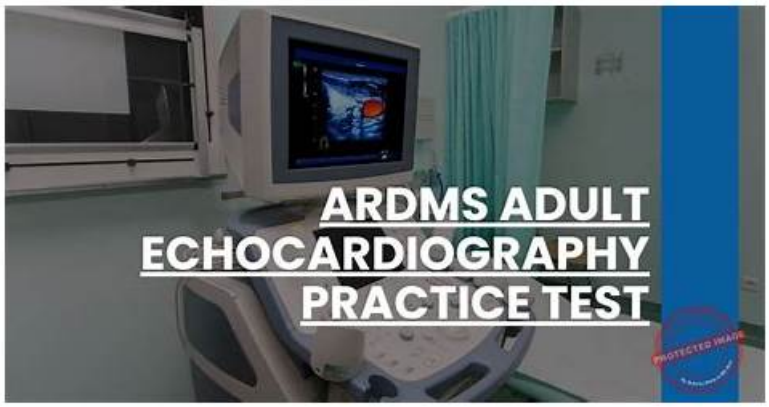
ARDMS AE-Adult-Echocardiography復習内容、AE-Adult-Echocardiography日本語版復習指南



ちなみに、Tech4Exam AE-Adult-Echocardiographyの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FrwAvY5V6CtiKTzf_BZoajt-4wqNIyVY

急速に発展している世界で、AE-Adult-Echocardiography認定試験資格証明書はあなたの仕事の不可欠なものです。AE-Adult-Echocardiography復習資料を勉強したら、AE-Adult-Echocardiography認定試験資格証明書を取得するだけでなく、自分の能力を向上できます。それは一挙両得です。そうすれば、早くAE-Adult-Echocardiography復習資料を入手しましょう！

ARDMSのAE-Adult-Echocardiography認定試験を一回合格するためには必ず良い準備しなければなりません。完全な知識がこの高度専門の試験に合格するのは必要でTech4Examは君にこれらの資源を完全な需要に備わっています。

>> ARDMS AE-Adult-Echocardiography復習内容 <<

AE-Adult-Echocardiography日本語版復習指南、AE-Adult-Echocardiography資格模擬

我々Tech4Examは一番信頼できるIT試験資料販売サイトになれるために、弊社はお客様に最完備かつ最新版のAE-Adult-Echocardiography問題集を提供して努力します。我々の問題集によって、ほとんどの受験生は大方の人から見る大変なARDMS　AE-Adult-Echocardiography試験にうまく合格しました。この成功データはAE-Adult-Echocardiography試験に準備する皆様にTech4ExamのAE-Adult-Echocardiography問題集を勧める根拠とします。もしあなたは残念的にAE-Adult-Echocardiography試験に失敗したら、全額で返金することを承諾します。すべてのことはあなたの安心的に試験に準備できるのためのです。

ARDMS AE-Adult-Echocardiography 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Anatomy and Physiology: This section of the exam measures skills of adult echocardiography technicians and covers knowledge and abilities related to normal cardiac anatomy and physiology. It includes assessing great vessels like the aorta and pulmonary arteries, recognizing anatomic variants of the heart, and evaluating cardiac chambers, pericardium, valve structures, and vessels of arterial and venous return. Candidates must document normal systolic and diastolic function, normal valve function and measurements, the phases of the cardiac cycle, normal Doppler changes with respiration, and appearance of arterial and venous waveforms. This also involves assessing the normal hemodynamic response to stress testing and maneuvers such as Valsalva, respiratory, handgrip, and postural changes.

