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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS)

OBGYN

Obstetrics & Gynecology

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) OBGYN , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, OBGYN
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A postmenopausal woman with vaginal bleeding has a sonographically measured endometrial thickness of 3 mm. What is the most appropriate interpretation?

- ☐ A Highly suspicious for endometrial carcinoma
- ☐ B Consistent with endometrial hyperplasia
- ☒ C Reassuring; endometrial cancer is unlikely
- ☐ D Indicative of an endometrial polyp

ANSWER C

WHY An endometrial thickness of ≤ 4 -5 mm in a postmenopausal woman with bleeding has a high negative predictive value for endometrial carcinoma.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which fetal biometric parameter is considered the most accurate for estimating gestational age in the first trimester?

- ☐ A Biparietal diameter
- ☐ B Femur length
- ☒ C Crown-rump length
- ☐ D Abdominal circumference

ANSWER C

WHY Crown-rump length measured between 6 and 13 weeks 6 days is the most accurate predictor of gestational age.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which sonographic feature of an ovarian mass is most suggestive of malignancy?

- ☐ A Simple anechoic cyst less than 5 cm
- ☐ B Thin, smooth wall without septations
- ☒ C Solid components with increased vascularity on color Doppler
- ☐ D Posterior acoustic enhancement

ANSWER C

WHY Solid, vascularized components within an ovarian mass are highly concerning for malignancy, whereas simple thin-walled cysts are almost always benign.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Placenta previa is diagnosed sonographically when the placenta:

- ☐ A Implants in the lower uterine segment more than 2 cm from the internal os
- ☒ B Covers or is within 2 cm of the internal cervical os
- ☐ C Is located in the fundus of the uterus
- ☐ D Shows a retroplacental hypoechoic collection
- ☐ E placeholder

ANSWER B

WHY Placenta previa/low-lying placenta is defined by placental tissue covering or within 2 cm of the internal cervical os on transvaginal ultrasound.

QUESTION 5

TRUE/FALSE

An amniotic fluid index (AFI) greater than 24 cm is classified as polyhydramnios.

☒ **A** True

☐ **B** False

ANSWER A

WHY An AFI greater than 24-25 cm is generally used as the threshold for diagnosing polyhydramnios.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are requirements for an accurate and diagnostic nuchal translucency (NT) measurement? (Choose two.)

☒ **A** Fetal crown-rump length between 45 mm and 84 mm

☒ **B** Fetus in a neutral position, not hyperextended or flexed

☐ **C** Amniotic fluid volume measured by AFI

☐ **D** Measurement taken with color Doppler only

ANSWER A • B

WHY Accurate NT measurement requires a CRL between 45-84 mm (11-14 weeks) and a midsagittal image with the fetus in a neutral neck position.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are sonographic characteristics associated with adenomyosis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Heterogeneous myometrial echotexture
- ☒ **B** Myometrial cysts
- ☐ **C** A single well-defined hypoechoic mass with a pseudocapsule
- ☐ **D** Calcified peripheral shadowing typical of leiomyoma

ANSWER A - B

WHY Adenomyosis typically presents with heterogeneous, poorly marginated myometrial echotexture and small anechoic myometrial cysts, in contrast to the well-defined pseudocapsule seen with fibroids.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

The 'lambda sign' (twin peak sign) seen on first-trimester ultrasound at the base of the intertwin membrane is indicative of:

- ☐ **A** Monochorionic diamniotic twins
- ☒ **B** Dichorionic diamniotic twins
- ☐ **C** Monochorionic monoamniotic twins
- ☐ **D** Conjoined twins

ANSWER B

WHY The lambda or twin peak sign represents chorionic tissue extending into the base of the intertwin membrane and is diagnostic of dichorionic twin pregnancy.

QUESTION 9

FILL IN BLANK

On spectral Doppler waveform analysis of the uterine artery, a persistent notch in the early diastolic portion of the waveform after 24 weeks' gestation is called a(n) _____.

ACCEPTED diastolic notch or early diastolic notch or uterine artery notching

ANSWER diastolic notch / early diastolic notch / uterine artery notching

WHY Persistent diastolic notching of the uterine artery waveform after 24 weeks is associated with increased risk of preeclampsia and fetal growth restriction.

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