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# Ultrasound Physics vCourse Test Prep & Review





## Ultrasound MedAcademy by R&A Blue Sonoworlds Syllabus

<b>Course Title</b>	Ultrasound Physics vCourse
<b>Course Number</b>	N/A
<b>Course Delivery Mode</b>	Online/ Self-paced
<b>Pre-requisites</b>	None
<b>Co-requisites</b>	None
<b>Credit Hours</b>	14 SDMS CME
<b>Contact Hours</b>	N/A
<b>Lecture Hours</b>	14
<b>Laboratory Hours</b>	N/A
<b>Externship Hours</b>	0 hours
<b>Outside Work Hours</b>	As many as the student wants to use to success.
<b>Textbook Title</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , 4th edition
<b>Author</b>	Sidney K. Edelman, Ph. D.
<b>Publisher</b>	ESP, Inc.
<b>ISBN #</b>	0962644455
<b>Instructor Contact</b>	Instructor: Alain Fernandez. BHS, RDMS, RMSKS, RDCS, RVT, RT(S)  Email Address: <a href="mailto:alain@rabluesonoworlds.com">alain@rabluesonoworlds.com</a> Phone Number: (954) 247-4395 Office Hours: 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM
<b>Course Schedule</b>	Monday – Friday
<b>Goal</b>	To prepare competent entry-level general sonographers in the cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills), and affective (behavior) learning domains.
<b>Course Description</b>	Presents in-depth training in the properties of ultrasound and Doppler physics, instrumentation, equipment operation, display systems, recording devices, image artifacts, biological effects of ultrasound and quality assurance methods.
<b>Course Topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ultrasound principles and properties</li><li>• Transducer types and operation</li><li>• Imaging instruments</li><li>• Doppler Effect</li><li>• Spectral Doppler instruments</li><li>• Color Doppler instruments</li><li>• Artifacts</li><li>• Performance and safety</li></ul>
<b>Course Objectives</b>	Upon completion of the course, students are able to: <u>Cognitive</u> 1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of acoustical physics and ultrasound instrumentation.

4. Recognize various types of transducers and their applications.

<b>Scope and Sequence</b>	
<b>Section 1: Ultrasound Physics Basic Principles/ 5 lectures</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Audible, infrasound, and ultrasound frequency ranges.</li> <li>2. Relation between frequency, resolution and penetration.</li> <li>3. Compression and rarefaction.</li> <li>4. Longitudinal waves.</li> <li>5. Concepts of pressure, density, and distance aka particle motion.</li> <li>6. Frequency and period as inversely related acoustic parameters.</li> <li>7. Mechanical waves.</li> <li>8. The "three bigness parameters" : amplitude, intensity, and power.</li> <li>9. Dependency of amplitude, intensity, and power initially on the system and after on the medium.</li> <li>10. Mathematical relation between amplitude and intensity, amplitude and power, and power and intensity.</li> <li>11. SATA, SPTA, SPTP</li> <li>12. Bioeffects related to intensities values for unfocused and focused sound beams.</li> <li>13. Propagation speed and its dependency on the stiffness and density of the medium.</li> <li>14. Propagation speed value in soft tissue.</li> <li>15. Wavelength.</li> <li>16. Mathematical relation between wavelength and frequency.</li> <li>17. Comparison between acoustic variables and parameters.</li> <li>18. Operator adjustable parameters.</li> <li>19. Acoustic parameters dependency.</li> <li>20. Pulse duration.</li> </ol>



