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ARDMS SPI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Optimize Sonographic Images: The topic focuses on optimization of axial resolution concepts, optimization of lateral resolution concepts, optimization of elevational resolution concepts, optimization of temporal resolution concepts, and magnification techniques.
Topic 2	Apply Doppler Concepts: It discusses Doppler wall filter concepts, Doppler sample gate concepts, y color priority over gray scale concepts, and concepts related to color Doppler map. Furthermore, it discusses concepts to eliminate aliasing, continuous wave Doppler concepts, and color Doppler scale concepts.
Topic 3	- Manage Ultrasound Transducers: It delves into 2D array transducer concepts, 3D 4D transducer concepts, and nonimaging transducer concepts.
Topic 4	Provide Clinical Safety & Quality Assurance: This topic covers universal infection control protocols, QA check on ultrasound machine, transducer integrity, ultrasound machine integrity, and statistical parameter concepts.
Topic 5	- Perform Ultrasound Examinations: This topic discusses patient care, sonographic ergonomic techniques, echogenicity, reverberation, and potential bioeffects. It also discusses beam steering concepts, panoramic imaging, 3D 4D concepts, and contrast imaging concepts.

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ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84

What causes increased echogenicity distal to an anechoic structure?

- A. Reduced penetration through the structure
- **B. Reduced attenuation through the structure**
- C. Increased attenuation distal to the structure
- D. Increased attenuation within the structure

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An anechoic structure (such as a cyst or fluid-filled space) allows ultrasound waves to pass through with minimal attenuation. As a result, more sound energy reaches tissues distal to the structure, producing a bright area known as posterior acoustic enhancement or increased echogenicity.

The sonography Principles and Instrumentation documents state:

"Posterior acoustic enhancement occurs distal to fluid-filled structures due to reduced attenuation through the anechoic medium, allowing increased beam intensity to reach deeper tissues."

* Reduced penetration (A) and increased attenuation (B or C) would not produce enhancement.

* Reduced attenuation (D) is the correct mechanism.

Therefore, the correct answer is D: Reduced attenuation through the structure.

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NEW QUESTION # 85

Which can cause color aliasing?

- A. High wall filter
- B. Low frame rate
- **C. Low pulse repetition frequency**
- D. High Doppler gain

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Color aliasing occurs when the Doppler shift exceeds the Nyquist limit, which is determined by the pulse repetition frequency (PRF).

A low PRF reduces the Nyquist limit, making aliasing more likely.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Aliasing occurs in color Doppler imaging when the Doppler shift frequency exceeds half of the PRF (Nyquist limit). A low PRF increases the likelihood of aliasing." Therefore, the correct answer is A: Low pulse repetition frequency.

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NEW QUESTION # 86

Increasing which setting could enhance the visibility of acoustic shadowing posterior to a calcified object?

- A. Frequency
- B. Dynamic range
- C. Output power
- D. Gain

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Higher frequencies are more attenuated than lower frequencies. When scanning calcified structures, increasing the frequency enhances attenuation, which makes posterior shadowing more pronounced and visible.

According to sonography instrumentation reference:

"Increasing frequency increases attenuation, thereby enhancing acoustic shadowing posterior to highly attenuating structures such as calcifications or bone." Therefore, the correct answer is D: Frequency.

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NEW QUESTION # 87

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 88

What is the function of M-mode?

- A. Measure movement
- B. Create 3D images
- C. Visualize internal organs
- D. Monitor blood flow

Answer: A

Explanation:

M-mode (Motion mode) is used in ultrasound to measure and display the movement of structures over time.

This mode is particularly useful in cardiac imaging to assess the motion of heart walls and valves.

M-mode provides a one-dimensional view of the motion of tissues and is often used in conjunction with 2D imaging for a comprehensive assessment.

It is essential in evaluating the dynamic function of organs, especially in cardiology, where precise measurements of cardiac structures' movement are crucial. Reference:

ARDMS Sonography Principles and Instrumentation guidelines on modes of ultrasound imaging and their clinical applications.

NEW QUESTION # 89

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