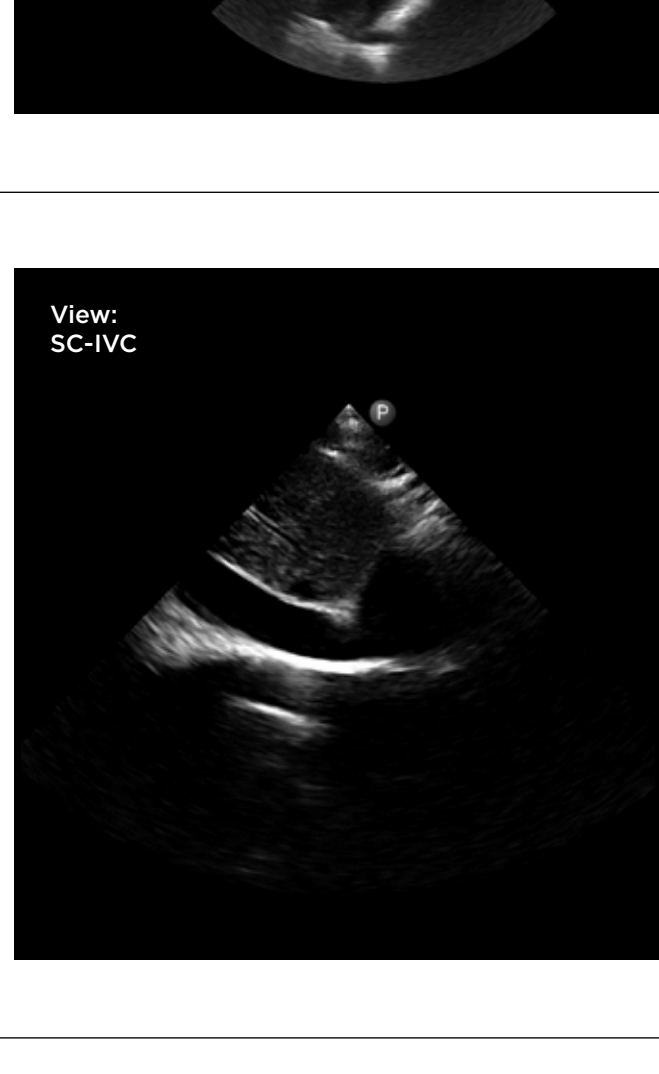




PRE COURSE SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

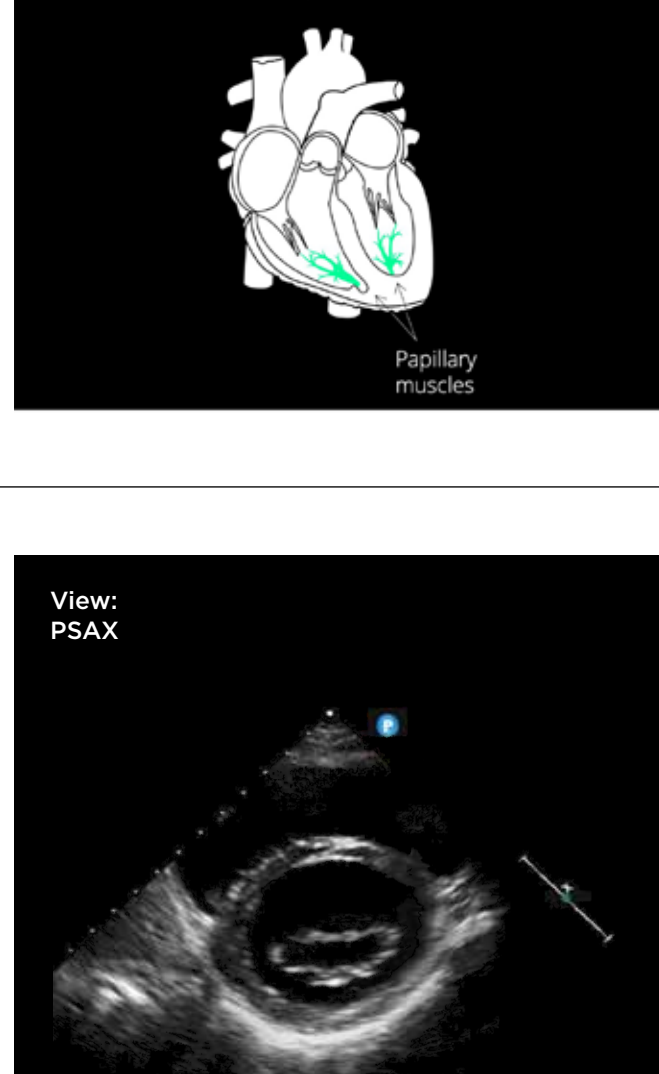
1. WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THE LEFT VENTRICLE?

