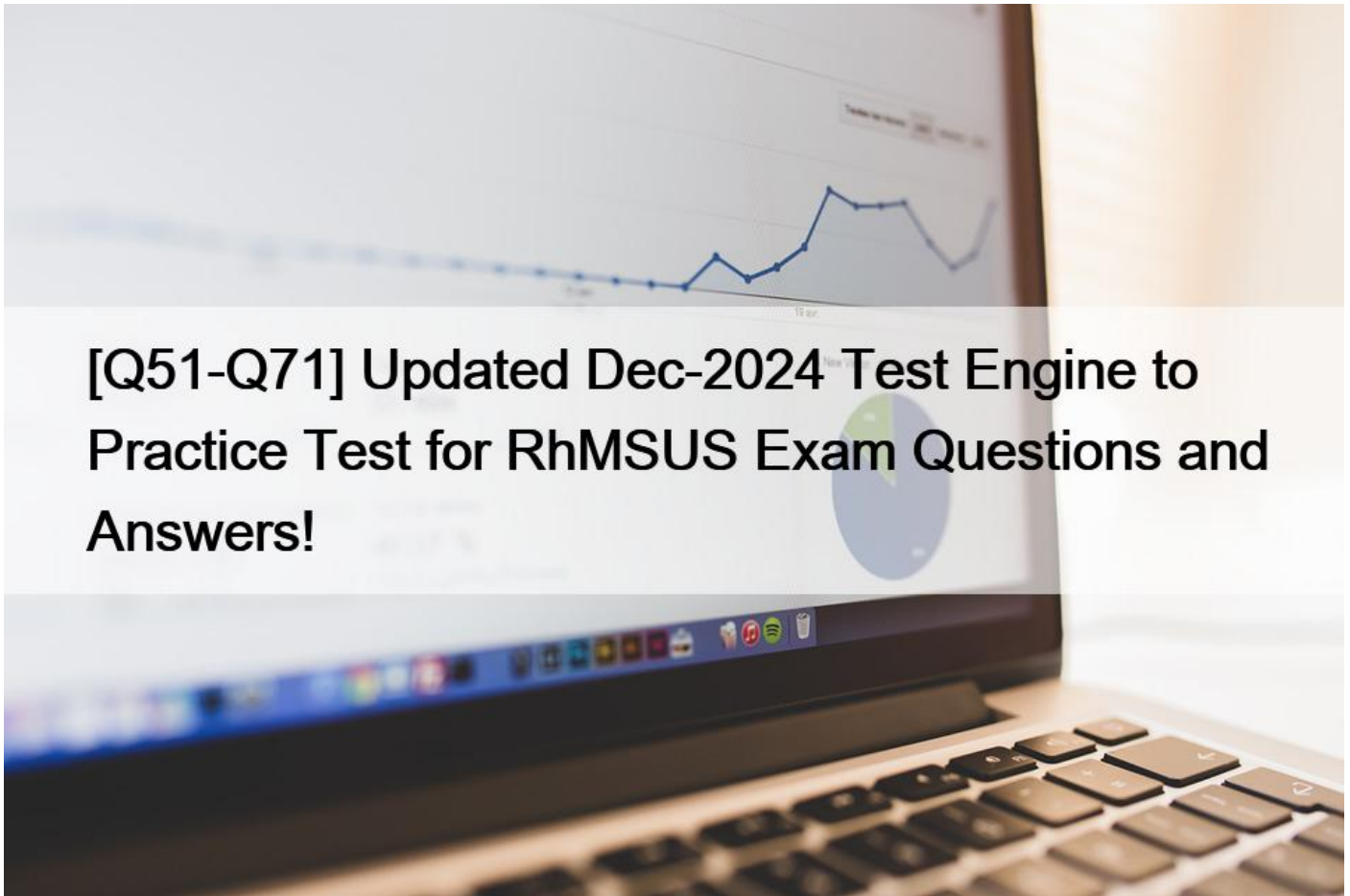


## [Q51-Q71 Updated Dec-2024 Test Engine to Practice Test for RhMSUS Exam Questions and Answers!



Updated Dec-2024 Test Engine to Practice Test for RhMSUS Exam Questions and Answers!

Musculoskeletal Ultrasound Certification in Rheumatology Certification Sample Questions and Practice Exam

**NO.51** In this volar transverse image of the carpal tunnel, the arrows represent needles, and the arrowheads represent the needle tips. In planning a carpal tunnel corticosteroid injection with ultrasound guidance, which of the arrows combines the safest path through tissues with the BEST needle visualization?



