

# 最新のAB-Abdomenトレーニング学習 &合格スムーズ AB-Abdomen難易度受験料 |信頼的なAB-Abdomen PDF 問題サンプル



P.S. CertJukenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいAB-Abdomenダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18hqKHee013IoedqVQ7P-wLEXjexEo6Fn>

人はそれぞれの夢を持っています。あなたの夢は何でしょうか。昇進ですか。あるいは高給ですか。私の夢はARDMSのAB-Abdomen認定試験に受かることです。この認証の証明書を持っていたら、全ての難問は解決できるようになりました。この試験に受かるのは難しいですが、大丈夫です。私はCertJukenのARDMSのAB-Abdomen試験トレーニング資料を選びましたから。私が自分の夢を実現することを助けられますから。あなたもITに関する夢を持っていたら、速くCertJukenのARDMSのAB-Abdomen試験トレーニング資料を選んでその夢を実現しましょう。CertJukenは絶対信頼できるサイトです。

時間は何もありません。タイミングが全てです。heしないでください。AB-Abdomen VCEダンプは、試験をクリアする時間を節約するのに役立ちます。有効な試験ファイルを選択した場合、試験は一発で合格します。ARDMS VCEダンプで最短時間で認定資格を取得できます。今すぐ上級職に就くと、他の人よりも絶対に有利になります。これで、時間を無駄にせずに、AB-Abdomen VCEダンプから始めてください。優れた有効なVCEダンプは、あなたの夢を実現し、他の仲間よりも先に人生のピークを迎えます。

>> AB-Abdomenトレーニング学習 <<

## 有難いAB-Abdomenトレーニング学習 &合格スムーズAB-Abdomen難易度受験料 | 認定するAB-Abdomen PDF問題サンプル Abdomen Sonography Examination

ARDMS AB-Abdomen認定はIT業界にとっても重要な地位があることがみんなが、たやすくその証本をとることはではありません。いまの市場にとってもよい問題集が探すことは難しいです。でも、CertJukenにいつでも最新の問題を探ことができ、完璧な解説を楽に勉強することができます。

### ARDMS Abdomen Sonography Examination 認定 AB-Abdomen 試験問題 (Q24-Q29):

#### 質問 # 24

Which vessel is located directly proximal to the origination of the renal arteries?

- A. Superior mesenteric artery
- B. Left portal vein
- C. Splenic vein
- D. Hepatic artery

正解: A

解説:

The renal arteries originate from the abdominal aorta just inferior to the superior mesenteric artery (SMA).

The SMA arises anteriorly from the abdominal aorta at the level of L1, and just below it, the renal arteries branch laterally. The splenic vein, portal vein, and hepatic artery are located more superiorly in relation to the renal arteries.

According to Moore's Clinically Oriented Anatomy:

"The superior mesenteric artery arises from the anterior surface of the abdominal aorta just above the renal arteries." (Moore KL et al., Clinically Oriented Anatomy, 8th ed.) Reference:

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

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

#### 質問 # 25

Where is the most common location for a branchial cyst in relation to the thyroid?

- A. Anterior
- B. Medial
- C. Lateral
- D. Posterior

正解: C

解説:

Branchial cleft cysts are congenital epithelial cysts that typically occur laterally in the neck, often anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and lateral to the thyroid gland. The second branchial cleft cyst is the most common type and is found in the lateral neck region.

\* Medial (B) would be more consistent with thyroglossal duct cysts.

\* Anterior (C) or posterior (D) do not specifically describe branchial cyst location relative to the thyroid.

Reference Extracts:

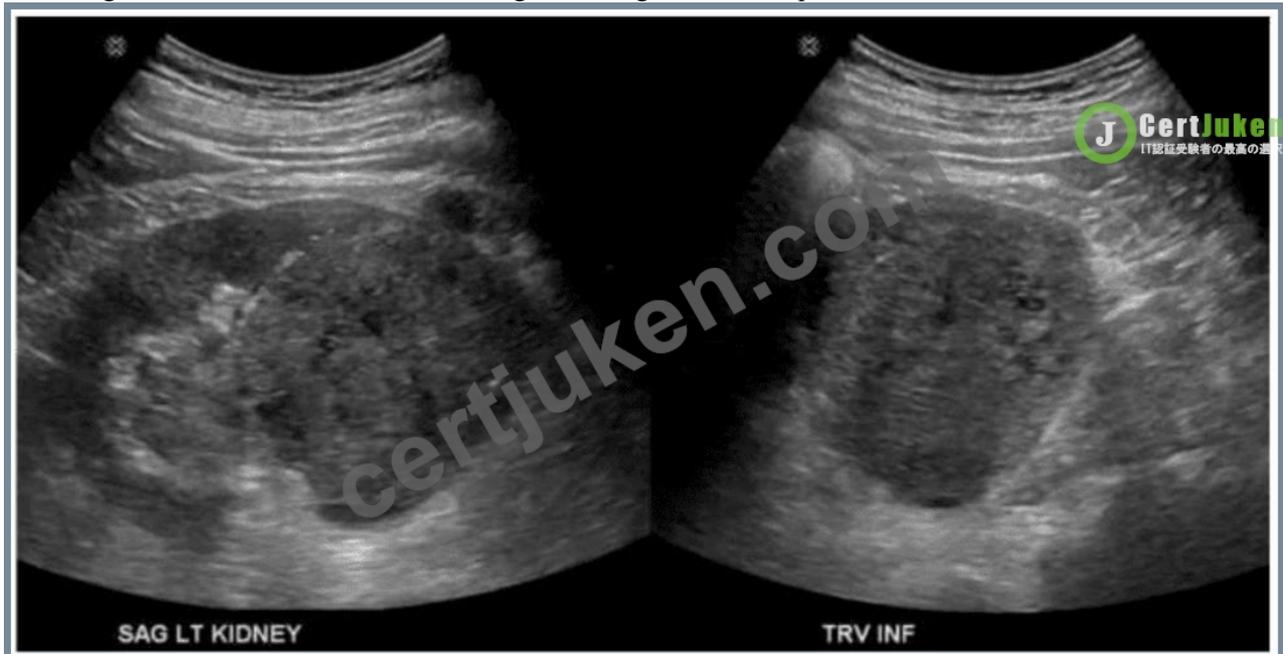
\* Som PM, Curtin HD. Head and Neck Imaging. 5th ed. Elsevier, 2011.