- ☐ It has much thicker walls than the right ventricle
- ☐ It receives blood directly from the IVC
- ☐ It pushes blood to the IVC
- ☐ It is a fibrous sac that encloses the heart



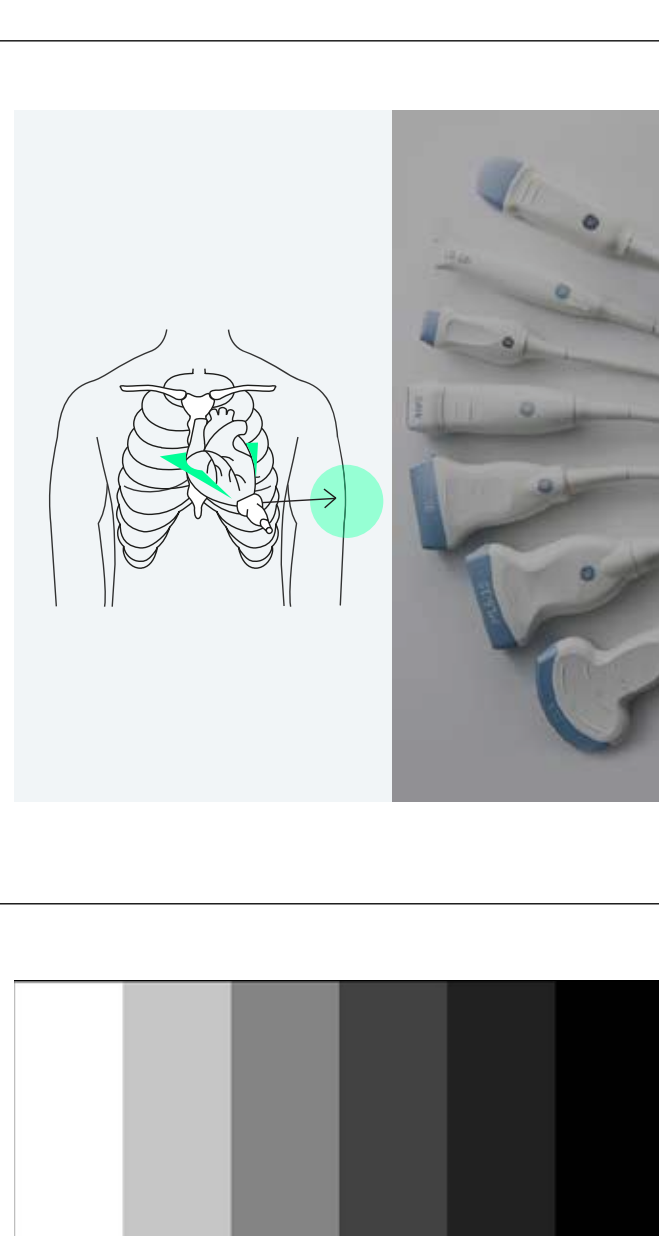
2. WHERE DOES THE IVC DRAINS TO?

- ☐ Left atrium
- ☐ Right atrium
- ☐ Left ventricle
- ☐ Right ventricle



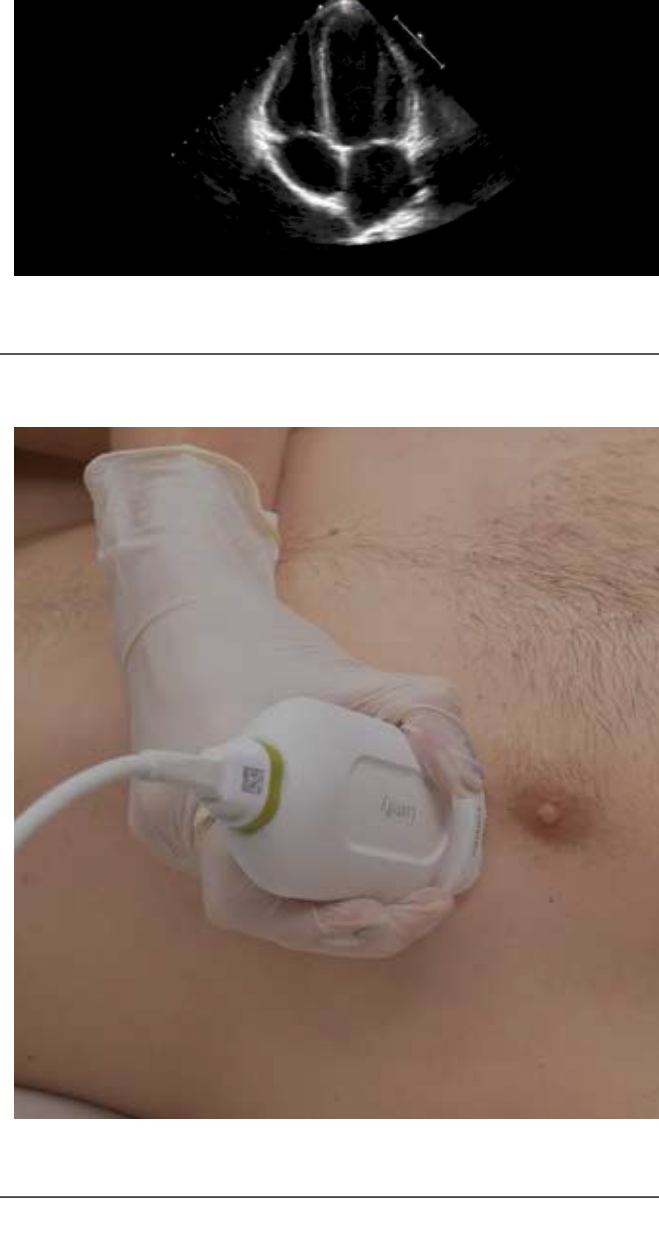
3. PAPILLARY MUSCLES PREVENT THE VALVES FROM OPENING WHEN THE VENTRICLE CONTRACT. THEY ARISE FROM:

