

قائمة الاسئلة

مقدمة في تقنيات الطبية الحيوية- كلية الهندسة - قسم الميكاترونكس - المستوى الرابع- 3ساعات - درجة هذا الاختبار (60)

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- 1) Which natural mechanism is responsible for generating bioelectric potential in living organisms?
 - 1) Electric
 - 2) + Ionic
 - 3) Electronic
 - 4) Mechanical
- 2) Which signals are generated by muscle cells and nerve cells?
 - 1) Biomechanical Signals
 - 2) Bio- optical signals
 - 3) Biochemical Signals
 - 4) + Bioelectric Signals
- 3) What is primary function of a biomedical sensor?
 - 1) + To measure biological signals
 - 2) To regulate body temperature
 - 3) To transmit electrical impulses
 - 4) To analyze chemical reaction
- 4) These signals are generated as result of optical functions of the biological system.
 - 1) Biomechanical signals
 - 2) Bioacoustics signals
 - 3) + Bio-optical signals
 - 4) Bio-Magnetic signals
- 5) What is the role of biological recognition element in a biosensor?
 - 1) Convert biochemical reactions in electrical signals
 - 2) Stores the data collected from the sensor
 - 3) Controls the temperature of the sensor
 - 4) + Provide selectivity needed to sense the analyte
- 6) What does accuracy refer to in sensor specifications?
 - 1) The ability to produce the same measurement multiple times
 - 2) + The difference between the true value and the actual value
 - 3) The sensitivity of the sensor
 - 4) The ability to detect small changes in input
- 7) Which device converts energy from one form to another?
 - 1) Sensor
 - 2) + Transducer
 - 3) Electrode
 - 4) All of above
- 8) What does linearity measure in a sensor?
 - 1) The sensitivity of the sensor
 - 2) The response time of the sensor
 - 3) + The maximum deviation of any reading from a straight calibration line
 - 4) The noise level in sensor readings
- 9) Which of the following is the most common type of biopotential electrode used for ECG?
 - 1) Copper cooper sulfate electrode
 - 2) Platinum electrode
 - 3) Iron chromium electrode
 - 4) + Silver / silver chloride electrode

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- How is the pressure drop in a Fleish pneumotachometer measured?
 - 1) Using a potentiometer transducer
 - 2) + Using a differential pressure transducer
 - 3) Using an accelerometer
 - 4) Using an optical sensor
- 11) The Linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) works based on which principle?
 - 1) + Electromagnetic induction
 - 2) Resistance variation
 - 3) Capacitance change
 - 4) Piezoelectric effect
- 12) What is the function of living tissues in generating biomedical signals?
 - 1) They store and release chemicals
 - 2) They create physical force for movement
 - 3) They provide insulation for electrical signals
 - 4) + They act as power station producing bioelectric potentials
- Which imaging technique is used to study soft tissues and organs, especially the heart (echocardiograms) and during pregnancy?
 - 1) + Ultrasound
 - 2) X ray
 - 3) Fluoroscopy
 - 4) CT Scan
- 14) Which technique uses strong magnets and radio waves to interact with the hydrogen atoms in the body?
 - 1) Ultrasound
 - 2) + Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
 - 3) Computed tomography (CT)
 - 4) Gamma Camera
- 15) Which field applies engineering principles to understand, modify, or control human biological systems?
 - 1) Biomechanics
 - 2) Biotechnology
 - 3) + Biomedical Engineering
 - 4) Biology
- What is the term used to describe the charge on the membrane of every living cell?
 - 1) + Resting membrane (RMP)
 - 2) Active membrane charge
 - 3) Bioelectric gradient
 - 4) Cellular electrostatic charge
- Which state are cells in when their resting potential is typically between -70 to -90mV relative to the external conductive ionic medium?
 - 1) + a polarized state.
 - 2) a repolarized state.
 - 3) a depolarized state.
 - 4) a hyperpolarized state.
- 18) Which type of temperature transducer is formed by joining two dissimilar metals?
 - 1) Thermistor
 - 2) Thermostat
 - 3) Thermometer
 - 4) + Thermocouples
- 19) What happens to the inside of the cell during depolarization?
 - 1) It becomes more negative



- 2) + It becomes more positive
- 3) It remains unchanged
- 4) It releases neurotransmitters
- 20) What is the main function of an action potential in neurons?
 - 1) To store energy
 - 2) To transport oxygen
 - 3) + To carry electrical signals along the neuron
 - 4) To produce neurotransmitters
- 21) What is normal frequency range of EEG signals?
 - 1) 0.1 HZ TO 10 HZ
 - 2) + 0.5 HZ TO 50 HZ
 - 3) 1 HZ TO 100 HZ
 - 4) 5 HZ TO 500 HZ
- 22) What does electromyogram (EMG) detect?
 - 1) Heart rate fluctuations
 - 2) Electrical potential generated by brain
 - 3) The reaction of a living system to the presence of a material.
 - 4) + Electrical potential generated by muscle cells
- 23) What does the QRS complex in an ECG represent?
 - 1) Ventricular relaxation
 - 2) Atrial contraction
 - 3) + Ventricular depolarization
 - 4) Atrial repolarization
- What process involves acquiring and preprocessing physiological signals to extract meaningful information and identify patterns and trends?
 - 1) Biomedical imaging
 - 2) + Biomedical signal processing
 - 3) Biomedical signal
 - 4) Biomedical image processing
- 25) Which of the following is an example of an active bio signal acquisition procedure?
 - 1) Measuring ECG with skin electrodes
 - 2) Monitoring heart with a pulse oximeter
 - 3) + Recoding EMG signals
 - 4) Measuring EEG with skin electrodes
- 26) Which imaging technique combines x ray images taken from different angles to produce cross section views?
 - 1) MRI
 - 2) Ultrasound
 - 3) + CT scan
 - 4) PET scan
- 27) A CT image is composed of matrix of tiny squares known as:
 - 1) Voxels
 - 2) Frames
 - 3) + Pixels
 - 4) Nodes
- 28) Which of the following imaging modalities uses ionizing radiation?
 - 1) MRI
 - 2) Ultrasound
 - 3) + X ray
 - 4) Infrared



- Which imaging technique is commonly used to detect cancer by tracking metabolic activity? 29)
 - 1) X ray
 - 2) MRI
 - PET scan 3)
 - CT scan
- Which imaging modality is based on Doppler effect? 30)

 - Fluoroscopy Ultrasound 2)
 - 3)
 - CT scan 4)