

S.Y.B.A.S.L.P. (2013 Course): Winter-2018
SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY

Day : Saturday

Time : —

Date : 08-12-2018 W-2018-3669

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) Which of the following tests assesses abnormal adaptation
 - a) Tone decay test
 - b) SISI
 - c) ABLB
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Auditory brainstems response checks the integrity of the auditory system till
 - a) Outer hair cells
 - b) Auditory nerve
 - c) Inferior colliculi
 - d) Auditory cortex
- 3) TEOAEs will be absent in persons with
 - a) Conductive hearing loss
 - b) Brainstem lesion
 - c) Cortical lesion
 - d) All of the above
- 4) Speech in noise test assess
 - a) Auditory closure
 - b) Binaural integration
 - c) Binaural interaction
 - d) Binaural summation

P.T.O.

- 5) Bekesy type IV audiogram suggests possibility of
- a) Cochlear pathology
 - b) Retrocochlear pathology
 - c) Functional hearing loss
 - d) Conductive hearing loss
- 6) Which of the following tests helps in identification unilateral functional hearing loss?
- a) Doerfler Stewart test
 - b) Stenger test
 - c) Story test
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Long ringing cochlear microphonics are observed in persons with
- a) Auditory neuropathy spectrum disorders
 - b) Meniere's disorders
 - c) Acoustic neuroma
 - d) Conductive hearing loss
- 8) Na-Pa complex is identified in
- a) Middle latency response
 - b) Long latency response
 - c) Electrocochleography
 - d) Auditory brainstem response
- 9) Cold water irrigation in left ear canal will lead to ____ in a person with normal vestibular system
- a) Right beating nystagmus
 - b) Left beating nystagmus
 - c) Down beating nystagmus
 - d) Up beating nystagmus
- 10) Increased interpeak latency difference suggests possibility of
- a) Retrocochlear pathology
 - b) Cochlear pathology
 - c) Conductive hearing loss
 - d) All of the above

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S.Y.B.A.S.L.P. (2013 Course) : WINTER - 2018
SUBJECT: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY

Day : Saturday
Date : 08/12/2018

W-2018-3669

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

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) Spontaneous nystagmus
- b) Intrinsic redundancy
- c) Lengthened off time.
- d) Recruitment.
- e) Cochlear microphonics
- f) Wave V of ABR

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

- a) Auditory steady state responses.
- b) Short increment sensitivity index.
- c) Time compressed speech test
- d) Evoked otoacoustic emissions
- e) Caloric test

SECTION-C
(LAQ: 35 Marks)

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

- a) Explain the usefulness of tympanometry during hearing evaluation.
- b) Discuss the importance of case history during hearing evaluation.

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

- a) Explain the procedure and interpretation of Auditory brainstem response.
- b) Explain the need for a test battery for identifying central auditory processing disorders. Describe any one test for assessing temporal processing.

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