

Ultrasound Review of Abdomen & OB/GYN

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PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

TITLE: Ultrasound Review of Abd. & OB/GYN

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES:

1. Gives an overview of abdominal sonography.
2. Review of the liver sonographically.
3. Review of the gallbladder sonographically.
4. Review of the bile ducts sonographically.
5. Review of the pancreas sonographically.
6. Review of the spleen sonographically.
7. Review of the urinary tract sonographically.
8. Review of the adrenal glands sonographically.
9. Reviews abdominal vasculature.
10. Sonography review of GI tract.
11. Review of noncardiac chest and retroperitoneum.
12. Sonography review of the neck and thyroid gland.
13. Review of male pelvis.
14. Musculoskeletal imaging and superficial structure.
15. Gynecologic sonography overview.
16. Explains anatomy of the female pelvis.
17. Review of the uterus and vagina.
18. Review of the ovaries and fallopian tubes.
19. Explains the menstrual cycle in regard to sonography.
20. Postmenopausal sonography and sonohysterography.
21. Gives an overview of pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.
22. Overview of obstetric sonography
23. Review of the first trimester sonographically.
24. Review of the fetal head and brain sonographically.
25. Review of the fetal face and neck sonographically.
26. Review of the fetal spine and musculoskeletal system.
27. Review of the fetal heart and chest.
28. Review of the fetal gastrointestinal system.
29. Review of the fetal genitourinary system.
30. Chromosomal abnormalities overview.
31. Multiple gestations overview.
32. Fetal environment and maternal complications.

Post test for Ultrasound Review of Abd & OB/Gyn

CHAPTER 1, pages 1-8

1. AIUM (American Institute of Ultrasound Medicine) guidelines for abdominal and/or retroperitoneal sonographic exams include all *except* which of the following:
 - A. Abdominal, flank, and/or back pain
 - B. Search for metastatic disease or an occult primary neoplasm
 - C. Palpable mass
 - D. Post-traumatic stress syndrome
2. It is solely the interpreting doctor's job to correlate a patient's clinical history with the sonographic findings.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. A reverberation artifact is:
 - A. produced by a strong reflector resulting in a copy of the anatomy being placed deeper than the correct location.
 - B. caused by attenuation of the sound beam.
 - C. caused by a large acoustic interface.
 - D. caused by several small, highly reflective interfaces.
4. It is important to check laboratory findings prior to performing an ultrasound exam because a decrease in hematocrit indicates:
 - A. an underlying infection
 - B. some type of bleeding
 - C. cholelithiasis
 - D. renal failure
5. A laboratory finding of leukocytosis indicates:
 - A. the presence of infection.
 - B. a decrease in white blood cell count indicating an underlying malignancy.
 - C. an inability to ward off infection.
 - D. leukemia
6. _____ ascites can be a malignant form of ascites and may appear as a complex fluid collection with loculations and produce matting of the bowel.
 - A. Transudate
 - B. Retroperitoneal
 - C. Exudate
 - D. Transerodate
7. The (5) intraperitoneal organs are:
 - A. stomach, duodenum, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas
 - B. uterus, aorta, inferior vena cava, ascending & descending colon, and small intestine
 - C. diaphragm, liver (except for bare area), gallbladder, stomach, and kidneys
 - D. liver (except for bare area), gallbladder, ovaries, stomach, and spleen (except for the hilum)

8. A hemangioma is a benign tumor consisting of blood vessels and commonly found in areas such as the liver, spleen, and kidneys. A. True B. False

