

SLRHC Credentialing Examination

Renal

- 1) Emergency renal ultrasound may evaluate all of the following except:
 - A) Suspected renal colic
 - B) Acute urinary retention
 - C) Trauma
 - D) Evaluation of renal mass
 - E) Acute pyelonephritis
 - F) Renal artery stenosis

- 2) The primary purpose of renal ultrasonography in the acute care setting is:
 - A) To detect the presence of renal stone
 - B) To evaluate the size and contour of the kidneys
 - C) To determine the presence or absence of hydronephrosis
 - D) To identify the presence of urethral jets
 - E) To assess the status of an already existing mass

- 3) All are true statements except:
 - A) Ultrasonography sometimes reveals renal calculi
 - B) Dehydrated patients may fail to show sonographic hydronephrosis
 - C) A patient with a bilateral hydronephrosis should be imaged with a full bladder
 - D) Presence of right-sided hydronephrosis is a non pathological finding in pregnancy
 - E) Absence of urethral jets in the presence of hydronephrosis increases the possibility of renal outflow obstruction

- 4) The emergency physician should be able to identify the sonographic appearance of various renal pathologies. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
 - A) The sonographic appearance of the kidney is often normal in acute pyelonephritis
 - B) Renal abscesses are typically round solitary hypoechoic masses with internal septations or mobile debris
 - C) In hypertensive renal pathology, the kidneys often appear as hypertrophied, distended and hypoechoic
 - D) The finding of enlarged kidneys with multiple cysts distorting renal architecture suggests polycystic kidney disease
 - E) Renal cell carcinoma, the most common renal malignancy, appears heterogeneous with various echogenicities when compared to the adjacent renal parenchyma

5) All of the following are the necessary ultrasonographic criteria for a simple cyst except:

- A) Smooth round or oval shape
- B) Presence of internal echoes
- C) Thin walled
- D) Well defined cyst and adjacent renal parenchyma interface
- E) Posterior echo enhancement

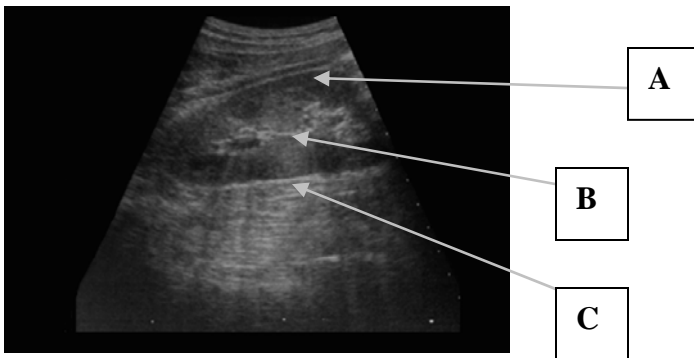
6) All of the following may mimic the presence of hydronephrosis except:

- A) Renal cysts
- B) An over distended bladder
- C) Pregnancy
- D) Prominent medullary pyramids
- E) Pyelonephritis

7) A 58 year old male with no past medical history presents with right flank pain and hematuria. Which of the following excludes the presence of abdominal aortic aneurysm in this patient?

- A) Absence of hypertensive history
- B) Hematuria
- C) Age
- D) Presence of unilateral hydronephrosis on ultrasound
- E) None of the above

Label the following or circle the answer where appropriate.



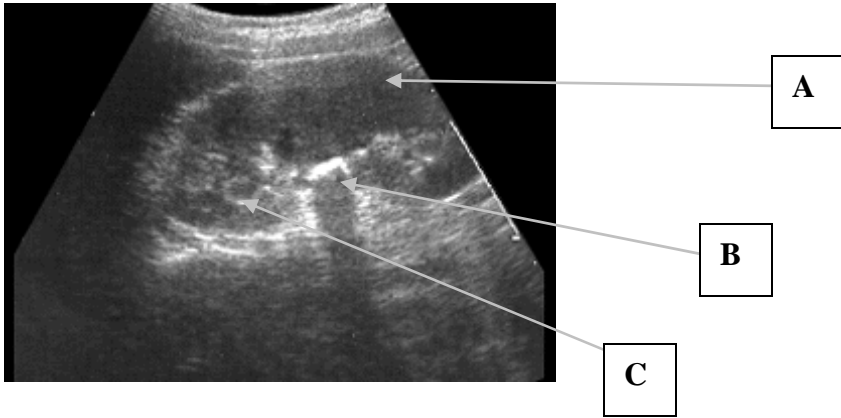
8)

A. _____

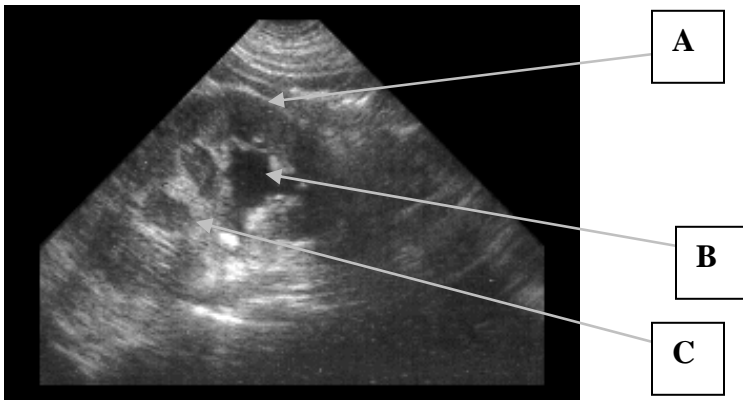
B. _____

C. _____

D. Hydronephrosis is NONE/ MILD/ MODERATE/ SEVERE



- 9)
 A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. Hydronephrosis is NONE / MILD / MODERATE / SEVERE



- 10)
 A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. Hydronephrosis is NONE/ MILD/ MODERATE/ SEVERE



11)

3 reasons why the pictured finding is consistent with a cyst

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



12) This is a SAGITTAL/ TRANSVERSE view of the kidney.

RLewis 08/10/07