- ☐ Left atrium walls
- ☐ Right atrium walls
- ☐ Ventricle walls
- ☐ Pericardium



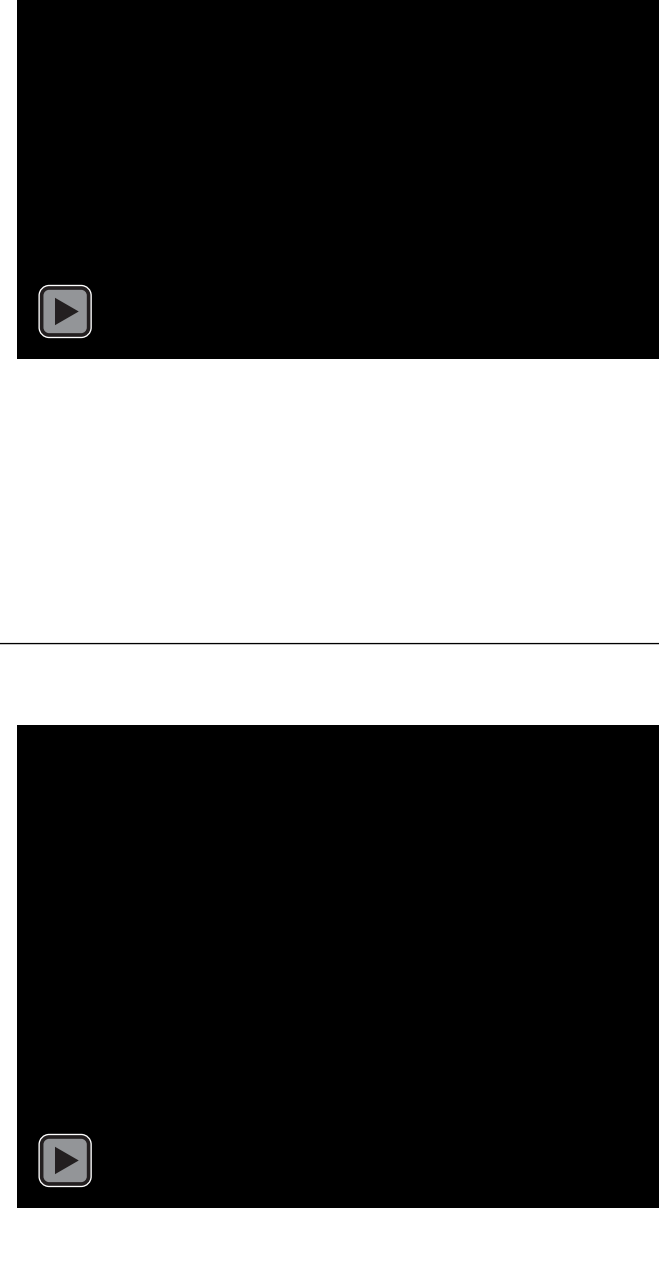
4. VALVES KEEP BLOOD FLOW IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. THE MITRAL VALVE IS LOCATED:

- ☐ Between the right atrium and right ventricle
- ☐ Between the left atrium and left ventricle
- ☐ Between the left ventricle and the Aorta
- ☐ Between the left ventricle and Pulmonary artery



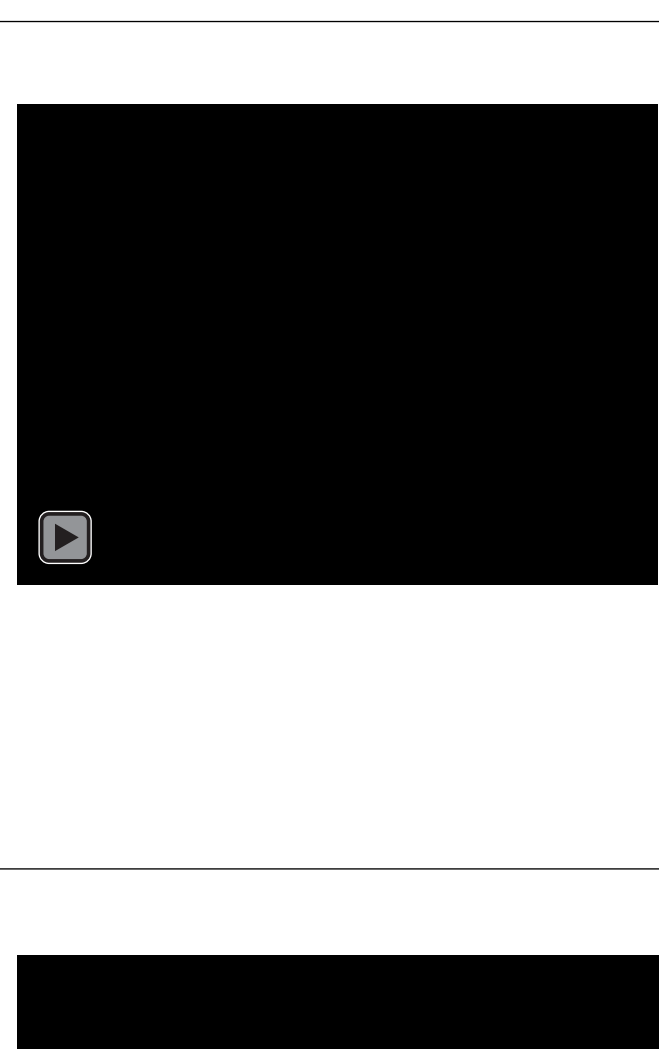
5. WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THE CARDIAC PROBE?

