

<http://ccm.anest.ufl.edu/education/ultrasound>

The incidence does not decrease with the use of ultrasound. Although there is some data that using ultrasound reduces the number of attempts, which may decrease the overall risk of thrombosis, it has not been proven to decrease the amount

Name: _____

Question	Your Answer	Correct Answer
1		

Remember, the vein must collapse with small pressure, if you are required to place large amounts of pressure, you may miss early thrombi. The general recommendation is enough pressure to mildly depress the artery is sufficient

A positive scan helps rule in dvt, but a negative scan must be followed with a full duplex study by an expert. The other answers must not be done

The four levels we typically look at are the common femoral, the great saphenous take off, the deep femoral takeoff, and then finally the popliteal

This is a very common mistake and can be prevented. A lymph node is usually located in just one spot, so scanning up and down should make it disappear, whereas the DVT will be present in both locations. Also must find the vein/artery relationship in order to get orientation correct

- Which of the following is true about venous thrombosis?
 - The use of ultrasound has decreased the incidence of subsequent thrombosis
 - Ultrasounds help identify cases of pre-existing thrombosis
 - Ultrasound guidance does not have any proven impact on venous thrombus formation
 - both B and C
- Gold standard to confirm venous patency is:
 - Ability of vein to collapse with probe pressure (walls coming together)
 - Ability of vein to expand when performing Valsalva maneuver
 - Ability of vein to vary with size due to respiration
 - Fact that no thrombotic material can be seen in vessel
- In a patient with a high clinical suspicion for DVT, a negative scan on your exam should:
 - Strongly suggest that be confirmed with a full duplex study performed by an expert
 - Greatly reduces likelihood and full duplex does not need to be ordered even if the suspicion is high
 - Should be repeated twice a day for 72 hours
 - Should be repeated daily for 48 hours
- A focused compression ultrasound technique involves compression of which veins?
 - Common femoral and deep femoral
 - Iliac and popliteal
 - Common femoral down to its bifurcation and then popliteal
 - Superficial femoral and popliteal
- What structure is commonly confused with venous thrombosis?
 - Femoral nerve
 - Lymph node
 - Inguinal hernia
 - Lymphatic channel