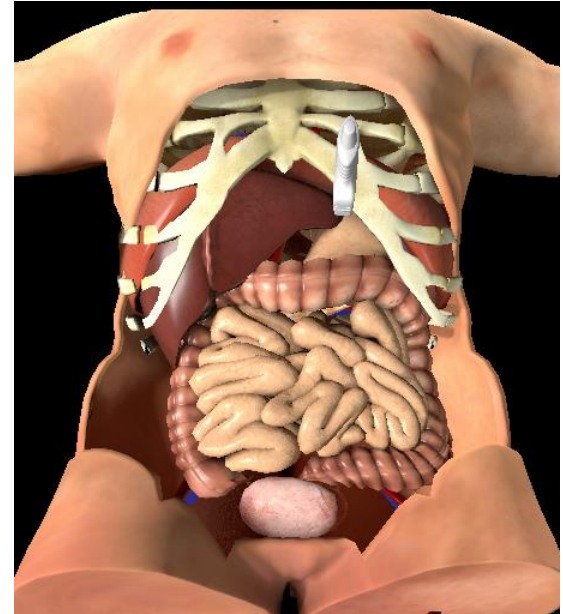
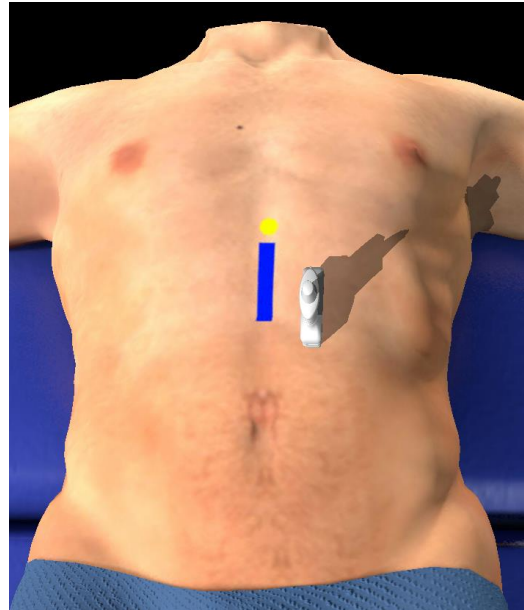
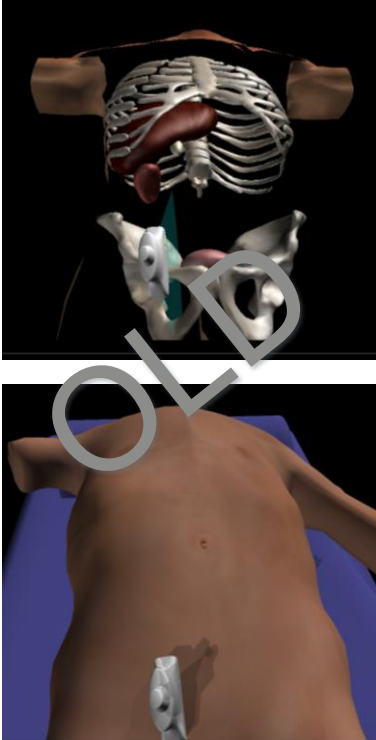


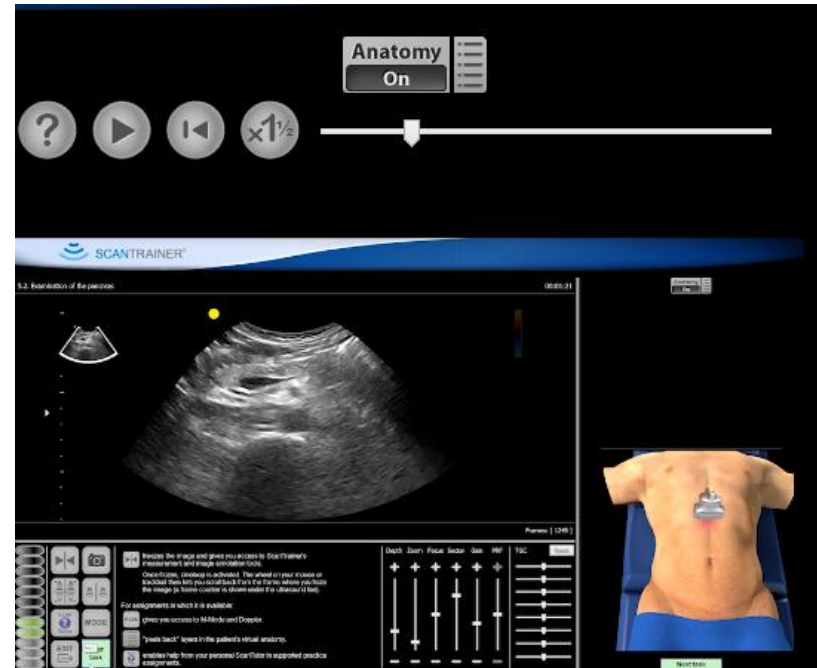
### Overview:

