

S.Y. B.A.S.L.P (2013 Course) : Summer-2019
SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday

Time : —

Date : 21-05-2019 5-2019-3939

Max. Marks: 10.

N.B.:

- 1) Put a in the appropriate box below the question number once only.
- 2) Use blue ball pen only.
- 3) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 4) MCQ sheet will be taken back after 10 minutes.

Seat No.: _____

Signature of the Invigilator: _____

Marks Obtained: _____

Signature of the Examiner: _____

SECTION-A (MCQ 10 Marks)

Q.1 M.C.Q.

- 1) Low scores on modified SISI test can be observed in persons with
 - a) Normal hearing or cochlear pathology
 - b) Normal hearing or retrocochlear pathology
 - c) Normal hearing
 - d) Retrocochlear pathology
- 2) Olsen and Noffsinger recommended that TDT can be terminated if the patient cannot hear the tone for one minute at
 - a) 35dBSL
 - b) 35dBHL
 - c) 35dBSPL
 - d) Maximum limits of the audiometers
- 3) X-axis on a tympanogram denotes
 - a) Air pressure
 - b) Sound pressure
 - c) Static admittance
 - d) Ear canal volume
- 4) If the probe ear has moderate conductive hearing loss
 - a) Both ipsilateral and contralateral acoustic reflexes will be absent
 - b) Ipsilateral reflex will be absent and contralateral reflex will be present
 - c) Ipsilateral reflex will be present and contralateral reflex will be absent
 - d) Both ipsilateral and contralateral acoustic reflexes will be present

P.T.O.

- 5) Transient evoked otoacoustic emissions can be evoked using
- a) Single pure tone
 - b) Two pure tones
 - c) clicks
 - d) any of the above
- 6) If the repetition rate in ABR is increased from 11.1/ sec. to 90.1/sec. , there will be
- a) Increase in latency of all the peaks
 - b) Decrease in latency of all the peaks
 - c) Increase in amplitude of all the peaks
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Summating potentials (SP) and action potentials (AP) are a part of
- a) Electrocochleography
 - b) MLR
 - c) LLR
 - d) All of the above
- 8) Stenger test is used for detecting
- a) Bilateral functional hearing loss
 - b) Unilateral functional hearing loss
 - c) Cochlear Vs. Retrocochlear pathology
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Central auditory processing disorders can be identified if the tests use speech with
- a) Reduced extrinsic redundancy
 - b) Increased extrinsic redundancy
 - c) Increased intrinsic redundancy
 - d) Reduced intrinsic redundancy
- 10) Horizontal nystagmus is generally seen in patients with
- a) Central vestibular disorder
 - b) Unilateral peripheral vestibular disorder
 - c) Bilateral peripheral vestibular disorder
 - d) Any of the above

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S.Y.B.A.S.L.P. (2013 Course) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday
Date : 21/05/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 70.

S-2019-3939

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
 - 3) Draw diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
 - 4) Answer each section in the respective answer sheet only.
 - 5) Answers written in the inappropriate answer sheets will not be assessed in any case.
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SECTION-B
(SAQ: 35 Marks)

Q.2 Attempt any **FIVE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) Recruitment.
- b) Brief tone audiometry.
- c) Intrinsic redundancy.
- d) Bekesy type V audiogram.
- e) Stimuli for OAE.
- f) Nystagmus.

Q.3 Attempt any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

- a) Dichotic digit test.
- b) VEMP.
- c) SISI
- d) PIPB
- e) Lombard test

SECTION-C
(LAQ: 35 Marks)

Q.4 Attempt the following: **(20)**

- a) Explain the procedure for recording auditory brainstem responses.
- b) What is tympanometry? What are its applications?

Q.5 Attempt any **ONE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) List the audiological test that help in differentiating between cochlear and retrocochlear pathology and explain interpretation of each test.
- b) What are the indications of unilateral functional hearing loss? Describe any one test which can be used for obtaining the correct thresholds in persons with functional hearing loss.

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