



Continuum Health Partners, Inc.

## SLRHC Credentialing Examination Cardiac

- 1) Which is an indication for emergent transthoracic echocardiography?
  - A) Cardiac arrest
  - B) Acute hypotension
  - C) Guidance for procedures
  - D) Acute chest pain
  - E) All of the above
  
- 2) The subxiphoid view is used for evaluation in trauma. All of the following techniques can be used to improve image acquisition EXCEPT:
  - A) Probe angle to the body approximately 5-15 degrees.
  - B) Moving the transducer to the patient's left in the subxiphoid area
  - C) Angling the transducer toward the patient's left shoulder
  - D) Asking the patient to take a deep inspiration
  
- 3) All of the following are true regarding pericardial effusion except:
  - A) Rapid development of as little as 50ml of fluid can affect hemodynamics.
  - B) Beck's triad is found in the majority of patients with tamponade.
  - C) Cardiac tamponade is NOT dependent on the amount of fluid within the pericardial sac but the pressure within it
  - D) Pericardial cavity can adapt to the slow accumulation of several hundred ml of fluid without tamponade.
  
- 4) A 67 year old female with metastatic breast cancer presents with shortness of breath and hypotension. The echocardiographic finding may include all the following except:
  - A) A pericardial effusion
  - B) A swinging heart
  - C) Right atrial collapse during systole
  - D) Lack of respiratory variations in the inferior vena cava
  - E) Left ventricular collapse during systole

5) Match the following:

- A) Subxiphoid view
  - B) Parasternal long view
  - C) Parasternal short view
  - D) 4-chamber view
- \_\_\_ Probe placed between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space with marker pointed to left hip
- \_\_\_ Probe placed between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space with marker pointed to right hip
- \_\_\_ Probe placed in subcostal view near the liver
- \_\_\_ Probe placed at the cardiac apex with marker pointed to right shoulder

6) Which of the following BEST describes the echocardiographic definition of asystole?

- A) Pooling of blood within the chambers
- B) Lack of ventricular contractions
- C) Lack of atrial contractions
- D) Absence of valve closure
- E) Presence of echogenic clots seen within the chambers

7) A 75 year old male with known history of coronary artery disease was found by EMS with no pulse. Upon arrival to the ER the patient is asystolic on the monitor. Which of the following echocardiographic findings might dissuade you from terminating the resuscitation?

- A) Contraction of mitral valve
- B) Contraction of the atria
- C) Contraction of ventricles
- D) Thickened ventricular wall
- E) Dilated inferior vena cava

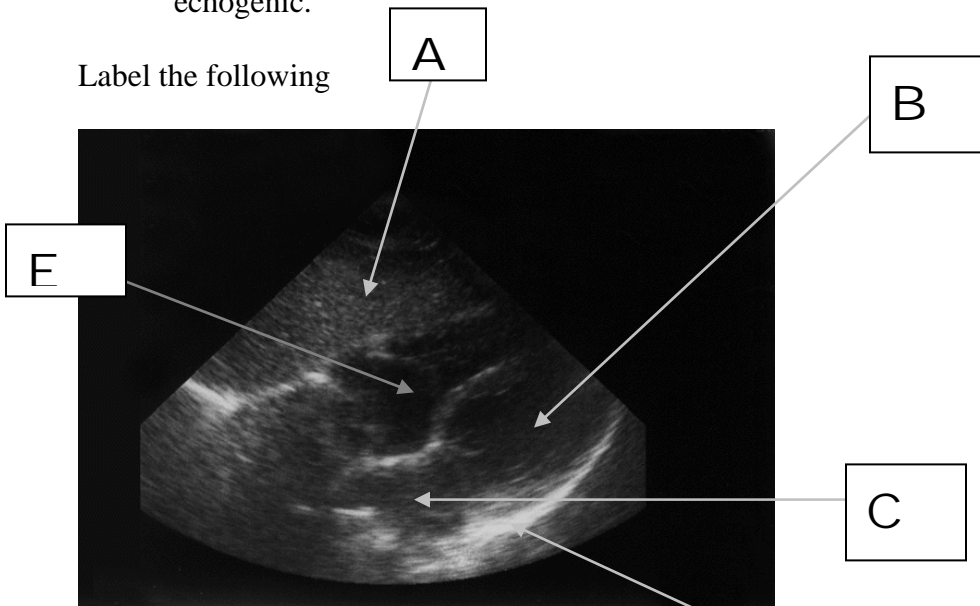
8) Some patients cannot be imaged well by transthoracic echocardiography. Which of the following may improve image acquisition?

