# **PHYSICAL THERAPY**

## Clinical Education Coordinator

Elevato 4115 obrigey

 $E e \ \square$  William C. Habenicht

BHS: Bachelor of Health Science: Physical Therapy
(Interim degree for DPT students)
DPT: Doctor of Physical Therapy
t-DPT: Doctor of Physical Therapy
DScPT: Doctor of Science in Physical Therapy

healthcare. The physical therapy department faculty and graduates comprise a Christian network that is balanced in the development of the spiritual, mental, physical, and social life of its members.

Physical therapy is a health profession dedicated to evaluating, treating, and preventing physical injury and disease. Physical therapists design and implement the necessary therapeutic interventions to promote fitness, health and improve the quality of life in patients. They also become active in consultation, education and resear1t0 10(1t0 ss)10(, (epra0836 0 Td0[(cat)10(ed )-22(t)10Mcat8.836 0 Td0[.059sical )-i85um294 TD0[(t )-22(Christia(andloselec)1tients)

 $H \square a A a$ Lab a

Study of the prosected extremity, head and neck anatomy, and dissection of the abdominal and thoracic organ systems. Prerequisites: same as for PTH417. Corequisite: PTH417.

P ca T e a C, ca E e e ce

A course which provides hands-on, patient contact experiences in a variety of settings. The clinical experiences are coordinated to correspond to the requirements of the physical therapy program. As a facilitator, the clinical instructor will assist in developing the student's clinical thinking skills. The student is expected to become independent with the evaluation and treatment of noncomplex patients within that practice setting. S/U course.

Selected topics in physical therapy. Permission of department chair required. Repeatable. Specific prerequisites may be required for some subject areas.

A comprehensive study of human anatomy with emphasis on the nervous, skeletal, muscle, and circulatory systems. Introduction to basic embryology and its relation to anatomy and the clinical sciences concludes the course. Provides a solid morphological basis for a synthesis of anatomy, physiology, and the physical therapy clinical sciences. Corequisite: PTH410.

Dissection and identification of structures in the cadaver supplemented with the study of charts, models, prosected materials and radiographs are used to identify anatomical landmarks and configurations. Corequisite: PTH400.

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Introduction to assessment principles and examination skills utilized in all areas of physical therapy. The Guide to Physical Therapy Practice is referenced for the basic skills required in the assessment, intervention and documentation guidelines. Corequisite: PTH425.

The study of human movement including an introduction to the basic concepts of biomechanics with an emphasis on human joint/muscle structures and function, advancing to analysis of body mechanics, normal gait analysis, and pathological movement analysis. Joint abnormalities will be identified using radiographs, related to the resultant movement dysfunction. Prerequisites: PTH400 and 410. Corequisite: PTH426.

Ge e a Med c e

Clinical techniques applied to the examination, evaluation, treatment, and discharge planning of patients in general medical and acute-care. Emphasis on physical therapy intervention with relevant factors, management of pain and physical complications during medical treatment, and examination and treatment of special populations including wound and burn care. Corequisite: PTH428.

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Basic principles, physiologic effects, indications and contraindications, application and usage of equipment, and intervention rationale for hydrotherapy, thermal agents, wound care, massage, electrotherapy and mechanotherapy (traction) and other therapeutic interventions. Corequisite: PTH430.

Basic examination skills including surface palpation of specific underlying muscle and bone structures, joint motion (goniometry), manual procedures for testing muscle strength sensation, vital signs, limb girth and volumetric measurement will be practiced. Clinical application in basic physical therapy care procedures will be introduced. Corequisite: PTH415.

Biomechanical, and observational analysis, of normal and abnormal human movement. Integration of basic examination skills with gait and movement analysis. Prerequisites: PTH400 and 410. Coerequisite: PTH416.

Ge e a Med c e Lab a

Practice in assessment modified for the acute-care environment. Applications include home-and work-place evaluation for architectural barriers, functional evaluation tools, casting, and modification of treatment for acute care including goal setting and professional note writing. Corequisite: PTH418.

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PTH583

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Ped a c (-)

An overview of embryologic development, followed by normal infant/child development to 5 years of age with an emphasis on motor development. Identification of assessment techniques for infants and children with normal and abnormal development. Description of various pediatric pathologies encountered in physical therapy with appropriate corresponding assessment and treatment approaches. Corequisite: PTH650.

P ca T e a Ad a a d Leade .

A study of the organizational structures, operations, and financing of healthcare delivery institutions and an examination of the organization and interrelationship of their professional and

#### Ç ca Rea gILab a

A continuation of PTH711. Labs are designed to reinforce specific skills (evaluative or therapeutic) applicable to each lecture topic. Corequisite: PTH711.

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#### cą Rea g II Lab a

A continuation of PTH721 Clinical Reasoning I Laboratory. Prerequisite: PTH721. Corequisite: PTH712.

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### Ge a c

Study of the unique characteristics of the geriatric patient, especially the physiological, psychological and social aspects, related to special needs in the physical therapy assessment, plan of care, and intervention.

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### a Face Se

This course emphasizes the principles of Christian stewardship in everyday life. It addresses stewardship not only as it relates to finances but also to other human resources such as time, and talent. It will also include the elements of family budgeting and investing.

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### Med ca, D ag c

Addresses imaging, body chemistry values and data derived from musculoskeletal, neurologic, vascular, cardiac and pulmonary testing with the purpose of understanding the disease process. Application of knowledge will determine differential diagnoses.

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#### P c c q I Te Неа са е

An introduction to psychosocial responses to illness and disability, especially the interpersonal relationships between the therapist, the family and the patient. Common psychiatric disorders are discussed along with their clinical diagnosis, treatment regimes, projected oc2(the )27.40bmsiI

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