CENTRAL BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, ESTABLISHED IN 1952 BY PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVT. OF INDIA

CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

BSS NATIONAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION

AHE075-BSS DIPLOMA IN EEG & EMG TECHNOLOGY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-02 ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Write full form of abbreviations-A.F.B.

2) The _____ processes extends posteriorly & inferiorly from the junction of the laminae.

3) A _____ shaped space that contains the eyeball & associate structures.

4) _____ is the part of the body out of the axis line.

5) Gross anatomy is the study of structures large enough to be seen with the _____

6) _____ appear as membrane enclosed spheres.

7) _____ divides the body into upper and lower body section.

8) Connective tissues are fibrous and made up of cells scattered among inorganic material called the _____

9) _____ is a large, blunt projection found only on femur Crest is a prominent ridge

10) _____ occurs when cells grows and divide at abnormal rate & then spread beyond the original site.

11) The skull rests on the _____ of vertebral column

12) The lower extremity is connected to the axial skeleton with the _____

13) The junction of the manubrium and the body forms the _____

14) The _____ are sometimes included in this category.

15) Bones develop through a process known as _____

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Define anatomy
2) Write about the parts of the ureter?
3) Microscopic structures?
4) Covering & lining epithelium
5) Name the fissures and lobes of right lung.
6) Pancreatic secretions.
7) Compact bone tissue
8) Body parts Regions
9) Fontanels
10) Name the bones forming the vertebral column?
11) The skull?
12) Sternum (breast bone)?
13) The dorsal body cavity with diagram?
14) The upper extremities (limbs)?
15) Passive movement?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Define sterilization?
2) Name the parts of extra-hepatic biliary apparatus Write about gall bladder?
3) Describe in detail the supports of uterus?
4) What are the different modes of entry of micro organism into the body?
5) Synovial Joint?
6) Cartilage?
7) Hemoglobin?
8) Classification of exocrine glands?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Developmental Anatomy and Growth of Bones?
2) Connective tissue?
3) Describe the structure of a muscle?
4) Level of structural organization of the body?
5) Epithelial tissue?

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TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-03 PHARMACOLOGY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) _____ evaluate the pharmacological action of drug preferred route of administration and safe dosage range in human by clinical trails.
2) Most of the drugs act by interacting with a cellular component called _____
3) _____ means the transportation of unaltered or altered form of drug out of the body.
4) Iontophoresis: _____ is used for bringing about the penetration of drugs into the deeper tissue
5) Poisoning with _____ is an important cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world.
6) The _____ is one or a series of doses that may be given at the onset of therapy with the aim of achieving the target concentration rapidly.
7) The _____ of chlordiazepoxide and diazepam in patients with liver cirrhosis is greatly increased with corresponding prolongation of their effects.
8) Glycine conjugation is characteristic for certain _____
9) Verapamil has the greatest _____ effect and may decrease heart rate and cardiac out put as well.
10) Cholinergic receptors are classified into _____ and _____ cholinergic receptors.
11) _____ stimulate adenyl cyclase and increase formation of cAMP in the airway tissues.
12) Cholinergic drugs are also called _____ because their effect mimics the effect of parasympathetic nerve stimulation.
13) Dopamine and acetylcholine play a major role in stimulating the _____
14) _____ is a common problem in older adults and laxatives are often used or overused.
15) Iron is stored primarily as ferritin in _____ and in macrophages in the liver, spleen and bone.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Name excitatory neurotransmitters present in CNS?
2) What is a ganglionic blocker? Give two examples?
3) Write the side effects or toxicity of anti-inflammatory agents?
4) Write the types of Cholinergic Receptors?
5) Define Carminatives with examples?
6) Write the Pharmacological actions of atropine?
7) Write two therapeutic uses and adverse effects of drugs –Furosemide?
8) Clinical pharmacology?
9) Tachyphylaxis?
10) Write two therapeutic uses and adverse effects of drugs – Azithromycin?
11) Principle action of thyroxine?
12) Tocolytics?
13) Hematonics?
14) Define antidotes?
15) Who is the father of pharmacology?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Write short notes on skeletal muscle relaxants?
2) Write the pharmacology of morphine?
3) Discuss the local anesthetics mechanism of action?
4) Factors modifying drug actions?
5) Cardiotonics?
6) Oral contraceptive pills?
7) Antithyroids?
8) Albendazole?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Classify anticholinergics Write about their pharmacological actions?
2) Classify Anti-depressants Explain the pharmacology of Tricyclic antidepressants?
3) What are Beta-lactam antibiotics? classify with examples Give general mechanism of action Write pharmacology of Penicillin – G?
4) What are anti-leprotic drugs?classify with examples give mechanism of action Write a note on MDT?
5) Write a detail note on general principles involved in management of poisoning?

