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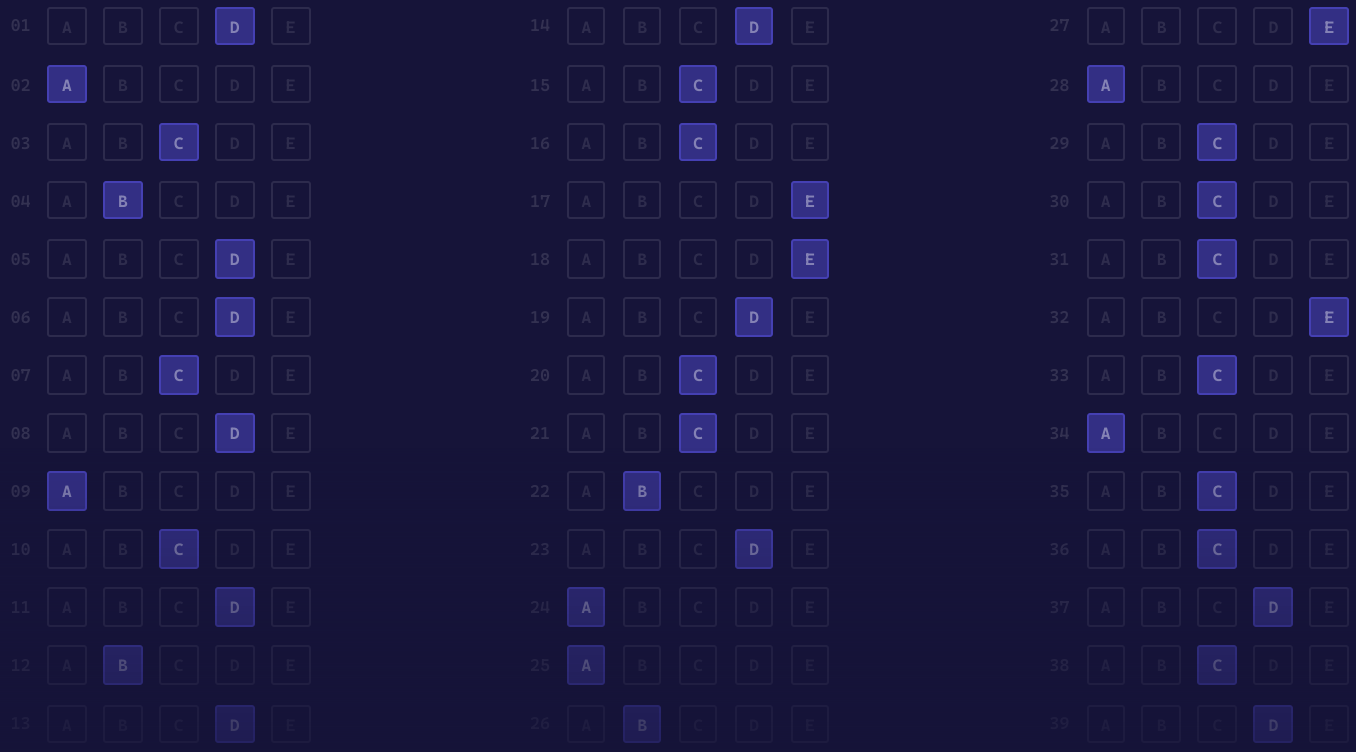

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS)

PS

Pediatric Sonography

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) `PS`, 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, `PS`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which congenital renal anomaly is characterized sonographically by multiple non-communicating cysts of varying sizes with no identifiable normal renal parenchyma, and is typically unilateral?

A Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

B Multicystic dysplastic kidney

C Simple renal cyst

D Horseshoe kidney

ANSWER B

WHY Multicystic dysplastic kidney (MCDK) presents as multiple non-communicating cysts of varying size replacing normal renal parenchyma, usually unilateral, with no functioning renal tissue on that side.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

When measuring the pylorus for suspected hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, which of the following muscle wall thickness measurements is generally considered diagnostic in a symptomatic infant?

A 1 mm

B 2 mm

C 4 mm or greater

D 8 mm or greater

ANSWER C

WHY A pyloric muscle wall thickness of 3-4 mm or greater, along with a pyloric channel length of 15-17 mm or greater, is generally used to diagnose hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

On neonatal head sonography, a germinal matrix hemorrhage that extends into the lateral ventricle without ventricular dilation is classified as which grade of intraventricular hemorrhage?

A Grade I

B Grade II

C Grade III

D Grade IV

ANSWER B

WHY Grade II intraventricular hemorrhage involves extension of germinal matrix hemorrhage into the ventricle without ventricular dilation. Grade I is confined to the germinal matrix, Grade III has ventricular dilation, and Grade IV includes parenchymal extension.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which acoustic window is primarily used to obtain standard coronal and sagittal images during a neonatal cranial ultrasound?

A Mastoid fontanelle

B Anterior fontanelle

C Posterior fontanelle

D Foramen magnum

ANSWER B

WHY The anterior fontanelle is the primary acoustic window for standard neonatal cranial ultrasound, allowing coronal and sagittal imaging planes of the brain.

QUESTION 5 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized sonographic features associated with biliary atresia in an infant? (Choose two.)

A **Absent or abnormal gallbladder despite fasting**

B **Triangular cord sign at the porta hepatis**

C Massively dilated common bile duct with choledochal cyst

D Enlarged, hyperechoic gallbladder with normal contraction after feeding

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY Biliary atresia is associated with an absent, small, or abnormally shaped gallbladder even after fasting, and the 'triangular cord sign,' representing fibrous tissue at the porta hepatis. A choledochal cyst is a separate anomaly, and normal gallbladder contraction argues against biliary atresia.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

In the Graf method of infant hip ultrasound, which angle measurement primarily assesses the bony acetabular roof coverage of the femoral head?

A **Alpha angle**

B Beta angle

C Femoral neck-shaft angle

D Acetabular index on radiograph

ANSWER **A**

WHY The alpha angle in the Graf method measures the slope of the bony acetabular roof and is used to assess hip stability and dysplasia; the beta angle assesses the cartilaginous roof coverage.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

On transverse sonographic imaging, intussusception classically demonstrates which of the following appearances?

A **Target or doughnut sign with concentric rings of bowel**

B Keyboard sign of valvulae conniventes

C Whirlpool sign of the mesenteric vessels only

D String sign of a narrowed pyloric channel

ANSWER **A**

WHY Intussusception classically shows a target or doughnut sign in transverse view, representing alternating hyperechoic and hypoechoic concentric rings from the telescoped bowel loops.

QUESTION 8 TRUE FALSE

On a pediatric echocardiogram-focused sonographic exam, situs inversus refers to a mirror-image reversal of the normal position of the thoracic and abdominal organs.

A **True**

B False

ANSWER **A**

WHY Situs inversus is defined as a mirror-image reversal of the normal left-right arrangement of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, which is important to recognize when scanning pediatric abdomen and cardiac anatomy.

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which sonographic finding is most specific for diagnosing acute appendicitis in a pediatric patient?

A **A non-compressible, blind-ending tubular structure greater than 6 mm in diameter**

B Free fluid in the pelvis without a visualized appendix

C Thickened bowel wall in the sigmoid colon

D Enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes only

ANSWER **A**

WHY A non-compressible, blind-ending tubular structure in the right lower quadrant measuring greater than 6 mm in outer diameter is the classic and most specific sonographic criterion for acute appendicitis.