CHAPTER 2, pages 9-27

9. Budd-Chiari Syndrome is:
- A. a growth disorder syndrome characterized by the enlargement of several organs including the tongue, liver and spleen.
 - B. a neo-natal event that includes both kidney and liver failure.
 - C. a common bile duct obstruction at the level of the hepatic vein, most commonly due to chronic infection.
 - D. occlusion of the hepatic veins with possible co-existing occlusion of the inferior vena cava.
10. The right lobe of the liver is the largest lobe and can be divided into anterior and posterior segments by the middle hepatic vein.
- A. True B. False
11. Diffuse fatty infiltration of the liver will cause the liver to appear:
- A. hypoechoic
 - B. diffusely echogenic
 - C. coarse in echotexture
 - D. shrunken
12. Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver, which can lead to:
- A. cirrhosis
 - B. portal hypertension
 - C. hepatocellular carcinoma
 - D. all of the above
13. Some sonographic findings of cirrhosis are:
- A. monophasic flow within the portal veins
 - B. shrunken caudate & left lobe
 - C. nodular surface irregularity & coarse echotexture
 - D. hepatofugal flow within the hepatic veins
14. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) is temporary interventional treatment for portal hypertension.
- A. True B. False
15. True hepatic cysts, often associated with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, are usually found in _____ patients.
- A. elderly
 - B. middle-aged
 - C. very young
 - D. all of the above
16. Clinical findings of hydatid liver cyst may include all EXCEPT which of the following?
- A. Low-grade fever
 - B. Polycystic kidneys
 - C. Obstructive jaundice
 - D. Leukocytosis

17. Hepatic candidiasis occurs in patients who are:
- A. young and otherwise healthy
 - B. female (only)
 - C. immunocompromised
 - D. morbidly obese
18. Sonographic findings of hepatic candidiasis include :
- A. a “halo” or “bull’s eye” lesions
 - B. multiple simple cysts throughout the liver parenchyma
 - C. a mass containing dense areas of calcification
 - D. a “water lily” sign
19. Which of the following statements is NOT true about hepatocellular adenomas:
- A. They are asymptomatic.
 - B. They can be hyper, hypo, or iso echoic.
 - C. They are associated with oral contraceptive use.
 - D. They will never become malignant.
20. A freshly clotted hepatic hematoma will appear:
- A. less echogenic than the surrounding liver
 - B. more echogenic than the surrounding liver
 - C. as a large hypoechoic collection of fluid within Morrison’s Pouch
 - D. as a loculated cyst
21. A laboratory marker indicating possible hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is:
- A. elevated Kuppfer cells
 - B. hypovolemia
 - C. elevated alpha-fetoprotein
 - D. elevated hepatofugal cells
22. A hepatoblastoma is a:
- A. benign liver tumor
 - B. mass made up of tiny blood vessels
 - C. result of alcohol abuse
 - D. common malignant tumor of childhood

CHAPTER 3, pages 28-37

23. The gallbladder contracts as a result of:
- A. cholelithiasis
 - B. chyme entering the duodenum
 - C. cholecystokinin
 - D. none of the above
24. Which of the following describes the gallbladder variant when the gallbladder fundus is folded onto itself ?
- A. hartman pouch
 - B. phrygian cap
 - C. bilobed gallbladder
 - D. junctional fold

25. A source of focal gallbladder wall thickening is:
- A. gallbladder polyp
 - B. adenomyomatosis
 - C. carcinoma
 - D. all of the above
26. The gallbladder sonogram should be performed with the patient in what positions?
- A. Supine & prone
 - B. Left lateral decubitus & upright
 - C. Any position needed to show mobility or lack of mobility of any apparent intraluminal objects.
 - D. All of the above
27. Pregnant women are at increased risk for gallstones.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. Thick sludge within the gallbladder is referred to as:
- A. tumefactive sludge
 - B. acalculous cholecystitis
 - C. postprandial sludge
 - D. parenteral sludge
29. On varying the patient's position, gallbladder polyps will:
- A. change position
 - B. produce acoustic shadow
 - C. not shadow or move
 - D. disappear from view
30. Cholecystitis can lead to:
- A. surgical removal of the gallbladder
 - B. rupture
 - C. peritonitis & death
 - D. all of the above
31. Courvoisier gallbladder is caused by:
- A. cirrhosis of the liver
 - B. mass at the head of the pancreas
 - C. jaundice
 - D. rapid weight loss
32. Gallbladder carcinoma is:
- A. common in elderly males
 - B. common in alcoholics
 - C. the most common cancer of the biliary tract
 - D. common in women who take long-term oral contraceptives