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TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-04 MICROBIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) _____ study bacteria, there are medical, agricultural, biotechnological specializations.
2) Slime molds- they are _____ fungi, look like fungi but can also be animal or even plant-like in morphology.
3) Mitochondria are the _____ of the cell.
4) Viruses are _____ and are dependent on host cells for their replication
5) _____ need a source of nitrogen, a source of carbon etc, and species differ as to what form of nitrogen or carbon etc they can use.
6) _____ may also possess cilia, much shorter extensions that beat in a co-ordinated way.
7) Taxonomy is a system of orderly classification of organisms into categories called _____
8) NADPH is produced is _____ pathway
9) In double helical DNA, the number of adenine is equal to _____ which are connected by _____ bonds
10) Number of ATP molecules produced for complete oxidation of acetyl CoA into H_2O in kreb cycle is _____
11) The process of formation of protein from the language available in the form of mRNA is known as _____
12) The main pathway of saturated fatty acid synthesis in plants, animals is through _____
13) Oxidation of fatty acid takes place through _____ and _____
14) The coenzyme required for transamination is _____
15) Number of ATP molecules formed when one molecule Palmitic acid get oxidized to CO_2 and water is _____

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Structure of Bacteria Diagram?
2) MMR?
3) What is mycelium?
4) Give examples for disinfectants with viricidal activity?
5) Differentiate between disinfection and antisepsis?
6) Define disinfection?
7) What is direct inoculation method?
8) ß-Oxidation
9) Dark reaction?
10) Ammonia assimilating enzymes?
11) Electron Transport Chain?
12) Pentose phosphate pathway?
13) Synthesis of glycerol?
14) ATP Accounting?
15) What is Metabolism and it types?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Briefly explain the concept of containment facility?
2) General characters of viruses?
3) Conjunctivitis?
4) AIDS?
5) Distinguish between bacteria and mycoplasmas?
6) Phenylketonuria?
7) Fatty acid synthase – multienzyme complex and its regulatory role?
8) Give brief note on fat synthesis?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain the importance of Beragy"s Mannual in bacterial taxonomy?
2) Discuss the economic importance of fungi with examples?
3) Explain the different theories proposed for mechanism of enzyme substrate complex formation?
4) Describe the detoxication of ammonia by urea cycle? Explain its regulation and disorders?
5) Explain Calvin cycle/ enumerate the CO_2 assimilation pathway in Calvin cycle/ Calvin cycle and its significance?

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AHE075-BSS DIPLOMA IN EEG & EMG TECHNOLOGY

TWO YEARS (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-05 PATHOLOGY

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) _____ can be caused by infective endocarditis, atrial fibrillation, & myocardial infarcion.

2) _____ is any alteration of the coagulation pathway that predisposes to thrombosis

3) Liver cirrhosis which leads to _____ protein synthesis by the damaged liver.

4) Corticosteroids impair wound healing, an effect attributed to an inhibition of _____

5) Within _____, neutrophils appear at the margins of the incision, moving toward the fibrin clot.

6) _____ is also a feature of typhoid fever and some parasitic infections.

7) A granuloma is a _____ of epithelioid cells.

8) The _____ caused by inflammation may have serious mechanical effects at certain locations

9) _____ prevents bacterial spread and enhances phagocytosis by leukocytes.

10) A _____ is simply a non-inflammatory edema caused by cardiac, renal, undernutritional, & other disorders

11) The destructive effects of _____ in the body are gauged by the action of the glutathione peroxidase and catalase

12) _____ is a peripheral positioning of white cells along the endothelial cells.

