Examination Review for Ultrasound 2nd edition Penny Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Abdominal Sonography Overview

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following correctly orders the normal organs from least echogenic to most echogenic?
   A. Renal sinus, spleen, gallbladder
   B. Pancreas, liver, gallbladder
   C. Gallbladder, renal cortex, pancreas
   D. Renal pyramids, pancreas, liver

   Answer: C

2. What term describes a lesion with cystic and solid components?
   A. Complex
   B. Heterogeneous
   C. Hypoechoic
   D. Hyperechoic

   Answer: A

3. What are the criteria of a simple cyst?
   A. Smooth borders, through transmission, and hypoechoic
   B. Anechoic, smooth walls, and round shape
   C. Smooth borders, anechoic, through transmission, and round shape
   D. Hyperechoic walls, anechoic, and through transmission

   Answer: C

4. What is the purpose of having a patient fast for 8 hours prior to an abdominal ultrasound?
   A. Provides a clearer examination by minimizing gas in the small intestine

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B. Allows for maximal distension of the gallbladder
C. Allows for maximal distension of the urinary bladder
D. Provides a full stomach to help delineate the pancreatic tail

Answer: B

5. A decreased hematocrit indicates which of the following?
   A. Active infection
   B. Renal insufficiency
   C. Biliary obstruction
   D. Internal bleeding

   Answer: D

6. If a patient's lab results indicate increased amylase, increased lipase, and increased bilirubin, which of the following organs is likely diseased?
   A. Liver
   B. Gallbladder
   C. Kidney
   D. Thyroid gland

   Answer: B

7. What is the purpose of standard precautions?
   A. To decrease the spread of infection
   B. To ensure good ergonomics are employed in all ultrasound settings
   C. To ensure patient records are appropriately protected
   D. To ensure all ultrasound personnel practice good hygiene

   Answer: A

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8. Which of the following exams would require the sonographer to practice surgical asepsis?
   A. Renal scan
   B. Breast scan
   C. Transvaginal scan
   D. Fine needle aspiration of liver nodule

   Answer: D

9. Why is a 2- to 5-MHz transducer generally utilized for imaging the liver?
   A. The lower frequencies allow for better penetration because the liver is a large organ.
   B. The lower frequencies allow for better resolution so fine detail can be observed.
   C. The lower frequencies allow for better contrast resolution of the fine texture of the liver.
   D. The lower frequencies allow for creation of the tissue texture characteristic of the liver tissue.

   Answer: A

10. Which solid pediatric malignancy occurs in the kidney?
    A. Neuroblastoma
    B. Hepatoblastoma
    C. Wilms tumor
    D. Transitional cell carcinoma

    Answer: C

11. Why is it important for the sonographer to be able to identify imaging artifacts?
    A. They can aid in the identification of tissue location.
    B. Tissue composition is often confirmed by the presence of an artifact.
    C. They can make biopsy easier by portraying a lesion closer to the surface.
    D. They hinder the sonographer's ability to perform quality ultrasound exams.

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Answer: B

12. Which of the following artifacts causes a laterally displaced duplication of the real structure?
    A. Refraction
    B. Reverberation
    C. Mirror image
    D. Edge shadowing

Answer: A

13. What sonographic feature is consistent with a benign mass?
    A. Smooth borders
    B. Stellate projections
    C. Internal echoes with septations
    D. Thick irregular wall

Answer: A

14. Which of the following artifacts can be helpful in identifying air in the biliary tree?
    A. Refraction
    B. Reverberation
    C. Comet tail
    D. Ring down

Answer: D

15. Which organs should be interrogated if the patient is diagnosed with Budd–Chiari syndrome?
    A. Liver and IVC
    B. Cerebellum and cisterna magna
    C. Kidneys and liver
    D. Aorta and IVC

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Answer: A

16. What finding can right-sided enlargement of the heart cause on an abdominal sonogram?
    A. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
    B. Enlargement of the portal vein
    C. Enlargement of the IVC
    D. Hepatofugal flow in the portal vein

Answer: C

17. Which of the following is an example of an endocrine organ?
    A. Spleen
    B. Adrenal gland
    C. Salivary glands
    D. Breast

Answer: B

18. What is exudate ascites in the subhepatic space?
    A. Malignant form of ascites found between the liver and the kidney
    B. Serous fluid collection in the peritoneum just inferior to the diaphragm
    C. Collection of urine in the peritoneum between the urinary bladder and the uterus
    D. Retroperitoneal fluid collection between the urinary bladder and the pubic symphysis

Answer: A

19. Which of the following is most likely a malignant tumor?
    A. Hamartoma
    B. Pheochromocytoma

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C. Adenomyomatosis
D. Choriocarcinoma

Answer: D

20. What is a tumor marker?
    A. Substances produced by cancer cells or organs when cancer is present
    B. A group of sonographic findings that are all consistent with cancer
    C. A group of symptoms used to stage a cancer
    D. A blood test used to determine a patient's genetic predisposition to cancer

Answer: A

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