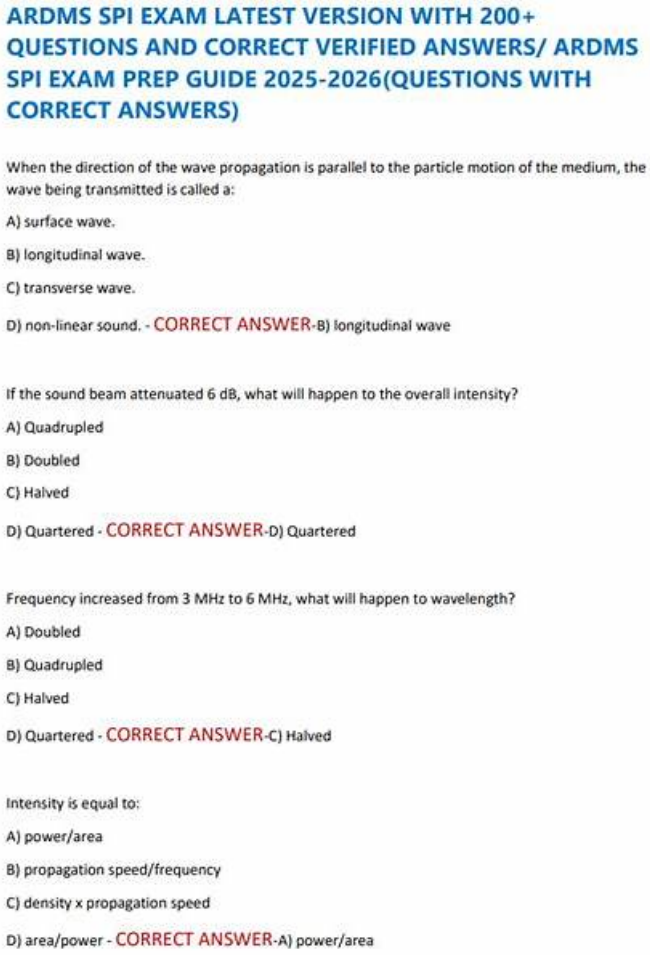
Latest ARDMS SPI Test Prep - Latest SPI Test Guide



ARDMS SPI EXAM LATEST VERSION WITH 200+ QUESTIONS AND CORRECT VERIFIED ANSWERS/ ARDMS SPI EXAM PREP GUIDE 2025-2026(QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS)

When the direction of the wave propagation is parallel to the particle motion of the medium, the wave being transmitted is called a:

A) surface wave.

B) longitudinal wave.

C) transverse wave.

D) non-linear sound. - CORRECT ANSWER-B) longitudinal wave

If the sound beam attenuated 6 dB, what will happen to the overall intensity?

A) Quadrupled

B) Doubled

C) Halved

D) Quartered - CORRECT ANSWER-D) Quartered

Frequency increased from 3 MHz to 6 MHz, what will happen to wavelength?

A) Doubled

B) Quadrupled

C) Halved

D) Quartered - CORRECT ANSWER-C) Halved

Intensity is equal to:

A) power/area

B) propagation speed/frequency

C) density x propagation speed

D) area/power - CORRECT ANSWER-A) power/area

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ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q138-Q143):

NEW QUESTION # 138
Which factor influences color flow imaging frame rate?

- A. Dynamic range
- B. Variance map selection
- C. Filter selection
- D. Line density

Answer: D

Explanation:
The frame rate in color flow imaging is influenced by several factors, one of the most significant being line density. Line density refers to the number of ultrasound lines used to create an image. Increasing line density improves spatial resolution but requires more time to acquire each frame, thereby reducing the frame rate. Other factors such as filter selection, dynamic range, and variance map selection can affect the quality of the color flow image, but they do not have as direct an impact on frame rate as line density does.
Reference: ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation, Chapter on Color Doppler Imaging.

NEW QUESTION # 139
Which resolution is degraded when utilizing multiple transmit focal zones?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
When utilizing multiple transmit focal zones, the ultrasound system must perform multiple transmissions at each focal depth. This process requires more time for data acquisition, which in turn decreases the frame rate. A lower frame rate directly impacts temporal resolution, which is the ability to accurately depict moving structures over time. Thus, using multiple focal zones improves lateral resolution but degrades temporal resolution.
Reference:
American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 140
Based on the table in this image, what is the sensitivity?
A white square with black numbers and a white square with black numbers Description automatically generated

- A. 32/33
- B. 45/46
- C. 32/35
- D. 45/48

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Sensitivity measures the test's ability to correctly identify true positives. It is calculated using the formula:
Sensitivity = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)
From the table:
* True Positives (TP) = 32 (Noninvasive test positive & Gold Standard positive)
* False Negatives (FN) = 3 (Noninvasive test negative but Gold Standard positive) Thus:
Sensitivity = 32 / (32 + 3)
Sensitivity = 32 / 35
According to sonography instrumentation reference:

NEW QUESTION # 141
What is effected by increasing the color scale?

- A. The Nyquist limit is increased
- B. The color box width decreases
- C. The color priority decreases
- D. More colors are displayed

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Nyquist limit, which is the maximum detectable velocity before aliasing occurs, is directly related to the pulse repetition frequency (PRF). Increasing the color scale on the ultrasound machine effectively increases the PRF. When the PRF is increased, the Nyquist limit is also increased, allowing for the measurement of higher velocities without aliasing.
ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines
Kremkau, F. W. (2015). Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments. Elsevier.

NEW QUESTION # 142
What is the result of increased transducer damping?

- A. Longer pulse length
- B. Increased sensitivity
- C. Narrow beam width
- D. Improved axial resolution

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Damping material is applied to the back of the piezoelectric crystal to absorb energy and shorten the pulse duration. Shorter pulse durations reduce spatial pulse length, which directly improves axial resolution by enabling better separation of structures along the beam path.
According to sonography instrumentation reference:
"Greater transducer damping results in shorter pulse duration and improved axial resolution but reduces sensitivity." Therefore, the correct answer is D: Improved axial resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 143
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