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## ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 and 4D and contrast imaging concepts, identify and correct artifacts, and follow confidentiality and privacy standards throughout the scanning process.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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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## Trusted SPI New Dumps Free & Leader in Qualification Exams & Accurate SPI: Sonography Principles and Instrumentation

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### ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q158-Q163):

#### NEW QUESTION # 158

Which adjustment resulted in the change from image A to image B?

- A. Decreased acoustic power
- B. Increased transmit frequency
- C. Decreased color gain
- D. Increased scale

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Increased Transmit Frequency: This would generally improve the resolution of the image but does not directly correlate to the changes seen in the provided image link.

Increased Scale: Adjusting the scale changes the velocity range displayed but does not directly affect the speckle or noise reduction.

Decreased Color Gain: Reducing the color gain can decrease the amount of color noise, making the blood flow regions more defined, which aligns with the change observed from image A to image B.

Decreased Acoustic Power: This reduces the overall intensity of the ultrasound beam, affecting penetration depth and overall brightness but is less likely to result in the specific improvements seen.

Reference:

"Understanding Ultrasound Physics" by Sidney K. Edelman

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation study materials

#### NEW QUESTION # 159

What occurs when the pulse repetition frequency is less than twice the Doppler shift frequency?

- A. Propagation speed artifact
- B. Spectral broadening
- C. Range ambiguity
- D. Aliasing

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Aliasing occurs in Doppler ultrasound when the pulse repetition frequency (PRF) is less than twice the Doppler shift frequency (Nyquist limit). When this condition is met, the Doppler signals are not sampled frequently enough to accurately measure the frequency shifts, resulting in the misrepresentation of the flow velocities. This causes the aliasing artifact, where high-velocity flows

are displayed incorrectly as wrapping around the baseline, leading to potential diagnostic errors.  
Reference: ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation (SPI) Review, Doppler Artifacts section.

### NEW QUESTION # 160

Which adjustment is needed to optimize the waveform below?

- A. Lower baseline
- B. Increase pulse repetition frequency
- C. Increase wall filter
- D. Decrease gain

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The waveform in the image shows spectral Doppler signals that are pushed against the upper limit of the display, indicating that the baseline is too high. Lowering the baseline allows for a better visual representation of the entire Doppler signal within the available display range. This adjustment prevents the waveform from being cut off and helps in accurately interpreting the blood flow characteristics.

References:

ARDMS Sonography Principles & Instrumentation Guidelines

Kremkau FW. Sonography Principles and Instruments. 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2016.

### NEW QUESTION # 161

What is the primary determining factor of the fundamental frequency for pulsed wave transducers?

- A. Propagation speed
- B. Element thickness
- C. Transducer type
- D. Crystal diameter

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The fundamental frequency of a pulsed wave transducer is primarily determined by the thickness of the piezoelectric element. The frequency is inversely proportional to the thickness of the element - thinner elements produce higher frequencies, while thicker elements produce lower frequencies. This relationship is derived from the formula  $f = \frac{v}{2d}$ , where  $f$  is the frequency,  $v$  is the propagation speed of sound in the piezoelectric material, and  $d$  is the thickness of the element.

Reference: ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation, Chapter on Transducer Technology.

### NEW QUESTION # 162

Which factor affects lateral resolution in ultrasound?

- A. Propagation speed
- B. Depth of penetration
- C. Wavelength
- D. Beam width

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Lateral resolution is the system's ability to distinguish two structures side-by-side. It is directly determined by the beam width - the narrower the beam, the better the lateral resolution.

Principles and Instrumentation:

"Lateral resolution depends on beam width at a given depth. Narrower beams provide better lateral resolution." Depth of penetration influences maximum imaging depth.

Propagation speed is largely constant in soft tissue.

Wavelength affects axial resolution.

