

# MEDICAL ELECTRONICS

## ASSIGNMENT 6 - ANSWER KEY

1. The heart rate slower than normal heart rate is \_\_\_\_\_ and higher than normal heart rate is \_\_\_\_\_

2 / 2 pts

*Auto-graded*

Slow heart rate, Fast heart rate

Bradycardia, Tachycardia ✓

Bradiecardia, Tachiecardia

Tachycardia, Bradycardia

2. In ECG waveform, the QRS complex represents \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt

*Auto-graded*

Depolarisation of ventricles

Repolarisation of atrium

depolarisation of ventricles and Repolarisation of atrium ✓

depolarisation of atrium

3. T-wave is formed due to \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt

*Auto-graded*

Repolarisation of ventricles ✓

Repolarisation of atrium

depolarisation of ventricles and Repolarisation of atrium

depolarisation of atrium

4. The Bioamplifier should have

1 / 1 pt

*Auto-graded*

High CMRR

High input impedance

Low output impedance

All the Above ✓

5. The output of the transducer is given as input to the

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

instrumentation amplifier ✓

Differential amplifier

Isolation amplifier

Chopper amplifier

6. In ECG, \_\_\_\_\_ color lead wire is connected to the Right Leg of the patient

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Yellow

Black ✓

Green

Red

7. In ECG, \_\_\_\_\_ color lead wire is connected to the Right arm of the patient

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Yellow

Black

Green

Red ✓

8. In ECG, \_\_\_\_\_ color lead wire is connected to the Left arm of the patient

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Yellow ✓

Black

Green

Red

9. In ECG, \_\_\_\_\_ color lead wire is connected to the Left Leg of the patient

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Yellow

Black

Green ✓

Red

10. The Minimum number of electrodes required to record ECG signal is \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

2

3 ✓

5

10

11. The Minimum number of electrodes required to record EMG signal is \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

19

21 ✓

23

25

12. Standard paper speed used in ECG recorder

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

25 mm/sec ✓

30 mm/sec

40 mm/sec

50 mm/sec

13. Standard paper speed used in EEG recorder

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

25 mm/sec

30 mm/sec ✓

40 mm/sec

50 mm/sec

14. The Brain wave that has the highest frequency is \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

alpha

beta ✓

gamma

delta

15. Which is not a brain wave?

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

alpha

beta

gamma

sigma ✓

16. The brain wave that is produced during deep sleep is

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

alpha

beta

theta

delta ✓

17. By KVL, the voltage developed from the Einthoven triangle is given by

2 / 2 pts  
Auto-graded

$V_1 = V_2 + V_3$

$V_2 = V_3 + V_1$  ✓

$V_3 = V_1 + V_2$

$V_3 = V_2 - V_1$

18. The nominal R-wave voltage from Lead - II is

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

0.71 mv (0.18 - 1.68)mV ✓

0.53mV (0.07 - 1.13 )mV

0.38 mV (0.03 - 1.31 )mV

0.46 mV (0.3 - 1.2) mV

19. In Bipolar Limb Lead system, Lead II is obtained between positive electrode on \_\_\_\_\_ and negative electrode on \_\_\_\_\_

2 / 2 pts  
Auto-graded

Right arm, Left foot

Left foot, Right arm ✓

Left foot, Left arm

Right arm, Left arm

20. In augmented unipolar limb lead system, aVR Lead is obtained by connecting positive electrode on \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Left arm

Right arm ✓

Left Leg

Right Leg

21. In augmented unipolar limb lead system, aVL Lead is obtained by connecting positive electrode on \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Left arm ✓

Right arm

Left Leg

Right Leg

22. In the augmented unipolar limb lead system, aVF Lead is obtained by connecting positive electrode on \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Left arm

Right arm

Left Leg ✓

Right Leg

23. In Wilson Chest Lead system, V5 lead is obtained between the reference \_\_\_\_\_ electrode and a \_\_\_\_\_ electrode placed on the chest in V5 position.

2 / 2 pts  
Auto-graded

Positive, Negative

Positive, Positive

Negative, Positive ✓

Negative, Negative

24. Beta waves are produced from \_\_\_\_\_ lobes of the brain

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Occipital

Frontal ✓

Parietal

Hippocampus

25. Theta waves are produced from \_\_\_\_\_ region of the brain

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

- Frontal
- Occipital
- Parietal

Temporal ✓

26. Which wave is produced when a person is involved in the conversation

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Alpha

Beta ✓

Gamma

Theta

27. Which wave is produced when a person is disappointed

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Alpha

Beta

Gamma

Theta ✓

28. \_\_\_\_\_ Brain waves are produced when a person is doing Yoga

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

Alpha ✓

Beta

Gamma

Theta

29. 12 Lead system refers to \_\_\_\_\_ recording

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

ECG ✓

EEG

EMG

ERG

30. 10-20 electrode placement is followed in \_\_\_\_\_ recording

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

ECG

EEG ✓

EMG

ERG

31. In EEG electrode placement, the odd numbered electrodes are placed on \_\_\_\_\_ side and even numbered electrodes are placed on \_\_\_\_\_ side.

2 / 2 pts  
Auto-graded

Right, Left

Left, Right ✓

Left, Left

Right, Right

32. In EEG Recorder, Patient cable consists of \_\_\_\_\_ electrodes

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

19

21 ✓

23

25



33. In EEG recorder, montage refers to a group of \_\_\_ electrodes

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

4

6

8 ✓

16

34. Which filter is not used in EEG Recorder?

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

LPF

BPF

BEF ✓

HPF

35. The conduction velocity in peripheral nerves is normally \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

25 m/sec

50 m/sec ✓

75 m/sec

100 m/sec

36. Conduction velocity is measured in \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

ECG

EEG

EMG

EMG and ENG ✓

37. First heart sound is heard due to closure of \_\_\_\_\_ valve

2 / 2 pts

*Auto-graded*

Mitral

Tricuspid

Bicuspid and Tricuspid



Pulmonary

38. Second heart sound is heard due to the closure of \_\_\_\_\_ valve

2 / 2 pts

*Auto-graded*

Mitral

Tricuspid

Bicuspid and Tricuspid

Aortic and Pulmonary



39. The technique used to record the sounds and murmurs produced by the heart is called as \_\_\_\_\_

1 / 1 pt

*Auto-graded*

Electrocardiograph

Phonocardiogram

Phonocardiography



Phonocardiograph

40. The sound produced due to cessation (Stopping) of ventricular filling is

1 / 1 pt

*Auto-graded*

First Heart Sound

Second Heart Sound

Third Heart Sound



Fourth Heart Sound

41. The conduction velocity is given by,

2 / 2 pts  
Auto-graded

$V = (I_1 - I_2) / (t_1 - t_2)$  ✓

$V = (I_2 - I_1) / (t_2 - t_1)$

$V = (t_2 - t_1) / (I_2 - I_1)$

$V = (t_1 - t_2) / (I_1 - I_2)$

42. The difference between the differential amplifier and instrumentational amplifier circuit is

1 / 1 pt  
Auto-graded

R3 and R4 resistors are replaced by  $R_G$

CMRR

SNR

All of the Above ✓