

## Curriculum of Applied(advance ) Physics ( 1<sup>st</sup> year) (PHYS102) 2023-2024

30 hours theory      30 hours practical

1.	a.	Physics of the Cardiovascular System	5Hours
	b.	Major Components of the cardiovascular system.	
	c.	Work Done by the Heart .	
	d.	Blood Pressure and Its Measurement .	
	e.	Pressure Across the Blood Vessel Wall(Transmutabl Pressure).	
	f.	Bernoulli's Principle Applied to the Cardiovascular System.	
	g.	How Fast Does Your Blood Flow?	
	h.	Blood Flow-Laminar and Turbulent .	
	i.	Heart Sounds.	
	j.	The Physics of Some Cardiovascular Disease.	
	k.	Some Other Functions of Blood	
2.	Electricity Within the Body		5 Hours
	a.	The Nervous System and the Neuron.	
	b.	Electrical Potentials of Nerves.	
	c.	Electrical Signals From Muscles- The Electromyogram	
	d.	Electrical Signals From the Heart- The Electrocardiogram	
	e.	Electrical Signals From the Brain –The Electroencephalogram	
	f.	Electrical Signals From the Eye - The Electroretinogram and the Electrooculogram	
	g.	Magnetic Signals From the Heart and Brain- The Magnetocardiogram and the Magnetoencephalogram	
	h.	Current Research Involving Electricity in the Body	
3.	Cardiovascular Instrumentation		2 Hours
	a.	Biopotentials of the Heart	
	b.	Electrodes	
	c.	Amplifiers	
	d.	Patient Monitoring	
	e.	Defibrillators	
	f.	Pacemakers	
4.	Physics of the Ear and Hearing		4 Hours
	a.	The Outer Ear	
	b.	The Middle Ear	
	c.	The Inner Ear	
	d.	Sensitivity of the Ear	
	e.	Testing Your Hearing	
	f.	Deafness and Hearing Aids	
5.	Physics of Eyes and Vision		4 Hours
	a.	Focusing Elements of the Eye	
	b.	Some Other Elements of the Eye	
	c.	The retina- The Light Detector of the Eye	
	d.	How Sharp Are Your Eyes	
	e.	Defective Vision and Its Correction	
6	Physics of Diagnostic X-Rays		4 Hours
		Production of X-Ray Beams	
		How X-Rays Are Absorbed	

		<b>Making an X-Ray Image</b>
		<b>Radiation to Patients From X-Rays</b>
		<b>Producing Live X-Ray Images – Fluoroscopy</b>
		<b>X-Ray Slices of the Body</b>
		<b>Radiographs Taken Without Film</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Physics of Nuclear Medicine (Radioisotopes in Medicine)</b>	
	<b>a.</b>	<b>Review of Basic Characteristics and Units of Radioactivity</b>
	<b>b.</b>	<b>Sources of Radioactivity for Nuclear Medicine</b>
	<b>c.</b>	<b>Statistical Aspects of Nuclear Medicine</b>
	<b>d.</b>	<b>Basic Instrumentation and Its Clinical Applications</b>
	<b>e.</b>	<b>Nuclear Medicine Imaging Devices</b>
	<b>f.</b>	<b>Physical Principles of Nuclear Medicine Imaging Procedures</b>
	<b>g.</b>	<b>Therapy With Radioactivity</b>
	<b>h.</b>	<b>Radiation Doses in Nuclear Medicine</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Physics of Radiation Therapy</b>	
	<b>a.</b>	<b>The Dose Units Used in Radiotherapy- the Rad and the Gray</b>
	<b>b.</b>	<b>Principles of Radiation Therapy</b>
	<b>c.</b>	<b>A Short Course in Radiotherapy Treatment Planning</b>
	<b>d.</b>	<b>Megavoltage Therapy</b>
	<b>e.</b>	<b>Short Distance Radiotherapy or Brach therapy</b>
	<b>f.</b>	<b>Other Radiation Sources</b>
	<b>g.</b>	<b>Closing Thought on Radiotherapy</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection in Medicine</b>	
	<b>a.</b>	<b>Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation</b>
	<b>b.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection Units and Limits</b>
	<b>c.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection Instrumentation</b>
	<b>d.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection in Diagnostic Radiology</b>
	<b>e.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection in Radiation Therapy</b>
	<b>f.</b>	<b>Radiation Protection in Nuclear Medicine</b>
	<b>g.</b>	<b>Radiation Accidents</b>

## Practical (PHYS102)

<b>1</b>	<b>Visual acuity</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Visual acuity</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Reaction time measurement</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Reaction time measurement</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Flow of blood</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Flow of blood</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Properties of blood (physical)</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Properties of blood (physical)</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Peak expiratory flow rate</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Peak expiratory flow rate</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Audiometer</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Audiometer</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Audiometer</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Tutorials</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Lab review</b>