13) _____ is decreased blood flow to or from an organ.

14) _____ is the death of single cells within clusters of other cells

15) _____ begins with either the last agonal inhalation or the last cardiac contraction.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Metaplasia?
2) Name four virus implicated in carcinogenesis?
3) Embolism?
4) Fine-needle aspiration cytology?
5) Abrasive cytology?
6) Hypertrophy?
7) Metaplasia?
8) Pseudomembranous inflammation?
9) Monocytes and Macrophages?
10) Fibrinous inflammation?
11) Anti-inflammatory drugs?
12) Hypermia?
13) Stage 6: Formation of lamellar bone?
14) Lymphatic channels?
15) Hypercoagulablity?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Klinefelter syndrome?
2) Write briefly about idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura – pathophysiology, ?
3) morphology and investigatory findings?
4) Effects of radiation: Mechanism of cell injury by ionizing radiation?
5) Inflammatory cells: Functions?
6) Wound healing: Healing by First intention and Second intention?
7) Types Sources of arterial thromboembolism?
8) Haemorrhage: Definition, Aetiology, Effect of haemorrhage.?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Define edema? Tabulate the pathophysiological categories of edema and write in detail about each category with suitable examples and illustrations?
2) Define inflammation? Describe the major events of acute inflammation with a note on its outcome?
3) Define and classify pneumoconiosis?Discuss the pathology and complications of asbestosis?
4) Ischaemia: Definition, Effects, Aetiology, Factors determining severity of ischaemic injury?
5) Functional derangements and clinical significance?

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AHE075-BSS DIPLOMA IN EEG & EMG TECHNOLOGY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-11 BASIC NEUROSCIENCE & APPLIED TECHNOLOGY - 1

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) _____ is utilized by certain neurons of the hypothalamus, pons, and medulla.
2) _____ is also a major ethical infraction
3) The pursuit of science has not always been a _____
4) The brain often is compared with a _____ these days.
5) The bipolar shape of _____ is fundamentally important
6) _____ are a subphylum of the Chordates and are the most complex of all animals in terms of structure and behaviour
7) _____ of antibodies and complementary nucleic acid strands
8) In cross-section, the spinal cord's two basic types of nervous tissue are obvious: _____ and _____
9) White matter surrounds gray matter in the _____ and consists mostly of axons collected into overlapping fiber bundles
10) Mitochondria and free ribosomes are _____, although many spines contain polyribosomes in their neck
11) Spines have an average _____, but there is considerable variability in their dimensions
12) _____ are scattered throughout the caudate nucleus and putamen
13) Spiny stellate cells are _____ with local dendritic and axonal arborizations
14) _____ also take part in angiogenesis, which may be important in the development and repair of the CNS
15) Astrocytes (in orange) are _____ in situ in schematic relationship with other cell types with which they are known to interact.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Define Neurons
2) Local circuit neurons
3) What are indicates that sensory neurons provide four major selective advantages in evolution?
4) What was described by Cajal (1909–1911)?
5) Midline neural groove?
6) Marcello Malpighi?
7) The third ventricle?
8) What is a long-term goal of systems neuroscience?
9) The Cognitive System Generates Anticipatory Behavior?
10) Choroid plexus?
11) Cellular Components of Nervous Tissue?
12) The presynaptic element?
13) Inhibitory interneuron types?
14) Spinal Motor Neurons?
15) Microvasculature of the human neocortex?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) A Brief History Of Neuroscience?
2) Responsible conduct?
3) The Basic Plan of the Vertebrate Nervous System Is Found in Lancelets?
4) Nervous System Regionalization Begins in the Neural Plate?
5) Intrinsic Systems Control Behavioral State?
6) How Pharmacological and Genetic Networks Relate to Functional Systems?
7) The Cerebrospinal Trunk Generates Cranial and Spinal Nerves?
8) The Nervous System Is Protected by Membranous Coverings?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Basic Plan Of The Nervous System?
2) Evolution Highlights: General Organizing Principles?
3) The Basic Plan Of Nervous system Connectivity?
4) The Adult mammalian Nervous System?
5) General Features Of Neuronal Morphology?

