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Revised SPI-ABE Sonography Principles and Instrumentation-ABE Course

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ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply Doppler Concepts: 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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage Ultrasound Transducers: 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform Ultrasound Examinations: 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 4D and contrast imaging concepts, identify and correct artifacts, and follow confidentiality and privacy standards throughout the scanning process.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize Sonographic Images: 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.

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ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

What is measured with a test object containing closely spaced, highly reflective targets along the direction of beam?

- A. Specificity
- B. Lateral resolution
- C. Sensitivity
- D. Axial resolution

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Axial resolution is the system's ability to distinguish two structures located along the direction of the ultrasound beam (parallel to the beam axis). Test objects or phantoms contain closely spaced pins or reflectors along this axis to evaluate axial resolution.

Principles and Instrumentation state:

"Axial resolution is determined by the spatial pulse length and is tested using targets positioned along the beam axis."

* Sensitivity (A) relates to detection of weak echoes.

* Specificity (B) refers to diagnostic accuracy, not phantom testing.

* Lateral resolution (C) is evaluated using side-by-side (perpendicular) targets.

Therefore, the correct answer is D: Axial resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which artifact is seen as a result of an increase in echo amplitude in the tissue located distal to an anechoic structure?

- A. Comet tail
- B. Reverberation
- C. Mirror image
- D. Enhancement

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enhancement artifact occurs when an anechoic (or low-attenuation) structure, such as a cyst or fluid-filled structure, allows the ultrasound beam to pass through it with minimal attenuation. As a result, the tissues located distal to this anechoic structure appear brighter (increased echo amplitude) on the ultrasound image because the sound waves are less attenuated by the anechoic structure, leading to higher intensity echoes returning from the distal tissue. This increased brightness beyond the anechoic area is known as enhancement.

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines

Kremkau, F. W. (2015). Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments. Elsevier.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which color Doppler setting adjustment would likely demonstrate color flow in the normal vein seen in this image?

An ultrasound image of veins and veins Description automatically generated

- A. Decreasing scale
- B. Decreasing persistence
- C. Increasing scale
- D. Increasing persistence

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Veins generally exhibit low-velocity flow. The color scale (or velocity range) must be low enough to detect these slow flows.

Decreasing the scale lowers the Nyquist limit, allowing the machine to display lower velocities that may otherwise be undetectable.

Principles and Instrumentation state:

"Reducing the scale increases sensitivity to low-velocity flows such as venous flow, while high scales may suppress these signals."

Therefore, the correct answer is A: Decreasing scale.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which resolution capability is most affected by spatial pulse length?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Axial resolution refers to the ability to distinguish two structures that are close to each other along the path of the ultrasound beam.

* Spatial pulse length (SPL) is the distance over which one pulse occurs, and it directly affects axial resolution.

* Shorter SPL improves axial resolution because it allows better differentiation of closely spaced structures.

* The axial resolution is improved by increasing the frequency of the transducer, which shortens the wavelength and hence the SPL.

References:

* ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines on resolution parameters and their impact on image quality.

NEW QUESTION # 91

What are two types of cavitation in tissue?

- A. Heat and transient
- B. Thermal and stable
- C. Stable and transient
- D. Thermal and mechanical

Answer: C

Explanation:

Heat and Transient: Heat and transient are not classifications of cavitation.

Thermal and Mechanical: These terms refer to different bioeffects of ultrasound but are not types of cavitation.

Stable and Transient: These are the two types of cavitation observed in tissues during ultrasound. Stable cavitation involves the oscillation of gas bubbles without collapse, while transient cavitation involves the violent collapse of gas bubbles, which can generate high temperatures and shock waves.

Thermal and Stable: Thermal effects are a different concept related to tissue heating, not a type of cavitation.

Reference:

"Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments" by Frederick W. Kremkau ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation study materials

NEW QUESTION # 92

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