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ES1854



آخرین بروزرسانی
۱۵ فروردین ۱۴۰۵

سوالات استخدامی

زبان تخصصی مهندسی پزشکی

- ✓ ویژه آزمون استخدامی کارشناس تجهیزات پزشکی
- ✓ نسخه رایگان شامل ۱۵ سوال (تعداد کمتر و تنها برخی دارای پاسخ)
- ✓ برای تهیه نسخه اصلی، حاوی ۳۰ سوال به همراه پاسخنامه تشریحی، به سایت ایران عرضه مراجعه نمایید.



لینک های مفید آزمون استخدامی کارشناس تجهیزات پزشکی

سوالات رایگان وزارت بهداشت با پاسخنامه	خرید این محصول
خرید سوالات وزارت بهداشت	خرید سوالات کارشناس تجهیزات پزشکی
خرید سوالات جهاد دانشگاهی (مجری آزمون)	خرید درسنامه وزارت بهداشت
منابع تخصصی آزمون	منابع عمومی آزمون
شبکه های اجتماعی ایران عرضه (فایل های رایگان + تخفیفات هفتگی + اخبار)	اخبار آزمون
(برای مشاهده هر بخش روی آن بزنید )	
آخرین بروزرسانی های محصول: ۱۴۰۵/۰۱/۱۵ تالیف مجدد محصول	

4- In order to trigger an action potential in nerve, muscle, or sensory cells, the stimulating input must cause a depolarization of at least mV.

- 1) 5 2) 10 3) 15 4) 25

5- which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) Normal blood velocities produce frequency shifts that fall within the human audible range.
- 2) Simple, low-cost devices can detect changes in pitch caused by blood velocity and are used for pregnancy confirmation via fetal pulse detection.
- 3) More advanced machines can image blood vessels and monitor fetal heart rate during labor.
- 4) Audible detectors require converting naturally produced ultrasound signals from blood flow into human-audible frequencies.

6- Who first introduced the use of indicators for measuring circulation in 1897?

- 1) Hamilton et al 2) Stewart 3) Wiggers 4) Hodgkin

7- What does an electroretinogram (ERG) record?

- 1) Electrical signals from the brain
- 2) Transient electrical signals across the retina when stimulated by light
- 3) Heart's electrical activity
- 4) Electrical conduction in peripheral nerves

8- What does the nature of a retinal response primarily depend on?

- 1) The form of stimulus applied
- 2) The patient's age
- 3) The condition of the optic nerve only
- 4) The light source color

9- In clinical settings, the chief purpose of ERG for clinicians depends on..... .

- 1) Monitoring retinal blood flow
- 2) Diagnosing visual disorders
- 3) Measuring intraocular pressure
- 4) Assessing lens clarity

10- In ultrasound imaging, what is the primary method for focusing the beam in the near field?

- 1) Using flat transducers
- 2) Combining concave transducers with convex lenses
- 3) Employing a lens, a mirror, or a curved transducer
- 4) Increasing the electrical power alone

11- During ultrasound exposure, which condition most strongly amplifies the shearing forces capable of breaking macromolecules? {source: iran arze website}

- 1) Presence of stable or transient cavitation with gas-filled bubbles
- 2) Uniform propagation of the beam in a homogeneous tissue without bubbles
- 3) Increase in tissue temperature above 42°C
- 4) Low-frequency ultrasound passing through bone without scattering

12- Which of the following explains why pulse-echo ultrasound methods are often unsuitable for examining structures containing gas or bone?

- 1) Gas and bone have similar propagation speeds to soft tissue, causing minimal reflections
- 2) Gas and bone produce large impedance mismatches with soft tissue, leading to strong reflections and high attenuation
- 3) Ultrasound waves transmit efficiently through gas and bone due to their low attenuation
- 4) Gas and bone interfaces reduce the need for time-varied gain compensation in receivers

13- The outer layer of the beneath the scalp electrodes is the main source of the electrical potentials recorded in EEG.

- 1) brainstem
- 2) spinal cord
- 3) cortex
- 4) cerebellum

14- Which of the following summarizes both the recording and analysis aspects of electrocardiography after technological advancements in the past four decades?

- 1) Recording has become faster and more accessible, while analysis still relies mainly on empirical methods.
- 2) Recording methods have remained slow and confined to hospitals, but analysis is now fully scientific.
- 3) Advances have made ECG recording portable, yet they have eliminated the need for empirical interpretation entirely.
- 4) Technology has changed the basic principles of ECG recording, but analysis methods have remained the same.

15- In which of the following conditions, ECG is not diagnostically useful?

- 1) Hypokalemia
- 2) Acute myocardial infarction
- 3) Atrial fibrillation
- 4) Parkinson's disease