- ☐ Mid range frequencies, Phased array which allows optimal view between the bony costal area (ribs)
- ☐ High range frequencies, linear, which allows deeper scanning
- ☐ Low range frequencies, linear, which allows optimal superficial view
- ☐ Mid range frequencies, curvilinear, which allows wide organ scanning



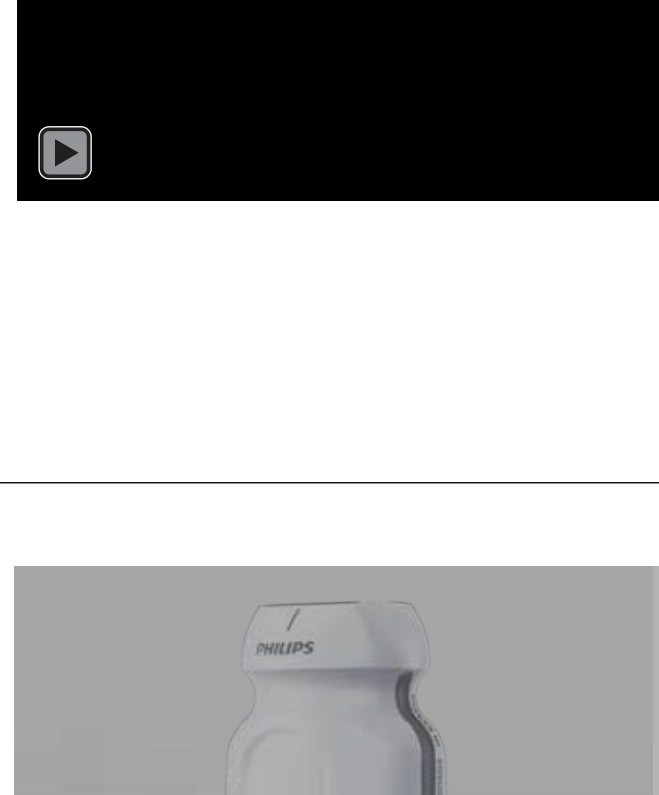
6. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING APPEARS BLACK ON HEART ECHO?

- ☐ Bone
- ☐ Fluids (such as blood & effusions)
- ☐ Valves
- ☐ Muscle



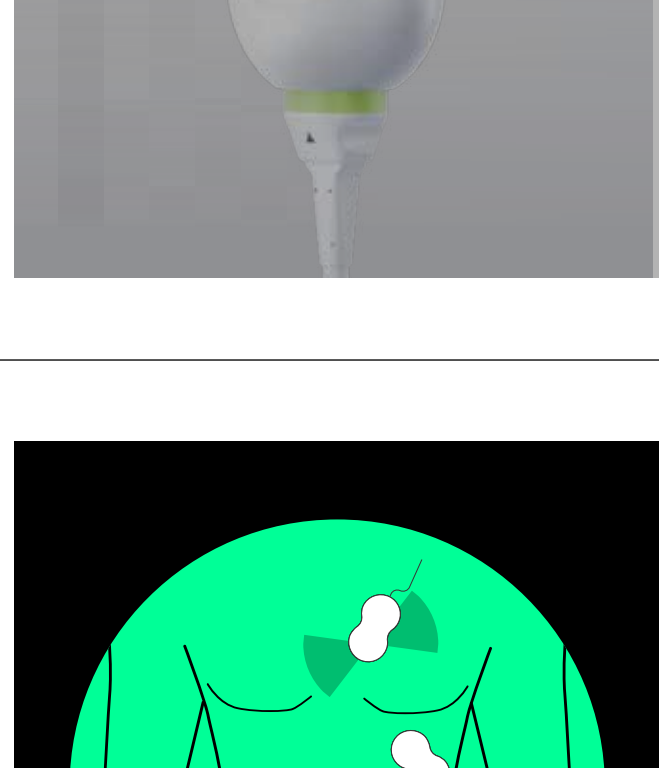
7. WHY SHOULD WE USE ANCHORING?

