KIN	E 427 Modalaties Take Home Test Name
a. b. c.	ge can best be described as: the resistance to electron movement rate of electron movement electron population differences the flow of electrons from a point of high concentration to a point of low concentration
a.	nged immobilization or bed rest  may result in an increase in sarcomere number in the affected musculature if the immobilization is done so as to immobilize the muscle in an elongated position may result in a decrease in the total tensile load that the affected musculo-
c. d.	tendinous unit can withstand (support) before failure occurs may increase the compliance (distensability) of the affected connective tissue both a and b all of the above
would be resistant a. b. c. d.	cample of electrical resistance in a single tissue set up in series with the body the, whilewould be an example of se set up in parallel.  skin blood bone muscle fat nerve fat skin both a and c
opposite	poles. At the negative pole, ions may cause an reaction which
a. b. c. d.	H. P. G. G. G. C.
increase a. b. c.	ower (wattage) of an electric current reaching deep body tissues may be d by: decreasing the voltage increasing the amperage moving the electrodes closer together both a and b

e. both b and c

- 6. High voltage pulsed electricity may be effective in:
  - a. fracture healing
  - b. pain control
  - c. atrophy prevention
  - d. both b and c
  - e. both a and b
- 7. When a particular tissue at a given tissue depth absorbs ultrasonic energy that is applied transcutaneously (through the skin) we can say that:
  - a. the temperature of that tissue will decrease
  - b. the attenuation of the sound beam at that point will result in less heat building up in deeper tissues that lie in the path of the beam
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above
- 8. Regarding Ohms law and it's mathematical expression......
  - a. increasing the resistance will increase the amperage
  - b. decreasing the voltage will decrease the amperage
  - c. decreasing the resistance will decrease the amperage
  - d. both a and b
  - e. none of the above
- 9. Select the TRUE statement(s):
  - a. Ballistic types of stretching will not, to any degree, increase flexibility
  - b. Ballistic types of stretching, if done with enough intensity, may activate the muscle spindles
  - c. Increasing flexibility essentially involves inducing "creep" in musculotendinous tissue
  - d. both b and c
  - e. none of the above
- 10. The application of superficial heat modalities will cause vasodilation as a result of:
  - a. an axon reflex
  - b. a polysynaptic reflex that has a synapse in the spinal cord
  - c. activation of such vasoactive mediators as histamine and prostagalndins
  - d. all of the above
- 11. Physiological responses to electricity include:
  - a. decreased aerobic enzyme concentrations in the tissues
  - b. stimulation of fibroblasts
  - c. alteration of capillary permeability
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c

a. b. c. d.	will increase the lactate	Il metabolic activity of the cells in the heated area and CO <sub>2</sub> production of the cells in the heated area he cells in the heated area
a. b. c.	ric current intensity used 100 - 200 amps 1000 - 2000 milliamps 1-15 milliamps 1000-2000 amps	in therapeutic modalities usually ranges from:
14. Whic	•	herapeutic benefits might result from superficial heat
		neuron firing which might reduce muscle spasm
		old and counter-irritation
	a substantial reduction	
_	both b and c	
e.	both a and b	
15. Both	electricity and ultrasoun	nd may
	stimulate / increase the	
		nment of the cells of treated tissues
_	both a and b	
d.	neither of the above	
16. As th	ne H₂O content in variou	s selected tissues increase, the attenuation of
		that tissue, therefore, tissues with a high
water cor	ntent have relatively	half value thicknesses.
		small
		large
	increases	large small
u.	increases	SITIALI

- 17. Stretching is indicated for all of the following except:
  - a. rehabilitation of a surgically repaired knee that has been immobilized
  - b. myostatic contractures

e. none of the above

- c. an undiagnosed range of motion limitation that may be attributable to a capsular (within the joint capsule) bone spur
- d. both b and c
- e. both a and b

