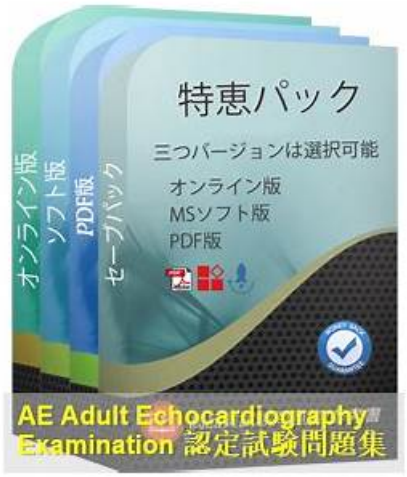
ARDMS AE-Adult-Echocardiography資格認定、AE-Adult-Echocardiographyキャリアパス



P.S.Xhs1991がGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 ARDMS AE-Adult-Echocardiographyダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xuD7h8nE3Q9o2Z1KC58yf3K8uw5_ZTN0

現在の社会の中で優秀な人材が揃てIT人材も多く、競争もとても大きくて、だから多くのIT者はにIT関する試験に参加するIT業界での地位のために奮闘しています。AE-Adult-Echocardiography試験はARDMSの一つ重要な認証試験で多くのIT専門スタッフが認証される重要な試験です。

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	• 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 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	• 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 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キャリアパス & AE-Adult-Echocardiography最新テスト

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ARDMS AE Adult Echocardiography Examination 認定 AE-Adult-Echocardiography 試験問題 (Q61-Q66):

質問 # 61
During which phase of the cardiac cycle does the left ventricular filling pressure equalize with left atrial pressure?

- A. Ventricular contraction
- B. Early rapid filling
- C. Atrial contraction
- D. Diastasis

正解：B

解説：
During early rapid filling, when the mitral valve opens at the onset of diastole, the pressure gradient between the left atrium (LA) and left ventricle (LV) is at its peak, allowing blood to flow into the ventricle. As filling progresses during this phase, the left ventricular diastolic pressure rises rapidly and quickly approaches and equalizes with left atrial pressure.
The equalization of pressures is critical to facilitate ventricular filling and is reflected in the mitral inflow Doppler pattern, where the E-wave corresponds to early rapid filling. Diastasis is the mid-diastolic slow filling phase where pressures are nearly equal and little

flow occurs. Atrial contraction is the late filling phase, adding a small volume to the ventricle.
This physiological timing is detailed in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Diastolic Function and Hemodynamics, with emphasis on pressure changes during the cardiac cycle#20:210-215Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 62
Which is most likely the culprit coronary artery in a patient who presents with anteroseptal hypokinesis?

- A. Posterior descending artery
- B. Right coronary artery
- C. Circumflex artery
- D. Left coronary artery

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Anteroseptal hypokinesis is most often due to ischemia or infarction in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery territory, a major branch of the left coronary artery. The LAD supplies the anterior wall and the interventricular septum.
The right coronary artery generally supplies the inferior wall and right ventricle. The circumflex artery supplies the lateral wall. The posterior descending artery supplies the inferior wall.
This coronary artery distribution and wall motion correlation is fundamental in stress echocardiography and ischemic heart disease assessment as detailed in ASE guidelines and clinical echocardiography references#12:
ASE Stress Echocardiography Guidelinesp.300-310##16:Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6ep.380-385#.

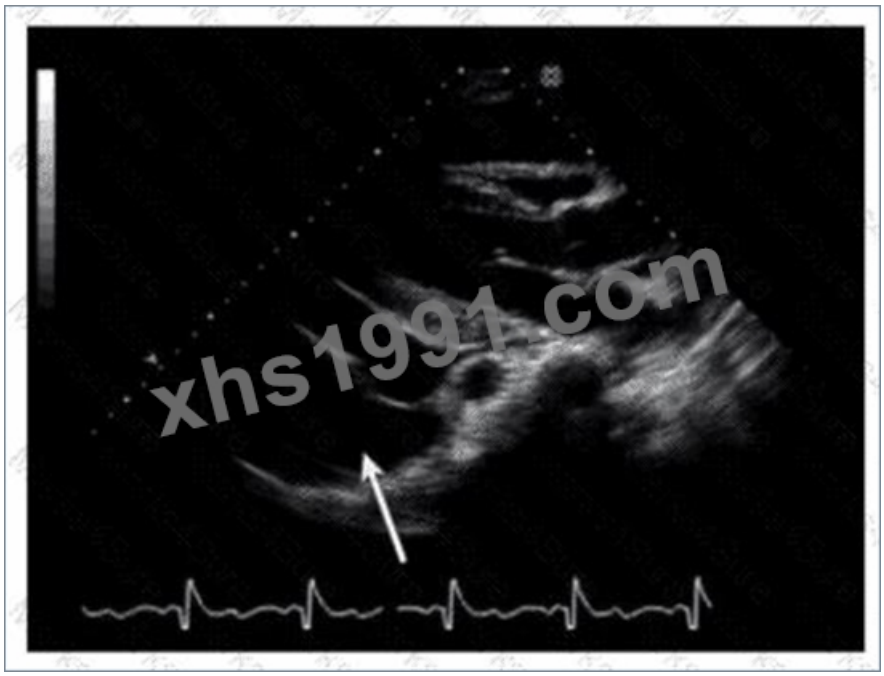
質問 # 63
Which finding does peak mitral valve regurgitant Doppler velocity reflect?

