

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (BASLP)
SEMESTER -IV EXAMINATION, JUNE-2026
(2022 & 2023 Batch)

PAPER – III: DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY- PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS

[Time allotted: Three Hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Read all the instructions carefully

Answer all questions in serial order. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Objective type questions: (Attempt All)

(10 x 02 = 20)

(Very short/ short answer/ MCQ/ One liners/ Fill in the blanks/ True/False)

- a. Define electrocochleogram
- b. Define Latency
- c. Define VEMP
- d. Electrode placement of cVEMP
- e. Electrode placement of oVEMP
- f. AMLR negative wave occurring about at_____.
- g. MLAEP positive wave occurring about at_____.
- h. Second positive wave in MLAEP occurring at_____.
- i. Expand MLAEP's, AMLR
- j. Waveform of AMLR is consist of_____.

Q. 2. Short notes/ Short answer type questions (Attempt any Five)

(05 x 04 = 20)

- a. Generators and waveform characteristics of AMLEP's. (CO 3)
- b. Exogenous factor affecting of AMLEP'S. (CO 3)
- c. Explain the effect of acquisitions factor in AMLEP'S. (CO 3)
- d. How will you analyzed and interpret the AMLR explain? (CO 3)
- e. Explain video head impulse test. (CO 1)
- f. Explain six protocol and equilibrium score in CDP. (CO 1)
- g. Explain multi-frequency and multi-component tympanometry. (CO 3)

Q. 3. Structured questions (Attempt any Three)

(03 x 10 = 30)

- a. (i) Pathway of cVEMP and oVEMP (ii) parameter of VEMP
 (iii) Clinical implication of VEMP. (CO 1)
- b. (i) Clinical application of ABR (ii) Generators and Factor affecting ABR
 (iii) Correction factor of ABR. (CO 3)
- c. (i) Low frequency tympanometry (ii) High frequency tympanometry
 (iii) Reflexometry (CO 3)
- d. (i) Describe how ENG & VNG is used to measure the integrity of the vestibular system
 (ii) Dix-Hallpike test (iii) Vestibuloocular reflex (CO 3)

Q. 4. Long Answer/ Essay type questions (Attempt any Two)

(02 x 15 = 30)

- a. Explain anatomy and physiology, and protocol for recording of eletrocochleography, and electrode types and location in ECochg. (CO1, 3)
- b. Explain why an intra-axial brainstem lesion might result in abnormal contralateral acoustic reflexes but normal ipsilateral acoustic reflexes (CO 3)
- c. Mention the clinical significance, protocol and interpretation of TEOAEs and DPOAEs. (CO 3)