CHAPTER 4, pages 38-45

33. Bilirubin is a digestive aid, yellow in color, produced by the liver's breakdown of:
- A. enzymes
 - B. kuppfer cells

- C. bile
 - D. old red blood cells
34. The porta hepatis (aka liver hilum) is the area of the liver where the portal vein and _____ enter and the hepatic _____ exit.
- A. artery, ducts
 - B. ducts, artery
 - C. vein, ducts
 - D. ducts, vein
35. The sphincter of _____, also referred to as the hepatopancreatic sphincter, is the opening that allows bile and pancreatic juices to flow into the duodenum.
- A. Olli
 - B. Oddi
 - C. Heister
 - D. Caroli
36. At the level of the porta hepatis, the normal measurement of common bile duct in an adult is:
- A. 1 to 7 mm
 - B. 8 to 10 mm
 - C. 1.5 cm
 - D. 12 cm
37. Biliary dilatation will occur _____ to the level of obstruction.
- A. posterior
 - B. distal
 - C. proximal
 - D. anterior
38. Mirizzi syndrome is a clinical condition where the patient presents with jaundice, pain, and fever that is caused by a stone lodged within the:
- A. common hepatic duct
 - B. cystic duct
 - C. ampulla of Vater
 - D. pancreatic duct
39. Air within the biliary tree is called:
- A. pneumobilia
 - B. pneumoductal atresia
 - C. pruritis
 - D. klatskin's phenomena
40. An elderly man presents to the ER with findings of, jaundice, itchy skin, unexplained weight loss, and abdominal pain. He is found to have elevated bilirubin and elevated alkaline phosphatase. The sonographer should be suspicious of:
- A. a ruptured gallbladder
 - B. Wolff-Lieberman disease
 - C. portal hepatitis
 - D. cholangiocarcinoma

CHAPTER 5, pages 46-55

41. Which of the following is the accessory duct of the pancreas ?
- A. Duct of Santorini
 - B. Duct of Wirsung
 - C. Duct of Langerhans
 - D. Vater's duct
42. A pancreatic duodenectomy is also known as a _____ procedure.
- A. Zollinger-Ellison
 - B. Whipple
 - C. Von Hippel
 - D. Hirshsprung
43. Islet cell tumors are found in:
- A. the isles of Langerhans
 - B. the lesser sac
 - C. people of the British Isles
 - D. ampulla of Vater
44. A peripancreatic fluid collection resulting from pancreatic inflammation is called:
- A. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
 - B. phlegmon
 - C. ascites
 - D. acinar
45. Acute pancreatitis is inflammation of the pancreas secondary to the leakage of pancreatic enzymes from the _____ cells into the parenchyma of the organ.
- A. alpha
 - B. beta
 - C. delta
 - D. acinar

CHAPTER 6, pages 56-62

46. Functions of the spleen include all EXCEPT which of the following:
- A. defense against disease
 - B. hematopoiesis/erythropoiesis
 - C. histoplasmosis/histopoiesis
 - D. blood reservoir/storage of iron
47. The spleen is best visualized with deep inspiration, with the patient lying on their right side.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. Which of the following is the most common benign tumor of the spleen ?
- A. angiosarcoma
 - B. hemangioma
 - C. granuloma
 - D. lymphoma

CHAPTER 7, pages 63-89

49. The right kidney is located higher than the left, due to the placement of the liver.
A. True B. False
50. The most common place for a urinary stone to become lodged is within the:
A. ureterovesical junction near urinary bladder
B. renal pelvis
C. trigone of the bladder
D. ureteropelvic junction
51. Inflammation of the urinary bladder is referred to as:
A. cystitis
B. hematuria
C. nephroblastoma
D. hematoma