- All new Virtual Patients and Anatomy
- All new content and instructions
- All new instructional videos
- New lesson format (We cut down the overall lessons from 39 to 19)
- New Auto-label function for labelling tasks
- Improved Metrics, Rib shadows, and simulated structures
- New and Improved segmentation of anatomical areas
- New volumes for Pancreas, Aorta, Bladder, Gallbladder, CBD
- New beginning lesson for probe placement, orientation and probe motions

## New Virtual Patient and Internal Anatomy



# All new videos with updated images and instructions



# Modified lesson structure and reduced from 39 to 19

**TA Core General Medicine Upper Abdomen**  
TAS-UA-CS-001\*

**PROGRESS**

LEARNING RESOURCES 51%  
10 hours 45 mins

PRACTICE 0%  
0 hours 00 mins

TEST 2%  
20 mins

**10% COMPLETE**  
2 hours 12 mins

LEARNING RESOURCES	PRACTICE	TEST
1. Liver		
1.1. Examination of the liver using a subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
1.2. Examination of the liver with the transducer parallel to the lower rib cage.	🟢	🔴
1.3. Examination of the right side of the liver using an intercostal approach.	🟢	🔴
2. Bile ducts		
2.1. Examination of the intrahepatic bile ducts using a sagittal subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
2.2. Examination of the intrahepatic bile ducts using an intercostal approach.	🟢	🔴
2.3. Examination of the common duct using a sagittal subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
2.4. Examination of the common duct using an intercostal approach.	🟢	🔴
2.5. Examination of the lower end of the common duct from the pancreas.	🟢	🔴
3. Gallbladder		
3.1. Examination of the gallbladder using an intercostal approach.	🟢	🔴
3.2. Examination of the gallbladder in the long plane using a sagittal subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
3.3. Examination of the gallbladder in the short plane using a sagittal subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
3.4. Examination of the gallbladder using a transverse oblique subcostal approach.	🟢	🔴
4. Pancreas		
4.1. Examination of the pancreas in the transverse plane (range sweep).	🟢	🔴
4.2. Examination of the pancreas in the transverse plane, locating it based on its appearance.	🟢	🔴
4.3. Examination of the pancreas using a sagittal plane, locating it based on its appearance.	🟢	🔴
4.4. Location of key landmarks for pancreas in the transverse plane.	🟢	🔴
4.5. Location of key landmarks for pancreas in the sagittal plane.	🟢	🔴
5. Spleen		
5.1. Examination of the spleen in its long axis.	🟢	🔴
5.2. Examination of the spleen in its short axis.	🟢	🔴
6. Right kidney		
6.1. Examination of the right kidney (patient in the LPO position).	🟢	🔴
6.2. Identification of key structures in the right kidney (patient in the LPO position).	🟢	🔴
6.3. Examination of the right kidney in its transverse plane (patient in the LPO position).	🟢	🔴
7. Left kidney		
7.1. Examination of the left kidney (patient in the RPO position).	🟢	🔴
7.2. Identification of key structures in the left kidney (patient in the RPO position).	🟢	🔴
7.3. Examination of the left kidney in its transverse plane (patient in the RPO position).	🟢	🔴
8. Bladder and prostate		
8.1. Examination of the bladder (male).	🟢	🔴
8.2. Examination of the bladder (female).	🟢	🔴
8.3. Examination of the prostate.	🟢	🔴
9. Aorta		
9.1. Examination of the aorta.	🟢	🔴