- ☐ For keeping the probe steady
- ☐ For improving image quality
- ☐ For reducing scanner's hand muscles fatigue
- ☐ All of the above



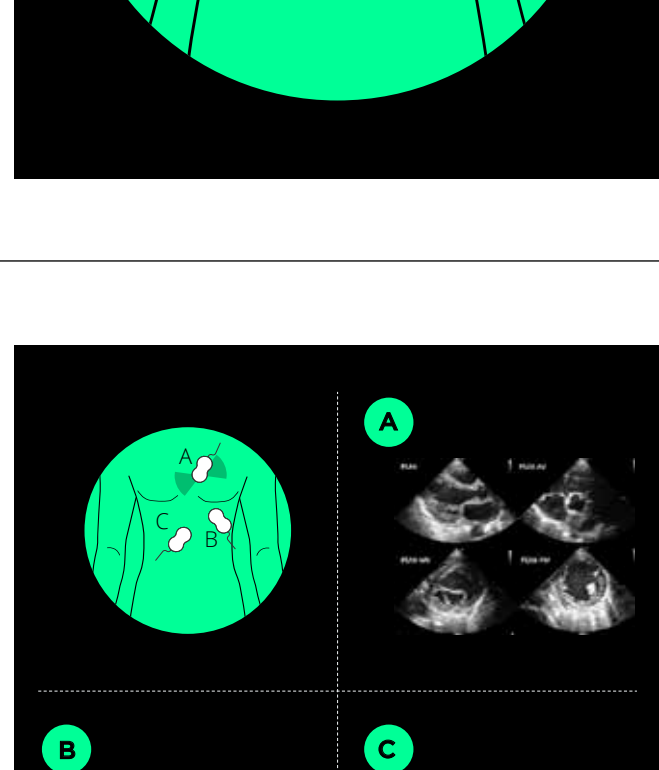
8. THE FOLLOWING MOVEMENT IS CALLED:

- ☐ Slide
- ☐ Rotation
- ☐ Tilt
- ☐ Rock



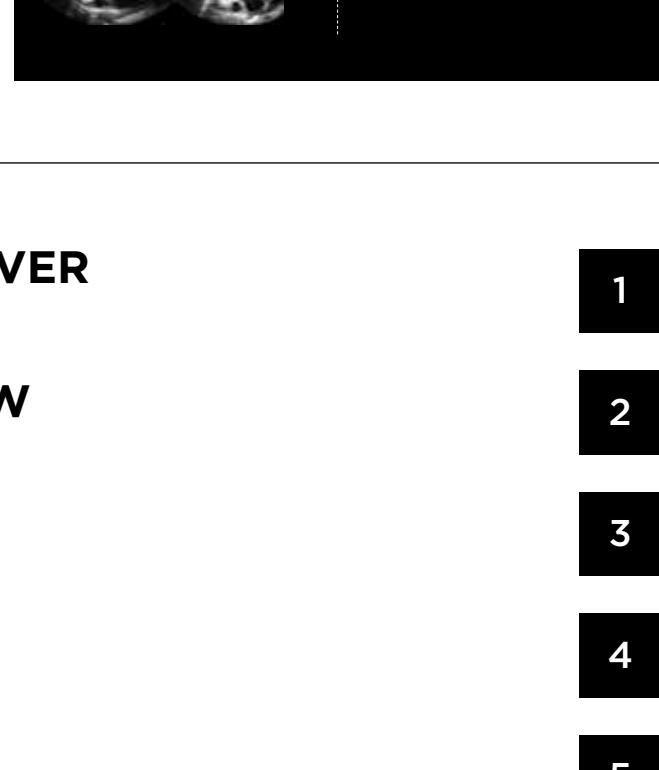
9. THE FOLLOWING MOVEMENT IS CALLED:

- ☐ Slide
- ☐ Rotation
- ☐ Tilt
- ☐ Rock



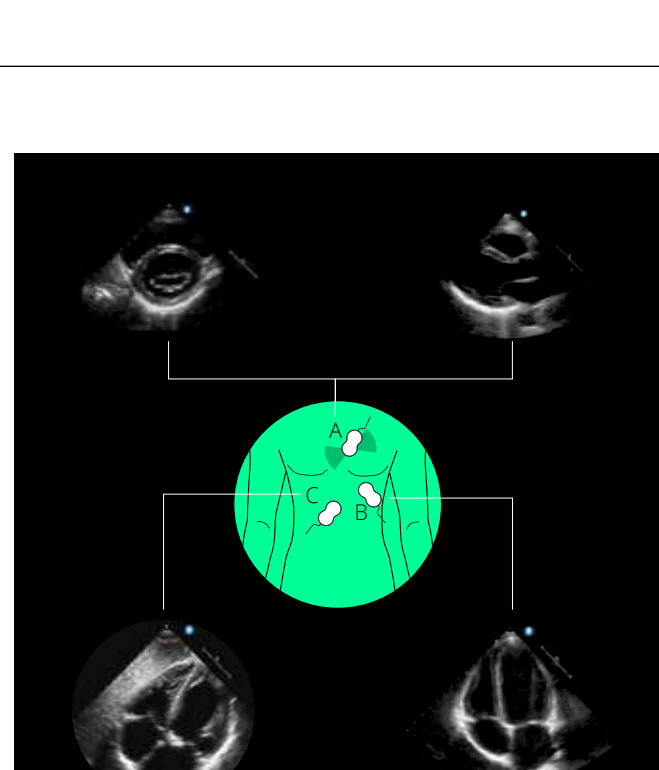
10. THE FOLLOWING MOVEMENT IS CALLED:

