

AB-Abdomen인기덤프 & AB-Abdomen시험패스가능한 인증공부자료



참고: Pass4Test에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 AB-Abdomen 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BLsFhAO7RbIhX-p8YAUvBWuu5UUm6Fp>

최근 더욱 많은 분들이ARDMS인증AB-Abdomen시험에 도전해보려고 합니다. Pass4Test에서는 여러분의 시간과 돈을 절약해드리기 위하여 저렴한 가격에 최고의 품질을 지닌 퍼펙트한ARDMS인증AB-Abdomen시험덤프를 제공해드려 고객님의 시험준비에 편안함을 선물해드립니다. Pass4Test제품을 한번 믿어보세요.

AB-Abdomen덤프를 퍼펙트하게 공부하시면 보다 쉽게 시험에서 패스할수 있습니다. 다년간 IT업계에 종사하신 전문가들이 AB-Abdomen인증시험을 부단히 연구하고 분석한 성과가 AB-Abdomen덤프에 고스란히 담겨져 있어 시험 합격율이 100%에 달한다고 해도 과언이 아닌것 같습니다.AB-Abdomen덤프 구매의향이 있으신 분은 구매페이지에서 덤프 데모문제를 다운받아 보시고 구매결정을 하시면 됩니다.Pass4Test는 모든 분들이 시험에서 합격하시길 항상 기원하고 있습니다.

>> AB-Abdomen인기덤프 <<

AB-Abdomen시험패스 가능한 인증공부자료 - AB-Abdomen완벽한 덤프자료

여러분이 우리ARDMS AB-Abdomen문제와 답을 체험하는 동시에 우리Pass4Test를 선택여부에 대하여 답이 나올 것입니다. 우리는 백프로 여러분들한테 편리함과 통과 율은 보장 드립니다. 여러분이 안전하게ARDMS AB-Abdomen 시험을 패스할 수 있는 곳은 바로 Pass4Test입니다.

ARDMS AB-Abdomen 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	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.

주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.

최신 ARDMS RDMS AB-Abdomen 무료샘플문제 (Q46-Q51):

질문 # 46

Which structure is indicated by the arrow on this image?

□

- A. Lymph node
- B. Parathyroid
- **C. Esophagus**
- D. Paraganglioma

정답: C

설명:

The ultrasound image shows a transverse view of the lower neck region at the thyroid level. The arrow is pointing to a round-to-oval structure located posterior and slightly to the left of the thyroid gland. The structure has a characteristic "target" or "bull's-eye" appearance with a hypoechoic outer ring and echogenic central mucosal interface - this is classic for the esophagus when seen in transverse view.

Key sonographic features of the esophagus:

- * It lies posterior to the left lobe of the thyroid.
- * It demonstrates a layered wall structure ("target" or "bull's-eye" appearance).
- * It may change shape or move during swallowing, and occasionally air bubbles or movement of fluid may be observed.

Comparison of answer choices:

- * A. Parathyroid glands are small, homogeneous, hypoechoic, and located posterior to the thyroid - but do not have this layered target appearance.
- * B. Lymph nodes have a hypoechoic cortex and echogenic hilum and are typically oval or bean-shaped, without the concentric ring appearance.
- * C. Esophagus - Correct. The location, appearance, and structure are consistent with the cervical esophagus.
- * D. Paragangliomas are highly vascular and more commonly located in the carotid body or adrenal region, not in this location or with this sonographic pattern.

References:

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

Grant EG, Tessler FN, Hoang JK, et al. Thyroid Ultrasound Reporting Lexicon: White Paper of the ACR TI- RADS Committee. J Am Coll Radiol. 2015.

Hagen-Ansert SL. Textbook of Diagnostic Sonography, 8th ed. Elsevier; 2017.

질문 # 47

Which condition is associated with multiple pancreatic cysts?

