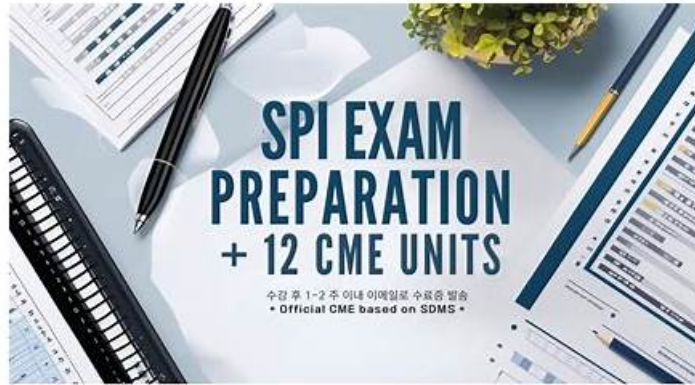


SPI인증시험공부자료 & SPI최신버전공부자료



ITDumpsKR SPI 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XTW7bmlfiw0jLwx-8jGOWm-ISpkhRtVn>

ITDumpsKR의 인지도는 고객님의 상상하는 것보다 훨씬 높습니다. 많은 분들이 ITDumpsKR의 덤프공부 가이드로 IT자격증 취득의 꿈을 이루었습니다. ITDumpsKR에서 출시한 ARDMS인증 SPI덤프는 IT인사들이 자격증 취득의 험난한 길에서 없어서는 안될 중요한 존재입니다. ITDumpsKR의 ARDMS인증 SPI덤프를 한번 믿고 가보세요. 시험불합격시 덤프비용은 환불해드리니 믿겨야 본전 아니겠습니까?

ITDumpsKR의 ARDMS SPI덤프로 ARDMS SPI시험준비를 하면 시험패스는 간단한 일이라는 걸 알게 될 것입니다. ARDMS SPI덤프는 최근 ARDMS SPI시험의 기출문제모음으로 되어있기에 적응율이 높습니다. 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용 전액 환불해드리기에 우려없이 덤프를 주문하셔도 됩니다.

>> SPI인증시험 공부자료 <<

SPI인증시험 공부자료 기출문제

만일 ARDMS SPI인증시험을 첫 번째 시도에서 실패를 한다면 ARDMS SPI덤프비용 전액을 환불 할 것입니다. 만일 고객이 우리 제품을 구입하고 첫 번째 시도에서 성공을 하지 못 한다면 모든 정보를 확인 한 후에 구매 금액 전체를 환불 할 것 입니다. 이러한 방법으로 저희는 고객에게 어떠한 손해도 주지 않을 것을 보장합니다.

ARDMS SPI 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.
주제 2	<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.

주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<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.

최신 ARDMS SPI SPI 무료 샘플문제 (Q191-Q196):

질문 # 191

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

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질문 # 192

Which target group in this image of a tissue-mimicking phantom is used to evaluate axial resolution?

- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option A

정답: A

설명:

In the given image of a tissue-mimicking phantom, Option B (yellow box) is used to evaluate axial resolution.

Axial resolution refers to the ability of the ultrasound system to distinguish between two structures that are close to each other along the path of the ultrasound beam (i.e., parallel to the beam). The targets in Option B are typically aligned in such a way to test the

system's capacity to differentiate between structures that are situated closely together along the beam's axis. References:

* ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines

* "Sonography: Principles and Instruments" by Joan P. Baker and Marveen Craig

질문 # 193

What artifact is indicated by the arrows in the image below?

An ultrasound image of a fetus Description automatically generated

- A. Ring down
- B. Refraction
- C. Grating lobe
- D. Enhancement

정답: A

설명:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The image shows a bright, continuous, vertical band extending from a gas-containing structure (seen at the top). This is characteristic of ring down artifact, which occurs when multiple small gas bubbles resonate and create continuous echoes below the structure.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Ring down artifact results from resonance of gas bubbles, producing a continuous series of echoes distal to the source. It appears as a bright, vertical band that does not fade with depth." Therefore, the correct answer is A: Ring down.

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질문 # 194

During a color Doppler scan, which angle to flow would most likely result in no color being visualized?

- A. 45 degrees
- B. 175 degrees
- C. 3 degrees

정답: B

설명:

* Color Doppler imaging is most effective when the angle between the ultrasound beam and the flow of blood is small.

* At an angle of 88 degrees, the flow of blood is nearly perpendicular to the ultrasound beam.

* When the angle is close to 90 degrees, the Doppler shift (frequency change) approaches zero, resulting in little to no color being visualized on the Doppler image.

* Thus, to obtain a color signal, the angle should be optimized to be as close to 0 degrees as possible, with 60 degrees being the practical limit for accurate Doppler measurements. References:

* ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines on Doppler angle and its effect on Doppler imaging.

질문 # 195

Which parameters determine the propagation speed of sound in a medium?

- A. Amplitude and impedance
- B. Frequency and impedance
- C. Intensity and density
- D. Elasticity and density

정답: D

설명:

The propagation speed of sound in a medium is determined by the medium's elasticity and density. Elasticity refers to the ability of the medium to return to its original shape after deformation, while density is the mass per unit volume of the medium. The speed of sound increases with higher elasticity and decreases with higher density. This relationship is described by the equation $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$, where v is the propagation speed, E is the elasticity (or modulus of elasticity), and ρ is the density.

References

