

Breast (BR) Tasks	
Anatomy and physiology	18%
<i>Normal anatomy and physiology</i>	
Distinguish lymph nodes related to the breast	
Identify age-related sonographic changes of the breast tissue and its components	
Identify functional units of the breast (e.g., lobes, ducts, etc.)	
Identify the components comprising each tissue layer of the breast	
Identify the tissue layers within the breast	
<i>Perfusion and function</i>	
Identify normal blood flow patterns within the breast tissue and its components	
Identify the vasculature of the breast	
Pathology	30%
<i>Abnormal perfusion and function</i>	
Assess spectral Doppler tracings of the vasculature related to a mass/lesion	
Evaluate lesion vascularity using color Doppler	
Evaluate lesion vascularity using power Doppler	
<i>Benign vs. suspicious</i>	
Analyze characteristics of infectious processes	
Analyze lesions classified by BI-RADS	
Analyze lymph node involvement in conjunction with presenting pathology	
Analyze patterns on surrounding tissues from malignant tumor or inflammatory reactions	
Analyze the male breast and axilla for disease	
Correlate specimen sonograms in patients undergoing excisional breast biopsies	
Evaluate postoperative biopsy site for complications (e.g., seroma, hematoma, etc.)	
Use sonography to evaluate breast tissue post interventional procedures	
Use sonography to evaluate implant integrity	
Patient care	5%
<i>Communications</i>	
Educate patients about the ultrasound exam	
Integration of data	15%
<i>Incorporate outside data (Clinical assessment, Health & Physical [H&P], Lab values)</i>	
Apply BI-RADS assessment categories when evaluating breast images	
Apply results/findings of the mammogram to guide scanning of the breast tissue	
Compare suspicious ultrasound findings with mammographic findings	
Compare ultrasound findings with MRI results	
Compare ultrasound findings with nuclear medicine study results/findings	
Obtain pertinent clinical history from the patient and/or the medical records	
Use patient's signs and symptoms to help guide ultrasound exam	
<i>Reporting results</i>	
Obtain pathology correlation	
Protocols	4%
<i>Clinical standards and guidelines</i>	
Analyze breast using various scan planes (e.g., longitudinal/transverse, radial/antiradial, etc.)	
Analyze breast using various scan techniques (e.g., scan with palpation, standoff pad, fremitus, etc.)	
Analyze breast with patient in various positions (e.g., oblique, supine, upright, etc.)	
Document breast exam using standard imaging protocols (e.g., quadrants, clock face, etc.)	
<i>Measurement techniques</i>	

Label images using the distance from the nipple
Perform various measurements to assess breast anatomy and pathology
Physics 9%
<i>Artifacts</i>
Identify common artifacts seen on breast ultrasound
<i>Hemodynamics</i>
Adjust transducer pressure when using Doppler
<i>Imaging instruments</i>
Adjust console settings for optimal imaging results
Use curvilinear array transducer
Use linear array transducer
Treatment 12%
<i>Interventional procedures</i>
Apply real-time ultrasound guidance during procedures
<i>Intraoperative procedures</i>
Correlate sonographic findings with sentinel lymph node biopsy
Maintain infection control
Use sterile technique when preparing for procedure
<i>Sonographer role in procedures</i>
Use sonography to evaluate regional lymph node basins prior to sentinel lymph node biopsy
Other 7%
<i>New technologies</i>
Understand the use of brachytherapy in the treatment of breast cancer
Use 3-D/4-D when evaluating the breast
Use elastography when evaluating the breast