

University:

Ultra:

Self:

Name:

1 and 2 are important to know, generally arteries are small, regular, circular, but they can be collapsible in hypovolemic patients in the periphery with moderate pressure

Question	Yes
1	
2	
3	
4	

The jugular vein is usually larger, more ovoid, and compressible than the artery

With ultrasound the distal part of the subclavian vein can actually be collapsible, therefore its important to remember to use only light pressure when attempting cannulation, especially since the pleural line is only a small distance away

Wall thickness is harder to see/measure and most veins are easily collapsible unless there is clot present

1. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of arteries on 2D imaging?

- A. Relatively small with regular, circular shape
- B. Briskly pulsatile
- C. Easily collapsible with probe pressure
- D. Caliber does not vary with respiration

2. T or F: Arteries from periphery sometimes collapse with moderate amount of probe pressure.

- A. True
- B. False

3. Which of the following can not be used to distinguish between carotid artery and internal jugular vein

- A. Jugular vein is typically more ovoid in shape
- B. The jugular vein is typically smaller than the carotid
- C. The vein is compressible whereas artery is not

4. Which of the following can be used to distinguish between subclavian artery and vein?

- A. Color Doppler
- B. Assessing for positional variation and size
- C. Looking for valves
- D. Being compressible in the absence of clot
- E. All of the above

5. Which of the following is the least useful to differentiate between artery and vein?

- A. Wall thickness
- B. Respiratory variation
- C. Compression