

Supplementary Material

Survey questions were given before and after an educational program on ultrasound. After the program, there were additional questions for feedback that were not included in this sample survey. The survey was anonymous and collected using REDCap. Each participant was given a unique identifier (number). Deidentified data was stored in an Excel Spreadsheet. Pictures of ultrasound images are not included in this sample survey. The correct answers are in bold.

Survey Questions

1. Unique identifier _____
2. How would you describe your familiarity with point-of-care ultrasound?
 - a. Very unfamiliar
 - b. Unfamiliar
 - c. Somewhat familiar
 - d. Very familiar
3. Point-of-care ultrasound improves patient care.
 - a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. Neither agree or disagree
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
4. I plan to incorporate point-of-care ultrasound into my clinical practice.
 - a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. Neither agree or disagree
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
5. I am interested in formal point-of-care ultrasound certification.
 - a. Strongly disagree
 - b. Disagree
 - c. Neither agree or disagree
 - d. Agree
 - e. Strongly agree
6. I am interested in longitudinal POCUS experience during residency.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. All of the following are examples of ultrasound probes except.
 - a. **Microlinear**
 - b. Phased array
 - c. Linear
 - d. Curvilinear
8. All of the following are ultrasound settings except:

- a. **Screen orientation**
 - b. Depth
 - c. Clarity
 - d. Gain
9. Which represents a normal finding on lung ultrasound:
- a. Lung point
 - b. Barcode sign
 - c. **A lines**
 - d. B lines
10. The image below demonstrates which lung finding (ultrasound image of B-lines):
- a. Lung point
 - b. Barcode sign
 - c. A lines
 - d. **B lines**
 - e. Pleural effusion
11. The following image shows (ultrasound image of barcode sign):
- a. Lung sliding, a normal finding
 - b. Lung sliding, an abnormal finding
 - c. Absent lung sliding, a normal finding
 - d. **Absent lung sliding, an abnormal finding**
12. When using color doppler, blue signal indicates:
- a. A large vein
 - b. **Blood flow away from the probe**
 - c. Hypoxemic blood within an artery
 - d. Insufficient probe angulation
13. M-mode can be used to:
- a. **Visualize lung sliding**
 - b. Determine the direction of blood flow
 - c. Differentiate transudative and exudative pleural fluid
 - d. Calculate the volume of ascites
14. The deep vein thrombosis (DVT) compression test is best performed with which probe:
- a. Curvilinear
 - b. Phased array
 - c. **Linear**
 - d. All of the above
15. When performing a DVT compression ultrasound, it is important to:
- a. Scan with Doppler in order to identify thrombi
 - b. Compress until you see a thrombus
 - c. Compress the vein if you see a thrombus
 - d. **Compress until you see a slight deformity of the neighboring artery (assuming no clot is visible)**
16. The image shows a DVT in the (ultrasound image of DVT in left common femoral vein):
- a. Right common femoral vein

- b. Left common femoral vein**
 - c. Right greater saphenous vein
 - d. Left greater saphenous vein
- 17. The following probes can be used for the FAST exam, except:
 - a. Linear probe**
 - b. Curvilinear probe
 - c. Phased array probe
 - d. Any probe can be used for the FAST exam
- 18. The eFAST exam adds which of the following views to the traditional FAST exam:
 - a. Pleurae/lung**
 - b. Hepatorenal recess (pouch of Morrison, RUQ)
 - c. Internal jugular ultrasound
 - d. Splenorenal recess (LUQ)
- 19. All of the following are examination views in the eFAST exam, except:
 - a. Subcostal four-chamber view
 - b. Apical four-chamber view**
 - c. Inferior vena cava
 - d. Pelvis/bladder