ANSWERS: CHAPTER 1

MATCHING

1. d  7. k  13. s  19. j
2. c  8. m  14. q  20. a
3. n  9. b  15. i  21. p
4. g  10. t  16. e
5. h  11. l  17. u
6. o  12. r  18. f

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. b  6. d  11. b  16. d
2. c  7. b  12. d  17. d
3. c  8. a  13. a  18. b
4. a  9. c  14. a  19. c
5. d  10. d  15. c  20. b

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable)
2a. two
2b/2c. name, have patient state their date of birth (DOB), exam type, ordering clinician, arm band
3a. hospital information system
3b. radiology information system
3c. electronic medical record
3d. modality work list
4a. transabdominal
4b. transvaginal/endovaginal
5a. gel warmer
5b. warm water
6. Gravidity (G)
7a. term
7b. P0
7c. P1
8. first
9. lower
10. gynecologic
11. transvaginal/endovaginal
12a. tranperineal
12b. lower uterine segment
13a. three
13b. STIC (Spatio-Temporal Image Correlation)
14. triplex
15a. oblique
15b. bladder
16. two
17. 20th
18a. ascites
18b. Morison’s
19. fluid
20. confinement

IMAGE EVALUATION/PATHOLOGY

1a. 09/05/2002
1b. 06/12/2003
1c. 06/12/2003
2. 3-D
3a. No.
3b. This image demonstrates an empty bladder. Air-filled intestines in the region of the uterus may obstruct views of the uterus.
3c. Yes.
3d. The empty bladder allows for optimal visualization without pelvic anatomy distortion.
4a. OB
4b. Two
4c. One
4d. Zero
5. Left or right posterior oblique positions cause the bladder to drape over the structure of interest, such as the lateral uterus and adnexa to include ovaries and masses.

CASE STUDY

1. A full bladder technique would improve imaging. Because this patient is postmenopausal, she should drink three 8-ounce glasses of water to cause bladder filling. Placing the patient in right and left posterior oblique positions may also enhance the examination.

2. The image is not an optimal image; therefore, an endovaginal exam should be used to evaluate the entire pelvis. The image is diagnostic; therefore, acceptable to include in the patient’s ultrasound examination.