CHAPTER 8, pages 90-96

52. A patient presenting with clinical findings of obesity, thinning extremities, severe fatigue, hypertension, and hyperglycemia may have:
A. hirsutism
B. Cushing syndrome
C. Conn syndrome
D. alopecia universalis
53. Clinical findings of a palpable abdominal mass, abdominal pain, and bone pain on a 3 year old male is suspicious for:
A. nephroblastoma
B. Hirschsprung disease
C. Cushing syndrome
D. neuroblastoma

CHAPTER 9, pages 97-108

54. A mycotic aneurysm is a result of:
A. trauma
B. congenital anomaly
C. infection
D. malignancy
55. The hepatic artery and the splenic artery branch off of the:
A. celiac trunk
B. celiac axis
C. celiac Artery
D. all of the above
56. Most abdominal arteries are considered to have _____ flow.
A. hepatopetal
B. high-resistance
C. low-resistance
D. reverse

57. In order to rule out an abdominal aortic aneurysm, the abdominal aorta should measure less than:
- A. 1 mm
 - B. 3 mm
 - C. 7 mm
 - D. 3 cm

CHAPTER 10, pages 109-118

58. Patient's with acute appendicitis will experience rebound tenderness over an area in the RLQ known as:
- A. the gastrocolic junction
 - B. Crohn's point
 - C. McBurney point
 - D. Meckel's point
59. A patient with "red currant jelly" stool is likely suffering from:
- A. Crohn's disease
 - B. Meckel diverticulum
 - C. pyloric stenosis
 - D. intussusception
60. A mass consisting of a variety of ingested material is called a:
- A. appendolith
 - B. bezoar
 - C. fecalith
 - D. gastroma
61. A paralytic ileus is a:
- A. nonemergent condition
 - B. nonmechanical intestinal obstruction
 - C. result of poor diet
 - D. an autoimmune disorder

CHAPTER 11, pages 119-123

62. Fluid around the heart describes:
- A. pleural effusion
 - B. hemangioma
 - C. pericardial effusion
 - D. atresia

CHAPTER 12, pages 124-131

63. The thyroid gland is a part of the _____ system.
- A. endocrine
 - B. nervous
 - C. digestive
 - D. colloid
64. Clinical findings of depression, increased cold sensitivity, and slight weight gain are suspicious for:
- A. Grave's disease
 - B. Cushing's disease

- C. goiter
- D. Hashimoto's disease

CHAPTER 13, pages 132-146

65. Tunica albuginea cysts are found in the:
- A. thyroid
 - B. Isthmus of Klinefelter
 - C. connective tissue around the testicle
 - D. epididymis
66. Cryptorchidism describes a/an:
- A. undescended testicle
 - B. tumor of the testicle
 - C. cyst of the testicle
 - D. seminal tumor
67. The normal testicle appears:
- A. isoechoic
 - B. hypoechoic
 - C. hyperechoic surrounded by a thin hypoechoic area
 - D. hyperechoic
68. An elevation in hCG levels is found in conjunction with malignant intratesticular tumors _____% of the time.
- A. 20
 - B. 40
 - C. 60
 - D. 100

CHAPTER 14, pages 147-152

69. Cellulitis is often caused by:
1. staphylococcus aureus
 2. streptococcus pyogenes
 3. mycobacterium fortuitum
- A. 1 only
 - B. 1 & 2 only
 - C. 2 only
 - D. 2 & 3 only

CHAPTER 15 PGS.153-159

70. Which definition is used to describe ascites and pleural effusion in the presence of some benign ovarian tumors ?
- A. dysuria
 - B. Meigs syndrome
 - C. hypomenorrhea
 - D. septations
71. A clinical finding of abdominal distension may have a gynecological diagnosis of:
1. ascites
 2. leiomyoma
 3. ovarian malignancy
- A. 1 only
 - B. 1 & 2 only
 - C. 2 & 3 only
 - D. 1,2 & 3 only

