

Midwife Focused Sonography Content Outline	
Focused gynecologic ultrasound exams	8%
Perform gynecologic ultrasound exams on patients who are postmenarchal, premenopausal, and postmenopausal	
Assess and record uterine position	
Measure uterine depth, width, and length	
Assess both adnexa	
Identify endometrial fluid	
Measure the endometrium in the anteroposterior diameter	
Assess the posterior and anterior cul-de-sacs	
Assess for causes of bleeding in gynecologic patients	
Identify intrauterine device (IUD) placement	
Identify ovarian cysts/masses	
Perform exams for assisted reproduction techniques	
Use transabdominal scans in gynecologic patients	
Use transvaginal scans in gynecologic patients	
Focused first trimester OB exams	23%
Perform first trimester obstetric exams	
Identify the double decidual sac sign	
Identify the yolk sac	
Measure gestational sac using the mean sac diameter	
Measure the crown-rump length	
Identify signs of a failed pregnancy (e.g., anembryonic gestation, enlarged or echogenic yolk sac, embryonic or fetal demise)	
Identify an ectopic pregnancy	
Correlate human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) levels with abnormal pregnancies (e.g., ectopic, hydatidiform mole, other)	
Use transabdominal scans in obstetric patients	
Use transvaginal scans in obstetric patients	
Focused second and third trimester OB exams	33%
Perform second trimester obstetric exams	
Perform third trimester obstetric exams	
Establish fetal lie and presentation	
Document placental location	
Identify multiple gestations	
Assess amniotic fluid	
Perform biophysical profiles	
Measure the biparietal diameter (BPD)	
Measure the fetal head circumference	
Measure the fetal abdomen circumference	
Measure fetal femur length	
Measure the amniotic fluid index (AFI)	
Measure cervical length	
Identify components of an incompetent cervix	
Assess for causes of bleeding in obstetric patients	
Identify fetal demise	
Identify abnormal amniotic fluid volume	
Perform exams on high-risk pregnancies	
Tailor the exam to evaluate pregnancies where a maternal and/or fetal condition indicates a potential complication	
Use transabdominal scans in obstetric patients	
Protocols	15%
Determine necessity of maternal bladder filling based on indication of the exam	
Obtain pertinent clinical history as a part of the exam	
Check the results of a previous ultrasound exam	

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Review lab results as a part of the exam	
Inform a physician of findings that may be of an emergent nature	
Refer patient when necessary based on findings from the focused ultrasound exam	
Using the ultrasound system	21%
Use knowledge of sound reflection to modify scanning technique	
Adjust display depth based on the exam being performed	
Adjust overall gain	
Adjust the focal zone	
Change the number of focal zones during the exam	
Adjust time gain compensation	
Use harmonic imaging	
Choose a specific transducer frequency based on the area being scanned	
Use a curved linear array transducer	
Use a linear array transducer	
Use a phased array sector transducer	
Use a transvaginal transducer	
Clean and disinfect transducers in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines	
Modify the exam based on gray-scale artifacts	
Modify the exam based on the displayed mechanical index	
Modify the exam based on the displayed thermal index	
Practice ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) principle	
Recognize the mechanisms for potential biological effects	
Document embryonic and/or fetal cardiac activity using m-mode	
Understand measurements of blood flow velocities	