	21. Spatial pulse length. 22. Pulse repetition period. 23. Pulse repetition frequency. 24. Duty factor.
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapters 1 – 5
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Basic Principles Quiz</li> </ul>
<b>Section 2: Interaction of Sound with the Medium/ 3 lectures</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attenuation concept.</li> <li>Relation between frequency and attenuation.</li> <li>Decibels.</li> <li>Types of reflections.</li> <li>Impedance as an important determinant of the amount of reflection.</li> <li>Impedance mismatch as a determinant of the amount of reflection.</li> <li>Scattering.</li> <li>Rayleigh scattering.</li> <li>Absorption.</li> <li>Attenuation coefficient.</li> <li>Attenuation coefficient in soft tissue.</li> <li>Half value layer thickness.</li> <li>Total attenuation.</li> <li>Integration of sound-medium interaction concepts through calculations.</li> <li>Refraction.</li> <li>Oblique incidence.</li> <li>Snell's Law.</li> </ol>
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapters 6-7
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Interaction of Sound with Medium Quiz</li> </ul>
<b>Section 3: Range Equation / 1 lecture</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The range equation.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Concept of round trip time and total distance.</li> <li>4. The 13 microseconds rule in soft tissue.</li> </ol>
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> Chapter 7
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeat Quiz 1 and Quiz 2</li> </ul>
<b>Section 4: Sound Beam Anatomy and Resolutions/ 3 lectures</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transducer diameter.</li> <li>2. Initial diameter.</li> <li>3. Focal point.</li> <li>4. Convergence.</li> <li>5. Divergence.</li> <li>6. Near zone.</li> <li>7. Far zone.</li> <li>8. Focal zone.</li> <li>9. Relation between frequency, focal depth, and divergence.</li> <li>10. Relation between sound beam initial diameter, focal depth, and divergence.</li> <li>11. The concept of resolution as minimum distance between two structures and still detectable by the ultrasound system.</li> <li>12. The different nomenclatures for the axial resolution.</li> <li>13. Axial resolution equation.</li> <li>14. Dependency of the axial resolution on the frequency and number of cycles.</li> <li>15. Damping material.</li> <li>16. Bandwidth.</li> <li>17. Frequency tuning.</li> <li>18. Quality factor.</li> <li>19. Sensitivity.</li> <li>20. The different nomenclatures for lateral resolution.</li> <li>21. Relation between lateral resolution and sound beam diameter.</li> <li>22. Focal point as the place for the optimal lateral resolution.</li> </ol>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Relation between frequency and lateral resolution.</li> <li>24. Multizone transmit focusing.</li> <li>25. Multizone receive focusing.</li> <li>26. Dynamic aperture.</li> <li>27. Slice thickness or elevational resolution.</li> <li>28. Z plane.</li> <li>29. Partial volume artifact.</li> <li>30. Dimensional transducer.</li> </ul>
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapters 8-11
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Resolutions Quiz</li> </ul>
<b>Section 5: Transducers/ 3 lectures</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Transducer design.</li> <li>2- Matching layer.</li> <li>3- PZT.</li> <li>4- Damping material.</li> <li>5- Piezoelectric effect.</li> <li>6- Case.</li> <li>7- Acoustic insulator.</li> <li>8- Curie point.</li> <li>9- Depolarization.</li> <li>10- Slope to steer.</li> <li>11- Curve to focus.</li> <li>12- Time delays.</li> <li>a 13- Mechanical transducer.</li> <li>14- Annular phased array.</li> <li>15- Linear phased array.</li> <li>16- Linear sequential array.</li> <li>17- Convex sequential array.</li> <li>18- Vector array.</li> <li>19- 1 ½ Dimensional transducer for elevational resolution.</li> <li>20- Clinical applications.</li> </ul>
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapter about Transducers.
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Transducers Quiz</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3- Frame rate.</li><li>4- Factors affecting frame rate.</li><li>5- Settings affecting frame rate.</li><li>6- Relation depth-frame rate.</li><li>7- Relation number of pulses-frame rate.</li><li>8- Focal points</li><li>9- Sector width.</li><li>10- Line density.</li><li>11- Interpolation.</li><li>12- Pulser.</li><li>13- Beam former.</li><li>14- Piezoelectric crystal.</li><li>15- Receiver.</li><li>16- Output power.</li><li>17- ALARA.</li><li>18- Preamplification.</li><li>19- Amplification.</li><li>20- Compensation.</li><li>21- Compression.</li><li>22- Demodulation.</li><li>23- Rejection.</li><li>24- Scan converter</li><li>25- Spatial resolution.</li><li>26- Contrast resolution.</li><li>27- Bit.</li><li>28- Pixel.</li><li>29- Pre-processing zoom.</li><li>30- Post-processing zoom.</li><li>31- PACS.</li><li>32- A-mode.</li><li>33- M-mode.</li><li>34- B-mode.</li><li>35- Contrast harmonics.</li><li>36- Tissue harmonics.</li><li>37- Contrast agents.</li><li>38- Mechanical index.</li><li>39- Contrast safety.</li><li>40- Non-linear behavior.</li><li>41- Cavitation.</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. The disadvantages of the adjustments done when fixing the aliasing.</li> <li>7. Continuous wave Doppler (CWD).</li> <li>8. Pulsed wave Doppler (PWD).</li> <li>9. Color flow Doppler (CFD).</li> <li>10. Power Doppler (PDI).</li> <li>11. Spectral analysis.</li> <li>12. The difference between FFT and autocorrelation.</li> <li>13. Doppler artifacts.</li> <li>14. The difference between resistive index (RI) and pulsatility index (PI).</li> </ul>
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapters related to Doppler and Doppler Instrumentation.
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Doppler Quiz</li> </ul>
<b>Section 9: Artifacts/ Quality Assurance/ Bioeffects/ 1 lecture</b>	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	1-Mainly focused in artifacts.
<b>Assigned Reading</b>	<i>Understanding Ultrasound Physics</i> , Chapters related to Artifacts.
<b>Suggested Learning Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review recordings and take notes about the concepts. Separate formulas from content. Maintain organization.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Artifacts/ QA/ Bioeffects Quiz</li> </ul>

### Course Evaluation Strategies

## To obtain 14 CME credits the student must:

- 1- Review all recordings.
- 2- Pass all 8 quizzes obtaining 80% or more on each.
- 3- Pass the Ultrasound Physics Test with 80% or more.
- 4- Complete the Course Evaluation Form.