CHAPTER 16, Pages 162-167

72. A condition that results from the weakening of the pelvic diaphragm muscles and allows for the displacement of the uterus, often through the vagina, is called:
- A. prolapse
 - B. posterior cul-de-sac
 - C. Pouch of Douglas
 - D. false pelvis
73. The majority of pelvic ligaments are not identified during a routine sonographic examination of the pelvis. A. True B. False

CHAPTER 17, pages 170-179

74. Dyspareunia is the medical term for:
- A. painful intercourse
 - B. painful menses
 - C. difficult menarche
 - D. delayed menarche
75. A pedunculated fibroid means the fibroid is:
- A. degenerating
 - B. subserosal
 - C. on a stalk
 - D. intracavitary
76. Invasion of endometrial tissue into the myometrium is referred to as:
- A. endometriosis
 - B. hematometocolpos
 - C. adenomyosis
 - D. endometrocolpos
77. All of the following are congenital malformations of the uterus EXCEPT:
- A. bicornuate
 - B. didelphys
 - C. hematometra
 - D. subseptate
78. Pseudoprecocious puberty has been linked with all of the following tumors EXCEPT:
- A. ovarian
 - B. adrenal
 - C. liver
 - D. pituitary

CHAPTER 18, pages 183-199

79. Benign ovarian tumor, pleural effusion and ascites are findings associated with:
- A. Stein-Leventhal syndrome
 - B. Meigs syndrome
 - C. granulosa cell tumor
 - D. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor

80. Theca lutein cysts are seen with human chorionic gonadotropin values exceeding:
A. 100,000 mIU/mL
B. 80,000 mIU/mL
C. 20,000 mIU/mL
D. 2,400 mIU/mL
81. Theca lutein cysts are associated with:
A. gestational trophoblastic disease
B. multiple gestation
C. hyperemesis
D. all of the above
82. Paraovarian cysts are always visualized as multiple, small, simple cysts.
A. True B. False
83. "Tip of the iceberg" refers to a sonographic sign associated with:
A. Kruckenberg tumor
B. cystic teratoma
C. granulosa cell tumor
D. endometrioma
84. A Kruckenberg tumor is a malignant ovarian tumor that metastasized from the:
A. GI tract
B. liver
C. kidney
D. uterus

CHAPTER 19, pages 200-207

85. The two phases of the ovarian cycle are the _____ and _____ phases:
A. proliferative, secretory
B. periovulatory, luteal
C. proliferative, follicular
D. follicular, luteal

CHAPTER 20, pages 208-215

86. What is the average age at which menopause occurs ?
A. 48 B. 51 C. 55 D. 60
87. Which of the following is NOT a sonographic finding of endometrial carcinoma:
A. heterogenous uterus
B. endometrial fluid
C. thinning of the endometrium
D. polypoid mass within the endometrium

CHAPTER 21, pages 216-227

88. A patient presenting with symptoms resembling cholecystitis may actually have:
A. a ruptured ovarian cyst
B. thromboembolism
C. cystadenoma
D. salpingitis

89. If a patient has a history of tubal ligation and a positive pregnancy test, an ectopic pregnancy should be highly suspected.
- A. True
 - B. False

CHAPTER 22, pages 228-236

90. AIUM guidelines for a first trimester ultrasound include all EXCEPT which of the following:
- A. posterity
 - B. pelvic pain
 - C. to R/O multiple gestation
 - D. evaluate a hydatidiform mole
91. The purpose of a biophysical profile is to look for signs of fetal _____.
- A. presentation
 - B. hypoxia
 - C. lung maturity
 - D. aneuploidy