- \* Arrow A
- \* Arrow B

- \* Arrow C
- \* Arrow D

**NO.52** What is the appropriate image documentation for an ultrasound study evaluating sonographic synovitis in bilateral hand and wrist joints in a patient with rheumatoid arthritis?

- \* Images of the sonographic views with the presence of power Doppler synovitis only
- \* Images of the sonographic views with the presence of power Doppler and/or gray-scale synovitis only
- \* Representative sonographic image example of power Doppler and gray-scale synovitis supplemented by a detailed report of each examined joint
- \* All appropriate sonographic views of every joint examined

**NO.53** The use of ultrasound investigation to diagnose which of the following pathologic conditions is currently supported by adequate published scientific evidence?

- \* Shoulder capsulitis
- \* Polymyositis
- \* Sjogren's syndrome
- \* Eosinophilic fasciitis

**NO.54** Which of the following should NOT be evaluated using a musculoskeletal ultrasound?

- \* Hand joints for progression of erosive disease in a patient with established rheumatoid arthritis
- \* A femoral neck enchondroma in a patient complaining of hip pain
- \* Salivary gland parenchyma in a patient suspected of having Sjogren's syndrome
- \* A Morton's neuroma in a patient complaining of foot pain

**NO.55** Which of the following protocols would be MOST consistent with a complete routine ultrasound examination of the shoulder?

- \* Anterior long- and short-axis views of the biceps tendon

oAnterior view of the subscapularis tendon in external rotation

oLong- and short-axis views of the supraspinatus tendon, moving the transducer anteriorly and posteriorly  
oPosterolateral view of the infraspinatus tendon  
oPosterior view of the glenohumeral joint recess  
oView from cranial at the acromioclavicular joint

- \* Anterior long- and short-axis views of the biceps tendon

oAnterior view of the rotator cuff interval

oLateral views of the subscapularis tendon

oLateral long- and short-axis views of the supraspinatus tendon, moving the transducer anteriorly and posteriorly  
oPosterior view of the glenohumeral joint recess  
oDynamic lateral long-axis assessment of impingement with abduction of the arm

- \* Anterior long- and short-axis views of the biceps tendon

oAnterior views of the pectoralis tendon insertion

oAnterior view of the coracoid ligament and rotator cuff interval

oLong- and short-axis views of the supraspinatus tendon, moving the transducer anteriorly and posteriorly  
oPosterior long- and short-axis views of the infraspinatus tendon insertion  
oAxillary long-axis view with arm raised

- \* Anterior long- and short-axis views of the biceps tendon

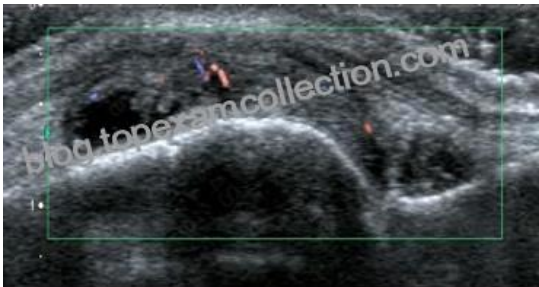
oAnterior view of the rotator cuff interval

oLong- and short-axis views of the supraspinatus tendon, moving the transducer anteriorly and posteriorly  
oDynamic lateral long-axis assessment of impingement with abduction of the arm  
oPosterior transverse view of the suprascapular notch  
oView from cranial at the acromioclavicular joint

**NO.56** Which of the following is the MOST appropriate approach to use when performing an ultrasound-guided aspiration on a Baker's cyst in the posterior knee of a 76-year-old female patient?

- \* An anteromedial approach at the level of the joint line
- \* A posteromedial approach at the level of the joint line
- \* A posteromedial approach at the level proximal to the joint line
- \* A posteromedial approach at the level of the mid-gastrocnemius muscle

**NO.57** A practitioner obtains the following ultrasound image of a patient with a positive rheumatoid factor and normal ESR, CRP, and hand X-rays.



Which of the following options would be an evidence-based statement during a discussion of the management plan?

- \* A positive Doppler signal is a predictor of future joint damage.
- \* Hyperemia is suggestive of a septic joint and requires further diagnostic testing.
- \* Severe (high-grade) synovial hyperemia, but not mild (low-grade) hyperemia, would be an indication to change therapy.
- \* Low-grade synovial hyperemia is found in most patients in clinical remission from rheumatoid arthritis.

