1. In order to help you with orientation so that you correctly identify the myocardial segments, what must you first identify in the parasternal short axis mitral valve level view?

A. Mitral valve  
B. Papillary muscle  
C. Interventricular septum  
D. Right ventricle

2. Clinical utilities of the parasternal short mitral valve level views are all except:

A. Assessment of global LV size and function  
B. Detailed assessment of the LV apex  
C. Assessment of the pericardium  
D. Assessment of mitral valve leaflets

3. In the presence of right ventricular pressure and/or volume overload, in diastole, the interventricular septum will be:

A. Midline  
B. Pushed towards the right ventricle  
C. Pushed towards the left ventricle  
D. Will fluctuate

4. The papillary muscle level is useful to ICU to check for:

A. Global LV and RV function  
B. Kinetics of the interventricular septum  
C. The pericardial space  
D. All of the above

5. At the parasternal short apical level, LV function is generally:

A. Underestimated  
B. Overestimated  
C. Can not be determined  
D. Very accurate