- A) Maintaining transducer contact with the chest wall
- B) Adequate amount of conduction gel
- C) Turning the patient to left lateral decubitus position
- D) Utilizing adjacent cardiac windows
- E) All of the above

9) All of the following statements regarding pericardial effusions are correct EXCEPT:

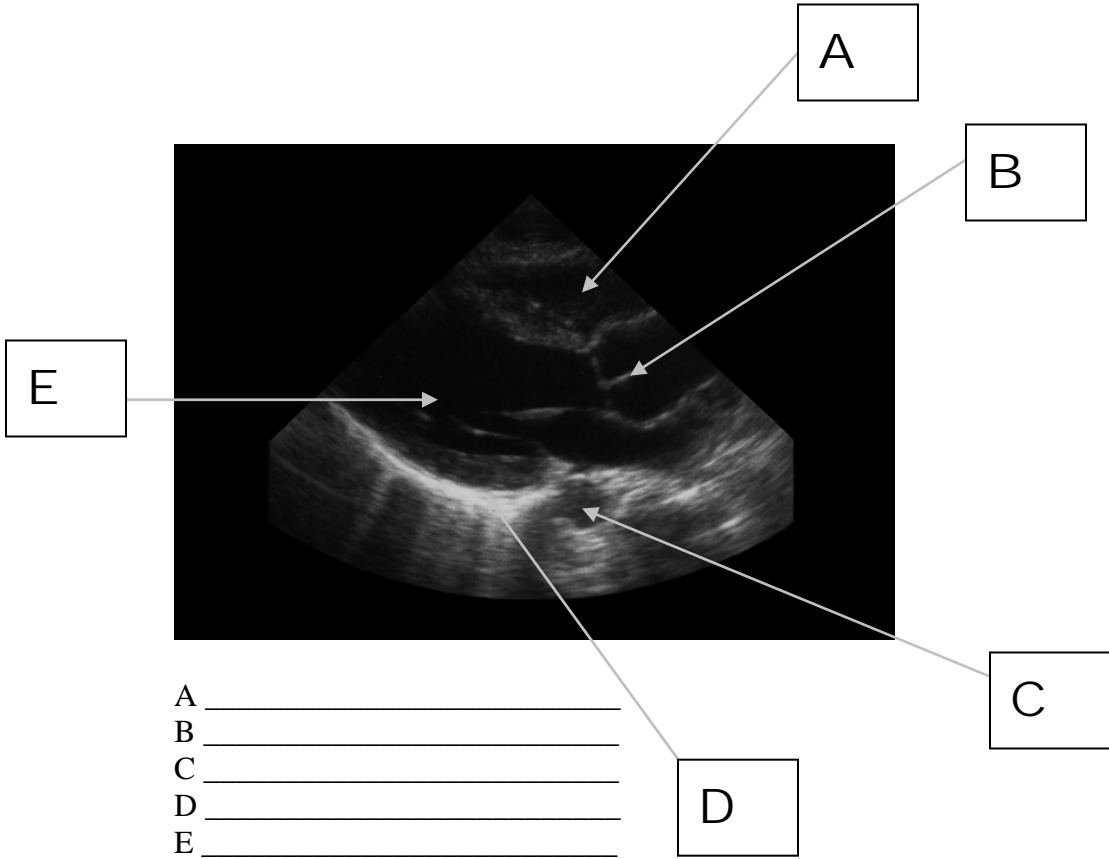
- A) Small pericardial effusions generally lie between the anterior pericardium and right ventricular epicardium
- B) Pericardial volumes up to 50 cc may be normal
- C) Fat is commonly located in the anterior precordial space and may be mistaken for an effusion.
- D) When in question, obtaining other windows may assist in confirming fluid in the pericardium
- E) Pericardial fluid is usually anechoic, but exudative effusions such as pus, malignant effusions and blood mixed with fibrin material (clotted blood) may be echogenic.

