Heat: Beyond the Basics Goals and Objectives

Course Description

"Heat: Beyond the Basics" is an online recorded video of a previously presented live CE webinar for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants. This course presents current information about heat including physiologic impact, effects on the musculoskeletal and cardiovascular system, adverse effects, and emerging applications.

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to present course participants with evidence based contemporary information about increased thermal stress and its effect on human systems and activity performance. Expanding contemporary knowledge about this topic will allow physical therapy professionals to maximize patient outcomes more effectively and efficiently.

Course Goals and Objectives

- 1. Identify the physiologic effects of local and systemic heat.
- 2. Recognize the effects of heat on nociception.
- 3. Identify the effects of whole-body hyperthermia on cardiovascular and metabolic performance.
- 4. Identify the effects of elevated thermal stress on motor skills.
- 5. Recognize the ways in which body functions are impacted by increased temperature.
- 6. List the effects of elevated thermal stress on the peripheral vascular system.
- 7. Recognize the effects of thermal stress on hypertonicity.
- 8. Recognize the effects of thermal stress on myopathy.
- 9. Identify the effects of thermal sequencing.

Course Provider – Innovative Educational Services

Provider Contact Information - information@cheapceus.com

Course Instructor - Jodi Gootkin, PT, Med, CEAS

Financial/Non-financial Disclosure - Neither the Provider nor the instructor have any financial or non-financial conflict of interest related to the presentation of this CE program.

Target Audience - Physical Therapists, Physical Therapist Assistants

Course Educational Level – This course is applicable for introductory learners.

Course Prerequisites - None

Instructional Method - Distance Learning - Independent; Asynchronous online video-based home study

Location - Cheapceus.com

Date - Continuously available on-demand

PD Activity Completion Requirements / Criteria for Issuance of CE Credits – Completion of viewing of 1 hour recorded video, and a score of 70% correct or greater on the course post-test.

Continuing Education Credits - Three (3) contact hours

Course Fee - \$34.95

Registration Information - No pre-registration required; available on-demand at Cheapceus.com

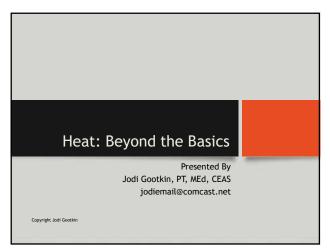
Special Needs Requests - Email: information@cheapceus.com or phone: 954-663-4101

Cancellation by the Learner - Learners may cancel their participation at any time and receive a full refund of all paid fees.

Cancellation by the Provider – Registrants for the cancelled activity will be contacted by an IES staff member via phone call or email within 12 hours of the cancellation decision. If the decision to cancel is made less than 14 hours prior to the event, each participant will be contacted no later than 2 hours prior to the scheduled start time of the activity. Registrants will receive a full refund if an activity is cancelled by the Provider. The refund will be processed back to the Registrant within 12 hours of the cancellation.

Complaint Resolution – Please call 954-663-4101 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) to speak with a live customer service agent. Our goal is to work with our customers to resolve all issues to the customer's satisfaction with just one phone call whenever possible.

Refund Policy - Unrestricted 100% refund upon request. The request for a refund by the learner shall be honored in full without penalty or other consideration of any kind. The request for a refund may be made by the learner at any time without limitations before, during, or after course participation.



Course Rationale

• The purpose of this course is to present course participants with evidence based contemporary information about the application of superficial and deep heat to address impairments limiting functional activity performance. Refreshing knowledge on this modality and understanding current application trends will allow the therapist and assistant to more effectively combine these passive interventions with active therapeutic techniques to maximize patient outcomes and progression toward therapeutic goals.

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Course Overview

• "Heat: Beyond the Basics" presents current information about the use of heating modalities as a therapeutic intervention including physiologic effects, influence of heat on soft tissue, emerging applications of heat for the cardiovascular system, and efficacy of commercial and over the counter delivery methods.

Goals and Objectives

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1. Describe the physiologic effects of local and systemic heat modalities.

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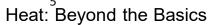
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- Describe the influence of heat on soft tissue and pain perception.
 Compare current evidence on the efficacy of hot packs, ultrasound,
- Compare current evidence on the efficacy of hot packs, ultrasound, and shortwave diathermy.
 Compare over the counter delivery methods of superficial heat.
- Compare over the counter delivery methods of superficial heat.
 Identify the proposed benefits of whole body heat stress for cardiovascular and metabolic health.
- Summarize the considerations for heat applications related to sport participation and delayed onset muscle soreness.
- Detail the proposed benefits of heat application for peripheral artery disease.
- 8. Detail the role of thermotherapy in palliative care.
- 9. Identify considerations in sequencing interventions to maximize the benefits of heat applications.
- 10. Recognize safety considerations when applying heating modalities.

