

Abdominal Sonography

Because tubal, ovarian and broad ligament pregnancies are as difficult to diagnose and treat as abdominal pregnancies, their exclusion from the most common definition of abdominal pregnancy has been debated.

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Hemoperitoneum accumulates in the space between the inner lining of the abdominal wall and the internal abdominal organs. Hemoperitoneum is generally classified as a surgical Hemoperitoneum (also haemoperitoneum, sometimes also hematoperitoneum) is the presence of blood in the peritoneal cavity.

Hemoperitoneum is generally classified as a surgical emergency; in most cases, urgent laparotomy is needed to identify and control the source of the bleeding. The blood accumulates in the space between the inner lining of the abdominal wall and the internal abdominal organs. Therefore, large-scale or rapid blood loss into the abdomen will reliably induce hemorrhagic shock and, if untreated, may rapidly lead to death.

The abdominal cavity is highly distensible and may easily hold greater than five liters of blood, or more than the entire circulating blood volume for an average-sized individual. In selected cases, careful observation may be permissible 7aedf13521

Vascular Sonography... 7aedf13521 Pediatric Cardiac Sonography 7aedf13521

Gynecologic ultrasonography Gynecologic ultrasonography or gynecologic sonography refers to the application of medical ultrasonography to the female pelvic organs (specifically the Gynecologic ultrasonography or gynecologic sonography refers to the application of medical ultrasonography to the female pelvic organs (specifically the uterus, the ovaries, and the fallopian tubes) as well as the bladder, the adnexa, and the recto-uterine pouch. This technique is useful to detect myomas or mullerian malformations. The procedure may lead to other medically relevant findings in the pelvis 7aedf13521

Pre-hospital ultrasound of criteria. FAST exam (Focused assessment with sonography for trauma) to detect free intra-abdominal fluid in trauma and medical conditions RUSH exam Prehospital ultrasound is the specialized application of ultrasound by physicians and other emergency medical services (EMS) to guide

immediate care and treatment procedures. Like conventional ultrasound, it is a device that produces cyclic sound pressure to penetrate a medium (different body tissues) and reveal details about the inner structure of the medium 7aedf13521

Others—in the minority—are of the view that abdominal pregnancy should be defined by a placenta implanted into the peritoneum. 7aedf13521

Paracentesis generally referring to peritoneocentesis (also called laparocentesis or abdominal paracentesis) in which the peritoneal cavity is punctured by a needle Paracentesis (from Greek κεντάω, "to pierce") is a form of body fluid sampling procedure, generally referring to peritoneocentesis (also called laparocentesis or abdominal paracentesis) in which the peritoneal cavity is punctured by a needle to sample peritoneal fluid 7aedf13521

The procedure is used to remove fluid from the peritoneal cavity, particularly if this cannot be achieved with medication. The most common indication is ascites that has developed in people with cirrhosis. 7aedf13521 Abdominal Sonography 7aedf13521

Abdominal ultrasonography It uses transmission and reflection of ultrasound waves to visualise internal organs through the abdominal wall (with the help of gel, which helps transmission of the sound waves). Abdominal ultrasonography (also called abdominal ultrasound imaging or abdominal sonography) is a form of medical ultrasonography (medical application Abdominal ultrasonography (also called abdominal ultrasound imaging or abdominal sonography) is a form of medical ultrasonography (medical application of ultrasound technology) to visualise abdominal anatomical structures. For this reason, the procedure is also called a transabdominal ultrasound, in contrast to endoscopic ultrasound, the latter combining ultrasound with endoscopy through visualize internal structures from within hollow organs 7aedf13521

OB/Gyn Sonography 7aedf13521 Neurosonology 7aedf13521 Breast Sonography 7aedf13521 Adult Cardiac Sonography 7aedf13521

Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonography SDMS hosts an annual conference for sonographers and publishes a bi-monthly journal, the Journal of Diagnostic Medical Sonography. all of the sonography specialty areas, including: Abdominal Sonography Adult Cardiac Sonography Breast Sonography Fetal

Cardiac Sonography Musculoskeletal The Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonography (SDMS) is a nonprofit professional association, representing over 24,000 sonographers and sonography student members across all fifty U. states and forty-eight countries, as of 2022. S. The SDMS provides its membership with a comprehensive array of continuing medical education activities, information, and products reflecting all of the sonography specialty areas, including: 7aedef13521

Focused assessment with sonography for trauma There is also the extended FAST (eFAST) which includes some additional ultrasound views to assess for pneumothorax. Focused assessment with sonography in trauma (commonly abbreviated as FAST) is a rapid bedside ultrasound examination performed by surgeons, emergency Focused assessment with sonography in trauma (commonly abbreviated as FAST) is a rapid bedside ultrasound examination performed by surgeons, emergency physicians, and paramedics as a screening test for blood around the heart (pericardial effusion) or abdominal organs (hemoperitoneum) after trauma. It may be useful prior to conducting more accurate tests such as CT in a stable trauma patient 7aedef13521

Musculoskeletal Sonography 7aedef13521

Abdominal pregnancy An abdominal pregnancy is a rare type of ectopic pregnancy where the embryo or fetus is growing and developing outside the uterus, in the abdomen, and An abdominal pregnancy is a rare type of ectopic pregnancy where the embryo or fetus is growing and developing outside the uterus, in the abdomen, and not in a fallopian tube (usual location), an ovary, or the broad ligament 7aedef13521

Point-of-Care Sonography 7aedef13521 Abdominal ultrasound examinations are performed by gastroenterologists or other specialists in internal medicine, radiologists, or sonographers trained for this procedure. 7aedef13521 **Physician Vascular Interpretation** 7aedef13521

Journal of Diagnostic Medical Sonography The journal's scope also includes research on instrumentation, physics, and technical advancements of ultrasonography, as well as research on sonographer education. The journal's The Journal of Diagnostic Medical Sonography (JDMS) is the bimonthly, peer-reviewed medical journal of the Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonography (SDMS), and has been in publication since 1985. including but not limited to abdominal, women's health, pediatric, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, and other emerging sonography practice areas. The JDMS provides research, clinical, and

educational content for all specialties, including but not limited to abdominal, women's health, pediatric, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, and other emerging sonography practice areas. JDMS publishes peer-reviewed manuscripts supporting the translational use of medical ultrasound for diagnosis, intervention, and other clinical applications by a sonographer, sonologist, or other health care provider 7aedef13521

Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome There is a high prevalence of cancer associated in those with SGBS which includes wilms tumors, neuroblastoma, tumors of the adrenal gland, liver, lungs and abdominal organs. chest radiographs, electrocardiogram, echocardiogram, renal sonography, and abdominal sonography and CT to test for possible abnormalities. Since the syndrome Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome (SGBS) is a rare inherited congenital disorder that can cause craniofacial, skeletal, vascular, cardiac, and renal abnormalities 7aedef13521

The four classic areas that are examined for free fluid are the perihepatic space (including Morison's pouch or the hepatorenal recess), perisplenic space, pericardium, and the pelvis. With this technique it is possible to identify the presence of moderate to large amounts of intraperitoneal... 7aedef13521 **Fetal Cardiac Sonography** 7aedef13521 The syndrome is inherited in an X-linked recessive manner. Females that possess one copy of the mutation are considered to be carriers of the syndrome but may still express varying degrees of the phenotype, suffering mild to severe malady. Males experience a higher likelihood of fetal death. 7aedef13521

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