http://...rasound

The main questions we are asking ourselves in emergency renal ultrasound is if there is presence of hydronephrosis and is the bladder distended. Stones presents and fluid present in hepatorenal space can also be examined. Size of kidney is not a common measurement to obtain

**Name**

Typically an abdominal probe can be used for abdomen, it usually has a wider footprint than the phased array transducer we use for the heart exam. When doing FAST though in an acute setting, sometimes changing the probe is not optimal so can be used to quickly perform the study

Distention of the bladder is also important to evaluate and can be caused by multiple conditions.

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**Reviewer Comments**

Grade 1: Slight blunting of calyceal fornices
Grade 2: Enlargement of calyceal fornices but easily seen visible shadows of papillae
Grade 3: rounding of calyceal but no papillae
Grade 4: extreme balooning of the calyx

1. In a typical emergency and critical care setting, which of the following is not evaluated when doing a renal scan?

A. Presence of hydronephrosis
B. Presence of stones
C. Fluid in the hepatorenal space
D. Size of kidney

2. What probe must be used to evaluate the renal system?

A. High frequency linear array transducer
B. Low frequency phased array transducer
C. Low frequency abdominal transducer
D. Both B and C can be used

3. T or F: The bladder must also be studied when attempting to determi... ...re, and/or oligoanu...

A. True
B. False

Doppler use to quantitate renal flow has started to be used in areas such as hypotension, renal failure, and sepsis and may be of interest in the next few years for management of these conditions

4. T or F: Th... useful in cri...

A. True
B. False

5. Enlargement of calyceal fornices but easily seen visible shadows of papillae is what grade of hydronephrosis?

A. Grade 1
B. Grade 2
C. Grade 3
D. Grade 4