CHAPTER 23, pages 237-253

92. The period describing the earliest possible sonographic detection of an intrauterine pregnancy is:
- A. Bell's zone
 - B. discriminatory zone
 - C. 7-10 weeks
 - D. GIFT zone
93. Aneuploidy is a condition of having an abnormal number of _____.
- A. embryos
 - B. chromosomes
 - C. limbs
 - D. gestational sacs
94. Contributing factors of an ectopic pregnancy include:
- A. previous ectopic pregnancy
 - B. history of pelvic inflammatory disease
 - C. advanced maternal age
 - D. All of the above
95. Physiologic bowel herniation begins at ____ weeks gestation.
- A. 8
 - B. 10
 - C. 12
 - D. 14
96. Ultrasound evaluation of fetal nuchal translucency is performed between ____ - ____ weeks and a crown-rump length between ____ & ____ mm.
- A. 6-8, 15 & 50
 - B. 7-10, 35 & 65
 - C. 11-14, 45 & 85
 - D. 9-15, 50 & 90

97. Which of the following is the most common cause of pelvic pain with a positive pregnancy test?
- A. ectopic pregnancy
 - B. corpus luteum of pregnancy
 - C. amenorrhea
 - D. embryonic demise
98. Methotrexate is a drug that can either be injected into the _____ or taken _____.
- A. ectopic pregnancy, intramuscularly
 - B. muscle, orally
 - C. deltoid muscle, orally
 - D. abdomen, by rectal suppository
99. The most malignant form of trophoblastic disease is:
- A. cystadenomatoid carcinoma
 - B. choriocarcinoma
 - C. adenocarcinoma
 - D. associated with triploidy

CHAPTER 24, pages 254-271

100. The corpus callosum should be completely intact by _____ weeks.
- A. 18 – 20
 - B. 14 – 16
 - C. 12 – 14
 - D. 10 – 12
101. The long tube like structure connecting the third ventricle of the brain to the fourth ventricle is:
- 1. aqueduct of Sylvius
 - 2. cerebral aqueduct
 - 3. foramina of Monro
- A. 1 only
 - B. 1 & 2 only
 - C. 2 & 3 only
 - D. 1,2 & 3 only
102. Macrocephaly is NOT caused by which of the following:
- A. hydrocephalus
 - B. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
 - C. genetics
 - D. TORCH infections
103. When measuring the lateral ventricle of the fetal brain, the head should be viewed in a transaxial plane with the calipers placed at the level of the _____ of the choroid plexus.
- A. atrium
 - B. glomus
 - C. anterior portion
 - D. aqueduct of Sylvius
104. To be considered “normal,” the atrium of the lateral ventricle should not exceed a measurement of:
- A. 12mm
 - B. 1 cm
 - C. 4 cm

D. 6 cm

105. The depth of the cisterna magna should not exceed 10 mm or measure less than 2 mm in the transcerebellar plane. Measurements in excess of 10 mm are worrisome for _____, while less than 2 mm could be indicative of _____.
- A. Meckel-Gruber syndrome, Dandy-Walker complex
 - B. trisomy 18, trisomy 13
 - C. craniosynostosis, trisomy 21
 - D. Dandy-Walker complex, Arnold-Chiari II malformation
106. To differentiate between alobar holoprosencephaly and hydranencephaly the sonographer must look for a/an:
- A. “dangling choroids” sign
 - B. intracranial tumors
 - C. atrial measurement between 10 & 15 mm
 - D. cerebral cortex
107. One hallmark sign of holoprosencephaly is a _____ shaped _____.
- A. banana, cerebellum
 - B. horseshoe, monoventricle
 - C. sunburst, sulci
 - D. cloverleaf, cerebellum

CHAPTER 25, pages 272-278

108. Sonographically, the fetal upper lip is best demonstrated in what anatomic planes?
- A. axial & coronal
 - B. sagittal & coronal
 - C. axial & parasagittal
 - D. parasagittal & coronal
109. Cystic hygromas are a result of an abnormal accumulation of _____ within the soft tissues of the fetus.
- A. spinal fluid
 - B. lymphatic fluids
 - C. red blood cells
 - D. white blood cells
110. Between 15 - 19 weeks gestation, a nuchal fold measurement of _____ or greater is abnormal and commonly found in fetuses with Down syndrome.
- A. 3 mm
 - B. 6 mm
 - C. 4 cm
 - D. 5 cm