- A. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease
- **B. Von Hippel Lindau syndrome**
- C. Beckwith Wiedemann syndrome
- D. Cystic fibrosis

정답: B

설명:

Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome is a genetic disorder associated with multiple pancreatic cysts, pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, and other systemic neoplasms. While cystic fibrosis can produce thickened pancreatic secretions, it rarely causes true pancreatic cysts.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"Multiple pancreatic cysts are strongly associated with Von Hippel Lindau syndrome." Reference:

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

WHO Classification of Digestive System Tumors, 5th ed., IARC, 2019.

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질문 # 48

Which renal anomaly is demonstrated on this image?

□

- A. Pelvic kidney
- B. Crossed renal ectopia
- C. Duplicated collecting system
- **D. Horseshoe kidney**

정답: D

설명:

The ultrasound image labeled "SAG RUQ KIDNEY" demonstrates a midline sagittal view showing a renal parenchymal structure that extends across the midline anterior to the aorta and vertebral bodies, suggesting the presence of a horseshoe kidney.

A horseshoe kidney is a congenital renal anomaly in which the lower poles of both kidneys are fused across the midline by a parenchymal or fibrous isthmus. This isthmus typically lies anterior to the aorta and inferior vena cava and can be seen as a hypoechoic band of tissue crossing the midline on ultrasound.

Ultrasound findings characteristic of a horseshoe kidney:

- * Abnormally low position of the kidneys in the abdomen
- * Renal tissue (isthmus) bridging the lower poles anterior to the great vessels
- * Renal axes may be more horizontal than usual
- * Kidneys may appear closer together or "kissing" the spine anteriorly

Differentiation from other options:

- * A. Duplicated collecting system: Manifests as two separate collecting systems within one kidney, often with a central renal sinus split into two - not typically midline bridging.
- * B. Crossed renal ectopia: Involves one kidney crossing midline and fusing with the other on the opposite side, but they do not form a midline isthmus.
- * D. Pelvic kidney: A single kidney located in the pelvis due to failed ascent - it does not appear as midline fusion of two kidneys.

References:

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

Chapter: Urinary Tract, pp. 215-218.

American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM). Practice Parameter for the Performance of an Ultrasound Examination of the Abdomen and/or Retroperitoneum. 2020.

Radiopaedia.org. Horseshoe kidney: <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/horseshoe-kidney>

질문 # 49

Which structure is located between the fundus of the stomach and the diaphragm?

- A. Left lobe of the liver
- **B. Spleen**

- C. Right kidney
- D. Caudate lobe of the liver

정답: B

설명:

The spleen lies in the left hypochondrium, superior and lateral to the fundus of the stomach, and directly contacts the diaphragm. It occupies the space between the stomach and diaphragm. The liver and kidneys are located more medially or inferiorly.

According to Gray's Anatomy for Students:

"The spleen lies posterolateral to the fundus of the stomach, separated from the diaphragm by its fibrous capsule." Reference:

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

Moore KL, Clinically Oriented Anatomy, 8th ed.

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질문 # 50

Which syndrome is characterized by right upper quadrant pain, ascites, and hepatocellular dysfunction?

- A. Ehlers-Danlos
- B. Klippel-Trenaunay
- C. Calciphylaxis
- **D. Budd-Chiari**

정답: D

설명:

Budd-Chiari syndrome is caused by hepatic venous outflow obstruction, resulting in hepatomegaly, ascites, right upper quadrant pain, and liver dysfunction. It may be due to thrombosis or compression of the hepatic veins or IVC.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"Budd-Chiari syndrome results from hepatic venous outflow obstruction and presents with hepatomegaly, ascites, and right upper quadrant pain." Reference:

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

AIUM Practice Parameter for Liver Ultrasound, 2020.

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질문 # 51

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학원다니면서 많은 지식을 장악한후 ARDMS AB-Abdomen 시험보시는 것도 좋지만 회사다니느라 야근하랴 시간이 부족한 분들은 ARDMS AB-Abdomen 덤프만 있으면 엄청난 학원수강료 필요없이 20~30시간의 독학만으로도 ARDMS AB-Abdomen 시험패스가 충분합니다. 또한 취업생분들은 우선 자격증으로 취업문을 두드리고 일하면서 실무를 익혀가는 방법도 좋지 않을까 생각됩니다.

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