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

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#### 質問 # 26

Which diagnosis is most accurate based on the findings in this image from an adult patient?



- A. Nephroblastoma
- B. Transitional cell carcinoma

- C. Renal cell carcinoma
- D. Clear cell carcinoma

正解: C

解説:

The ultrasound images (sagittal and transverse views of the left kidney) demonstrate a large, well-defined, heterogeneous mass within the renal parenchyma. This is highly characteristic of renal cell carcinoma (RCC), the most common primary renal malignancy in adults.

Renal cell carcinoma accounts for approximately 85% of all malignant renal tumors in adults. RCC often appears as:

- \* A solid, heterogeneous, hypoechoic to isoechoic mass within the kidney
- \* May contain areas of necrosis or hemorrhage (seen as mixed echogenicity)
- \* Distortion of the normal renal contour
- \* May have internal vascularity on Doppler imaging

Clear cell carcinoma (choice B) is the most common histological subtype of RCC but is not a separate diagnosis from RCC in imaging terms. Therefore, the most accurate answer is choice C: Renal cell carcinoma.

Differentiation from other options:

- \* A. Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor): A pediatric renal tumor, typically seen in children under 5 years of age-not applicable in adults.
- \* B. Clear cell carcinoma: Histological subtype of RCC, not a distinct radiologic diagnosis.
- \* D. Transitional cell carcinoma: Arises from the renal pelvis or ureter, typically appears as a central or collecting system mass rather than a cortical/parenchymal one.

References:

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

Chapter: Kidneys, pp. 215-222.

Radiopaedia.org. Renal cell carcinoma: <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/renal-cell-carcinoma> American College of Radiology (ACR) Appropriateness Criteria - Hematuria, 2022.

質問 # 27

Which finding is demonstrated in this image?



- A. Medullary sponge kidney
- B. Hepatic steatosis

- C. Acute hepatitis
- D. Acute medical renal disease

正解: B

解説:

The ultrasound image demonstrates diffuse increased echogenicity of the liver parenchyma with posterior beam attenuation (acoustic shadowing), findings that are consistent with hepatic steatosis (fatty liver disease).

The liver appears brighter than normal, and the vascular markings, particularly of the portal veins, are obscured due to the increased parenchymal echogenicity.

Hepatic steatosis refers to the abnormal accumulation of fat within hepatocytes and is commonly associated with obesity, diabetes, alcohol use, and metabolic syndrome.

Classic sonographic features of hepatic steatosis include:

- \* Diffuse hyperechogenicity ("bright liver")
- \* Poor visualization of intrahepatic vessels and diaphragm
- \* Posterior acoustic attenuation
- \* Increased hepatic echogenicity relative to the renal cortex

Differentiation from other options:

- \* A. Acute hepatitis: Usually presents with normal or slightly decreased echogenicity, "starry sky" appearance due to prominent portal triads and periportal edema.
- \* C. Medullary sponge kidney: A renal condition with echogenic medullary pyramids, not hepatic.
- \* D. Acute medical renal disease: Affects the kidneys, often with bilateral renal enlargement and increased cortical echogenicity-again not related to liver imaging.

References:

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

Chapter: Liver, pp. 93-97.

American College of Radiology (ACR) Practice Parameter for the Performance of an Ultrasound Examination of the Abdomen and/or Retroperitoneum, 2021.

Radiopaedia.org. Fatty liver (ultrasound): <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/fatty-liver-ultrasound>

質問 # 28

Which term refers to the testicular capsule?

- A. Pampiniform plexus
- B. Dartos fascia
- C. Tunica vaginalis
- D. Tunica albuginea

正解: D

解説:

The tunica albuginea is the dense fibrous capsule that directly surrounds the testicular parenchyma. The tunica vaginalis is a serous covering surrounding the testis externally, and the dartos fascia and pampiniform plexus are part of the scrotal wall and spermatic cord, respectively.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"The tunica albuginea is the fibrous capsule surrounding the testis and forming septa within the gland." Reference:

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

AIUM Practice Parameter for Scrotal Ultrasound, 2020.

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質問 # 29

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CertJukenは、すべてのユーザーから賞賛されている効果的なAB-Abdomen研究ブレンダンプを候補者に提供するための信頼できるプラットフォームです。より良い仕事を見つけるために、多くの候補者がAB-Abdomen試験の準備に一生懸命勉強しています。ほとんどの人がAB-Abdomen試験に合格するのは簡単なことではありません。したがって、当社のウェブサイトは効率的で便利な学習プラットフォームを提供できるため、最短時間でARDMSのAB-Abdomen証明書を取得できます。Abdomen Sonography Examination試験の質問を20~30時間学習するだけで、AB-Abdomen試験に自信を持って合格することができます。



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