Auditory Middle Latency Responses Differ in Right- and Left-Handed Subjects: An Evaluation Through Topographic Brain Mapping - Questions

1. Anatomical evidence shows that:
   A) The corpus callosum is larger in right-handed individuals
   B) The corpus callosum is smaller in left-handed individuals
   C) The corpus callosum is the same size in right- and left-handed individuals
   D) The corpus callosum is larger in left-handed individuals

2. Behavioural studies have shown:
   A) A right-ear advantage in left-handed groups
   B) A left-ear advantage in right-handed groups
   C) A right-ear advantage in right-handed groups
   D) None of the above

3. The asymmetry of peak III in auditory brainstem response measurements, was more marked in left-handed subjects.
   A) True
   B) False

4. Lesion data support the view that:
   A) Left-handed people have a more central functional organization
   B) Left-handed people have a more unilateral functional organization
   C) Left-handed people have a more bilateral functional organization
   D) Right-handed people have a more bilateral functional organization

5. Statistically significant latency increases of auditory middle latency responses have been reported in right-handed subjects.
   A) True
   B) False

6. Studies exploring the association of handedness through electrophysiological activity, is limited due to:
   A) Inappropriate use of dichotic listening tests
   B) Lack of detailed topographic mapping
   C) All of the above
   D) None of the above

7. The subjects participating in the study had normal hearing, with a mean threshold in octave frequencies of 250-8000Hz at:
A) Above 7 dBHL in the left-handed group
B) Between 6 and 7 dBHL in the right-handed group
C) All of the above
D) None of the above

8. In this study, the researchers used a tone burst at:
A) 5000Hz
B) 4000Hz
C) 3000Hz
D) 8000Hz

9. A high frequency tone burst was chosen, because it would produce larger auditory middle latency response amplitudes.
A) True
B) False

10. During the electroencephalogram recording in this study:
A) 29 recording electrodes were placed according to the 10-10 system
B) Electrode impedance was below 5KΩ
C) Signals were filtered with a band-pass filter of 0-100Hz
D) All of the above

11. The largest middle latency response amplitudes are typically obtained from:
A) Lateral electrode sites
B) Posterior electrode sites
C) Frontocentral electrode sites
D) Centroparietal electrode sites

12. The authors’ study revealed:
A) Larger Pa amplitude in the right-handed group
B) Larger Pa amplitude in the left-handed group
C) Smaller Pa amplitude in the left-handed group
D) None of the above

13. The authors’ study revealed a larger Pb amplitude in the left-handed group.
A) True
B) False

14. The topographical maps revealed:
A) Na had a centroparietal distribution that was distributed more centrally and intensively in right-handed subjects
B) Na had a frontocentral distribution that was distributed more centrally and intensively in right-handed subjects
C) Nb had a centroparietal distribution that was distributed more centrally and intensively in right-handed subjects
D) Na had a centroparietal distribution that was distributed more centrally and intensively in left-handed subjects

15. Pb showed a frontocentral distribution that was more frontal in the right-handed subjects:
A) True
B) False

16. The results of this study revealed a between-subjects effect of handedness.
A) True
B) False

17. The prolongation of only Pb latency in the left-handed subjects may be related to:
A) Increased processing time at the level of auditory middle latency responses
B) Transmission time across the corpus callosum
C) None of the above
D) All of the above

18. A potential shortcoming of this study was:
A) The age range of the participants
B) The size of the subject sample
C) The range of low-pass filters used
D) The type of stimulation used

19. The topographic maps revealed that Pb was the most anteriorly distributed among all auditory middle latency response components.
A) True
B) False

20. The study concluded that:
A) Differences between right- and left-handedness were negligible in relation to auditory middle latency responses
B) Subject handedness should be considered an essential factor when using auditory middle latency responses in clinical situations
C) All of the above
D) None of the above