Roll No. | | | | | | | | Answer Sheet No. _____ 93

Sig. of Candidate._____ Sig. of Invigilator._____

PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC–I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section–A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

(i) Which of the following is a device used to change alternating current voltages?

A. Transformer B. Galvanometer

C. Electroscope D. Voltmeter

(ii) A temporary mild nerve compression leading to conduction block is called _____

A. Neuritis B. Neuralgia

C. Neuropraxia D. None of these

(iii) _____has tightly held electrons which can not be easily displaced from their atoms.

A. Insulator B. Ionic bond

C. Conductor D. Electric current

(iv) In a series combination of resistances the equivalent resistance is _____ to the sum of individual resistances.

A. Shorter B. Greater

C. Equal D. Negative

(v) Ultraviolet rays are used to treat_____

A. Rickets B. Cerebral Palsy

C. Erb's Palsy D. Deformity

(vi) What is another name for ultrasonic head?

A. Transducer B. Filament

C. Coil D. Electrode

(vii) The frequency of short wave diathermy lies between_____.

A. $10^{10} - 10^{100}\ Hz$ B. $10^{7} - 10^{20}\ Hz$

C. $10^{2} - 10^{4}\ Hz$ D. $10^{7} - 10^{8}\ Hz$

(viii) Process of electrolyte decomposition into ions on passage of current is called_____

A. Diffusion B. Conjugation

C. Electrolysis D. Neutral atom production

(ix) A simple bar magnet has_____ pole(s).

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

(x) Which is the ability of a body to store charge?

A. Resistance B. Capacitance

C. Conductance D. Acceptance

(xi) The wavelength of Infrared Rays is_____when heating is more.

A. Longer B. Shorter

C. The same D. None of these

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

(xii) The positioning of short wave diathermy electrodes depends on_____

A. Impedance of structures B. Line of electric field

C. Both A and B D. Age of patient

(xiii) Which of the following is used to stimulate innervated muscles?

A. Ultrasonic current B. Electric current

C. Any high frequency current D. Faradic

(xiv) In chronic lesions the counter-irritant affect of shorter Infrared Rays is of worth _____

A. Longer Infrared Rays (IRR) B. Shorter IRR

C. Shorter SWD (Short wave diathermy) D. Longer SWD

(xv) High frequency currents are produced by discharging a condenser through_____of low ohmic resistance.

A. Resistance B. Impedance

C. Capacitance D. Inductance

(xvi) Planter warts are caused by_____

A. Virus B. Bacteria

C. Fungi D. Mushrooms

(xvii) Flourescent tubes moulded in its own reflector manifest_____

A. Ultrasound apparatus B. Kromayer lamp

C. Theraktin tunnel D. Tunnel bath

(xviii) When using_____ultrasound less thermal effect is produced.

A. Pulsed B. Continuous

C. Direct D. Gel

(xix) Which of the following is the migration of ions through a membrane by action of an electric current?

A. Iontophoresis B. Phonophoresis

C. Mypophoresis D. Hyperphoresis

(xx) TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulator) can be used to treat _____

A. Phantom pain B. Post-operative pain

C. Chronic pain syndrome D. All of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 20

Marks Obtained:

—— 1HA 1347——

PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC–I

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours **Total Marks Sections B and C: 80**

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet–B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 5 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

(i) Define Ohm's law.
(ii) What is a Modified Faradic current?
(iii) What is the range of wavelength and frequency of Infrared Rays?
(iv) Define Phonophoresis.
(v) Differentiate between Mutual and Self induction.
(vi) Define Electroscope.
(vii) What do you understand by Pain?
(viii) Define Earth shock.
(ix) What do you understand by Erythema?
(x) What is Neurotmesis?
(xi) Differentiate between Afferent and Efferent fibres.
(xii) Name any five contra-indications for IRR application.
(xiii) Define Diode.
(xiv) What is Scald with reference to shortwave diathermy (SWD)?
(xv) Name three biological effects of ultrasound waves.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

Q. 3 Give a detailed account of Electric shock.
Q. 4 Define and explain the basic principles of interferential therapy.
Q. 5 How can you explain dangers and contraindications of ultrasound to your junior?
Q. 6 Give a comprehensive account of physiotherapy applications for Facial palsy from diagnosis to treatment.
Q. 7 Describe the therapeutic effects of shortwave diathermy.