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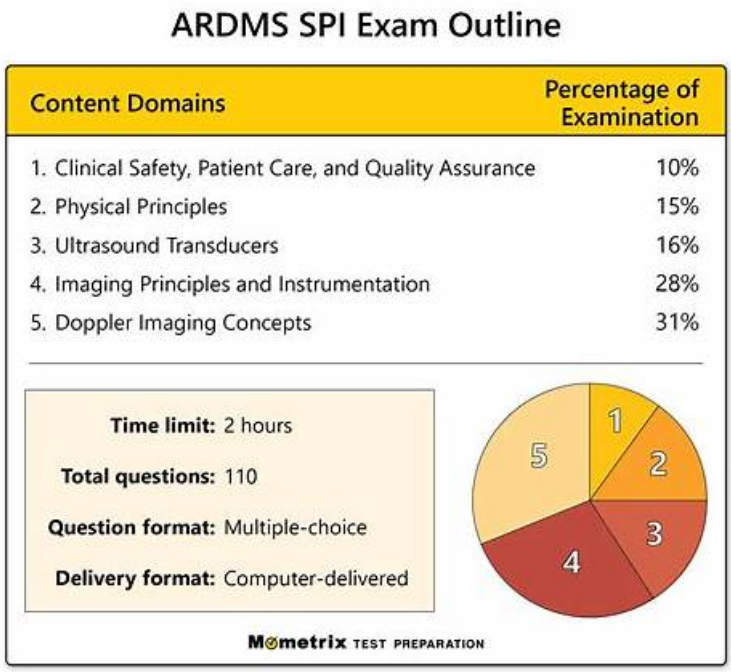

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ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

NEW QUESTION # 181
Which resolution is improved by focusing?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Focusing improves lateral resolution in ultrasound imaging. Lateral resolution refers to the system's ability to distinguish between two points that are side by side (perpendicular to the sound beam's path). By focusing the ultrasound beam, the width of the beam is narrowed at the focal point, enhancing the system's ability to resolve structures that are close together in the lateral plane. This results in clearer, more detailed images of the anatomical structures.
American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) Sonography Principles and Instrumentation study materials.
Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments by Kremkau, F. W. (latest edition).

NEW QUESTION # 182
Which type of resolution will be improved by decreasing the depth of field?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Lateral resolution refers to the ability to distinguish two structures that are side by side. It is dependent on the width of the ultrasound beam. By decreasing the depth of field, the beam width is reduced at any given point along the depth, which improves the lateral resolution. This is because a narrower beam can better distinguish between objects that are close together laterally.
ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines
Kremkau, F. W. (2015). Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments.

NEW QUESTION # 183
How can the spectral Doppler mirroring seen in this image be eliminated?

- A. Decrease wall filter.
- B. Decrease Doppler gain.
- C. Increase pulse repetition frequency (PRF).
- D. Increase dynamic range.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Spectral Doppler mirroring, also known as crosstalk, occurs when the Doppler signal appears on both sides of the baseline. This can be caused by excessively high Doppler gain, which amplifies the signal and creates artificial mirror images. Decreasing the Doppler gain reduces the signal amplitude, thereby minimizing the mirroring artifact.
Reference:
ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines
Hoskins, P. R., Thrush, A., Martin, K., & Whittingham, T. A. (2010). Diagnostic Ultrasound: Physics and Equipment.

NEW QUESTION # 184
Which factor improves axial resolution?

- A. Shorter wavelength
- B. Increased aperture size
- C. Greater depth of field
- D. Wider beam

Answer: A

Explanation:
Axial resolution refers to the ability of an ultrasound system to distinguish between two structures that are close to each other along the path of the ultrasound beam. It is primarily determined by the spatial pulse length, which is the product of the wavelength and the number of cycles in a pulse. Shorter wavelengths result in shorter spatial pulse lengths, thereby improving axial resolution. This is because shorter wavelengths (which correspond to higher frequencies) allow for better differentiation between closely spaced structures along the beam's axis.
American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS). Sonography Principles and Instrumentation (SPI) Examination Review Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 185
Which target group in this image of a tissue-mimicking phantom is used for gray-scale evaluation?

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

- D. Option C

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Gray-scale evaluation in a tissue-mimicking phantom involves assessing the uniformity and accuracy of the gray-scale representation of the tissues.
* Option C typically contains structures designed to test the machine's ability to accurately depict varying levels of echogenicity, which is essential for proper gray-scale evaluation.
* This area will have a range of echo intensities that help in determining the contrast resolution and the ability of the system to distinguish between different tissue types based on their gray-scale values.
References:
* ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines on tissue-mimicking phantoms and image quality evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 186
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