Label the following

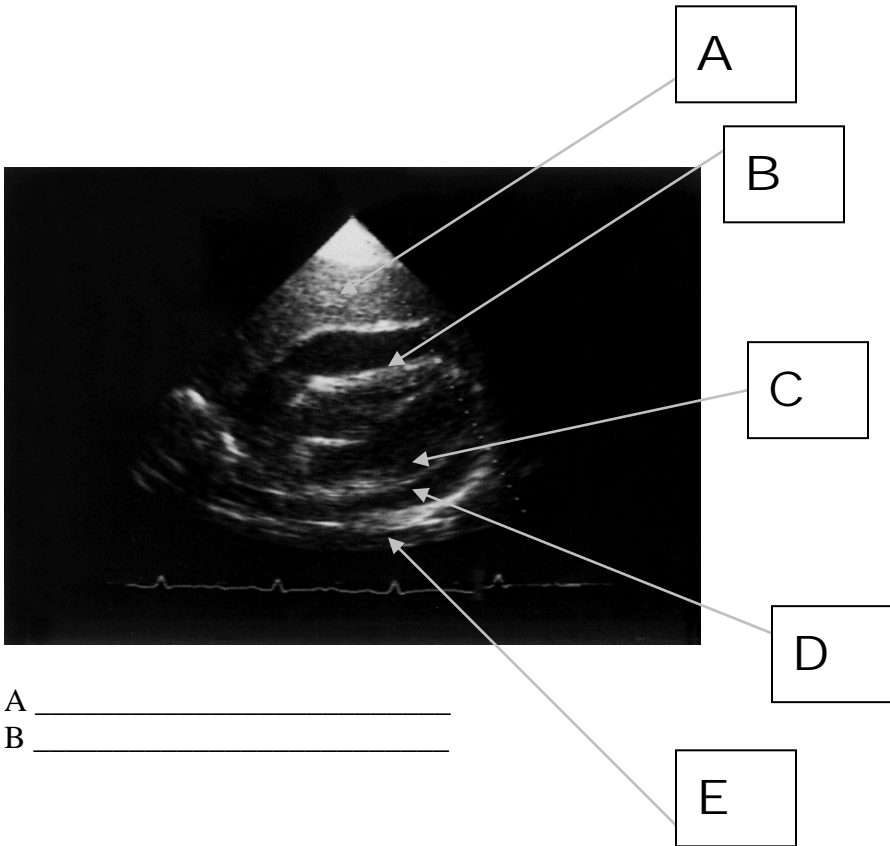


- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_
- D \_\_\_\_\_
- E \_\_\_\_\_

F. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_



F. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_

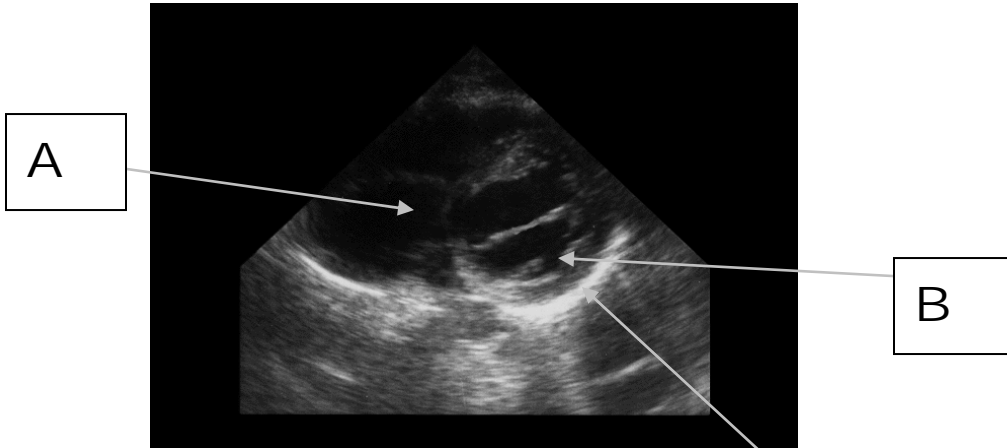


C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_

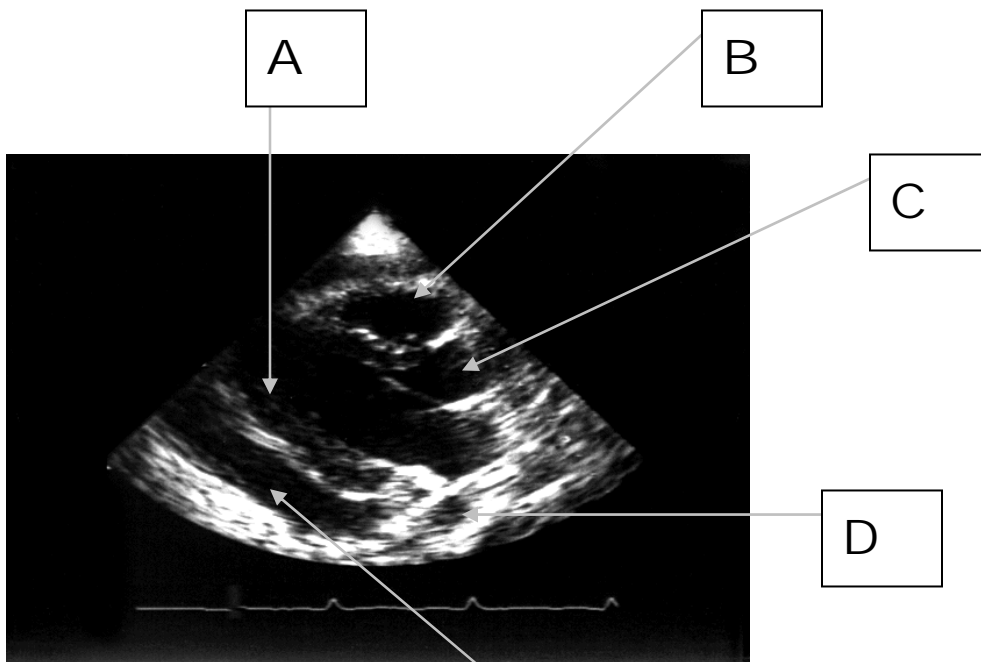


A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_



A \_\_\_\_\_

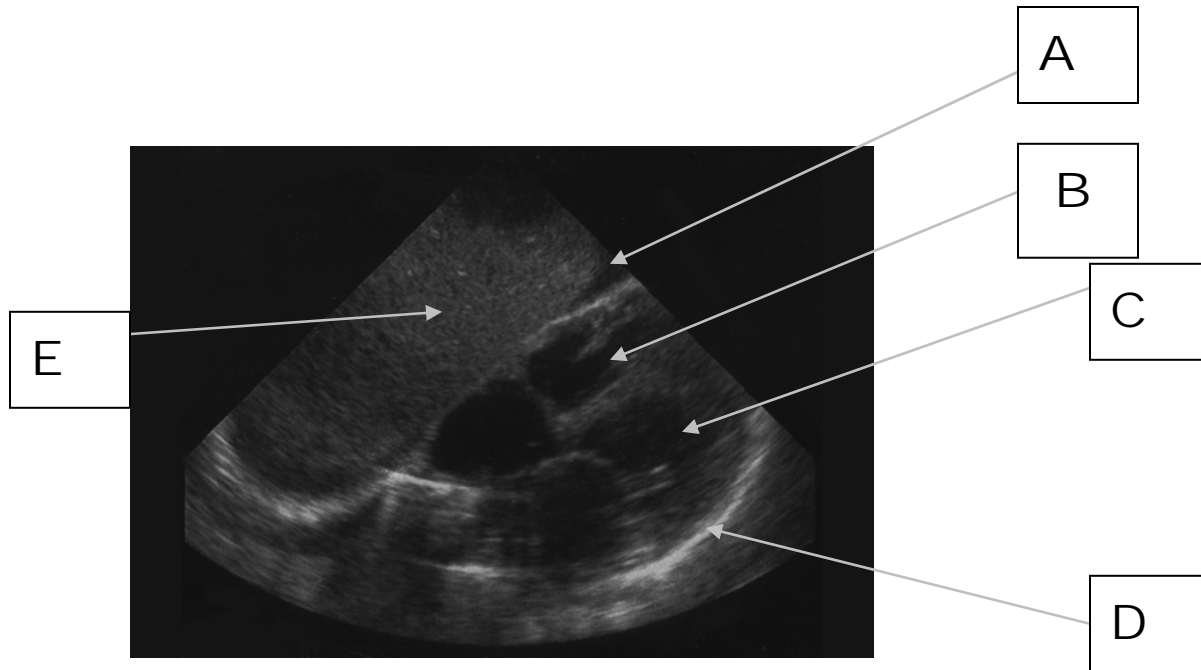
B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_



A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F. Which cardiac view is this? \_\_\_\_\_