- ☐ Slide
- ☐ Rotation
- ☐ Tilt
- ☐ Rock



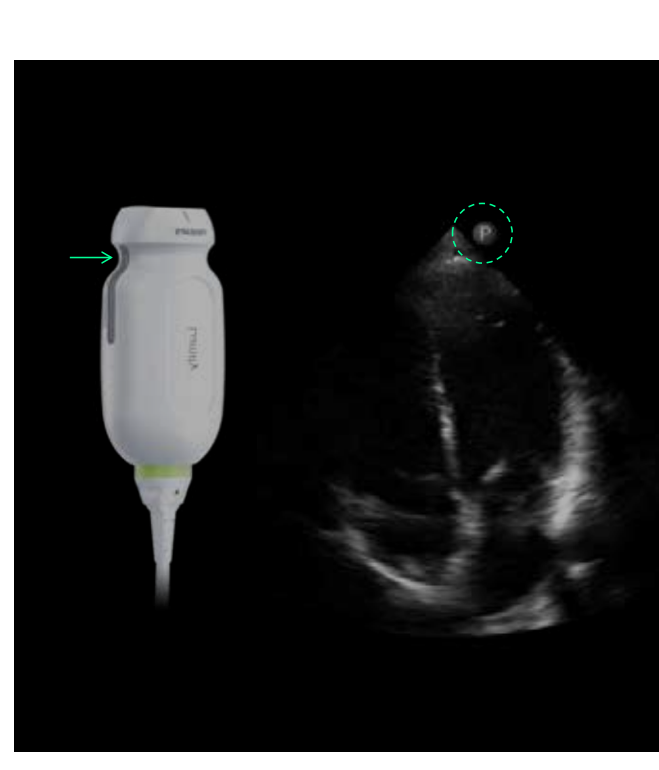
11. THE FOLLOWING MOVEMENT IS CALLED:

- ☐ Slide
- ☐ Rotation
- ☐ Tilt
- ☐ Rock



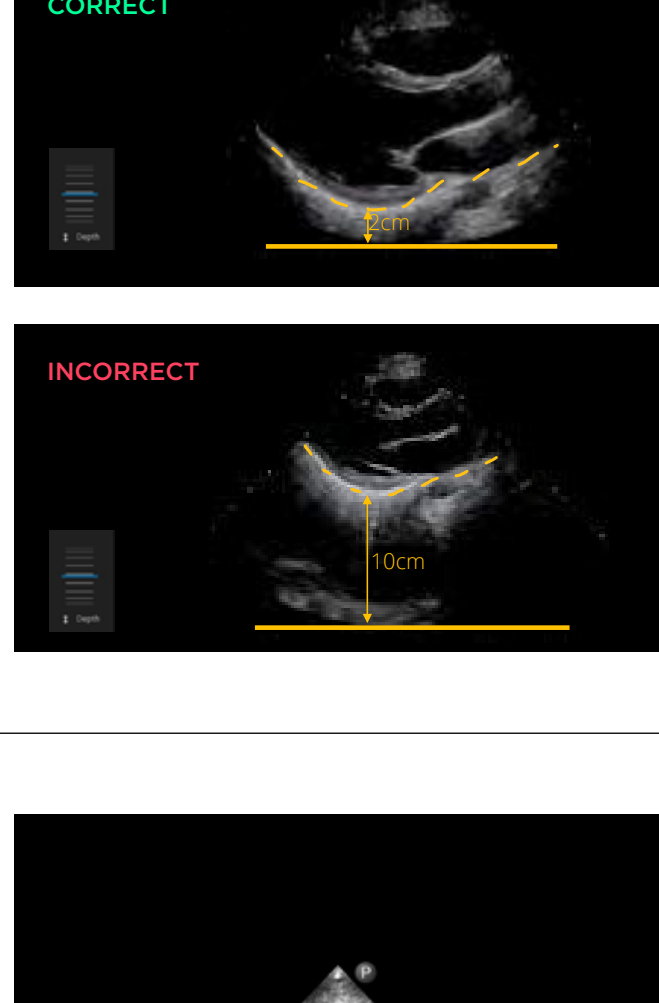
12. MANIPULATION OF THE PROBE THROUGHOUT THE SCAN:

- ☐ Slowly
- ☐ One probe movement at a time
- ☐ Maintain stabilization
- ☐ All of the above



