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Obesity can make artifacts with skin folds and when you press against the skin can lead you to errors in distance measurements from skin to object measured. Mirroring can lead to appearance of structures not there

Name:

Question	Your Answer	Correct
	Gain is used to adjust 'brightness' or 'dark' of the image and can help or hurt when viewing objects.	
3	In order of attenuation, fat has the least, then muscle, then bone, then air. In other words air does not transmit sound waves well, then bone, then muscle, then fat.	
	Fluid is black or anechoic on ultrasound. As the fluid becomes more 'thick' it can show a greyish or more isoechoic appearance. Hyperechoic are things like bone or stones that can be bright white	

- In ultrasound, artifacts are:
  - Due to patient's body habitus
  - Caused by procedure itself
  - Leads to appearance of structures not there
  - All of the above**
- When the image on the screen is too 'bright' and you are unable to view structures the gain is said to be:
  - Low
  - High**
  - Expanded
  - Right shifted
- What artifact is commonly seen past a highly echogenic structure like a gallstone or rib?
  - Mirroring
  - Duplication
  - Shadowing**
  - Spectral
- Which one of the following has the least attenuation of the ultrasound signal?
  - Air
  - Bone
  - Muscle
  - Fat**
- On ultrasound, free fluid will appear \_\_\_\_\_, and echogenicity will be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Grey; hyperechoic
  - White, hypoechoic
  - Black; hypoechoic**
  - Can not be seen; isoechoic