

Code No: 07A51104

Set No. 1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. I Sem., I Mid-Term Examinations, September – 2010

BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Objective Exam

Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Medical amplifiers designed for use in the input stage are mostly of thetype []
a) Differential b) carrier c) chopper d) Isolation
2. Which of the following recorder gives a frequency response up to 1000Hz []
a) Thermal recorder b) Ink jet recorder c) Photographic recorder d) Dot recorder
3. Thereflects the rapid depolarization of the right and left ventricles []
a) QRS complex b) P wave c) R-R interval d) S-T segment
4. Which of the following electrodes used to obtain bioelectric potentials from the surface of the body, can be used to sense ECG, EEG or EMG potentials. []
a) Needle b) surface c) Micro d) Glass
5. pH of a blood is []
a) 7.35 b) 7.45 c) 7.35-7.45 d) 7.5
6.chromatography is used to analyze amino acids and composition of drugs []
a) Gas b) Liquid c) Paper d) column
7. Ambulatory monitoring of ECG is called []
a) Fetal ECG b) Holter cardiography c) Phono cardiography d) None
8. Fetal heart rate ranges from []
a) 70-80 bpm b) 90-100bpm c) 110 to 180 bpm d) 180-200 bpm
9. Which amplifiers can be used with a resistance strain gauge transducer such as a semiconductor strain gauge? []
a) Differential b) Carrier c) chopper d) Isolation
10. Theinterval reflects the time the electrical impulse takes to travel from the sinus node through the AV node and entering the ventricles. []
a) QRS b) PR c) R-R d) S-T

Cont.....2

Code No: 07A51104

:2:

Set No.1

II Fill in the blanks:

11. In arecorder, the light flashes can be photographed on a film, from the face of a cathode ray tube
12.writing technique helps to record analog traces, grid lines, trace identification and alphanumeric on plain thermal sensitive paper.
13. The frequency range of Theta wave is.....
14. electrodes used to penetrate the skin to record EEG potentials from a local region of the brain.
15. is the motion of dispersed particles relative to a fluid under the influence of a spatially uniform electric field.
16. is a collective term for a set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures.
17. is one of the most useful instruments in clinical analysis for determining sodium, potassium and calcium.
18. Any disturbance in the heart's normal rhythmic contraction is called an
19. monitors are particularly useful for monitoring the respiratory activity of premature infants.
20.are sounds related to non-laminar flow of blood in the heart and the great vessels.

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Set No. 2

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Name: _____ **Hall Ticket No.**

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1. Which of the following electrodes used to obtain bioelectric potentials from the surface of the body, can be used to sense ECG, EEG or EMG potentials. []
a) Needle b) surface c) Micro d) Glass
2. pH of a blood is []
a) 7.35 b) 7.45 c) 7.35-7.45 d) 7.5
3.chromatography is used to analyze amino acids and composition of drugs. []
a) Gas b) Liquid c) Paper d) column
4. Ambulatory monitoring of ECG is called []
a) Fetal ECG b) Holter cardiography c) Phono cardiography d) None
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7. Theinterval reflects the time the electrical impulse takes to travel from the sinus node through the AV node and entering the ventricles. []
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8. Medical amplifiers designed for use in the input stage are mostly of thetype []
a) Differential b) carrier c) chopper d) Isolation
9. Which of the following recorder gives a frequency response up to 1000Hz []
a) Thermal recorder b) Ink jet recorder c) Photographic recorder d) Dot recorder
10. Thereflects the rapid depolarization of the right and left ventricles []
a) QRS complex b) P wave c) R-R interval d) S-T segment

Cont.....2

Code No: 07A51104

:2:

Set No.2

II Fill in the blanks:

11. electrodes used to penetrate the skin to record EEG potentials from a local region of the brain.
12. is the motion of dispersed particles relative to a fluid under the influence of a spatially uniform electric field.
13. is a collective term for a set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures.
14. is one of the most useful instruments in clinical analysis for determining sodium, potassium and calcium.
15. Any disturbance in the heart's normal rhythmic contraction is called an
16. monitors are particularly useful for monitoring the respiratory activity of premature infants.
17. are sounds related to non-laminar flow of blood in the heart and the great vessels.
18. In a recorder, the light flashes can be photographed on a film, from the face of a cathode ray tube
19. writing technique helps to record analog traces, grid lines, trace identification and alphanumeric on plain thermal sensitive paper.
20. The frequency range of Theta wave is.....

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Set No. 3

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

III B.Tech. I Sem., I Mid-Term Examinations, September – 2010

BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Objective Exam

**Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 20.

I Choose the correct alternative:

1.chromatography is used to analyze amino acids and composition of drugs []
a) Gas b) Liquid c) Paper d) column
2. Ambulatory monitoring of ECG is called []
a) Fetal ECG b) Holter cardiography c) Phono cardiography d) None
3. Fetal heart rate ranges from []
a) 70-80 bpm b) 90-100bpm c) 110 to 180 bpm d) 180-200 bpm
4. Which amplifiers can be used with a resistance strain gauge transducer such as a semiconductor strain gauge? []
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9. Which of the following electrodes used to obtain bioelectric potentials from the surface of the body, can be used to sense ECG, EEG or EMG potentials. []
a) Needle b) surface c) Micro d) Glass
10. pH of a blood is []
a) 7.35 b) 7.45 c) 7.35-7.45 d) 7.5

Cont.....2

Code No: 07A51104

:2:

Set No.3

II Fill in the blanks:

11. is a collective term for a set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures.
12. is one of the most useful instruments in clinical analysis for determining sodium, potassium and calcium.
13. Any disturbance in the heart's normal rhythmic contraction is called an
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Set No. 4

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a) 7.35 b) 7.45 c) 7.35-7.45 d) 7.5
9.chromatography is used to analyze amino acids and composition of drugs []
a) Gas b) Liquid c) Paper d) column
10. Ambulatory monitoring of ECG is called []
a) Fetal ECG b) Holter cardiography c) Phono cardiography d) None

Cont.....2

Code No: 07A51104

:2:

Set No.4

II Fill in the blanks:

11. Any disturbance in the heart's normal rhythmic contraction is called an
12. monitors are particularly useful for monitoring the respiratory activity of premature infants.
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14. In arecorder, the light flashes can be photographed on a film, from the face of a cathode ray tube
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