**TA Core General Medicine Upper Abdomen**  
TAS-UA-CS-001\*

**PROGRESS**

LEARNING RESOURCES 95%  
10 hours 45 mins

PRACTICE 95%  
24 hours 21 mins

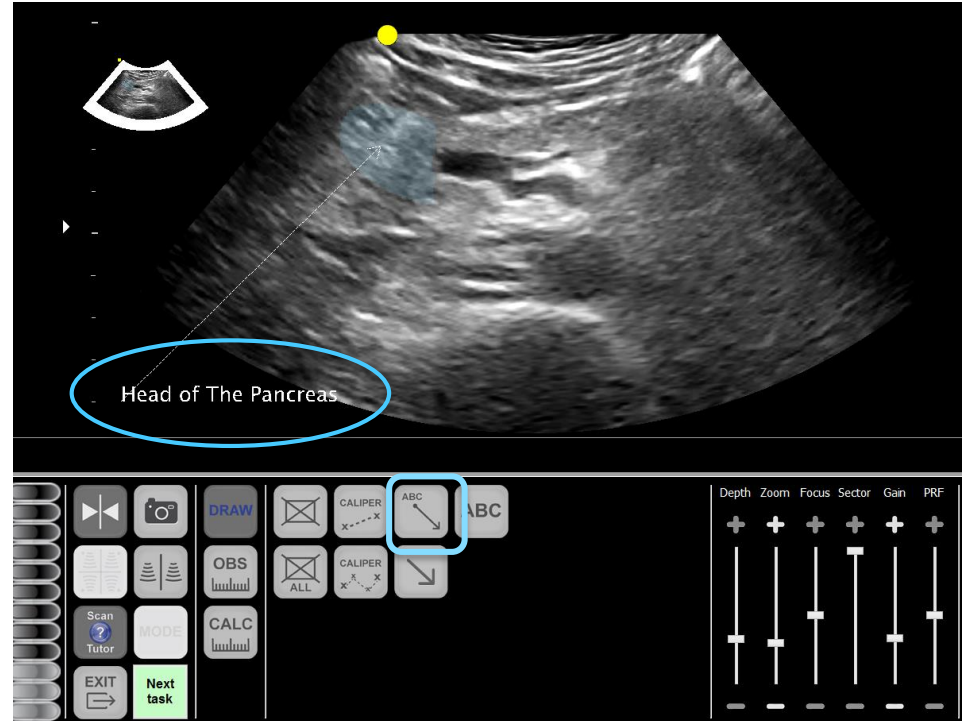
TEST 78%  
1 hour 15 mins

**89% COMPLETE**  
36 hours 23 mins

LEARNING RESOURCES	PRACTICE	TEST
1. Basic skills		
1.1. Image optimisation - right kidney	🟢	🟢
1.2. Image optimisation - aorta	🟢	🟢
1.3. Techniques for scanning the upper abdomen	🟢	🟢
2. Aorta		
2.1. Identification of key structures in the aorta and related anatomy.	🟢	🟢
2.2. Examination of the aorta.	🟢	🟢
3. Liver		
3.1. Identification of key anatomical structures around the liver.	🟢	🟢
3.2. Identification of key anatomical structures in the liver.	🟢	🟢
3.3. Examination of the left lobe of the liver.	🟢	🟢
3.4. Examination of the right lobe of the liver.	🟢	🟢
4. Biliary system		
4.1. Examination of the gallbladder	🟢	🟢
4.2. Examination of the common bile duct.	🟢	🟢
5. Pancreas		
5.1. Identification of key landmarks to the pancreas.	🟢	🟢
5.2. Examination of the pancreas	🟢	🟢
6. Right kidney		
6.1. Identification of key structures in the right kidney (patient in the LPO position).	🟢	🟢
6.2. Examination of the right kidney (patient in the LPO position).	🟢	🟢
7. Left kidney		
7.1. Examination of the left kidney (patient in the RPO position).	🟢	🔴
8. Spleen		
8.1. Examination of the spleen.	🟢	🟢
9. Bladder and prostate		
9.1. Examination of the bladder (female).	🟢	🟢

## Auto Label Function

Within a labeling task,  
The system will  
automatically generate  
the appropriate text  
eliminating the need to  
type in the text.



