



<b>Musculoskeletal Sonographer (MSKS) Tasks</b>	
<b>General Anatomy and Physiology (43%)</b>	
<i>Abdominal wall</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the muscles and fasciae of the abdominal wall
<i>Ankle and foot</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, bursae, fat pads, and joints of the ankle and foot
	Perform general ultrasound of the fasciae, ligaments, muscles, retinaculum and tendons of the ankle and foot
	Perform general ultrasound of the neurovascular system of the ankle and foot
<i>Elbow</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, bursae, fat pad, joints and ligaments of the elbow
	Perform general ultrasound of the muscles and tendons of the elbow
	Perform general ultrasound of the neurovascular system of the elbow
<i>Hand and wrist</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, and joints of the hand and wrist
	Perform general ultrasound of the fasciae, muscles, tendons, retinaculum, pulleys, and ligaments of the hand and wrist
	Perform general ultrasound of the neurovascular system of the hand and wrist
<i>Hip, groin, and pelvis</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, bursae, cartilage, tendons, and joints of the hip, groin and pelvis
	Perform general ultrasound of the muscles of the hip, groin, and pelvis
	Perform general ultrasound of the lymphatic and neurovascular system of the hip, groin, and pelvis
	Perform general ultrasound of the infant hip
<i>Knee</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, bursae, cartilage, and joints of the knee
	Perform general ultrasound of the muscles, tendons, retinaculum, and ligaments of the knee
	Perform general ultrasound of the neurovascular system of the knee
<i>Shoulder</i>	
	Perform general ultrasound of the bones, bursae, cartilage, joints, and ligaments of the shoulder
	Perform general ultrasound of the muscles and tendons of the shoulder
	Perform general ultrasound of the neurovascular system of the shoulder
<i>Soft tissue</i>	
	Evaluate soft tissue
<b>General Sonographic Pathology (24%)</b>	
<i>Abnormal physiology</i>	
	Evaluate tendon pathology, calcifications, and tears
	Evaluate masses
	Evaluate fluid collections, e.g., abscess, hematoma
	Evaluate cystic structures
	Evaluate hernias
	Evaluate soft tissue pathology
	Evaluate muscle pathology and tears
	Evaluate joint effusions
	Evaluate ligament pathology and tears
	Evaluate for foreign body
	Evaluate subcutaneous abnormalities
	Evaluate infections
	Evaluate synovitis

Evaluate synovial proliferation
Evaluate neuromas
Evaluate nerve pathology and entrapment
Evaluate for gas within the soft tissue
Evaluate bone pathology and erosion
Evaluate fractures
Evaluate crystal deposits
Evaluate joint laxity/altered function
<b>Integration of Data (10%)</b>
<i>Incorporate outside data</i>
Correlate findings with clinical presentation
Correlate information with previous tests
Perform anatomic assessment during dynamic scanning
Assess postsurgical anatomy and hardware
Differentiate pediatric from adult anatomy
<i>Report results</i>
Report impression of the exam
<i>Serial studies</i>
Follow course of disease with serial ultrasound exams
Evaluate cartilage pathology
<b>Protocols (15%)</b>
<i>Clinical standards and guidelines</i>
Gather clinical history of the patient
Position patient and ultrasound machine
Document and confirm procedures
Recognize the limitations of the prescribed examination based on the findings
Follow ultrasound imaging protocols for musculoskeletal-related studies
Verify the appropriateness of the order
Set up the equipment and the examination room
Assess the physical condition of the patient, focusing on the area to be examined
Communicate with the patient
Communicate ultrasound findings
Generate an initial plan for the examination
<i>Measurement techniques</i>
Perform measurements
<i>Imaging instruments</i>
Manipulate probe positioning for optimal image acquisition, i.e., anisotropy
<b>Treatment (8%)</b>
<i>Interventional procedures</i>
Maintain aseptic techniques
Assist/support during guidance for interventional procedures
<i>Sonographer role in procedure</i>
Recognize ultrasound findings that require immediate action
Follow postprocedural protocols, i.e., pain assessment and specimen management
Create incident reports when required