- 18. In the PNF stretching technique referred to as "contract-relax":
  - a. the pre-stretch contraction of the agonist relaxes the agonist via autogenic inhibition
  - b. the enhanced stretch effect has nothing to do with the Golgi Tendon Organ
  - c. contraction of the agonist is followed by a slow stretch of the agonist
  - d. both a and c
  - e. both b and c
- 19. As the difference in temperature between 2 surfaces (mediums) increases, the rate of heat transfer:
  - a. increases in direct proportion
  - b. decreases in exponential proportion
  - c. increases in exponential proportion
  - d. is not affected
  - e. none of the above
- 20. Select the true statement regarding the superficial application of cold:
  - a. there is no controversy concerning the resulting physiological alterations
  - b. it may cause an <u>increase</u> in skin capillary blood viscosity and an <u>increase</u> in joint "stiffness" if applied on a joint
  - c. will never evoke a vasodilatory response
  - d. both a and c
  - e. all of the above
- 21. It can be said with confidence that cold application will:
  - a. increase nerve conduction velocity and aid in synaptic transmission
  - b. increase the sensitivity of the muscle spindles
  - c. decrease the viscosity of superficial tissue fluids
  - d. both a and b
  - e. none of the above
- 22. Select the TRUE statements regarding the application of cold:
  - a. superficial cold is best applied (most convenient and most effective) using ice packs or cold gel packs
  - b. it is never feasible to use cold as a treatment modality for muscle spasms
  - c. superficial cold application should not be used on the extremities of patients with severe peripheral vascular disease
  - d. both a and c
  - e. both b and c

- 23. Select the TRUE statement concerning heat therapy:
  - a. optimal temperature elevation for heat modalities ranges from 115°F to 125°F
  - b. continuous exercise will increase <u>deep muscle</u> blood flow to a greater degree than the application of superficial heat to that same area
  - c. heat usually decreases capillary and venule permeability
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c
- 24. Vasoactivity caused by heat modalities may be related to:
  - a. a direct neural pathway from cutaneous receptors to vascular smooth muscle
  - b. an increase in blood and tissue viscosity
  - c. activation of inflammatory mediators
  - d. both a and c
  - e. both b and c
- 25. Skeletal muscle blood flow:
  - a. is substantially <u>reduced</u> by the application of hydrocollator packs
  - b. is substantially <u>reduced</u> by the application of paraffin
  - c. may be increased to therapeutic levels by the proper application of ultrasound
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both a and c

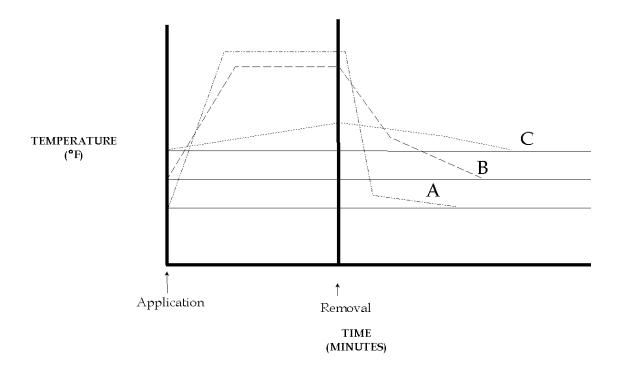
26. The	maximal depth of penetration	n for most superficial heating agents is approximately
	and requires approximatel	y to reach peak temperature at that
depth.	44.0	

a. 1 to 2 centimeters
b. ½ to 1 ½ inches
c. 5 to 10 centimeters
15 to 30 minutes
5 to 6 minutes
2 to 4 minutes

- 27. Infrared radiation from heat lamps:
  - a. is quantitatively in <u>direct proportion</u> to the angle of incidence with respect to the skin
  - b. is quantitatively in direct proportion to the distance from the skin
  - c. may significantly increase skeletal muscle blood flow in deep muscle tissue
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c
- 28. As the difference in density of structures adjacent to one another increases, the amount ultrasound reflected by the interface of these structures\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. increases
  - b. decreases
  - c. does not change

- 29. The tissue depth (cm) of maximum intensity (watts / cm²) of an ultrasound beam:
  - a. is directly related to the wavelength of the beam
  - b. is inversely related to the surface area of the transducer head
  - c. is constant throughout the beam
  - d. both a and b
  - e. none of the above
- 30. As resistance elements are added to a parallel circuit, the total resistance (R total):
  - a. increases
  - b. decreases
  - c. does not change
- 31. As the percentage of water in any given tissue increases, the electrical <u>conductance</u> of that tissue:
  - a. increases
  - b. decreases
  - c. does not change
- 32. As the <u>size (diameter)</u> of an electrode directly over a tissue <u>decreases</u>, the current density in that tissue:
  - a. increases
  - b. decreases
  - c. does not change

## TEMPERATURE ELEVATION OF DIFFERENT TISSUES WITH VARIOUS MODALITIES



33. During a 10 minute treatment of a post acute thigh contusion with heat packs, the temperature change of skeletal muscle tissue would most likely be represented by line\_\_\_\_\_, while line A would most likely represent \_\_\_\_\_.

a. B epidermal tissues
b. B muscle fascia
c. C epidermal tissues
d. C cartilaginous tissue