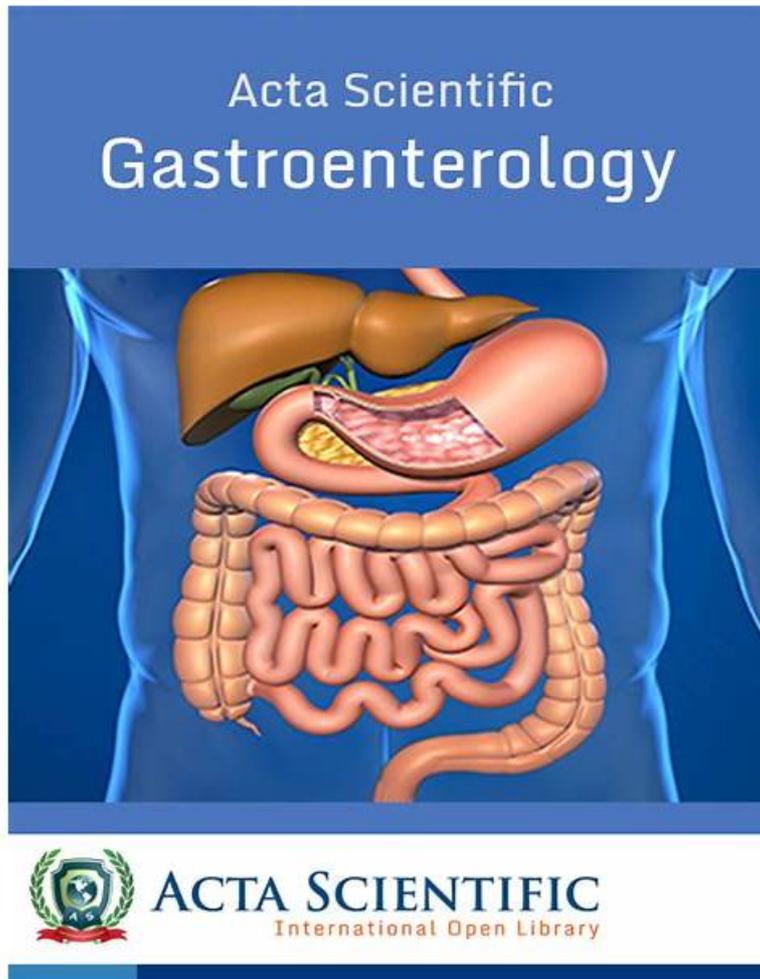


# Cert ARDMS AB-Abdomen Guide | AB-Abdomen Valid Exam Test



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## ARDMS AB-Abdomen Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pathology, Vascular Abnormalities, Trauma, and Postoperative Anatomy:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Clinical Care, Practice, and Quality Assurance:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anatomy, Perfusion, and Function:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

>> Cert ARDMS AB-Abdomen Guide <<

## Free PDF 2026 High Pass-Rate AB-Abdomen: Cert Abdomen Sonography Examination Guide

The PassTorrent is a leading platform that is committed to offering make the ARDMS Exam Questions preparation simple, smart, and successful. To achieve this objective PassTorrent has got the services of experienced and qualified Abdomen Sonography Examination (AB-Abdomen) exam trainers. They work together and put all their efforts and ensure the top standard of PassTorrent Abdomen Sonography Examination (AB-Abdomen) exam dumps all the time.

### ARDMS Abdomen Sonography Examination Sample Questions (Q122-Q127):

#### NEW QUESTION # 122

Where in the neck are most thyroid cancer recurrences found?

- A. Ipsilateral
- B. Contralateral
- C. Subauricular
- D. Bilateral

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Most thyroid cancer recurrences are found in the ipsilateral neck-particularly in the central (level VI) or lateral (levels II-V) compartments on the same side as the original malignancy.

According to AIUM Practice Parameters:

"Post-thyroidectomy recurrence most frequently occurs ipsilateral to the original tumor, commonly involving regional lymph nodes."

Reference:

AIUM Practice Parameter for Thyroid and Neck Ultrasound, 2020.

American Thyroid Association (ATA) Guidelines for Thyroid Cancer Management, 2015.

#### NEW QUESTION # 123

Which is the most common pancreatic cancer?

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

**Answer: B**

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.

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#### **NEW QUESTION # 124**

Which complication would be associated with retroperitoneal fibrosis?

- A. Portal hypertension
- B. Aortic stenosis
- **C. Hydronephrosis**
- D. Venous thrombosis

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Retroperitoneal fibrosis can encase and compress the ureters, leading to obstructive uropathy and hydronephrosis. It may also involve other retroperitoneal structures but hydronephrosis is the most common significant complication.

According to Rumack's Diagnostic Ultrasound:

"Retroperitoneal fibrosis frequently results in ureteral obstruction, leading to hydronephrosis." Reference:

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

AIUM Practice Parameter for Abdominal Ultrasound, 2020.

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#### **NEW QUESTION # 125**

Which condition is most consistent with the findings in this image?



- A. Medullary sponge kidney
- B. Fungal balls
- C. Acute pyelonephritis
- D. Renal cell carcinoma

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The ultrasound image demonstrates a longitudinal view of the right kidney. Within the renal pyramids, there are multiple echogenic foci, some showing posterior acoustic shadowing—findings characteristic of medullary nephrocalcinosis. This sonographic appearance is strongly associated with medullary sponge kidney (MSK).

Medullary sponge kidney is a congenital disorder of the renal tubules that results in ectatic (dilated) collecting ducts in the renal medulla. The dilated ducts frequently become calcified, leading to the "paintbrush" or "bouquet of flowers" appearance seen in the renal pyramids on ultrasound. These calcifications are most often bilateral and symmetrical, further aiding the diagnosis.

**Comparison of answer choices:**

- \* A. Fungal balls (mycetomas) typically appear as mobile, non-shadowing echogenic masses within the collecting system, often in immunocompromised patients.
- \* B. Renal cell carcinoma usually presents as a solid mass with irregular borders and variable echogenicity—this image does not show a mass.
- \* C. Acute pyelonephritis may show renal enlargement, decreased echogenicity, or loss of corticomedullary differentiation—but not calcification of the pyramids.
- \* D. Medullary sponge kidney is correct due to the punctate echogenic foci within the medullary pyramids, consistent with nephrocalcinosis.

**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.

Babcock DS. Sonographic findings in medullary sponge kidney. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1981;137(6):1239-1243.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 126**

Which liver neoplasm is associated with use of oral contraceptives and is most often seen in women under the age of 40?



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