

ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Questions for Authentic Preparation

**Preparation for Abdomen ARDMS Exam
Questions with 100% Correct Answers |
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**bulls eye sign - Correct Answer-Ultrasound appearance of
gastroesophageal junction?**

**rugae - Correct Answer-irregular folds in stomach formed by
mucosa and submucosal**

**5 mm's - Correct Answer-the undistended wall should not
exceed how many mm's**

**haustrae - Correct Answer-what are the large sacculations of
the colon called?**

**thickened loops with no change with compression - Correct
Answer-slow graded transducer pressure is applied with
evaluation of gi tract, what would these findings reveal?**

**target sign and pseudo kidney sign - Correct Answer-what is
the classic appearance of adenocarcinoma?**

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ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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ARDMS Abdomen Sonography Examination Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143

Which sonographic appearance of the normal epididymis is the most common?

- A. Anechoic with hyperechoic borders
- B. Homogeneous compared to the testis
- C. Isoechoic to the testis
- D. Hypoechoic with irregular borders

Answer: B

Explanation:

The normal epididymis typically appears as a homogeneous structure that is either isoechoic or slightly hypoechoic compared to the testis. The most accurate description is "homogeneous compared to the testis," meaning the texture is uniform. It is not anechoic, nor does it typically show irregular borders unless pathology is present.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"The normal epididymis appears homogeneous and is isoechoic or slightly hypoechoic relative to the testis." (Rumack CM et al., Diagnostic Ultrasound, 5th ed.) Reference:

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

AIUM Practice Parameter for Scrotal Ultrasound, 2020.

NEW QUESTION # 144

Which sonographic feature is typical of a thyroid adenoma?

- A. Through transmission
- B. Irregular border
- C. Hypoechoic halo
- D. Hyperechoic nodule

Answer: C

Explanation:

Thyroid adenomas typically present as well-defined nodules surrounded by a thin, hypoechoic peripheral halo representing compressed thyroid parenchyma or fibrous capsule. Irregular margins suggest malignancy.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"A thin hypoechoic halo is characteristic of benign thyroid adenomas."

Reference:

Rumack CM, Wilson SR, Charboneau JW, Levine D. Diagnostic Ultrasound. 5th ed. Elsevier, 2017.
AIUM Practice Parameter for Thyroid Ultrasound, 2020.

NEW QUESTION # 145

Which is the most common pancreatic cancer?

- A. Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
- B. Islet cell carcinoma
- C. Metastasis
- D. Adenocarcinoma

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma is by far the most common pancreatic malignancy, accounting for approximately 85-90% of pancreatic cancers. It typically arises from the exocrine portion of the pancreas, most frequently in the pancreatic head. Islet cell (neuroendocrine) tumors and cystic neoplasms (e.g., mucinous cystadenocarcinoma) are far less common.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"Adenocarcinoma is the most common malignant neoplasm of the pancreas, representing the vast majority of pancreatic cancers."

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.

NEW QUESTION # 146

Which scanning approach was utilized to obtain this image?

- A. Right coronal
- B. Anterior
- C. Left coronal
- D. Posterior

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ultrasound image provided shows the liver and diaphragm imaged in a coronal plane with characteristic rib shadows and costophrenic angles. The orientation of the image and the structures visualized suggest that the transducer is placed in the right mid-axillary line, with the sound beam directed coronally - this is a classic right coronal scanning approach.

Key features supporting this:

* The liver appears superiorly in the image.

- * Multiple echogenic lines (representing the ribs) run obliquely, casting acoustic shadows.
- * The diaphragm and adjacent lung base are seen clearly, which is commonly imaged through the right intercostal spaces in a coronal plane.

Comparison of answer choices:

- * A. Anterior: Would show a more transverse view of the liver and not typically image the diaphragm and lung this way.
- * B. Posterior: Not used for upper abdominal scanning due to shadowing from the spine and posterior ribs.
- * C. Left coronal: Would show the spleen and left kidney - not the liver as seen here.
- * D. Right coronal - Correct. This image was obtained using the right coronal (intercostal) approach through the right flank.

References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 147

Which lymph node shape is concerning for malignancy in the post-thyroidectomy neck?

- A. Wider than tall
- B. Taller than wide
- **C. Round**
- D. Oval

Answer: C

Explanation:

Malignant lymph nodes are often round in shape (short axis/long axis ratio approaches 1), while benign lymph nodes are typically oval (short axis/long axis ratio < 0.5). Rounded shape in post-thyroidectomy patients raises suspicion for metastatic disease.

According to AIUM and ACR Thyroid Imaging Guidelines:

"A rounded lymph node shape is suspicious for malignancy, especially in patients with thyroid cancer." Reference:

AIUM Practice Parameter for Thyroid and Neck Ultrasound, 2020.

ACR Thyroid Imaging Reporting and Data System (TI-RADS), 2017.

NEW QUESTION # 148

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