

Date: _____

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PAPER : PHYSICAL AGENTS

DPT 6th SEMESTER



Date: _____

SECTION: A

- 1.) Hygiene (B)
- 2.) Proper Circulation (A)
- 3.) Convection (C)
- 4.) 25 times (D)
- 5.) Buoyancy (C)
- 6.) Two repetitions 10 minutes off
and 10 minutes on (B)
- 7.) 750 nm - 400000 nm (C)
- 8.) Infra-red rays (A)
- 9.) Luminous generator (A)
- 10.) None of the above (D)

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11,) 50-75 cm (D)

12,) 0.87 - 0.97 (C)

13,) 10-15 minutes (D)

14,) None of them (E)

15,) Pascal's law (C)

16,) Mild heating (C)

17,) Pain gate mechanism (D)

18,) Whirlpool (C)

19,) Both A and B (D)

20,) Caplunar (B)

21,) Increase fluid movement (A)

22,) Visible light (A)

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23,) 5cm (B)

24,) UV-A (C)

25,) Infrared (D)

26,) 0.8mm (C)

27,) 4 weeks (A)

28,) Osteoporosis (C)

29,) Traction (A)

30,) Ultrasound (C)

31,) UV-B (C)

32,) Cold receptors are several times
more numerous than warm receptors
(B)

33,) Anterior horn cell (B)



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34,) 24 - 48 hours (A)

35,) 24 - 48 inches (A)

36,) Hot packs (C)

SECTION : B

Question 1 :-> Briefly explain how hydrotherapy produces.

A,) Musculoskeletal effects .

B,) Cardiovascular effects .

C,) Respiratory effects .

Answer :-> Musculoskeletal Effect :->

⇒ The lightness of water unload the weight bearing body structures and thus allowed patients to do exercise with



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less pain and trauma.

⇒ Buoyancy effect helps the patients in many way
Such as:

⇒ Decrease Arthritis

→ Cause greater flow of blood to muscles.

⇒ Support muscles and

→ Other degenerative conditions.

Part B.)

Cardiovascular effects: ⇒

⇒ The importance of Cardiovascular benefits of hydrotherapy are mainly because of the effects of hydrostatic pressures.

⇒ Increase Circulation in Venous.

⇒ Increase volume of heart.

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⇒ Increases heart output.

C.) Respiratory Effect ⇒

When a body is immersed deep in water then hydrostatic pressure will be exerted to all parts of body equally. This pressure increase the flow of blood towards the heart as a result the blood accumulates in the thoracic cavity and also the pressure which exerts on chest decreases the expansion capacity of lungs and force the lungs to work harder to improve its function properly.