CHAPTER 26, pages 279-292

111. Caudal regression syndrome (aka sacral agenesis) is most often found in cases of:
- A. uncontrolled maternal diabetes
 - B. sirenomelia
 - C. amniotic band syndrome

- D. uncontrolled maternal hypertension
- 112. Fetal limb reduction/amputation is often caused by:
 - A. synechia
 - B. thanatophoric dwarfism
 - C. amniotic band/s
 - D. oligohydramnios

CHAPTER 27, pages 293-304

- 113. The “bat wing” sign describes the sonographic appearance of a fetal:
 - A. bilateral pleural effusion
 - B. ventricular septal defect
 - C. pulmonary sequestration
 - D. unilateral pleural effusion
- 114. A fetal diaphragmatic hernia does NOT include which of these sonographic findings?
 - A. heart shift from normal position
 - B. anechoic stomach bubble adjacent to heart in four chamber view
 - C. hyperglossia
 - D. abdominal organs in and along the chest

CHAPTER 28, pages 305-311

- 115. Which of the following presents sonographically as a dilated, fluid-filled proximal duodenum ?
 - A. esophageal atresia
 - B. ‘double bubble’ sign
 - C. aortic stenosis
 - D. choledochal cyst
- 116. Fetal gastroschisis _____:
 - A. is associated with an elevated MSAFP
 - B. has a very strong association with fetal chromosomal abnormalities
 - C. is uniformly fatal
 - D. carries significant increased risk for heart abnormalities
- 117. _____ is caused by an absence of nerves within the bowel wall.
 - A. Hirschsprung disease
 - B. Crohn’s disease
 - C. gastroschisis
 - D. meconium peritonitis

CHAPTER 29, pages 312-324

- 118. The most common renal anomaly is:
 - A. ectopic kidney
 - B. duplex collecting system
 - C. horseshoe kidney
 - D. keyhole kidney
- 119. ‘Prune Belly’ syndrome does NOT include which of these sonographic findings?
 - A. undescended testis
 - B. dilated bladder and urethra
 - C. intact abdominal musculature

- D. megacystis & hydronephrosis
120. A birth defect in which the sex of the baby cannot be determined is called:
- A. hydroceles
 - B. clitoromegaly
 - C. ambiguous genitalia
 - D. VACTERL

CHAPTER 30, pages 325-337

Questions 121-123. Match the genetic term definition from the right column. Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 121. Haploid _____ | A. cell having 3 copies of an individual chromosome |
| 122. Trisomy _____ | B. cell having abnormal of whole chromosomes |
| 123. Aneuploid _____ | C. cell has 3 times the normal haploid number |
| | D. cell having 1 member of each pair of chromosomes |

CHAPTER 31, pages 338-348

124. Which of the following factors increase the likelihood of multiple gestations ?
- 1. maternal obesity
 - 2. ovulation induction drugs
 - 3. prior history of multiple gestations
 - 4. advanced maternal age
- A. 1 only B. 1 & 2 only
C. 1, 2 & 3 only D. 1,2,3 & 4
125. Conjoined twins have a 40% chance of being stillborn, with many dying within the first 24 hours.
- A. True B. False
126. The median gestational age of delivery for twins is _____ weeks.
- A. 24
 - B. 28
 - C. 34
 - D. 36

CHAPTER 32, pages 349-364

127. A definitive placenta may not be identified sonographically until after ____ to ____ weeks.
- A. 6-8
 - B. 8-10
 - C. 10-12
 - D. 12-14
128. Which of the following is the most common placental tumor ?
- A. lymphoma
 - B. chorioangioma
 - C. hemangioma
 - D. lypoma
129. Cervical incompetence is the placement of sutures in the cervix to keep it closed.
- A. True B. False
130. The normal postpartum uterus returns to its nongravid size ____ to ____ weeks after delivery.
- A. 2-4 C. 6-8
 - B. 4-6 D. 9-10