- A. Mechanism of regurgitation
- B. Severity of regurgitation
- C. Pressure gradient between the left ventricle and left atrium
- D. Pressure gradient between the left ventricle and aorta

正解：C

解説：
The peak Doppler velocity of mitral regurgitation (MR) reflects the instantaneous pressure gradient between the left ventricle (LV) and left atrium (LA) during systole. The higher the velocity, the greater the pressure difference.
However, the velocity itself does not quantify severity directly; severity depends on the size and volume of the regurgitant jet. The mechanism is determined by valve morphology and motion, not velocity. The LV to aorta gradient relates to aortic valve pathology.
This principle is discussed in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e", Chapter on Mitral Regurgitation and Doppler Evaluation#20:390-395Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 64
Which finding is indicated by the arrow on this image?



- A. Pericardial effusion
- B. Ascites
- C. Hiatal hernia
- D. Left pleural effusion

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The echocardiographic image shows a structure posterior to the left atrium, pointed to by the arrow. This is consistent with a hiatal hernia, which often appears as an echolucent or mixed echogenicity structure behind the left atrium in the parasternal or apical views. Hiatal hernias occur when part of the stomach herniates through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity and may mimic pericardial or pleural effusions on echocardiography.
Pericardial effusions appear as an anechoic (dark) space surrounding the heart but usually anterior or around the entire heart rather than posterior localized structure. Left pleural effusions also appear posteriorly but typically have different echogenicity and anatomical location. Ascites refers to free fluid in the abdomen and would not appear in this thoracic echocardiographic window.
Recognition of hiatal hernia on echocardiography is important to avoid misdiagnosis, as it may cause artifacts or false-positive effusions. The presence of swirling or movement of echogenic material with respiration and positional changes helps in diagnosis.
This finding is described in the "Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6e" (Catherine M. Otto), Chapter on Pericardial Disease and Miscellaneous Echocardiographic Findings, including differential diagnosis of echolucent areas around the heart#20:280-285Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography#.

質問 # 65
Which finding is best demonstrated in this video?

- A. Left atrial elongation
- B. Systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve
- C. Aortic root dilatation
- D. Mid-anteroseptal hypokinesis

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The video shows a parasternal long-axis view of the left ventricle and mitral valve with the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve moving abnormally toward the interventricular septum during systole. This systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve is characteristic of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) and contributes to left ventricular outflow tract obstruction.
Aortic root dilatation and left atrial elongation are structural findings seen in other views. Mid-anteroseptal hypokinesis is a regional wall motion abnormality not clearly visualized in this clip.
This echocardiographic sign is critical in diagnosing and managing HOCM and is discussed extensively in ASE guidelines and clinical echocardiography texts#16:Textbook of Clinical Echocardiography, 6ep.350-355##12:ASE Cardiomyopathy Guidelinesp.120-130#.

質問 # 66
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- AE-Adult-Echocardiography専門知識 □ AE-Adult-Echocardiography資格試験 □ AE-Adult-Echocardiography合格体験記 □ ウェブサイト□ www.goshiken.com □を開き、✔ AE-Adult-Echocardiography □✔□を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいAE-Adult-Echocardiography受験方法
- AE-Adult-Echocardiography模擬モード □ AE-Adult-Echocardiography関連問題資料 □ AE-Adult-Echocardiography受験体験 □ 「 www.goshiken.com 」は、（ AE-Adult-Echocardiography ）を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですAE-Adult-Echocardiography試験攻略
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