

Self-Learning Written Evaluation Form

Name: _____

1. Horizontal lines visualized due to the pleural line artifact (equidistant from the chest wall to the pleural line and then after the pleural line) are called:

- A. H lines
- B. B lines
- C. A lines**
- D. Lung lines

2. When evaluating pleural effusions, what structure is most important to identify?

- A. Heart
- B. Pleural line
- C. Lung line
- D. Diaphragm**

3. What findings on a consolidated lung indicate pneumonia may be the cause of the consolidation and not atelectasis?

- A. Plankton sign
- B. Fibrin air stranding
- C. Dynamic air bronchograms**
- D. Dynamic fluid flow

4. T or F: Absence of lung sliding means a chest tube must be placed for suspected pneumothorax

- A. True
- B. False**

5. T or F: An A/B profile suggests pulmonary edema on the side of the B findings

- A. True
- B. False**

6. Which of the following is not a typical cardiac view performed in transthoracic

- A. Parasternal long
- B. Apical
- C. Subcostal
- D. Paraspinal**

7. IVC variation is best used to predict:

- A. Fluid responsiveness**
- B. Pulmonary artery systolic pressure
- C. LV ejection fraction
- D. RV systolic pressure

8. What is the best view of evaluation of LV systolic function?

- A. Parasternal short - Mitral valve level
- B. Parasternal short - Papillary muscle level**
- C. Parasternal short - Apical level
- D. Parasternal long

9. From the parasternal long axis view, the parasternal short axis view is obtained by:

- A. Clockwise rotation of 45 degrees
- B. Clockwise rotation of 90 degrees**
- C. Counter-clockwise rotation of 90 degrees
- D. 180 degrees clockwise

10. What structure posterior to the heart pericardium is important to identify on the parasternal long axis view?

- A. Right pleural effusion
- B. Left pleural line
- C. Left lung line
- D. Descending aorta**

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11. In the abdomen, what is the anatomical relationship between the aorta and the IVC?

- A. **Aorta is to the anatomical left of the IVC**
- B. Aorta is to the anatomical right of the IVC
- C. The aorta is anterior to the IVC

12. 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

13. Ultrasound use in post catheter placement is:

- A. Can be used to evaluate pleural line for pneumothorax
- B. Line best seen in longitudinal view
- C. Not recommended
- D. Both A and B**

14. 'Dynamic' approach for line insertion using ultrasound means:

- A. The procedure is done blindly but after having localized the vein prior to procedure
- B. The procedure is done with ultrasound in the Doppler mode to see the dynamic blood flow
- C. The procedure is done with ultrasound after the blind approach fails
- D. The procedure is performed under direct guidance, with real time view of the needle**

15. In a patient with a high clinical suspicion for DVT, a negative scan on your exam should:

- A. Strongly suggest that be confirmed with a full duplex study performed by an expert**
- B. Greatly reduces likelihood and full duplex does not need to be ordered even if the suspicion is high
- C. Should be repeated twice a day for 72 hours
- D. Should be repeated daily for 48 hours

16. Extended FAST includes what imaging to the focused assessment with sonography in trauma (FAST)

- A. Pleural/Lung/Thoracic
- B. Large vessel injury (Aorta)**
- C. Deep vein thrombosis evaluation
- D. Extended cardiac evaluation

17. Which of the following is not evaluated during a typical FAST exam?

- A. Pericardial space
- B. Hepatorenal space
- C. Splenorenal space
- D. Aorta**

18. 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. Doppler of renal stones**
- C. Fluid in the hepatorenal space
- D. Size of kidney

19. T or F: The bladder must also be studied when attempting to determine cause of renal failure and/or oligoanuria

- A. True**
- B. False

20. Based on Doppler principle, when a sound source moves away from an observer, the frequency will:

- A. Decrease**
- B. Increase
- C. Stay the same
- D. Can not be determined