

**SULIT**



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK  
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**

**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRIK**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SESI JUN 2017**

**DEU6233 : BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION**

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**TARIKH : 27 OKTOBER 2017  
MASA : 8.30 PAGI – 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)**

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Kertas ini mengandungi **TUJUH (7)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Struktur (4 soalan)  
Bahagian B: Esei (2 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN**  
(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

**SULIT**

**SECTION A : 60 MARKS****BAHAGIAN A : 60 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **4 (FOUR)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

CLO1

C1

- (a) Define the Ventricular Fibrillation for the human heart.

*Takrifkan Ventricular Fibrillation untuk jantung manusia.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- (b) Identify **TWO (2)** functions of Pacemaker lead system in producing electrical stimulation to the heart.

*Kenalpasti **DUA (2)** fungsi Pacemaker lead system untuk menghasilkan simulasi elektrik ke jantung.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C4

(c)

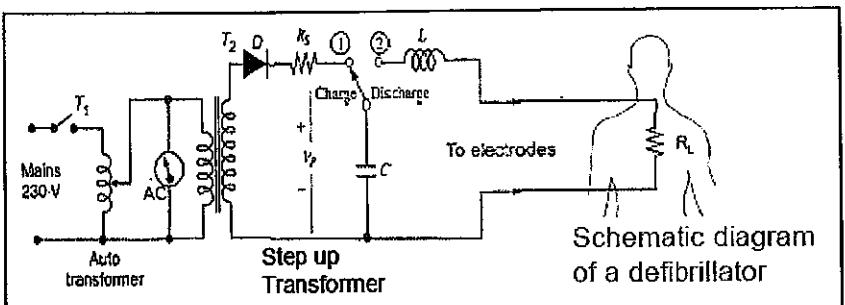


Figure 1(a)

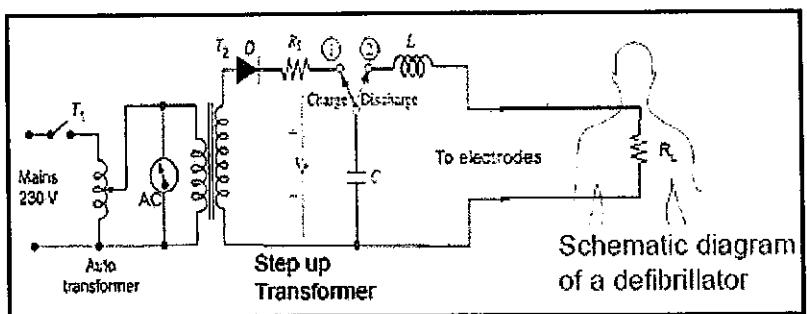


Figure 1(b)

During defibrillation, the energy stored in the capacitor is then delivered (Discharged) at a relatively rapid rate (in order of milliseconds) to the chest of subject through the patient's own resistance. Based on Figure 1 (a) and Figure 1(b), examine the diagram on how the energy is delivered to the patient's heart.

*Semasa defibrilasi, tenaga yang tersimpan dalam kapasitor akan dihantar (nyahcas) pada kadar yang pantas (dalam milisaat) ke dada pesakit melalui rintangan pesakit sendiri. Berdasarkan Rajah 1 (a) dan Rajah 1 (b), Kaji gambar rajah untuk mengetahui bagaimana tenaga dihantar ke jantung pesakit.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

CLO1  
C1
**QUESTION 2**  
**SOALAN 2**

- (a) Before starting the hemodialysis process, a surgeon creates a vascular access point. List **FOUR (4)** types of vascular access point.  
*Sebelum mulakan hemodialisis, pakar bedah akan membuat vascular access point. Senaraikan **EMPAT (4)** jenis vascular access point.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C2

- (b) Audio and visual alarms are triggered and the blood pump stop. Describe the possible causes related to hemodialysis system when the machine's alarm indicates 'Air bubble detector'.  
*Penggera audio dan visual dicetuskan. Kemudian pam darah berhenti. Terangkan sebab yang mungkin berkaitan dengan sistem hemodialisis apabila penggera mesin menunjukkan 'Pengesan Gelembung Udara'.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1  
C3

- (c) Draw and label the Hollow Fiber Dialyzer for hemodialysis machine.  
*Lukis dengan menglabelkan Hollow Fiber Dialyzer bagi mesin hemodialisis.*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

**QUESTION 3****SOALAN 3**CLO1  
C1

- (a) Mechanics of breathing is the ability of a person to bring air into his lungs. List THREE (3) instrumentations for measuring the mechanics of breathing.  
*Mekanik pernafasan adalah keupayaan seseorang untuk membawa udara ke dalam peparunya. Senaraikan TIGA (3) peralatan untuk mengukur mekanik pernafasan.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- (b) In respiratory application, there are two types of Plethysmograph. Explain the **Body Plethysmograph**.

*Dalam penggunaan respirasi, terdapat dua jenis Plethysmograph. Terangkan Body Plethysmograph.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C4

- (c) Differentiate between the daily and weekly maintenance when handling the autoclave.

*Bezakan antara penyelenggaraan harian dan mingguan apabila mengendalikan autoclave.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

**QUESTION 4****SOALAN 4**CLO1  
C1

- (a) Describe the following types of brainwave activity.  
 i) Theta  
 ii) Beta

*Huraikan jenis-jenis gelombang aktiviti otak.*

i) Theta

ii) Beta

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- (b) There are three of ECG electrode placements. With the aid of a diagram, explain the Einthoven's Triangle placement.

*Terdapat tiga penempatan ECG elektrod. Dengan bantuan gambarajah, terangkan penempatan Einthoven's Triangle.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2  
C3

- (c) Draw the block diagram pressure transducer calibration.

*Bina gambarajah blok fungsi pressure transducer calibration.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

**SECTION B : 40 MARKS****BAHAGIAN B : 40 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of TWO (2) essay questions. Answer ALL questions.

**ARAHAN:**

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan eseai. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

- CLO1  
C3 There are THREE (3) methods of assessment (diagnosis) in disabilities. Relate the concepts of assessment methods in disabilities.

Terdapat TIGA (3) kaedah menentukan kecacatan. Kaitkan konsep kaedah penentuan kecacatan berikut.

[20 marks]

[20 markah]

**QUESTION 2****SOALAN 2**

- CLO2  
C4 Electrocardiograph (ECG) is a diagnostic tool that measures and records the electrical activity of the heart in exquisite detail. Draw the functional block diagram of Electrocardiograph (ECG). Predict common problems that always occur and explain possible solutions for that problems. *Electrocardiograph (ECG) adalah alat diagnos yang mengukur dan merekod terperinci aktiviti elektrik jantung. Lukis gambarajah blok fungsi Electrocardiograph (ECG).* Ramalkan masalah yang selalu berlaku dan terangkan penyelesaian masalah berikut.

[20 marks]

[20 markah]

**SOALAN TAMAT**