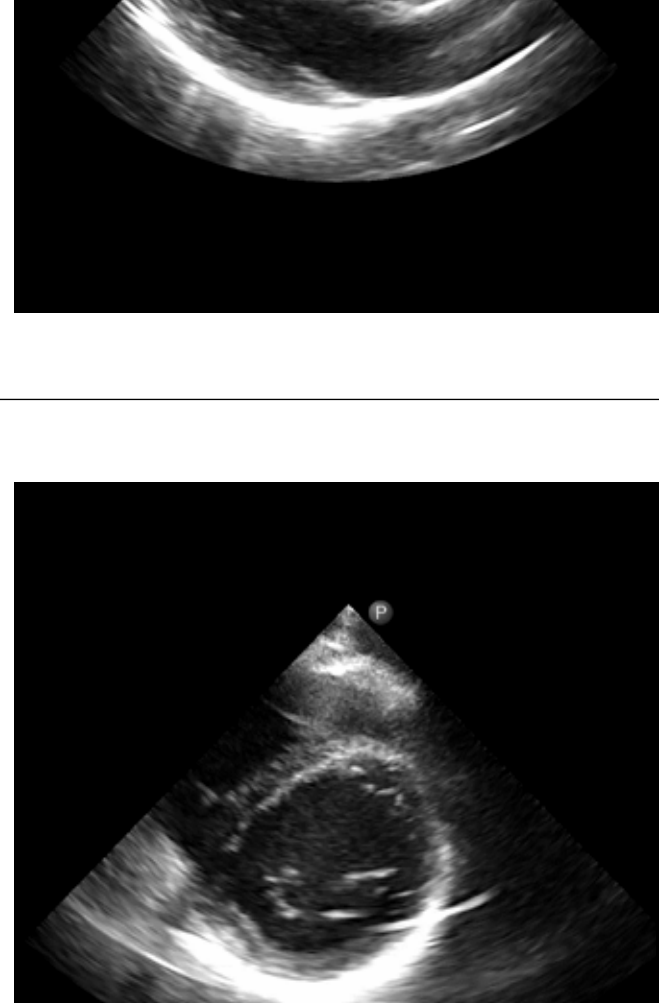
13. "ACOUSTIC WINDOW" IS:

- ☐ A location which provides a view between the bony costal area (intercostal space)
- ☐ A location from which an ultrasound probe is closer to the heart
- ☐ A location from which an ultrasound probe has the best anchoring
- ☐ All of the above



14. A FULL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY EXAM PRODUCES TEN VIEWS OF THE HEART OUT OF THREE MAIN LOCATIONS

- ☐ False
- ☐ True



15. WHAT IS THE FIRST MANEUVER USED IN THE R&R PROTOCOL FOR ACQUIRING OPTIMAL VIEW (TROUBLESHOOTING)?

- ☐ Optimizing depth
- ☐ Guiding patient respiration
- ☐ Manipulating probe's angle
- ☐ Position improving (rolling the patient on his side)

1

2

3

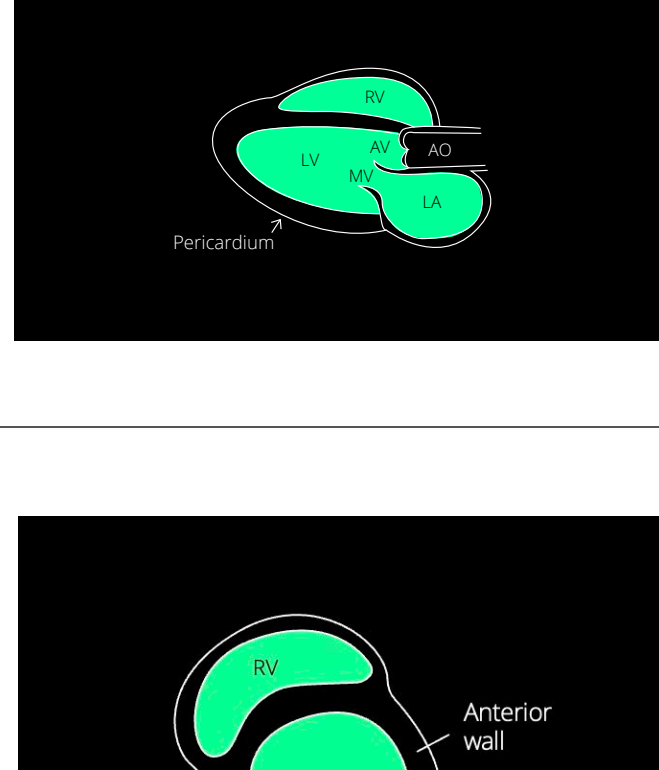
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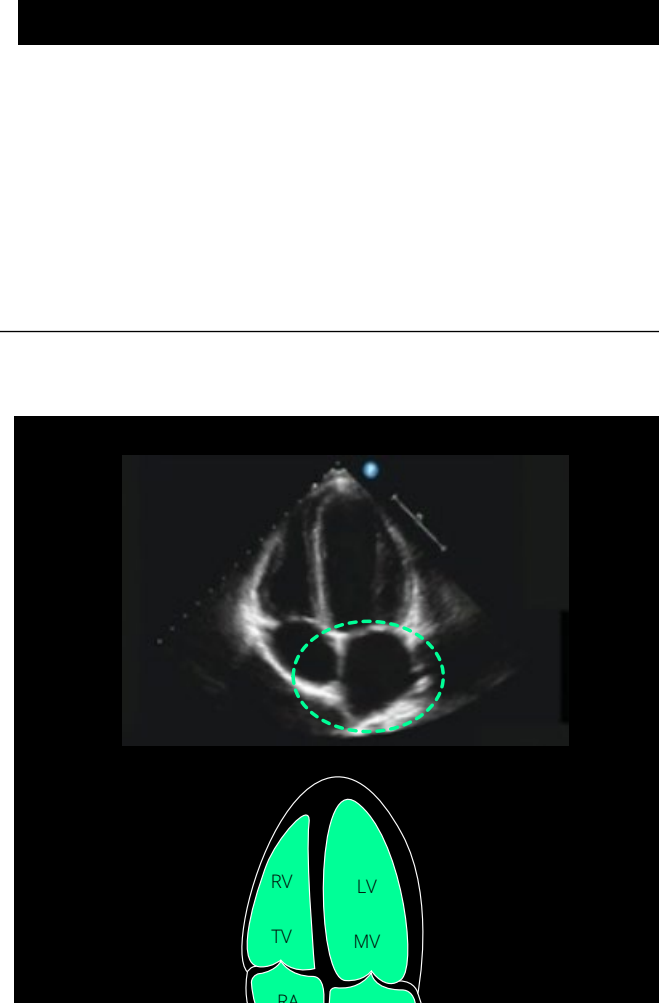
16. WHAT ARE THE CORRECT NAMES OF EACH ACOUSTIC WINDOW?

