

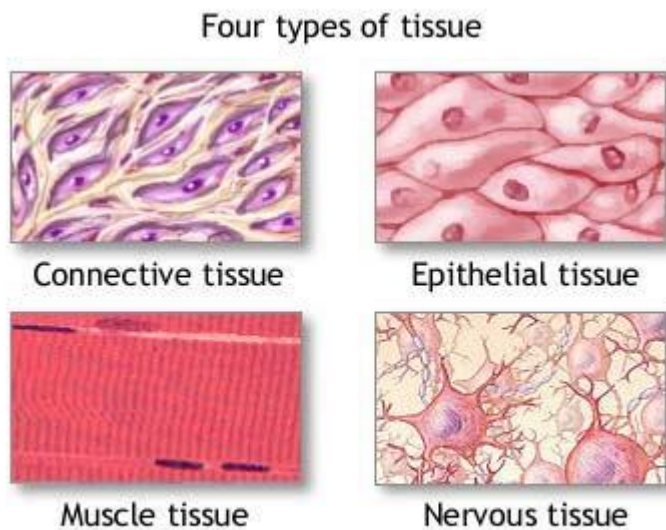
Puzzle Questions (Solve in Groups):

1. **True/False:** A tissue is defined as a single cell performing a specific function in the body. (True or False?)
2. **Fill in the Blank:** According to the BPT syllabus, tissues are groups of similar _____ that work together to perform a specific function.
3. **Multiple Choice:** Which of the following best defines a tissue in the context of anatomy for physiotherapy? a) An organ system b) A group of similar cells and their extracellular matrix performing a common function c) The basic unit of life d) A type of bone structure
4. **Short Answer:** Why is classifying tissues important in physiotherapy? (Hint: Relate to treatment of different body structures like muscles or joints.)
5. **True/False:** There are five main types of tissues in the human body. (True or False?)
6. **Fill in the Blank:** The four main classifications of tissues are epithelial, connective, _____, and nervous.
7. **Multiple Choice:** Which tissue type covers body surfaces and lines cavities? a) Connective tissue b) Muscle tissue c) Epithelial tissue d) Nervous tissue
8. **Short Answer:** Name the four main types of tissues and give one example for each.
9. **True/False:** Connective tissue includes subtypes like bone, blood, and cartilage. (True or False?)
10. **Fill in the Blank:** _____ tissue is responsible for movement and includes skeletal, cardiac, and smooth subtypes.
11. **Multiple Choice:** In the BPT syllabus, tissue classification is part of the introduction to anatomy. Which type is specialized for communication via electrical impulses? a) Epithelial b) Connective c) Muscle d) Nervous
12. **Short Answer:** Describe the function of epithelial tissue and its relevance to physiotherapy (e.g., in wound healing).
13. **True/False:** All tissues are classified based solely on their location in the body. (True or False?)
14. **Fill in the Blank:** Adipose tissue is a subtype of _____ tissue, which provides support and protection.
15. **Multiple Choice:** Which tissue classification would be most relevant when treating a sprained ligament in a physiotherapy case? a) Epithelial (for surface repair) b) Connective (as ligaments are connective tissue) c) Muscle (for contraction) d) Nervous (for signaling)

Discussion (Post-Puzzle):

- How does misclassifying tissues lead to ineffective therapies (e.g., treating muscle like connective)?
- Apply to a case: A patient with tendon injury—how does tissue classification inform rehabilitation?
- Debate: Should BPT curriculum include more on tissue histology beyond basic classification?

Here is a diagram illustrating the classification of human tissues:

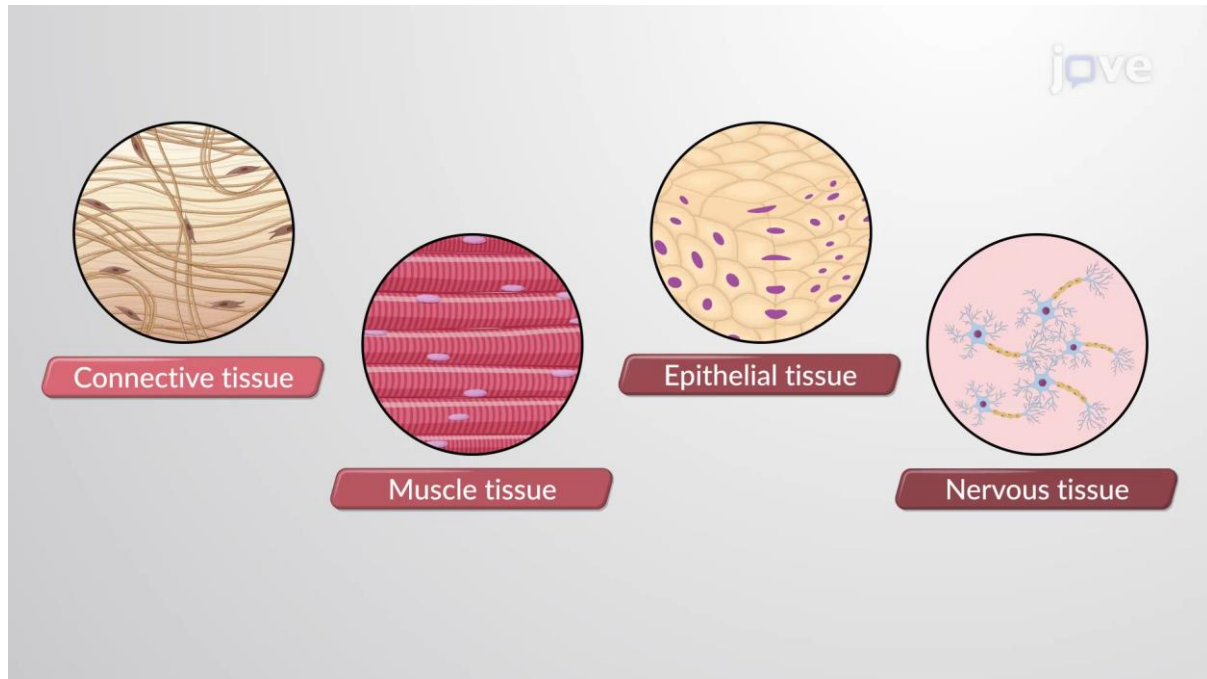


ADAM.

medlineplus.gov

Tissue types: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia Image

And another detailed view:



Answers:

1. False (Tissues are groups of similar cells, not a single cell.)
2. Cells
3. b) A group of similar cells and their extracellular matrix performing a common function
4. It helps in selecting appropriate treatments, as different tissues (e.g., muscle vs. connective) respond differently to interventions like stretching or strengthening.
5. False (There are four main types.)
6. Muscle
7. c) Epithelial tissue
8. Epithelial (e.g., skin), Connective (e.g., bone), Muscle (e.g., skeletal muscle), Nervous (e.g., neurons).
9. True
10. Muscle
11. d) Nervous
12. Epithelial tissue covers and protects surfaces, lines organs; in physiotherapy, it's key for understanding skin and mucosal healing after injuries.
13. False (Classification is based on structure and function.)
14. Connective
15. b) Connective (as ligaments are connective tissue)