トピック 2	• Pathology: This section of the exam measures skills of adult echocardiography technicians and focuses on identifying and evaluating abnormal physiology and perfusion and postoperative conditions. It includes assessment of ventricular aneurysms, aortic and valve abnormalities, arrhythmias, cardiac masses, diastolic dysfunction, endocarditis, ischemic diseases, cardiomyopathies, congenital anomalies, and postoperative valve repair or replacement and intracardiac devices. Candidates must demonstrate ability to recognize abnormal Doppler signals, EKG changes, wall motion abnormalities, and a wide range of cardiac pathologies including pulmonary hypertension and septal defects.
トピック 3	• Clinical Care and Safety: This section of the exam measures skills of adult echocardiography technicians in applying clinical care principles and safety protocols. It includes evaluating patient history and external data, preparing patients including fasting state and intravenous line management, proper patient positioning, EKG lead placement, blood pressure measurement, and ergonomic techniques. Candidates are expected to identify critical echocardiographic findings, know contraindications for procedures, and be able to respond and manage medical emergencies that may arise during echocardiographic exams.
トピック 4	• Instrumentation, Optimization, and Contrast: This section of the exam measures skills of adult echocardiography technicians related to use and optimization of ultrasound instrumentation and the application of contrast agents. Candidates should recognize imaging artifacts, utilize non-imaging transducers, and adjust ultrasound console settings for optimal imaging and Doppler recordings. Knowledge of harmonic imaging, principles of contrast agents, and the safe and effective use of saline and echo-enhancing contrast agents is essential. Candidates must also be able to optimize images when using contrast agents to ensure diagnostic quality.
トピック 5	• Measurement Techniques, Maneuvers, and Sonographic Views: This section of the exam measures skills of adult echocardiography technicians in performing accurate cardiac measurements, conducting provocative maneuvers, and obtaining optimized sonographic imaging views. It involves applying 2D, 3D, M-mode, and Doppler techniques to measure heart valves, chambers, and vessels, including the aortic valve, mitral valve, left and right ventricles, atria, pulmonary artery, and shunt ratios. Candidates must instruct patients in maneuvers such as Valsalva, cough, sniff, and squat. They should also be proficient in acquiring standard echocardiographic views including apical, parasternal, subcostal, and suprasternal notch views.

ARDMS AE Adult Echocardiography Examination 認定 AE-Adult-Echocardiography 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

質問 # 11
Which adjustment should be made to optimize this video?

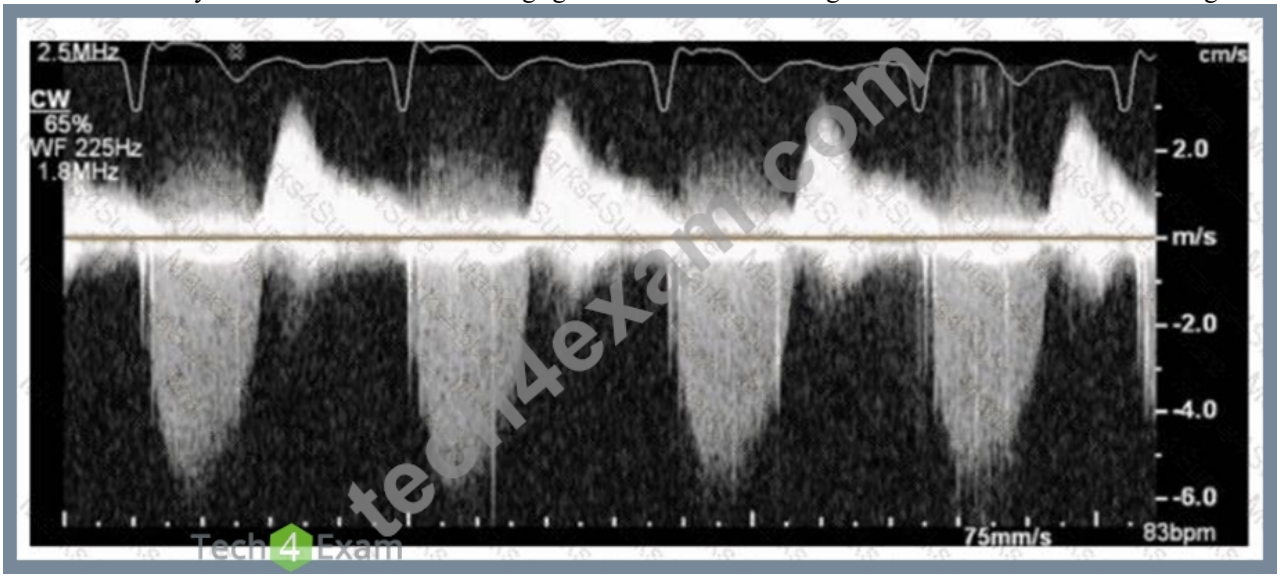
- A. Decrease overall gain

- B. Decrease time gain compensation in the far field
- C. Increase compression
- D. Increase time gain compensation in the near field

正解：D

解説：
The echocardiographic image/video shows decreased brightness and penetration in the near field, making the anterior cardiac structures poorly visualized while deeper structures appear brighter. This indicates under-gain in the near field.
Increasing the time gain compensation (TGC) in the near field enhances the signal strength of superficial structures without affecting deeper tissues. This adjustment improves image quality by balancing the brightness across the field.
Increasing compression or decreasing overall gain would reduce the signal globally and are not specific for near field optimization.
Decreasing TGC in the far field would reduce brightness deeper but does not address near-field issues.
This principle is outlined in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Image Optimization and Technical Settings#20:70-75Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 12
The sonographer obtains this Doppler signal while using the non-imaging transducer in the apical position.
What is the best way to differentiate between mitral regurgitation and aortic stenosis signals in the waveform shown in this image?



