

2 marks

1. State the Principle and Use of apnoea Monitor
2. State the significance of body plethysmography
3. List out Different types of load cells
4. What clinical measurements can be done using spirometer
5. State the term fulguration.
6. Interpret the need for using Pedobarograph.
7. Categorize the different modalities of cryotherapy
8. Draw the cutting and coagulation waveforms generated by surgical diathermy machine
9. Identify the risk associated with electro surgery.
10. Determine UF Rate in L/hr for the given values take off liquid for treatment = 1L, time = 4 hours
11. Illustrate the factors that affect the performance of humidifier.
12. A patient undergoes a pulmonary function test to assess their lung capacity. The spirometry report provides the following data: Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV): 3,000 mL, Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV): 1,500 mL, Tidal Volume (TV): 500 mL, Residual Volume (RV): 1,200 mL, Calculate the patient's Vital Capacity (VC).
13. patient's pulmonary function test provides the following data: Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV): 1,200 mL Residual Volume (RV): 1,500 mL. Calculate the patient's Functional Residual Capacity (FRC)

16 marks

1. Surgical Diathermy (working principle & machine schematic diagram)
2. Spirometry (with lung volume and lung capacity)
3. Measurement of Residual volume (3 methods)
4. Heart lung machine (machine schematic diagram)
5. Hemodialysis (machine schematic diagram)
6. Pneumotachometer (types)