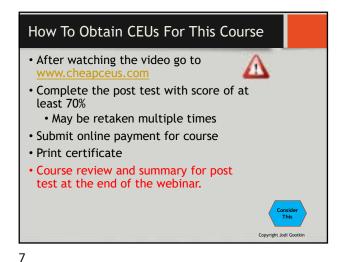
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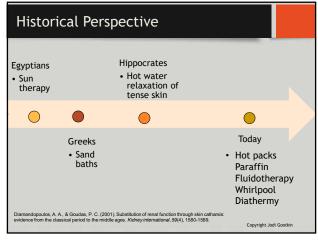
Disclaimer

- Application of concepts presented in this webinar is at the discretion of the individual participant in accordance with federal, state, and professional regulations.
- Topic Time 0:00-0:10 Physiologic Effects of Heat Contraindications and Precautions Heat Modalities 0:11-0:20 0:21-0:25 Hot Pack and Fluidotherapy 0:26-0:30 Course Outline Ultrasound, Diathermy, and Hydrotherapy Over the Counter Applications 0:31-0:40 and Schedule Heat Wraps Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications 0:46-0:50 0:51-1:00 Topical Analgesics Therapeutic Heat Indications Soft Tissue Tightness Delayed Onset Muscle Soreness 1:21-1:25 1:26-1:30 1:31-1:40 Spasticity Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications 1:41-1:50 1:51-2:00 2:01-2:05 2:06-2:10 2:11-2:20 2:21-2:25 Hyperthermia and Performance Heat Stress Heat Acclimatization Occupational Heat Exposure Whole Body Heat Stress Cardiovascular Disease 2:26-2:30 2:31-1:35 Peripheral Arterial Disease 2:36-2:40 2:41-2:45 Myopathy Emerging Heat Applications Interactive Discussion of Clinical Applications 2:46-2:50 2:51-3:00



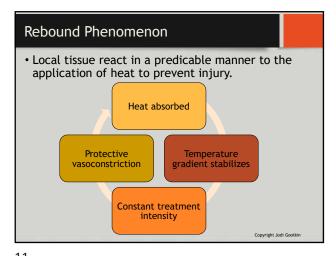
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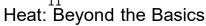




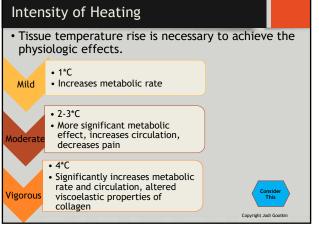
Physiologic Effects of Heat Vasodilation Tissue Temperature Rise (TTR) ↑ capillary blood flow Increased joint Increased Metabolic Rate capsule, ligament, ↑ phagocytosis Conduction ↑ cell membrane permeability muscle ↑ inflammatory ↑ clearing of extensibility ↑ pain threshold metabolic waste Increased process collagen elasticity analgesia relaxation ↑ oxygen and of muscle nutrient supply sedation of nerve spasm Decreased soft tissue viscosity endings Copyright Jodi Gootkii

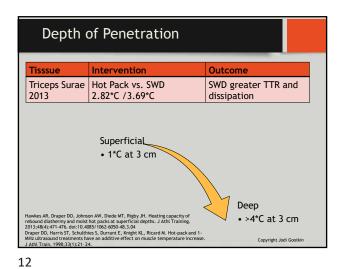
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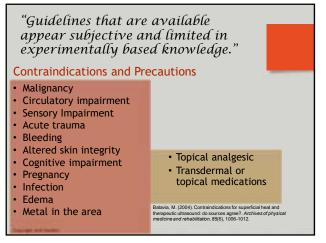


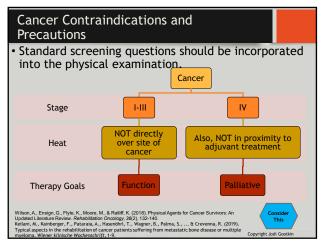


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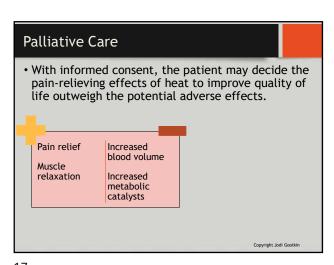


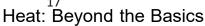


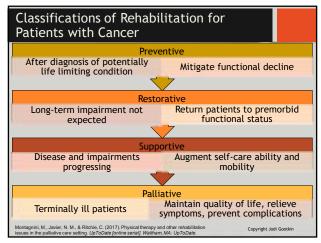




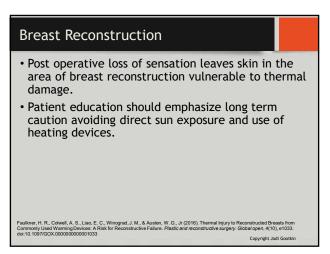
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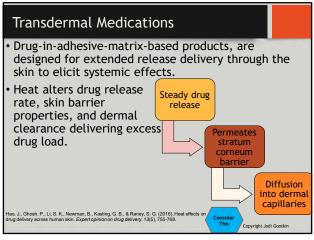




