

The Reason to Trust on Test4Engine ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Questions

Abdomen ARDMS Exam Questions and answers 2023/2024 complete guide

Transitional cell carcinoma is commonly found in all of the following locations except:

- A liver
 - B renal pelvis
 - C urinary bladder
 - D ureter - ANS A liver.
- Transitional cell carcinoma is the most common type of bladder cancer

A patient with cholecystitis most likely has an elevation in which of the following labs:

- A alpha-fetoprotein
 - B white blood cell count
 - C lactate dehydrogenase
 - D chromaffin - ANS B white blood cell count
- Inflammation

Hypoechoic lesion is

- A darker than the surrounding parenchyma
- B brighter than the surrounding parenchyma
- C cystic
- D Septated - ANS A darker than the surrounding parenchyma

All of the following are retroperitoneal organs except a

- A adrenal glands
 - B liver
 - C kidneys
 - D pancreas - ANS B liver
- Mnemonic to remember the retroperitoneal organs is abdominal viscera are retroperitoneal is SAD PUCKER:
- S = Suprarenal (adrenal) Glands
 - A = Aorta/IVC
 - D = Duodenum (except the proximal 2cm, the duodenal cap)
 - P = Pancreas (except the tail)
 - U = Ureters
 - C = Colon (ascending and descending parts)
 - K = Kidneys
 - E = (O)esophagus
 - R = Rectum

What is another name for renal cell carcinoma?

- A nephroblastoma
- B neuroblastoma

2026 Latest Test4Engine AB-Abdomen PDF Dumps and AB-Abdomen Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KwVZK7W18ZRUabHH1b41u4znrobqymBa>

Immediately after you have made a purchase for our AB-Abdomen practice dumps, you can download our AB-Abdomen study materials to make preparations. It is universally acknowledged that time is a key factor in terms of the success. The more time you spend in the preparation for AB-Abdomen Training Materials, the higher possibility you will pass the exam. And with our AB-Abdomen study torrent, you can get preparations and get success as early as possible.

ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pathology, Vascular Abnormalities, Trauma, and Postoperative Anatomy: This section of the exam evaluates the abilities of diagnostic medical sonographers and covers the detection and analysis of diseases, vascular issues, trauma-related damage, and surgical alterations in abdominal anatomy. Candidates are expected to identify abnormal growths, inflammations, obstructions, or vascular irregularities that may affect abdominal organs. They must also recognize post-surgical changes and assess healing or complications through imaging. The emphasis is on correlating pathological findings with clinical data to produce precise diagnostic reports that guide further medical management.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdominal Physics: This section of the exam measures the knowledge of ultrasound technicians in applying imaging physics principles to abdominal sonography. It includes understanding how to optimize ultrasound equipment settings for the best image quality and how to identify and correct imaging artifacts that can distort interpretation. Candidates should demonstrate technical proficiency in handling transducers, adjusting frequency, and managing depth and gain to obtain clear, diagnostic-quality images while minimizing errors caused by acoustic artifacts.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anatomy, Perfusion, and Function: This section of the exam measures the skills of abdominal sonographers and focuses on evaluating the physical characteristics, blood flow, and overall function of abdominal structures. Candidates must understand how to assess organs such as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, and spleen for size, shape, and movement. It also involves analyzing perfusion to determine how effectively blood circulates through these organs. The goal is to ensure accurate interpretation of both normal and abnormal functions within the abdominal cavity using sonographic imaging.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinical Care, Practice, and Quality Assurance: This section of the exam tests the competencies of clinical ultrasound specialists and focuses on integrating patient care standards, clinical data, and procedural accuracy in abdominal imaging. It assesses the candidate ability to follow established medical guidelines, ensure correct measurements, and provide assistance during interventional or diagnostic procedures. Additionally, this domain emphasizes maintaining high-quality imaging practices and ensuring patient safety. Effective communication, adherence to protocols, and continuous quality improvement are key aspects of this section.

>> AB-Abdomen Minimum Pass Score <<

Online ARDMS AB-Abdomen Training - Dump AB-Abdomen File

If you want to pass the exam in the shortest time, our AB-Abdomen study materials can help you achieve this dream. Our AB-Abdomen learning quiz according to your specific circumstances, for you to develop a suitable schedule and learning materials, so that you can prepare in the shortest possible time to pass the exam needs everything. If you use our AB-Abdomen training prep, you only need to spend twenty to thirty hours to practice our AB-Abdomen study materials, then you are ready to take the exam and pass it successfully.

ARDMS Abdomen Sonography Examination Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which condition is most likely associated with a common bile duct measuring 5 mm?