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AHE075-BSS DIPLOMA IN EEG & EMG TECHNOLOGY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-12 BASICS OF NERVE CONDUCTIONS, ELECTROMYOGRAPHY AND EVOKED POTENTIALS

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) The EMG Manual is a simple step-by-step approach to the basic understanding of _____ and _____ Conductions studies.
2) The amplitude is measured from the baseline to the top of the _____ of the motor response and is expressed in millivolts.
3) _____ are usually surface electrodes, with flat buttons, spring clips, or rings most frequently used
4) _____ is that interval measured from the stimulation of the distal-most accessible site on the nerve
5) The sweep speed is set to 2 ms/division and the sensitivity at _____ μV/division
6) Most patients will feel the stimulus, but you can check it with your finger while turning up _____
7) Stimulate the nerve in the neck halfway between the mastoid process and the clavicle behind the belly of _____ muscle
8) Distances may be short, however, making these calculations _____
9) The nerve is stimulated _____ proximal to the active electrode with the stimulator probes tucked underneath the medial edge of the tibia.
10) When the _____ muscle is studied however, the findings are similar to those with the ADM in the hypothenar type
11) EDB-Abbreviation
12) On the contralateral channel, only the indirect, long latency _____ is seen.
13) _____ work-up is for the study of the muscle diseases and myotonias.
14) Nerve conduction studies may be most helpful in evaluating _____
15) _____ is desirable to stimulate the nerve both below and above the suspected site of injury

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) Abnormal Recorded Potential?
2) Initial Positive Deflection?
3) Median Entrapment, Compression or Injury Sites?
4) Radial Entrapment, Compression or Injury Sites?
5) Spinal Accessory Nerve?
6) Sciatic Nerve?
7) Crossovers?
8) The hypothenar type?
9) The first dorsal interosseous type?
10) Recording sites?
11) The VIIth nerve nuclei?
12) Myopathy?
13) Root Lesion?
14) The lumbar plexus?
15) Insertional activity?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Draw and explain Stimulus Artifact?
2) Demyelination?
3) Median Nerve?
4) Ulnar Nerve?
5) Peroneal Nerve?
6) Cranial nerves?
7) Postsynaptic neuromuscular junction work-up?
8) The motor unit?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain about Nerve conduction studies?
2) Describe Troubleshooting?
3) Write long notes on Pathological processes?
4) Explain about Variations in the innervation of the upper and lower extremities?
5) Describe Neuromuscular Junction?

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AHE075-BSS DIPLOMA IN EEG & EMG TECHNOLOGY

TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-13 BASIC OF NEUROSCIENCE & APPLIED TECHNOLOGY - II

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) Synthesis of transmembrane proteins on _____ is an extremely energy-efficient process
2) Each of these elements exists concurrently and independently in overlapping _____
3) _____ exist for both a- and b-tubulins
4) A _____ is alternatively spliced to give multiple isoforms.
5) Many kinesin family members are associated with mitosis, although some of these are also in _____ neurons.
6) Many cellular contractile events in _____, such as the contractile ring in mitosis, involve myosin II.
7) The functional architecture of neurons comprises many specializations in _____ and _____ components
8) _____ in axonal transport move at rates comparable to the rate of neurite elongation
9) Catecholamines are stored in specialized subcellular organelles called _____
10) In the 1950s _____ discovered that reserpine depleted brain serotonin
11) Two forms of _____ have been identified
12) A final difference between the inactivation of _____ and _____ is in the final product.
13) _____ contains one copy each of NT and NMN.
14) A thin section showing vesicles clustered in _____ some docked at the membrane
15) The relatively slow speed is _____, however, by a richness in the diversity of its modulation and capacity for amplification.

