

The Impact of an Improved Multislice Spiral CT Scan in Nursing

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DESCRIPTION

The effectiveness of an enhanced multislice spiral Computed Tomography (CT) scan will be impacted by side effects such as local pain and tissue edema. This study set out to investigate how enhanced CT scans for heart patients affected by imaging nursing. 86 cardiac patients served as the research subjects and were randomly separated into the test group and the control group before administering improved multislice spiral CT scans to them. The nursing outcomes of imaging nursing and standard nursing interventions results were compared. In the test group, the incidence of bad mood was 9.3%, which was much lower than in the control group. The test group's nursing satisfaction rate was 97.7%, which was significantly higher than the control group's rate of 79.1%.

The test group also had a considerably reduced frequency of contrast agent extravasation and a lower Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score than the control group. The use of enhanced multislice spiral CT scans in imaging nursing for heart patients can improve nursing satisfaction and decrease patients' negative mood, which has the desired nursing effect.

In clinical practice, computer scanning technology known as multislice spiral computed tomography-enhanced scanning is frequently employed. Clear images, a quick scanning time, qualitative diagnoses, and positional diagnostics are just a few of the clinical advantages that are frequently employed in clinical tests. Water-soluble contrast agents must be intravenously given during CT-enhanced scanning. Nonionic and ionic contrast agents are two types of contrast agents that we frequently utilize. The latter is cheaper but easier adverse reactions may be taken seriously during the examination while the former has comparatively few adverse reactions but is more expensive. Therefore, cardiac patients should receive the appropriate nursing care.

The plain scan is the foundation of the contrast-enhanced imaging examination, and it is from this plain scan that the diseased tissue can be qualitatively identified. When the contrast agent is administered during contrast-enhanced scanning, high-pressure injection is necessary. Some heart patients, however, will leak out after the contrast agent has been injected because of individual variances in heart patients. The contrast agent will have some effect on the patient's local skin tissue, namely localized discomfort and tissue edema.

With the quick development of enhanced imaging exams, these exams are now frequently employed in differential diagnosis and medical imaging diagnosis, which can increase the likelihood of finding lesions and the precision of the diagnosis. However, catastrophic repercussions including tissue necrosis and limb impairment may happen if the exudation is extensive. Predictive nurse intervention is therefore particularly crucial. The care before and after the enhanced imaging examination is one of the key connections to ensure accurate and effective image information because the success or failure of the contrast agent injection will directly affect the density identification of sick tissues and normal tissues. Consequently, the purpose of this study was to examine how imaging nursing affected an improved CT scan.

CONCLUSION

Before the examination, the patient's height, weight, and other measurements should be taken and recorded as this will help the examiner choose the right contrast material and calculate how much to use. To assess whether the patient is a candidate for a CT-enhanced examination, the nurse should carefully read the examination application form and calmly inquire about the patient's condition and allergy history. Fasting can help prevent intestinal contents from influencing an abdominal exam if the patient needs one.

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