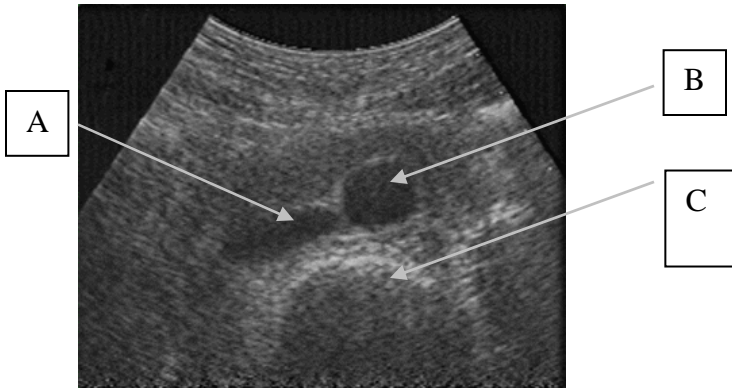


**SLRHC Credentialing Examination**

**Aorta**



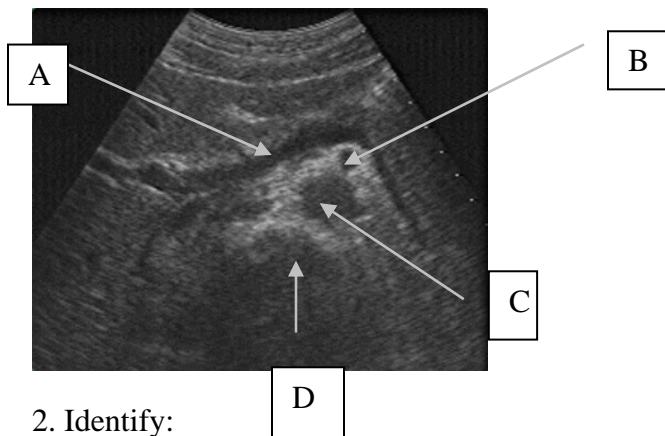
1. Identify:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. A greater than \_\_\_\_\_ cm is concerning for AAA.



2. Identify:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

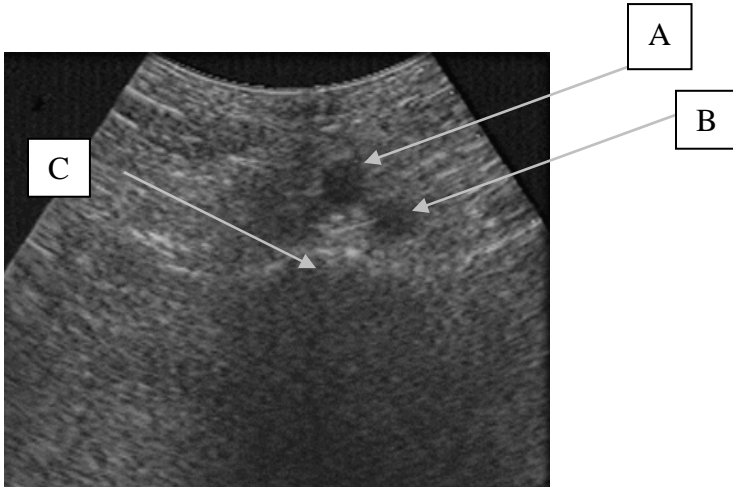
C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

3) The main indication for emergency sonography of the aorta is:

- A) Identify aortic aneurysm
- B) Identify free fluid in the abdomen
- C) Identify a retroperitoneal hemorrhage
- D) Measure the size of the bladder.

- 4) The correct sequence of branches of the abdominal aorta:
- A) Celiac, Sma, Ima, Testicular
  - B) Left gastric, Sma, Testicular, Ima,
  - C) Celiac, Ima, Renal, Sma
  - D) Celiac, Sma, Renal, Ima
  - E) Sma, Celiac, Renal, Ima



- 5) Identify:
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. A greater than \_\_\_\_\_ cm is concerning for AAA
- 6) Techniques for maximizing the quality of the aorta ultrasound include all EXCEPT:
- A) Left lateral decubitus positioning
  - B) Push bowels out of the way
  - C) Bend the patient's knees
  - D) Fill the patient's bladder
  - E) Utilize a low frequency transducer
- 7) The only absolute contraindication for performing an aorta ultrasound for evaluation of AAA:
- A) Pregnancy
  - B) Hemodynamically unstable patient
  - C) Clear indication for operative management
  - D) Allergy to conducting gel
  - E) Penetrating abdominal trauma
- 8) Most aortic aneurysms are located SUPRA/INFRA-renally. (Circle)
- 9) T/F Abdominal aortic aneurysms are more prevalent in females.

- 10) Which of the following are risk factors for AAA?
- A) hypertension
  - B) smoking
  - C) advanced age
  - D) atherosclerotic disease
  - E) all of the above
- 11) The first large branch of the abdominal aorta is:
- A) inferior mesenteric artery
  - B) celiac artery
  - C) superior mesenteric artery
  - D) left gastric artery
  - E) renal artery
- 12) The three major branches off of the celiac artery are:
- A) left gastric, right hepatic, left hepatic
  - B) left gastric, common hepatic, right renal
  - C) common gastric, common hepatic, splenic
  - D) left gastric, common hepatic, splenic
  - E) left gastric, right hepatic, right renal
- 13) The second branch of the abdominal aorta is:
- A) inferior mesenteric artery
  - B) celiac artery
  - C) superior mesenteric artery
  - D) left gastric artery
  - E) renal artery
- 14) The third branch of the abdominal aorta is:
- A) inferior mesenteric artery
  - B) celiac artery
  - C) superior mesenteric artery
  - D) left gastric artery
  - E) renal artery
- 15) The final branch of the abdominal aorta before the bifurcation is:
- A) inferior mesenteric artery
  - B) celiac artery
  - C) superior mesenteric artery
  - D) left gastric artery
  - E) splenic artery

- 16) The most common type of AAA:
- A) fusiform
  - B) saccular
  - C) tortuous
  - D) empyemic
  - E) vegetative
- 17) The measurement for the abdominal aorta concerning for aneurysm:
- A) > 2 cm
  - B) > 3cm
  - C) > 4cm
  - D) > 5cm
  - E) > 6cm
- 18) The measurement for the iliac arteries concerning for aneurysm:
- A) > 1cm
  - B) > 1.5cm
  - C) > 2 cm
  - D) > 2.5cm
  - E) > 3cm
- 19) T/F A patient with proximal aorta transverse diameter of 1.5cm and a mid-aorta measurement for the transverse aorta of 3.0 cm is concerning for AAA.
- 20) The most important factor associated with AAA rupture is:
- A) rate/year of aneurysm enlargement
  - B) extent of atherosclerotic plaque
  - C) hypertension
  - D) maximal aneurysmal cross-sectional diameter
  - E) none of the above
- 21) T/F CT scanning is more sensitive than U/S in detecting location of hemorrhage after AAA rupture.