labor of childbirth
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancer patients
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Patients with broken bones
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Infants and children
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Recovery treatment of patients

- A) Obstetrics**
- B) Oncology**
- C) Emergency Department**
- D) Recovery**
- E) Home Health Care**
- F) Geriatric**
- G) Neonatal**
- H) Orthopedic**
- I) Intensive Care Unit (ICU)**
- J) Coronary Care Unit (CCU)**
- K) Pediatrics**
- L) Nephrology**

## Quiz - Lab Areas and Functions

13. \_\_\_\_ The patients are most familiar with this section because often the phlebotomist is the only representative from the laboratory the patient sees. Here is where specimens are collected from patients and specimens are processed for testing or transport.
14. \_\_\_\_ This area studies blood cells and performs qualitative and quantitative analyses along with microscopic examinations. The CBC, or complete blood cell count, is a test routinely performed in this area.
15. \_\_\_\_ This section focuses on the study of blood clotting mechanisms. Staff from this section monitor patients on anticoagulant therapy and test patients with bleeding disorders and pre-surgical patients.
16. \_\_\_\_ Qualitative and quantitative chemical and microscopic examinations of urine are performed in this department to detect urinary tract infections, diabetes, and liver or kidney diseases.
17. \_\_\_\_ This department works with the fluid portion of the blood, the serum or plasma, or other body fluids.
18. \_\_\_\_ This section of the lab studies organisms that are so small they can only be seen with the aid of a microscope. There the technologist identifies aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, fungi, mycobacteria (such as tuberculosis), and parasites. (Specimens brought to this area include throat cultures, urine cultures, wound and skin cultures, blood cultures, and other types of cultures). Specimens are “cultured” to determine if pathogenic organisms are present in a sample and the organisms’ sensitivity to antibiotics is determined (culture and sensitivity).
19. \_\_\_\_ Here they study antigen–antibody reactions. Antigens are substances seen as being “foreign” in the body, and antibodies are proteins made by the body to combat specific antigens. (Staff in this section perform tests to detect and evaluate HIV {human immunodeficiency virus}, hepatitis, mononucleosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and syphilis, and they also perform fluorescent antibody tests).
20. \_\_\_\_ This section performs blood typing, crossmatching/compatibility testing, and screening for antibodies. The primary testing is to determine compatibility of blood from a donor with a recipient.
21. \_\_\_\_ In this department, tissues and cell smears are examined for evidence of cancer, infection, or other abnormalities.
22. \_\_\_\_ All processes that it takes to collect the specimen and get it to the point in which the testing of the specimen can occur.
23. \_\_\_\_ All processes that are done to perform the test on the specimen to achieve a result.
24. \_\_\_\_ The process whereby the results of the testing are communicated to the physician. (Reporting of results).

- A) Pre-analytical phase**
- B) Hematology**
- C) Analytical phase**
- D) Phlebotomy**
- E) Immunology**
- F) Coagulation**
- G) Urinalysis**
- H) Microbiology**
- I) Cytology and Histology (also known as Pathology)**
- J) Post-analytical phase**
- K) Immunochemistry (Blood Bank)**
- L) Chemistry**