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) What are the commonly interact in specific ways of Single neurons?
2) Dendrites?
3) Glial cells?
4) What has the Pulse–chase radioautography?
5) Tubulin phosphorylation?
6) Electrotonic properties?
7) Modern Electrotonic Theory Depends on Simplifying Assumptions?
8) Release of the neurotransmitter into the synaptic cleft?
9) Catecholamine Neurotransmitters?
10) Vesicular Storage?
11) Release-modulating?
12) Inactivation of Peptide Transmitters?
13) A metabotropic receptor?
14) Neural cells?
15) mRNA?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INNERVOUS TISSUE?
2) Different between v-SNARES and t-SNARES?
3) Proteins Exit the Golgi Complex at the trans-Golgi Network?
4) Endocytosis and Membrane Cycling Occurs in the trans-Golgi Network?
5) Motor Proteins?
6) Cytoplasmic dyneins?
7) Electrotonic Properties of Axonsand Dendrites?
8) Coexistence of Neurotensin and Classical Transmitters?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Describe about Unique structural components of neurons?
2) Explain about Integral Membrane and Secretory Polypeptides Are Synthesized de Novo in the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum?
3) Explain about Newly Synthesized Polypeptides Exit from the RER and Are Moved Through the Golgi Apparatus?
4) Write long notes on Molecular Motors In The nervous System?
5) Explain about Transmitter release is quantal?

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TWO YEARS (FINAL YEAR) EXAMINATION NOVEMBER-2025

AHE075-14 APPLIED NERVE CONDUCTIONS, ELECTROMYOGRAPHY AND EVOKED POTENTIALS &

TIME: 3 Hours **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS

* 43 questions are there in total
* Write answers to each question in proportion to the mark allotted
* During the first 15 minutes read the questions carefully

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **1 x 10 = 10**

1) _____ should not be employed because they produce many artifacts and have high electrode-skin impedance (5000–7000 O).
2) _____ are spontaneous polyphasic waves whose amplitude frequency-phase values constantly vary.
3) The _____ should receive white noise in a continuous fashion (ahissing sound covering all frequencies).
4) The important point here is that patients under general anesthesia may be indifferent to stimuli applied at _____
5) The auditory stimulus is applied through a classic audiometric earphone by delivering a square wave of _____ duration for 10 times a second.
6) As the net current source propagates toward the tendon, an _____ arises and follows the action potential complex.
7) _____ is the time interval between the first and last occurrence of the waveform exceeding are defined amplitude threshold
8) In order to distinguish valid turns from _____, successive turns must be offset by a minimum amplitude difference.
9) Reinnervation of muscle is an ongoing process, occurring whenever a muscle is partially _____
10) SNAP-abbreviation
11) The F–response is also very helpful in the confirmation of _____
12) _____ can slow the conduction velocity as can low temperature of a limb.
13) _____ can test sensory or motor nerve fibers
14) A _____ take place in the individual, denervated muscle fibers that can be detected as abnormal electrical signals.
15) _____ can produce some membrane instability if the disease is very active

II. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING - ANSWER FOR ANY 10 QUESTIONS **2 x 10 = 20**

1) What are the first thing to be done during recording is to monitor the first BAEP component (wave 1)?
2) Define MUP?
3) Single-Fiber EMG?
4) Acute denervation?
5) NCV Limitations?
6) Which are slightly smaller in diameter?
7) Monosynaptic reflex contraction?
8) Erb's point stimulation – Technique and utility?
9) Application for Electrodes?
10) Sympathetic skin response?
11) Write notes on Heart rate variability?
12) What is EEG and ENMG machinery?
13) Short note on Awake EEG?
14) Average Evoked potential?
15) Conditions of Nervous?

III. WRITE BRIEF ANSWER FOR ANY 5 QUESTIONS **5 x 5 = 25**

1) Evoked potentials?
2) Analog-to-digital converter?
3) Triggering?
4) The slower tubular conduction velocity?
5) H-Reflex?
6) Pros and Cons of Evoked potentials?
7) Method of normal sleep EEG?
8) Evaluation of VEP?

IV. WRITE LONG ANSWER FOR ANY 3 QUESTIONS **15 x 3 = 45**

1) Explain Auditory evoked potentials?
2) Write long notes on The Origin of Electromyograms?
3) Explain Concentric Electrode EMG?
4) What are the features of the wave shape of motor unit potentials is assessed on the basis of the quantitative waveform-explain?
5) Discuss about Late Potentials?