- ☐ A (subcostal), B (apical), C (parasternal)
- ☐ A (apical), B (subcostal), C (parasternal)
- ☐ A (subcostal), B (apical), C (parasternal)
- ☐ A (parasternal), B (apical), C (subcostal)



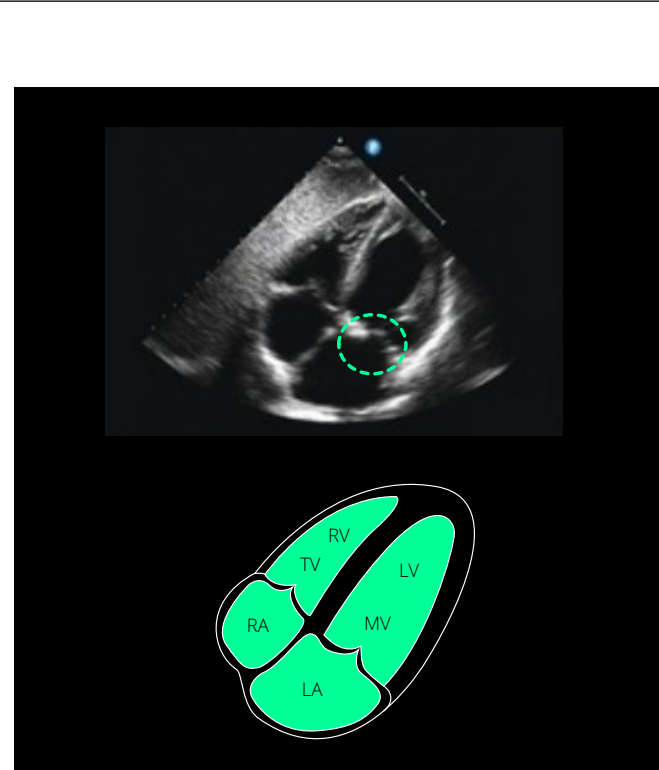
17. THE CIRCLED STRUCTURE ON THE SCREEN (P) CORRESPONDS TO THE PROBE'S MARKER (SEE GREEN ARROW)

- ☐ False
- ☐ True



18. OPTIMAL DEPTH SHOULD BE:

- ☐ 2cm deeper than the pericardium
- ☐ 10cm deeper than the pericardium
- ☐ Any depth
- ☐ All of the above



19. THE FOLLOWING BASIC ECHO VIEW IS:

- ☐ PLAX
- ☐ PSAX-MV
- ☐ Apical 4 Chamber
- ☐ Subcostal 4 Chamber



20. THE FOLLOWING BASIC ECHO VIEW IS:

- ☐ PLAX
- ☐ PSAX-MV
- ☐ Apical 4 Chamber
- ☐ Subcostal 4 Chamber

21. THE FOLLOWING BASIC ECHO VIEW IS:

- ☐ PLAX
- ☐ PSAX-MV
- ☐ Apical 4 Chamber
- ☐ Subcostal 4 Chamber

22. THE FOLLOWING BASIC ECHO VIEW IS:

- ☐ PLAX
- ☐ PSAX-MV
- ☐ Apical 4 Chamber
- ☐ Subcostal 4 Chamber

23. THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE IS:

- ☐ Right ventricle (RV)
- ☐ Left ventricle (LV)
- ☐ Mitral valve (MV)
- ☐ Aorta

24. THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE IS:

- ☐ Left atrium (LA)
- ☐ Right atrium (RA)
- ☐ Left ventricle (LV)
- ☐ Right ventricle (RV)

25. THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE IS:

- ☐ Left Atrium (LA)
- ☐ Tricuspid Valve
- ☐ Right ventricle (RV)
- ☐ IVC

26. THE FOLLOWING ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE IS:

- ☐ Mitral valve (MV)
- ☐ Tricuspid valve
- ☐ Aortic valve (AV)
- ☐ Papillary muscles (PM)

SUBMIT