**NO.58** Gray-scale and Doppler ultrasound evaluation examination alone would BEST assist in establishing a diagnosis in which of the following scenarios?

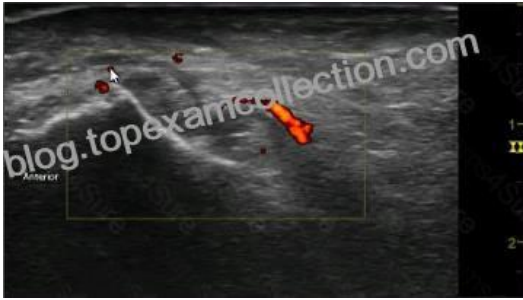
- \* Sacroiliac joints in a 35-year-old male with early morning low-back pain and positive HLA B27
- \* Warm, swollen elbow joint in a 70-year-old lymphoma patient with fevers and a history of an abscess of the thoracic spine
- \* Asymptomatic hand and wrist joints with bony deformities present in a 60-year-old female with a positive rheumatoid factor and CCP antibody but normal sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein level
- \* Knee in a 72-year-old female with unilateral knee pain, no swelling on examination, and medial narrowing of the joint space on knee radiograph

**NO.59** This ultrasound image from a 60-year-old woman with knee pain is MOST suggestive of which of the following?



- \* Urate deposition
- \* Meniscus tear
- \* Chondrocalcinosis
- \* Osteophyte formation

**NO.60** A 78-year-old woman presents with three days of ankle pain and swelling. Her exam reveals swelling localized around the medial malleolus, and any motion or palpation causes pain. The medial transverse ultrasound view of the ankle is shown. Based on her presentation and the ultrasound image, what is the MOST likely anatomic structure from which her pain is emanating?



- \* Posterior tibial tendon
- \* Flexor digitorum
- \* Flexor hallucis
- \* Subtalar joint

**NO.61** What is the BEST description for this longitudinal ultrasound scan of a 75-year-old patient with pain in the medial aspect of the knee?



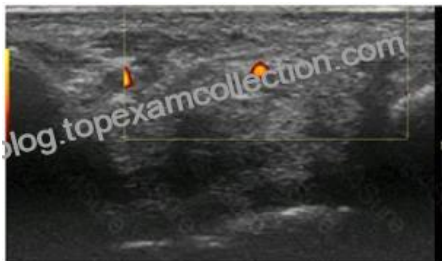
- \* Osteophytes and meniscal cyst
- \* Osteophytes and rupture of the medial collateral ligament
- \* Osteophytes and distension and calcification of the medial collateral ligament
- \* Osteophytes, distension of the medial collateral ligament, and meniscal degeneration

**NO.62** A woman with a history of long-standing rheumatoid arthritis presents with persistent, chronic wrist pain and swelling. What do the patient's ultrasound images demonstrate?



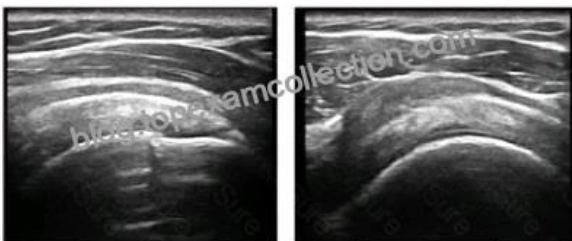
- \* Rheumatoid nodulosis
- \* Extensor tendon tear
- \* Extensor tenosynovitis
- \* Ganglion cyst rupture

**NO.63** In imaging the volar wrist in transverse, this Doppler view helps confirm the presence of which of the following?



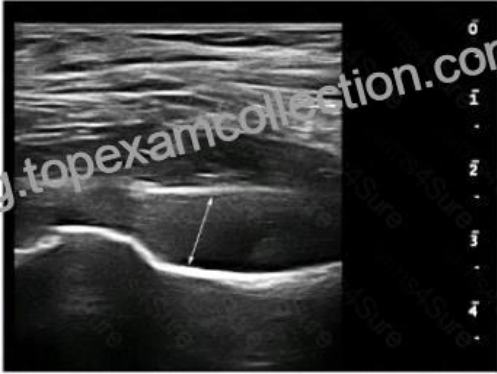
- \* Median nerve impingement
- \* Persistent median artery
- \* Flexor tenosynovitis
- \* Anomalous radial artery