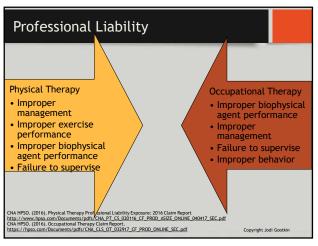
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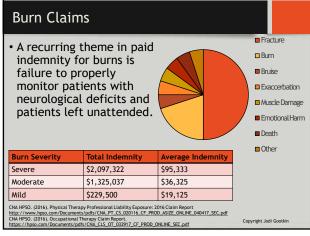


Erythema Ab Igne (EAI)

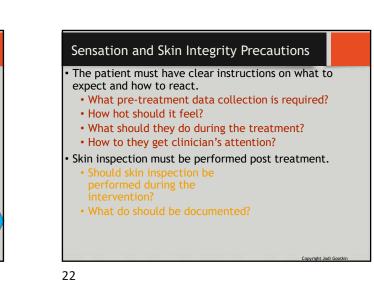
- Asymptomatic, brownish-red hyperpigmented reticular dermatosis with telangiectasias develops in areas exposed to excessive or prolonged heat sources.
- Treatment involves removing exposure to the heat source with long term monitoring as there may be an association with cutaneous malignancy.

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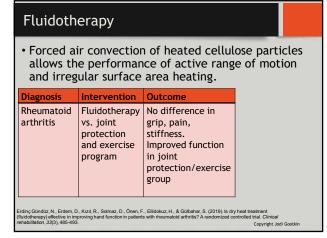
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Hot Pack

- Layers of toweling should be sufficient to control the transfer of heat for tissue temperature rise but no damage the skin.
 - How many layers?
 - Can the patient lay on the hot pack?



Heat: Beyond the Basics

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Therapeutic Ultrasound (US)

- It is traditionally accepted that higher frequency leads to greater attenuation and less depth of penetration for heating effects.
- Research suggests that intensity and time parameters relative to tissue composition should be the primary considerations to ensure sufficient heat generation for physiologic response.

Demmink, J. H., Helders, P. J., Hobæk, H., & Enwemeka, C. (2003). The variation of heating depth with therap frequency in physiotherapy. Ultrasound in medicine & biology, 29(1), 113-118. utic ultrasound Copyright Jodi Gootkin

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US Contraindications · Do not perform over epiphyseal plates of growing bones? ber, A. A., & Saber, A. (2017). Therapeutic ultrasound: Physiological role, clinical applications and procautions. *Journal of Surgery*, 5(3) arreto, A. A., Barreto, R. K. A., Pereira, H. D. R., & Hosme, W. S. (2011). Effects of therapeutic ultrasound on longitudinal growth run and tibia in rate. *Acato Ortopedic Gascilleria*, 7(9), 312-316.

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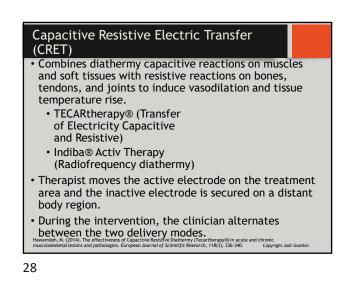
CRET Outcomes

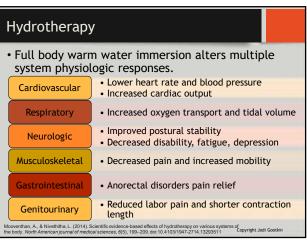
 Researchers theorize that the deeper increase in circulation is conducted to adjacent tissues allowing for prolonged heating and physiologic response. Treatment Area Intervention Outcome TTR CRET slightly higher CRET vs. HP Hamstrings ROM CRET greater than HP/sham vs. sham Hemoglobin greater in CRET/HP TTR and Hemoglobin greater in Paraspinals CRET vs. HP vs. sham CRET CRET vs. VAS, MMT, WOMAC, CRET greater Osteoarthritis sham . Massubara, K. & Aroyma, T. (2017). Effect of capacitive and resistive bloch circulation. J Alve Physiother 73(25). 2 ani, N., Shirooka, H., ... & Sonoda, T. (2017). Effect of capacitive and save temperature. International Journal of Hyperthermine, 33(6), 68-702. auro, G., Ferriero, G., & Ronconi, G. (2019). Effects of capacitive and earthritis: a randomized controllect trial. International Journal of Journal a, S., Mats ansfer on haemoglobin saturation and ti e, P., Ferrara, P. E., Specchia, A., Mac ansfer therapy in patients with knee ost

