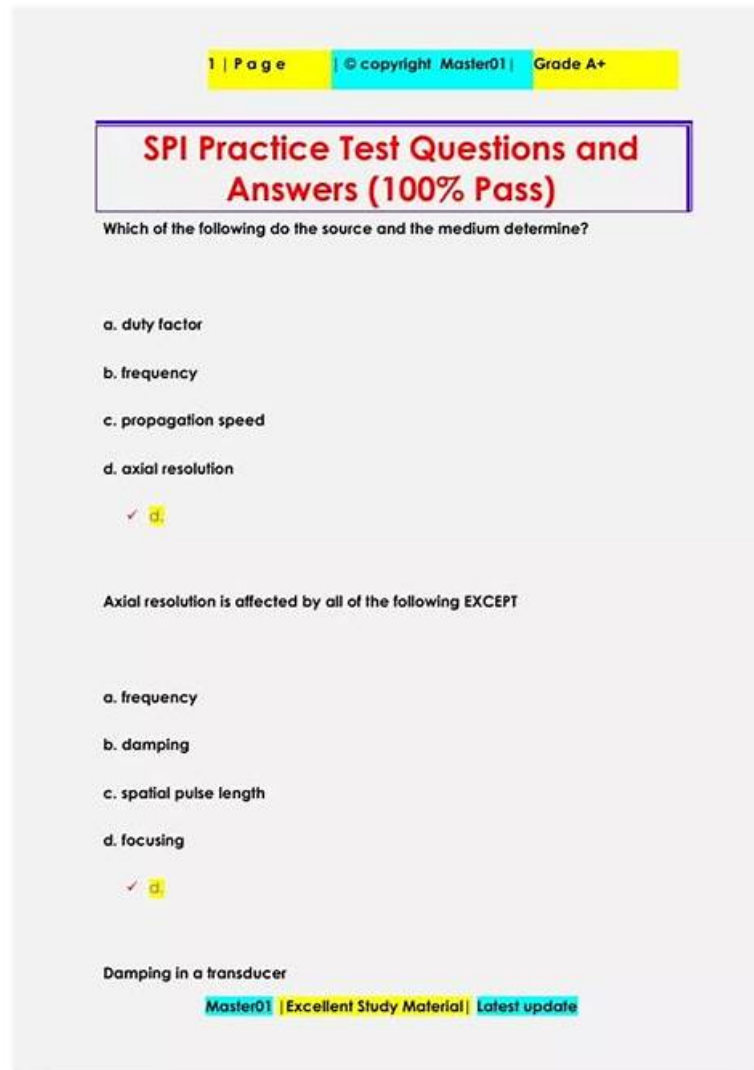


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TOP Exam SPI Consultant - The Best ARDMS Exam SPI Outline: Sonography Principles and Instrumentation

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ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which function should be decreased in order to minimize potential bioeffects?

- A. Depth
- B. Frequency
- C. Dynamic Range
- D. Output power

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Output power directly affects the intensity of the ultrasound beam transmitted into the patient. Reducing output power lowers the risk of both thermal and mechanical bioeffects.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Output power should be minimized following the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) principle to reduce potential bioeffects while still obtaining diagnostic-quality images." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Output power.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which type of structure is best visualized with low persistence?

- A. Static
- B. Anechoic
- C. Echogenic
- D. Dynamic

Answer: D

Explanation:

Low persistence is best used for visualizing dynamic structures. Persistence is a setting that controls the averaging of successive frames to reduce noise and improve image quality. While high persistence can be beneficial for imaging static structures by providing a smoother image, it can blur or smear moving structures, making it difficult to visualize motion accurately. Low persistence settings allow for better temporal resolution and are therefore ideal for observing dynamic or moving structures such as the heart or blood flow.

References

* ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation (SPI) Exam Study Guide

* "Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments" by Frederick W. Kremkau

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which type of display process rescans only the region of interest and improves resolution?

- A. Write magnification
- B. Read magnification
- C. Spatial compounding
- D. Frequency compounding

Answer: A

Explanation:

Write magnification, or pre-processing zoom, involves rescanning the region of interest (ROI) with more scan lines, thus acquiring new data for that specific area. This process increases the spatial resolution of the image in the magnified area because it gathers

more detailed data by adjusting the scan parameters, resulting in improved image quality. This is different from read magnification (post-processing zoom), which simply enlarges the existing image data without increasing resolution.

References:

ARDMS Sonography Principles & Instrumentation Guidelines

Hedrick WR, Hykes DL, Starchman DE. Ultrasound Physics and Instrumentation. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders; 2005.

NEW QUESTION # 14

In addition to velocity, which factor affects acoustic impedance?

- A. Penetration depth
- B. Attenuation coefficient
- C. Transducer frequency
- **D. Tissue density**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Acoustic impedance (Z) is determined by the product of tissue density (#) and propagation speed (c), expressed as:

$$Z = \# \times c$$

According to Principles and Instrumentation:

"Acoustic impedance is a property of the tissue, determined by its density and the speed of sound through it."

- * Penetration depth (A) does not affect impedance directly.
- * Attenuation coefficient (B) affects signal loss, not impedance.
- * Transducer frequency (D) is independent of tissue impedance.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Tissue density.

-

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which characteristics are associated with an ideal imaging transducer?

- A. Broad bandwidth; high quality factor
- **B. Broad bandwidth; low quality factor**
- C. Narrow bandwidth; high quality factor
- D. Narrow bandwidth; low quality factor

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Ideal imaging transducers have broad bandwidths (allowing multiple frequencies for better axial resolution and flexibility) and a low quality factor (which indicates efficient damping, leading to short pulses and better image quality).

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Imaging transducers operate with broad bandwidth and low quality factor to achieve short pulse duration and optimal axial resolution." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Broad bandwidth; low quality factor.

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NEW QUESTION # 16

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