

***DIALYSIS TECHNICIAN
TEST***

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

- 1. A nephron is made up of...**
 - a. A glomerulus and a tubule
 - b. The nephrons and a capsule
 - c. The loop of Henle and the capillary ball
 - d. The bladder and the ureter

- 2. The functional unit of the kidney, or the structure in the kidney that does the work, is the...**
 - a. Medulla
 - b. Cortex
 - c. Calyx
 - d. Nephron

- 3. Diffusion is movement of particles:**
 - a. By filtration through a biocompatible membrane
 - b. From an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration
 - c. Into a vacuum created when fluids are forced through a membrane.
 - d. Into a space created by solutions moving in countercurrent flow.

- 4. During dialysis, ultra-filtration occurs when:**
 - a. Water is removed from blood because there is a pressure gradient between blood and dialysate.
 - b. Phosphorus is removal from blood because dialysate is low on phosphorus.
 - c. A higher concentration of sodium causes water to move from body compartments into the dialysate.
 - d. A suction device is applied to the venous trap and the Harvard Clamp is applied to the arterial side of the blood set.

- 5. Hemodialysis a medical procedure that**
 - a. Uses a dialysis machine and diffusion through a semi-permeable membrane to filter waste products from the blood
 - b. Uses the convective removal of wastes to closely mimics the action of the functioning kidney and cleanse the blood

- c. Uses a dialysis catheter and the patient's own body tissues inside the abdominal cavity to act as a filter removing waste products and excess water from the body
- 6. Name the two compartments of the dialyzer:**
- a. Conventional and high flux
 - b. Convection and adsorption
 - c. Blood and dialysate
 - d. Hollow fiber and flat plate
- 7. Muscle cramps are primarily caused by the shifting concentrations of this ion during hemodialysis:**
- a. Phosphorus
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Magnesium
 - d. Sodium
- 8. According to AAMI standards, the total microbial count of dialysate shall not exceed:**
- a. 1000/CFU/mL
 - b. 2000/CFU/mL
 - c. 3000/CFU/mL
 - d. 4000/CFU/mL
- 9. Chloramine exposure in hemodialysis may cause:**
- a. Bleeding
 - b. Hyponatremia
 - c. Hemolysis
 - d. Pericarditis
- 10. Poor blood flow during dialysis in patients with catheters is not due to which of the following factors?**
- a. A blood clot
 - b. An aneurysm
 - c. Poor placement of the catheter within the blood vessel
 - d. A fibrin sheath that has formed around the catheter
- 11. In Peritoneal Dialysis**
- a. The convective removal of wastes closely mimics the action of the functioning kidney and cleanses the blood
 - b. A dialysis catheter and the patient's own body tissues inside the abdominal cavity to act as a filter removing waste products and excess water from the body
 - c. A dialysis machine and diffusion through a semi-permeable membrane filters waste products from the blood

12. Which statement is not true about recirculation?

- a. Recirculation reduces dialysis efficiency
- b. Recirculation can be caused when dialysis needles are placed too close together or are reversed.
- c. Recirculation can be used when dialysis needles are placed too close together or are reversed.
- d. Stenosis or obstructions in the access can cause recirculation.