**NO.64** Which pathologic condition is MOST likely responsible for the etiology of shoulder pain in the patient?



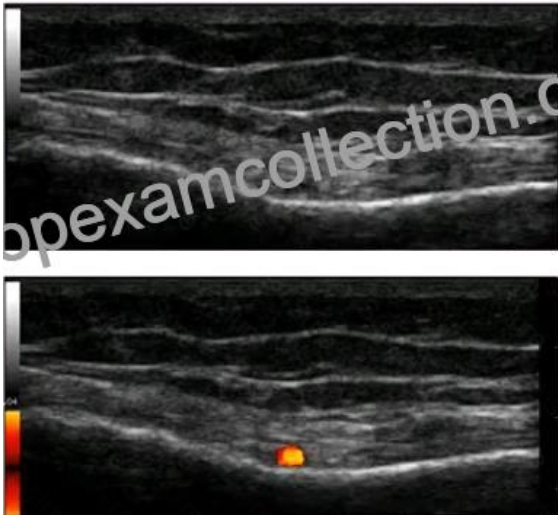
- \* Rheumatoid synovitis
- \* Osteoarthritis
- \* Calcific tendinitis
- \* Subacromial bursitis

**NO.65** What is the MAXIMUM normal dimension of the structure indicated by the line in this image?



- \* 7 mm in children less than 5 years old
- \* 7 mm in adults
- \* 9 mm in children less than 5 years old
- \* 9 mm in adults

**NO.66** What is the BEST assessment of these longitudinal images of the pes anserinus region?



- \* Presence of enthesopathy with hyperemia
- \* Reverberation artifact
- \* Normal medial genicular artery signal
- \* Tenosynovitis

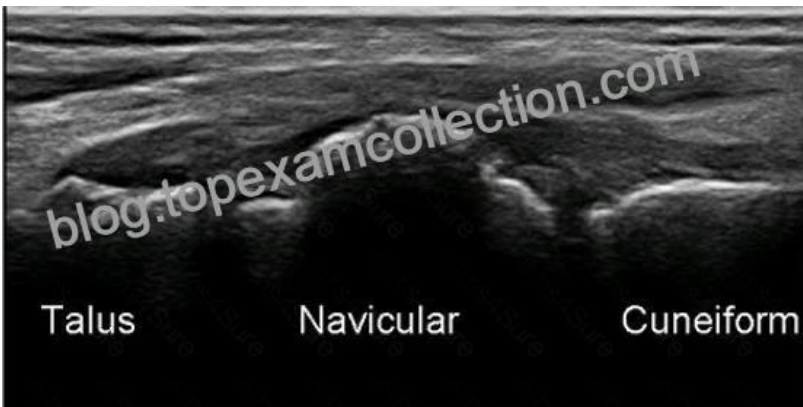
**NO.67** A 80-year-old man presents with two weeks of wrist swelling and pain. His exam reveals swelling and tenderness over the dorsum of his right wrist as well as synovial swelling of the second and third metacarpophalangeal joints of his left hand. His serum

uric acid concentration is 6.0 mg/dL. The longitudinal and transverse images of the dorsal aspect of his right wrist are shown below. What is the MOST likely diagnosis?



- \* Gout
- \* Calcium pyrophosphate arthritis
- \* Rheumatoid arthritis
- \* Psoriatic arthritis

**NO.68** Which of the following is shown in this longitudinal image of the talonavicular-cuneiform joints in a 15-year-old girl?



- \* The typical appearance of pes equinovarus
- \* The normal appearance of irregular ossification centers of the respective midfoot bones
- \* Irregularities of the respective midfoot bones indicative of damage as well as surrounding areas indicative of synovial hypertrophy and effusions

- \* An inflammatory process in the subcutaneous tissues, possibly an infection, extending into the joint spaces

**NO.69** For which of the following conditions is the use of diagnostic musculoskeletal ultrasound appropriate?

- \* Anterior cruciate ligament tear
- \* Meniscal tear
- \* Osgood-Schlatter disease
- \* Tibial stress fracture

**NO.70** A practitioner wants to assess the structure marked with an asterisk (\*).



What maneuver should the practitioner instruct the patient to perform of the examined joint?

- \* Internal rotation and adduction
- \* External rotation
- \* Lateral abduction
- \* Neutral position

**NO.71** A scratch along the rubber sole of a transducer is MOST likely to cause which of the following?

- \* Risk of electrical shock
- \* Artifact in the B-Mode image
- \* Increased risk of the spread of infection
- \* No impact on image acquisition

**Certification dumps ACR-MUCR RhMSUS guides - 100% valid:**

<https://www.topexamcollection.com/RhMSUS-vce-collection.html>