- A. Obstruction
- B. Sclerosis
- C. Stricture
- D. Normal

Answer: D

Explanation:

A common bile duct (CBD) measuring up to 5 mm is considered normal in most patients under age 60. Some references allow for up to 6 mm, especially post-cholecystectomy or in older individuals. Significant dilation (suggestive of obstruction) typically exceeds these measurements.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"The normal common bile duct measures up to 5-6 mm, with slight increases considered normal after cholecystectomy or with advancing age." Reference:

Rumack CM, Wilson SR, Charboneau JW, Levine D. Diagnostic Ultrasound. 5th ed. Elsevier, 2017.

AIUM Practice Parameter for Abdominal Ultrasound, 2020.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which technique is used to demonstrate the finding in this video?



- A. Deep inspiration
- B. Valsalva
- **C. Compression**
- D. Exhalation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technique shown in the video is compression. In ultrasound imaging-especially of soft tissue masses, the bowel, or venous structures-compression is used to evaluate the compressibility of structures. The image demonstrates a classic grayscale ultrasound view of a lesion or structure being compressed with the probe.

Compression sonography is particularly important in:

- * Evaluating venous patency (e.g., for deep vein thrombosis)
- * Differentiating cystic from solid structures
- * Evaluating bowel wall abnormalities or intussusception
- * Assessing lymph nodes and soft tissue masses (as shown here)

When a structure compresses easily under probe pressure, it suggests that the lesion is fluid-filled or soft. In contrast, incompressibility may indicate a solid mass or thrombus.

Differentiation from other options:

- * B. Valsalva: Involves forced expiration against a closed airway, used primarily to assess venous reflux or inguinal hernias-not what is demonstrated here.
- * C. Exhalation: A respiratory maneuver that passively alters thoracoabdominal pressure, not actively performed by the operator or causing focal structural change.
- * D. Deep inspiration: Used to improve visualization of the liver, diaphragm, or gallbladder-not to evaluate the compressibility of soft tissue.

References:

Rumack CM, Wilson SR, Charboneau JW, Levine D. Diagnostic Ultrasound. 5th Edition. Elsevier, 2018.
Chapter: Ultrasound Technique and Physics, pp. 35-39.
AIUM Practice Parameter for the Performance of a Diagnostic Ultrasound Examination, 2020.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which sonographic finding indicates the need for immediate surgical intervention following testicular trauma?

- A. Increased testicular vascularity
- **B. Discontinuity of the tunica albuginea**
- C. Heterogeneity of the testicular parenchyma
- D. Intratesticular hematoma

Answer: B

Explanation:

The tunica albuginea is a dense fibrous capsule surrounding the testis. Discontinuity of the tunica albuginea on ultrasound is diagnostic of testicular rupture - a urologic emergency that requires immediate surgical repair to preserve testicular function and viability. Early surgical intervention within 72 hours has a high success rate for testicular salvage (up to 90%).

* Intratesticular hematoma (A) may be managed conservatively if the tunica albuginea is intact.

* Heterogeneity of the parenchyma (C) indicates injury but not necessarily rupture.

* Increased vascularity (D) may be seen with inflammation or reperfusion but does not mandate surgery unless rupture is present.

Reference Extracts:

* Dogra VS, Bhatt S. "Acute painful scrotum: ultrasound evaluation." Radiologic Clinics of North America. 2004; 42(2):349-363.

* Middleton WD, Kurtz AB, Hertzberg BS. Ultrasound: The Requisites. 3rd ed. Elsevier, 2015.

-

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which area of the spleen is not covered by visceral peritoneum?

- A. Gastric surface
- **B. Hilum**
- C. Inferior border
- D. Capsule

Answer: B

Explanation:

The spleen is almost entirely covered by visceral peritoneum, except at the hilum where vessels, nerves, and lymphatics enter and exit. This area lacks peritoneal covering to allow vascular connection to the splenic artery and vein.

According to Moore's Clinically Oriented Anatomy:

"The spleen is entirely covered by visceral peritoneum except at its hilum where the vascular structures enter." Reference:

Moore KL, Dalley AF, Agur AMR. Clinically Oriented Anatomy. 8th ed. Wolters Kluwer, 2018.

Gray's Anatomy for Students, 4th ed., Elsevier, 2019.

-

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which congenital disorder is most consistent with the finding identified by the arrow on this image?



- A. Caroli disease
- B. Alagille syndrome
- C. Biliary atresia
- D. Sclerosing cholangitis

Answer: A

Explanation:

The image demonstrates a characteristic "central dot sign" - a hallmark finding of Caroli disease. This is best appreciated on ultrasound as a cystic dilation of the intrahepatic bile ducts with a central echogenic dot or linear structure (which corresponds to the portal vein and fibrous tissue within the dilated duct). The arrow in the image points to one such dilated duct.

Caroli disease is a rare congenital disorder characterized by segmental, saccular dilation of intrahepatic bile ducts. It is often associated with congenital hepatic fibrosis and may predispose to cholangitis, stone formation, and even cholangiocarcinoma.

