



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 electrical modalities has more penetration?  
A. Infrared rays                      B. Ultrasound machine  
C. Long wave diathermy              D. Short wave diathermy
- (ii) In which of the following conditions is Deep Heat contraindicated?  
A. Chronic joint pain                  B. Muscular pain  
C. Acute inflammation                D. Chronic inflammation
- (iii) Faradic stimulation is used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Innervated muscles                B. Denervated muscles  
C. Both A and B                        D. None of these
- (iv) Convection takes place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Liquid                                  B. Gas  
C. Both A and B                        D. Solid
- (v) The ability of a body to hold an electrical charge is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Battery                                B. Capacitor  
C. Diathermy                            D. Current
- (vi) The force which causes electrons to move along conductor connecting points of different potential is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Capacitor                            B. Electromotive force  
C. Current force                        D. Gravitational force
- (vii) A constant relationship exists between the magnitude of current in a conductor, the applied force and the resistance is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Back's law                            B. Ohm's law  
C. Crook's law                         D. Newton's law
- (viii) Electricity that is produced from magnetism is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Electromagnetic conduction      B. Electromagnetic percussion  
C. Electromagnetic induction        D. All of these
- (ix) The number of complete waves passing any fixed point in one second is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Frequency                            B. Wavelength  
C. Velocity                                D. Acceleration
- (x) The distance between a point and one electromagnetic wave is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Frequency                            B. Wavelength  
C. Velocity                                D. Acceleration
- (xi) Capacitor is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Condenser                          B. Resistor  
C. Battery                                D. Magnetron

- (xii) A faradic type is a current that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Long duration                      B. Medium duration  
C. No duration                      D. Short duration
- (xiii) Faradic is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Direct current                      B. Interrupted direct current  
C. Intermittent current              D. Long duration current
- (xiv) For Denervated muscles the best current to apply is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Faradic                      B. Galvanic  
C. Intermittent                      D. All of these
- (xv) Galvanic is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Direct current                      B. Interrupted direct current  
C. Intermittent current              D. Long duration current
- (xvi) Compression of a nerve is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Neurotomesis                      B. Axonotomesis  
C. Neuroprexia                      D. None of these
- (xvii) Infrared rays are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Superficial heat                      B. Deep heat  
C. Moist heat                      D. All of these
- (xviii) Which of the following is the best for wound healing?
- A. Shortwave diathermy              B. Infrared rays  
C. Ultrasound                      D. Ultraviolet
- (xix) Which of the following is the method of short-wave diathermy current production?
- A. Capacitor                      B. Condenser  
C. Direct                      D. Both A and B
- (xx) The use of hot packs is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Moist heating                      B. Heating by current production  
C. Both A and B                      D. None of these

**For Examiner's use only:**

**Total Marks:**

20

**Marks Obtained:**

— 1HA 1447 —



# PHYSIOTHERAPY TECHNIQUES HSSC-I

96

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

- (i) What is Magnetism?
- (ii) What is a Transformer?
- (iii) Describe briefly the dangers in short wave diathermy.
- (iv) How are ultrasound waves produced in an ultrasound machine?
- (v) What is the condenser field method of short wave diathermy?
- (vi) Explain Ohm's Law.
- (vii) What are the Therapeutic usages of ultraviolet rays?
- (viii) What are the physical effects of heat?
- (ix) Explain the properties of magnet.
- (x) What is Faradic current?
- (xi) In what conditions is TENS used?
- (xii) What are the physiological effects of heat?
- (xiii) Explain briefly Force and its effects.
- (xiv) Define Interferential current.
- (xv) What are the sources of Infrared rays?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

**Note:** Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

**( 3 x 10 = 30 )**

- Q. 3** What are the different methods of heat production and ways of heat transmission?
- Q. 4** Explain the procedure of Ultraviolet production. Discuss its physiological effects.
- Q. 5** Explain the physiological and therapeutic effects of Ultrasound.
- Q. 6** Explain Galvanic current and its application.
- Q. 7** What are the therapeutic effects of Short wave diathermy? What precautions should be taken during its application?