

# Vce SPI Test Simulator | SPI Exam Tutorials



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## ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Manage Ultrasound Transducers:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Ultrasound Technicians and focuses on the management and proper use of different types of transducers. It evaluates knowledge of transducer components, frequency selection, and application of various 2D, 3D, 4D, and nonimaging transducer concepts. Candidates must show they can choose the appropriate transducer for specific examinations and make necessary frequency adjustments to ensure image quality.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Apply Doppler Concepts:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Vascular Sonographers and evaluates understanding and application of Doppler ultrasound principles. It includes knowledge of Doppler angle, flow dynamics, and color and spectral Doppler imaging. The section also covers eliminating aliasing, interpreting waveforms, applying continuous and pulsed wave Doppler, and optimizing Doppler gain and scale to accurately measure blood flow and velocity within vessels.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Optimize Sonographic Images:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers and assesses their ability to enhance image quality using advanced optimization techniques. It includes understanding axial, lateral, elevational, and temporal resolution, as well as manipulating gain, depth, magnification, and dynamic range. Examinees are expected to apply harmonic imaging, spatial compounding, and gray-scale techniques to produce clear, accurate diagnostic images.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Perform Ultrasound Examinations:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Sonographers and covers how to conduct ultrasound procedures while ensuring patient safety and diagnostic accuracy. It includes understanding of imaging protocols, ergonomics, patient care, and the interaction between sound and tissue. Candidates are expected to demonstrate abilities to manage patient encounters, apply 3D</li><li>• 4D and contrast imaging concepts, identify and correct artifacts, and follow confidentiality and privacy standards throughout the scanning process.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Clinical Safety and Quality Assurance: This section of the exam measures skills of Clinical Ultrasound Supervisors and focuses on maintaining safety and quality standards in ultrasound practice. It includes infection control protocols, transducer and machine integrity checks, and quality assurance testing using tissue-mimicking phantoms. The section also requires familiarity with statistical parameters like sensitivity and specificity to evaluate diagnostic performance and ensure consistent, reliable imaging outcomes.</li> </ul>
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## Unparalleled Vce SPI Test Simulator | Amazing Pass Rate For SPI Exam | Fantastic SPI: Sonography Principles and Instrumentation

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### ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

What is assessed with power Doppler?

- A. Velocity of flow
- B. Laminar flow
- C. Presence of flow
- D. Viscosity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Power Doppler detects the strength (amplitude) of returning Doppler signals, which reflects the presence of flow regardless of direction or velocity. It is more sensitive to low-velocity flow and is less angle-dependent than conventional color Doppler.

Principles and Instrumentation state:

"Power Doppler displays the amplitude of Doppler shifts, representing the presence of flow. It does not display direction or velocity."

\* Laminar flow (A) and velocity (C) are not specifically measured by power Doppler.

\* Viscosity (D) cannot be assessed by Doppler ultrasound.

Therefore, the correct answer is B: Presence of flow.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

**Answer: D**

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.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which type of resolution is improved by transmit focus?

- A. Lateral
- B. Elevational
- C. Axial
- D. Temporal

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Transmit focus narrows the ultrasound beam width at specific depths, improving lateral resolution - the ability to distinguish two objects side-by-side.

According to Principles and Instrumentation:

"Lateral resolution depends on beam width and is improved by focusing, which narrows the beam in the lateral dimension."

\* Axial resolution depends on pulse length.

\* Elevational resolution depends on slice thickness.

\* Temporal resolution relates to frame rate.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Lateral.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Which setting can be increased to correct for clutter artifact when using pulsed-wave Doppler?

- A. Doppler gain
- B. Wall filter
- C. Sample volume
- D. Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The wall filter, also known as the high-pass filter, is used in Doppler ultrasound to remove low-frequency signals, which are typically associated with clutter artifacts. Clutter artifacts can be caused by tissue motion or vessel wall movement, and they appear as low-frequency signals that can obscure the desired blood flow signals. By increasing the wall filter setting, these low-frequency signals are filtered out, thus reducing the clutter artifact and providing a clearer depiction of the blood flow.

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which adjustment would eliminate aliasing in the Doppler waveform in this image?

A close-up of an ultrasound Description automatically generated



- A. Increase velocity scale.
- B. Decrease wall filter.
- C. Decrease Doppler gain.
- D. Increase sample size.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Aliasing occurs when Doppler frequency shifts exceed the Nyquist limit (which equals half the pulse repetition frequency). Increasing the velocity scale (which increases PRF) raises the Nyquist limit, reducing or eliminating aliasing.

Principles and Instrumentation state:

"Aliasing in pulsed-wave Doppler can be corrected by increasing the pulse repetition frequency (velocity scale), allowing higher velocities to be displayed without wraparound."

\* Decreasing gain affects amplitude, not aliasing.

\* Wall filter adjustments remove low-velocity signals, not aliasing.

\* Increasing sample size affects spatial resolution and may reduce frame rate but does not address aliasing.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Increase velocity scale.

## NEW QUESTION # 47

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