

## MCQs Transvaginal scans

1. **The exposure level at the embryo is**
  - a) Higher for transvaginal scanning
  - b) Similar for transabdominal and transvaginal scanning
  - c) Lower for transvaginal scanning
  - d) Unknown
  
2. **The following statement is true for transvaginal scanning**
  - a) It should be done with a full bladder to get an acoustic window to the fetus
  - b) Because of the short distance to the fetus, lower frequencies can be used
  - c) The distance between the transducer and the fetus is dependent on the body mass index of the woman
  - d) Transvaginal transducers have higher frequencies than those used for transabdominal scanning
  
3. **During the first trimester of pregnancy the thickness of the uterine and vaginal walls together is**
  - a) 1-2 cm
  - b) 2-4 cm
  - c) 4-6 cm
  - d) Varies with the size and weight of the woman
  
4. **Pulsed and colour flow mapping during transvaginal scanning**
  - a) Should never be done in first trimester pregnancy
  - b) Can be done in early pregnancy as long as TI is kept below 3.5
  - c) Pulsed Doppler can be done, but not colour flow mapping
  - d) Can be done if it is essential as long as output parameters are as low as possible

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**Correct answers:**

- 1b: Similar for transabdominal and transvaginal scanning
- 2d: Transvaginal transducers have higher frequencies than those used for transabdominal scanning
- 3b: 2-4 cm
- 4d: Can be done if it is essential as long as output parameters are as low as possible