CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST: Blood Volume Analysis: A New Technique and New
Clinical Interest Reinvigorate a Classic Study

1. Blood volume analysis studies must incorporate a correction for the volume of white blood cells.
   A. True.
   B. False.

2. Using the indicator dilution technique, if there are fewer counts in a sample tube, that means the unknown volume is smaller.
   A. True.
   B. False.

3. Why do we wait 12 min before taking the first blood sample?
   A. To make sure there is no allergic reaction from the injectate.
   B. To allow for mixing in the vascular compartment.
   C. To allow the hematocrit to stabilize.
   D. To increase the SD.

4. Hypervolemia among ambulatory patients with CHF...
   A. Is associated with increased mortality.
   B. Can usually be identified by clinical examination.
   C. Causes increased plasma transudation.
   D. Is associated with decreased mortality.

5. Direct measurement of red cell volume is performed using...
   A. $^{125}$I-HSA.
   B. $^{51}$Cr-labeled RBCs.
   C. $^{131}$I-HSA.
   D. $^{99m}$Tc-labeled RBCs.
6. Blood volume analysis using the BVA-100 can provide results within...
   A. 30 min.
   B. 60 min.
   C. 90 min.
   D. 120 min.

7. It is important for cell metabolism that all the plasma stay within the vascular compartment at all times.
   A. True.
   B. False.

8. All of the following increase normal fluid losses except...
   A. Diarrhea.
   B. Fever.
   C. Renal failure.
   D. Surgery.

9. When performing a blood volume analysis study, a negative slope indicates...
   A. Increased capillary permeability.
   B. Blood volume less than predicted.
   C. Decreased capillary permeability.
   D. A technical problem with the data.

10. Compared with lean body tissue, body fat contains...
    A. More blood.
    B. More interstitial fluid.
    C. Less blood.
    D. Fewer lipids.