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| Reg. No. |  |  |   |   |  |   |   |

# Question Paper Code: 71409

# B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY 2015.

#### Sixth Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

#### EC 2021/EC 601/EC 1001/10144 ECE 11 - MEDICAL ELECTRONICS

(Regulation 2008/2010)

(Common to PTEC 2021 – Medical Electronics for B.E. (Part-Time) Seventh Semester – ECE – Regulation 2009)

(Also common to 10144 ECE 11 – Medical Electronics for B.E. (Part – Time) Sixth Semester – ECE – Regulation 2010)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

## Answer ALL questions.

### PART A — $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$

- 1. Define resting potential and action potential.
- 2. Give the ECG signal characteristics.
- 3. Which flow meters are used to measure pulsatile flow of blood?
- 4. Draw lung volume diagram.
- 5. What is Radio pill? Give its two uses.
- 6. What is meant by Bradycardia and Tachycardia?
- 7. Distinguish radiographic and fluorographic techniques.
- 8. What are the isotopes used in Alpha and Beta radiation?
- 9. Write the physiological effects of electricity.
- 10. Name the laser commonly used for ophthalmic application. Why?

# PART B — $(5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ marks})$

| 11. | (a) | Clas | sify and explain bio-potential electrodes with neat diagram.                                   | (16)          |  |  |
|-----|-----|------|--|---------------|--|--|
|     |     |      | Or   |               |  |  |
|     | (b) | (i)  | (i) Draw and explain different types of Lead configuration in gives its significances.         |               |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Explain the working of a multi-channel EEG recording machin                                    | ie. (6)       |  |  |
| 12. | (a) | (i)  | With sketch explain how the PCO2 of blood is measured.   | (8)           |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Describe the working principle of an Electrophoresis apparative its applications.              | ratus.<br>(8) |  |  |
|     |     |      | Or   |               |  |  |
|     | (b) | (i)  | Explain electromagnetic blood flow meter.  | (8)           |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Explain ausculatory blood pressure measurement.  | (8)           |  |  |
| 13. | (a) | (i)  | What is Defibrillator? With block diagram explain the operate Synchronised DC Defibrillator.   | ion of (12)   |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Distinguish Internal and External Pacemaker.   | (4)           |  |  |
|     |     |      | Or   |               |  |  |
|     | (b) |      | lain the single channel and Multi-channel Bio telemetry system diagram.                        | with (16)     |  |  |
| 14. | (a) |      | sify the X-rays and with neat diagram explain the function X hine.                             | K-Ray<br>(16) |  |  |
|     |     |      | Or   |               |  |  |
|     | (b) | (i)  | Explain the use of Radio Isotopes in diagnosis.  | (8)           |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Draw the gamma camera and explain the principle.   | (8)           |  |  |
| 15. | (a) | (i)  | What is Leakage current? Explain the impact of leakage in capatient and how it can be avoided? | rdiac<br>(12) |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | List the therapeutic application of Laser.   | (4)           |  |  |
|     |     |      | Or   |               |  |  |
|     | (b) | With | n neat sketch explain the following:   |               |  |  |
|     |     | (i)  | Surgical Diathermy   | (8)           |  |  |
|     |     | (ii) | Endoscopy unit.  | (8)           |  |  |

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