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SPI Exam TEST| 120 QUESTIONS| WITH COMPLETE SOLUTIONS

All of the following are AIUM recommendations regarding the use of ultrasound, except:

- A. Always adhere to the ALARA principle when scanning
 - B. Limit the examination time to the shortest time necessary to complete a diagnostic exam
 - C. In order to limit ultrasound intensity, always use PW Doppler instead of M-mode to evaluate the fetal heart
 - D. Limit ultrasound exposure to patients that require an examination for a specific reason
- CORRECT ANSWERS: C. In order to limit ultrasound intensity, always use PW Doppler instead of M-mode to evaluate the fetal heart.
- Feedback: PW Doppler techniques use the highest intensity of ultrasound when compared to other techniques. (M-mode, color, 2D)

As you are performing an exam on an obese patient, you notice a 12 Thermal Index. What should be done next?

- A. Take a break from scanning the patient for 30-60 seconds and then start again while monitoring the TI level.
 - B. Reduce the output power and increase the gain compensation.
 - C. Stop the exam and consult the radiologist regarding increased patient exposure.
 - D. Reduce the number of images obtained to significantly reduce exam time. CORRECT ANSWERS: B. Reduce the output power and increase the gain compensation.
- Feedback: The TI levels should stay below 1 whenever possible. Tissue heating of 1 degree will occur at TI levels of 1. Tissue damage will occur when greater than a 2 degree increase in temperature occurs. To reduce the TI levels, reduce the output power and increase the gain compensation. If these changes do NOT reduce the TI to an appropriate level and provide adequate images, then the protocol should be minimized to reduce exposure. Always make system adjustments first before choosing to perform a limited exam.

All Of the following are coupling agents or mediums typically used for US exams, except:

- A. water
 - B. KY jelly
 - C. gastrografin
 - D. ultrasonic gel CORRECT ANSWERS: C. gastrografin
- Feedback: Gel and KY jelly can be used in most all ultrasound exams. Some exams use water as a "window" to evaluate adjacent structures (prostate). Gastrografin is a contrast material normally used in radiology procedures.

_____ refers to redirection of a portion of the US beam from a boundary.

- A. rarefaction
- B. refraction
- C. reflection
- D. absorption CORRECT ANSWERS: C. reflection

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ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

"Sensitivity represents the proportion of actual positive cases correctly identified by the test." Therefore, the correct answer is B: 32/35.

At what Doppler angle to flow is the maximum Doppler shift frequency acquired?

- A. 60 degrees
- **B. 0 degrees**
- C. 30 degrees
- D. 90 degrees

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Doppler equation shows that the frequency shift is proportional to the cosine of the Doppler angle. The maximum value of cosine ($\cos 0^\circ = 1$) occurs at 0 degrees - meaning the beam is parallel to flow. At this angle, the full velocity component is measured. According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"The maximum Doppler shift is obtained when the ultrasound beam is parallel (0 degrees) to blood flow." Therefore, the correct answer is D: 0 degrees.

NEW QUESTION # 52

What is the effect of increasing the sample volume on the spectral Doppler signal tracing?

- A. Decreased aliasing
- B. Increased velocity sensitivity
- **C. Increased noise**
- D. Decreased sweep speed

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A larger sample volume collects Doppler signals from a wider region, which can include multiple velocities and noise. This leads to a broader spectrum (spectral broadening) and may introduce additional noise into the signal.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Increasing the sample volume size increases the likelihood of including multiple velocity components and noise, resulting in spectral broadening and reduced spectral clarity." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Increased noise.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the primary factor that improves lateral resolution?

- A. Propagation speed
- **B. Beamwidth**
- C. Frequency
- D. Frame rate

Answer: B

Explanation:

Lateral resolution refers to the ability of the ultrasound system to distinguish two structures that are side by side, perpendicular to the direction of the sound beam. This resolution is primarily improved by reducing the beamwidth. A narrower beamwidth allows for better differentiation between adjacent structures, enhancing the lateral resolution. Higher frequency transducers can also help achieve a narrower beamwidth, but beamwidth is the primary factor.

Reference:

ARDMS Sonography Principles & Instrumentation Guidelines

Hagen-Ansert SL. Textbook of Diagnostic Ultrasonography. 8th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2017.

NEW QUESTION # 54

The calipers in this image measure which performance characteristic of a system?



- A. Depth measurement accuracy
- B. Axial resolution
- C. Lateral resolution
- D. Dynamic range

Answer: A

Explanation:

The calipers shown in the image are used to measure the depth of structures within the ultrasound image. This performance characteristic, known as depth measurement accuracy, assesses how accurately the ultrasound system can measure the distance from the transducer to a specific point within the body. Accurate depth measurements are crucial for diagnostic purposes, ensuring that anatomical and pathological structures are correctly identified and evaluated.

American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) Sonography Principles and Instrumentation study materials.
Textbook of Diagnostic Sonography by Hagen-Ansert, S. L. (latest edition).

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which color control was adjusted in color bar A to produce color bar B?



- A. Map
- **B. Scale**
- C. Baseline
- D. Invert

Answer: B

Explanation:

The color bar on a Doppler ultrasound display indicates the range of velocities that the system can detect and display. In color bar A, the scale is set to a higher maximum velocity (64 cm/s), while in color bar B, the scale is set to a lower maximum velocity (16 cm/s). Adjusting the scale (or velocity range) changes the upper and lower limits of the velocities displayed, which affects the sensitivity of the Doppler system to detect flow velocities. Lowering the scale allows for better visualization of lower velocities, but it may also increase the likelihood of aliasing for higher velocities.

American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS). Sonography Principles and Instrumentation (SPI) Examination Review Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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