- A. Aortic stenosis waveforms will always be denser
- B. Mitral regurgitation only happens in diastole
- C. Aortic stenosis velocities will always be higher
- D. Mitral regurgitation signal will be longer

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Mitral regurgitation (MR) Doppler signals tend to be longer in duration because MR occurs throughout systole, often spanning most or all of ventricular systole, resulting in a prolonged jet on continuous wave Doppler.
Aortic stenosis (AS) velocities can be high but may vary and are not necessarily always higher than MR velocities. The density of waveforms is not a reliable discriminator. MR only happens in systole, not diastole, which makes option C incorrect.
Therefore, the duration or length of the Doppler signal (longer for MR) is the best differentiating feature.
This differentiation is explained in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Doppler Assessment of Valvular Disease#20:320-325Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 13
Which type of valvular lesion most commonly requires further evaluation with a non-imaging transducer?

- A. Mitral regurgitation

- B. Tricuspid regurgitation
- C. Pulmonic stenosis
- D. Aortic stenosis

正解：D

解説：
Aortic stenosis (AS) is the valvular lesion most commonly requiring evaluation with a non-imaging (pedoff) continuous wave Doppler transducer. This specialized probe allows the operator to align the Doppler beam parallel to high-velocity aortic jets to accurately measure peak and mean gradients across the stenotic aortic valve.
While imaging Doppler can estimate gradients, non-imaging CW Doppler is essential for precise quantification, especially in difficult acoustic windows or when maximal velocities need to be captured.
Mitral and tricuspid regurgitations and pulmonic stenosis are typically assessed with imaging transducers, as jet orientation is more variable.
This is highlighted in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Doppler Hemodynamics and Valvular Stenosis Assessment#20:310-315Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 14
Which kind of cardiac valve is a heterograft?

- A. One that is from pericardial tissue
- B. One that is from a human to another human
- C. One that is from an animal to a human
- D. One that is from one location to another in the same human

正解：C

解説：
A heterograft (also called xenograft) cardiac valve is derived from an animal species, commonly porcine or bovine, and implanted into a human. These bioprosthetic valves are treated to reduce immunogenicity.
Option A describes an allograft (homograft). Option B refers to bioprosthetic valves but does not specify species. Option C describes an autograft, such as the Ross procedure.
This classification is standard in cardiac surgery and echocardiography literature#16:Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6ep.450-455##12:ASE Valve Prosthesis Guidelinesp.200-205#.

質問 # 15
Which of the following is the most likely cause for the findings demonstrated in this video?

- A. Infective endocarditis
- B. Systemic lupus
- C. Drug-induced valvulopathy
- D. Rheumatic fever

正解：C

解説：
The video shows thickened, retracted, and possibly regurgitant valve leaflets with a characteristic appearance seen in drug-induced valvulopathy. Drugs such as ergot derivatives (e.g., methysergide) and appetite suppressants (e.g., fen-phen) can cause fibrotic thickening of valve leaflets mimicking carcinoid heart disease or rheumatic valve disease.
Infective endocarditis presents with vegetations and potentially valve destruction but typically not the diffuse thickening seen here.
Rheumatic fever causes leaflet thickening but has a different chronic clinical course.
Systemic lupus may cause valve thickening but often involves Libman-Sacks vegetations rather than diffuse fibrosis.
This is discussed in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Valvular Heart Disease - Drug Induced and Secondary Causes#20:400-405Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 16
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ARDMSのAE-Adult-Echocardiography認定試験に合格するためにたくさん方法があって、非常に少ないの時間とお金を使いのは最高で、Tech4Examが対応性の訓練が提供いたします。

AE-Adult-Echocardiography日本語版復習指南: https://www.tech4exam.com/AE-Adult-Echocardiography-pass-shiken.html

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