Key ultrasound features of Caroli disease:

- * Cystic or saccular dilations of the intrahepatic bile ducts
 - * The "central dot sign" - echogenic focus in the center of the dilated ducts (representing portal vein radicle or fibrous tissue)
 - * May show associated hepatosplenomegaly or signs of portal hypertension
- Differentiation from other options:
- * A. Sclerosing cholangitis: Typically causes diffuse or segmental biliary ductal wall thickening and stricturing; does not present with cystic dilations.
 - * B. Alagille syndrome: A multisystem disorder often characterized by a paucity of intrahepatic bile ducts, not dilation.
 - * D. Biliary atresia: Presents in infancy with obliteration of extrahepatic bile ducts, echogenic "triangular cord" sign, and absence of a visible gallbladder. It does not cause ductal dilation.

References:

Rumack CM, Wilson SR, Charboneau JW, Levine D. Diagnostic Ultrasound. 5th Edition. Elsevier, 2018.

Chapter: Biliary System, pp. 152-155.

Radiopaedia.org. Caroli disease. <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/caroli-disease> American College of Radiology (ACR). ACR-SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Pediatric Abdominal Ultrasound, 2022.

NEW QUESTION # 77

.....

Getting the Abdomen Sonography Examination (AB-Abdomen) certification will highly expand your expertise. To achieve the AB-Abdomen certification you need to prepare well. AB-Abdomen exam dumps are a great way to assess your skills and abilities. AB-Abdomen Questions can help you identify your strengths and weaknesses and better understand what you're good at. You should take a AB-Abdomen Practice Exam to prepare for the Abdomen Sonography Examination (AB-Abdomen) certification exam. With AB-Abdomen exam preparation software, you can practice your skills and improve your performance.

Online AB-Abdomen Training: https://www.test4engine.com/AB-Abdomen_exam-latest-braindumps.html

- www.examcollectionpass.com Enables You to Succeed on The AB-Abdomen Exam the First Time □ Download ➡ AB-Abdomen □ for free by simply searching on 【 www.examcollectionpass.com 】 ➡ AB-Abdomen Exam Pass Guide
- AB-Abdomen Exam Sample Online □ AB-Abdomen Flexible Testing Engine □ AB-Abdomen Reliable Test Questions □
□ Download ➡ AB-Abdomen □□□ for free by simply entering▷ www.pdfvce.com ◁ website □AB-Abdomen Practice Exam Online
- ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Preparation Material □ Go to website 《 www.exam4labs.com 》 open and search for ➤ AB-Abdomen □ to download for free □Reliable AB-Abdomen Test Question
- AB-Abdomen Practice Exam Online □ Discount AB-Abdomen Code □ Discount AB-Abdomen Code □ Search for ☀ AB-Abdomen □☀□ and obtain a free download on 「 www.pdfvce.com 」 □New AB-Abdomen Test Camp
- AB-Abdomen Practice Exam Online □ AB-Abdomen Exam Pass Guide □ AB-Abdomen Simulated Test □
Download □ AB-Abdomen □ for free by simply searching on ➡ www.vce4dumps.com □ □Latest AB-Abdomen Exam Experience
- Quiz 2026 ARDMS AB-Abdomen: Abdomen Sonography Examination Newest Minimum Pass Score □ Easily obtain 【 AB-Abdomen 】 for free download through □ www.pdfvce.com □ □Reliable AB-Abdomen Test Question
- Most probable real and updated ARDMS AB-Abdomen exam questions □ Easily obtain free download of➡ AB-Abdomen □ by searching on ✓ www.testkingpass.com □✓□ □Discount AB-Abdomen Code
- 2026 Valid ARDMS AB-Abdomen: Abdomen Sonography Examination Minimum Pass Score □ Search for “ AB-Abdomen ” on 【 www.pdfvce.com 】 immediately to obtain a free download □Authorized AB-Abdomen Test Dumps
- AB-Abdomen Download □ New AB-Abdomen Test Camp □ AB-Abdomen Exam Pass Guide □ Search for 【 AB-Abdomen 】 and obtain a free download on▶ www.troytecdumps.com ◀ □Latest AB-Abdomen Exam Labs
- ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Preparation Material ↔ Easily obtain free download of 「 AB-Abdomen 」 by searching on ➤ www.pdfvce.com □ □Latest AB-Abdomen Exam Format
- AB-Abdomen Exam Torrent - Abdomen Sonography Examination Prep Torrent -anmp; AB-Abdomen Test Braindumps □
Easily obtain 【 AB-Abdomen 】 for free download through “www.pass4test.com” □AB-Abdomen Latest Test Online
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, training.lightofruthcenter.org,
www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, backloggd.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

2026 Latest Test4Engine AB-Abdomen PDF Dumps and AB-Abdomen Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KwVZK7W18ZRUabHH1b41u4znrobqymBa>