# New Volumes & Anatomy Segmentation

- New Volumes:
- Pancreas
- Aorta
- Gallbladder
- CBD
- Kidneys
- Bladder

The screenshot shows the SCANTUTOR ACTIVE interface for a task titled "5.2. Examination of the pancreas". The main display area shows a transverse B-mode ultrasound image of the pancreas with a yellow marker on the head. The interface includes a control panel at the bottom with buttons for navigation, drawing, and observation. On the right side, there is a smaller view of the ultrasound image and a human torso diagram with a blue marker on the abdominal area. Below the torso diagram, there is a task instruction: "1. Examine the pancreas in the transverse plane" and a tip: "Slightly adjusting the angle will produce an image of the pancreas lying in front of the portal and splenic veins, behind the free border of the liver and/or the stomach." A "Next task" button is visible at the bottom right.

SCANTUTOR ACTIVE

5.2. Examination of the pancreas 00:01:04

Frames: [ 1136 ]

**1. Examine the pancreas in the transverse plane**  
Examine the pancreas in the transverse plane.  
Ensure you examine the head, uncinate process, neck, body and tail.

**Tips**

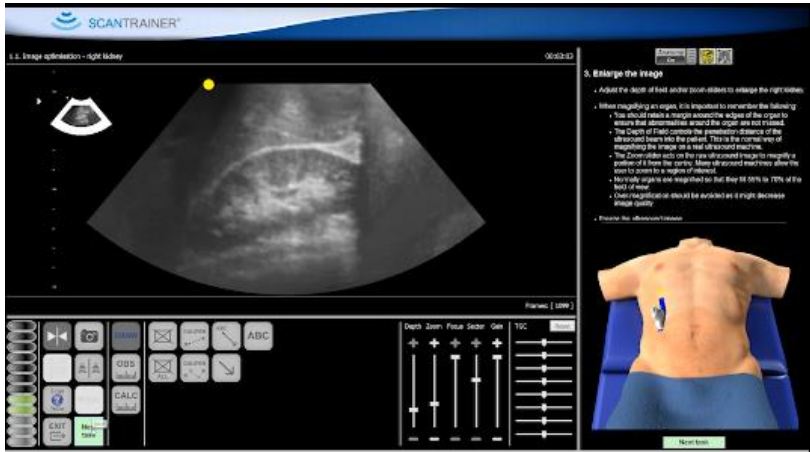
- Slightly adjusting the angle will produce an image of the pancreas lying in front of the portal and splenic veins, behind the free border of the liver and/or the stomach.
- Note that the transverse colon often lies anterior to the pancreas, and in such patients you should look for a sonic window past any obscuring gas.
- Try increasing the transducer pressure. In a real patient moderate pressure may be needed to displace bowel gas.

When you have done this, click Next below.

Next task

# New beginning lesson for image optimization and techniques for scanning the abdomen

	LEARNING RESOURCES	PRACTICE	TEST
1. Basic skills			
1.1. Image optimisation - right kidney			
1.2. Image optimisation - aorta			
1.3. Techniques for scanning the upper abdomen			



## Optimising an image

It is important to carry out image optimisation in a systematic manner:

- C Ensure that the region of interest is **Centralised** in the ultrasound fan.
- D Adjust the **Depth** of field so that the region of interest fills between 50% and 75% of the field of view, ensuring an adequate margin around its periphery.
- E It may be necessary to use the zoom to further **Enlarge** the image to obtain the required magnification.
- F Adjust the **Focus** so that the focal zone is at or just below the region of interest.
- G Adjust the **Gain** so that there is an even distribution of grey scale across the image to avoid any extremely bright or dark areas over the region of interest. You may need to use the TGC controls to eliminate attenuation artefacts.

In the remaining tasks you will be asked to optimise an image of the right kidney.

When you have done this, click **Next** below.