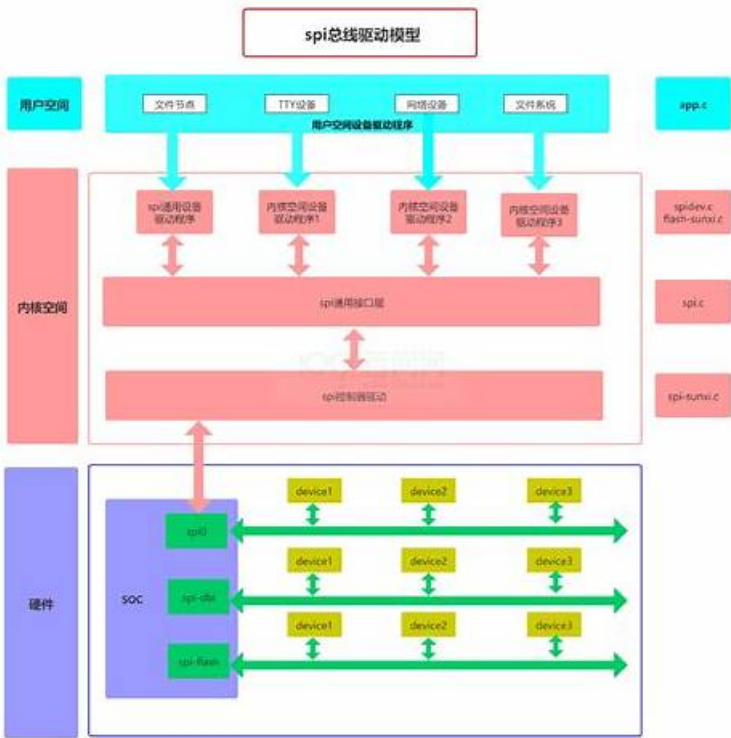


最受歡迎的SPI考題資源，免費下載SPI考試指南幫助妳通過SPI考試



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載VCESoft SPI考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HmQg4FsXMMSniiEod2JKJkOdyDNO9Wv>

我們VCESoft的ARDMS的SPI考試培訓資料是以PDF和軟體格式提供，它包含VCESoft的ARDMS的SPI考試的試題及答案，你可能會遇到真實的SPI考試，這些問題堪稱完美，和可行之有效的有效的方法，在任何ARDMS的SPI考試中獲得成功，VCESoft ARDMS的SPI 全面涵蓋所有教學大綱及複雜問題，VCESoft的ARDMS的SPI 考試的問題及答案是真正的考試挑戰，你必須要擦亮你的技能和思維定勢。

我們VCESoft的IT認證考題擁有多年的培訓經驗，VCESoft ARDMS的SPI考試培訓資料是個值得信賴的產品，我們的IT精英團隊不斷為廣大考生提供最新版的SPI考試培訓資料，我們的工作人員作出了巨大努力，以確保你們在考試中總是取得好成績，可以肯定的是，VCESoft ARDMS的SPI考試材料是為你提供最實際的IT認證材料。

>> SPI考題資源 <<

更正的SPI考題資源 | 第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試和高通過率的ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation

我們正在盡最大努力為我們的廣大考生提供所有具備較高的速度和效率的服務，以節省你的寶貴時間，VCESoft ARDMS的SPI考試為你提供了大量的考試指南，包括考古題及答案，有些網站在互聯網為你提供的品質和跟上時代SPI學習材料。VCESoft是唯一的網站，為你提供優質的ARDMS的SPI考試培訓資料，隨著VCESoft的學習資料和指導ARDMS的SPI認證考試的幫助下，你可以第一次嘗試通過ARDMS的SPI考試。

ARDMS SPI 考試大綱：

主題	簡介

主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.
主題 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.

最新的 ARDMS SPI SPI 免費考試真題 (Q107-Q112):

問題 #107

What affects lateral resolution?

- A. Focal zone
- B. Duty factor
- C. Spatial pulse length
- D. Frame rate

答案: A

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Lateral resolution depends on beam width, which is narrowest at the focal zone. Therefore, positioning the focal zone at the area of interest improves lateral resolution.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Lateral resolution is primarily determined by beam width, which is narrowest at the focus. Optimal lateral resolution occurs at the focal zone." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Focal zone.

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問題 #108

What is the term for an ultrasound system's ability to display low-level echoes?

- A. Lateral resolution

- B. Sensitivity
- C. Slice thickness
- D. Axial resolution

答案： B

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Sensitivity refers to the system's ability to detect and display weak echoes, such as those from low-amplitude reflectors or deeper structures.

According to Principles and Instrumentation:

"Sensitivity is the minimum echo strength that the system can detect and display, directly related to its ability to image low-level echoes." Slice thickness refers to elevational resolution.

Axial and lateral resolution refer to spatial detail, not echo strength detection.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Sensitivity.

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問題 #109

Which method of sanitizing the transducer would damage piezoelectric crystals?

- A. Bleach
- B. Alcohol
- C. Autoclave
- D. Glutaraldehyde

答案： C

解題說明：

Autoclaving involves high-pressure steam at high temperatures, which can damage the delicate piezoelectric crystals within the ultrasound transducer. These crystals are responsible for converting electrical energy into sound waves and vice versa. Exposure to the extreme conditions of an autoclave can cause thermal and mechanical damage to the crystals, rendering the transducer ineffective.

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines

Zagzebski, J. A. (1996). Essentials of Ultrasound Physics.

問題 #110

Which action may reduce the number of lines in a frame without a loss of temporal resolution?

- A. Decreasing the transducer frequency
- B. Reducing the frame rate
- C. Decreasing the display depth
- D. Narrowing the field of view

答案： D

解題說明：

Narrowing the field of view reduces the number of scan lines that need to be processed per frame. This allows the ultrasound system to maintain or even increase the frame rate without compromising temporal resolution. Temporal resolution, which refers to the system's ability to depict motion accurately, is directly related to the frame rate. Reducing the field of view ensures fewer lines are needed to create each image, thus preserving the frame rate and temporal resolution.

Reference:

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines

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

問題 #111

Which resolution is degraded when utilizing multiple transmit focal zones?

- A. Temporal

BONUS!!! 免費下載VCESoft SPI考試題庫的完整版: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HmOgl4FsXMMSniiEod2JKJkOdyDNO9Wv>