29 Heat: Beyond the Basics **US** Outcomes

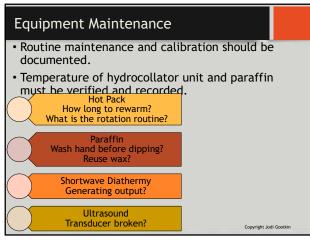
| Diagnosis | Outcome | |
|--|---|--|
| Patellofemoral pain syndrome (2001) | Pain - NO clinically important effect | |
| Hip and knee osteoarthritis (2010) | Knee pain/function - small effect? | |
| Acute ankle sprain (2011) | LIMITED clinical importance | |
| Chronic low back pain (2014) | Pain/quality of life - NO evidence Short term function - NOT clinically important | |
| Rotator cuff tendinopathy (2015) | NO greater benefit than placebo | |
| Rotactor Curr Curron Centrol Curron Curron | | |

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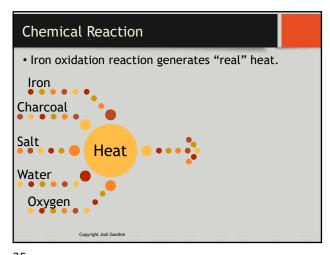


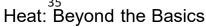


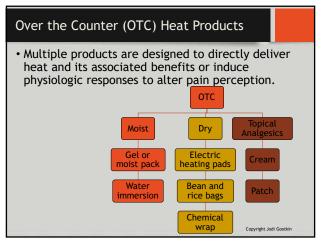


| Dry vs. Moist Heat | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Moist heat may be more beneficial at increasing elasticity and circulation with deeper penetration. | | | |
| Impairment | Intervention | Outcome | |
| DOMS | Chemical dry vs. moist immediate or 24 hours post-exercise | Decreased pain, preservation of strength for both | |
| Gait | Heating pad vs. moist heat | Increased step width with moist No difference in foot pressure | |
| Datrofsky I Bark I Bains | G Khunalled I.A. Hul T. Granado M. Lae H | 2011). Welt has or do has for deltaed roust murie | |
| soreness. Journal of clinical i | medicine research, 5(6), 416-425. doi:10.4021/jocmr1 | (2013). Moist heat or dry heat for delayed onset muscle 521w Copyright Jodi Gootkin y adults. <i>Journal of physical therapy science</i> , 26(2), 183-185. | |

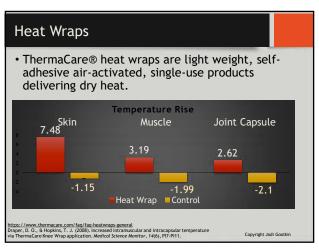
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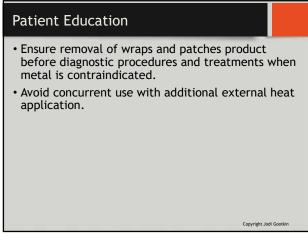




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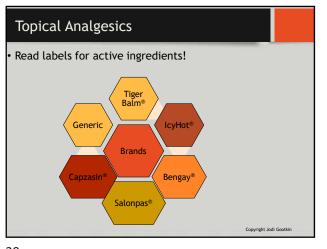


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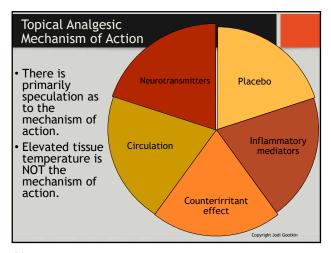




| OTC Topical Med | lications |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Corticosteroids | • Hydrocortisone • Pruritis |
| NSAID | • Ibuprofen, Diclofenac • Osteoarthritis, ophthalmic |
| Pain Reliever | Lidocaine, Benzocaine Cuts, burns, minor surgery |
| Topical Analgesic Rubefacient | Capsaicin, Methyl Salicylate Musculoskeletal and neuropathic pain |
| | pharmacy/ptcommittee/files/Criteria%20Review% Topical%20Analgesics%20and%20Anesthetics% Copyright Jodi Gootkin OReview.pdf |

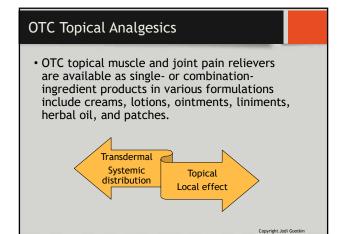


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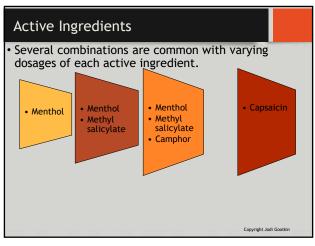


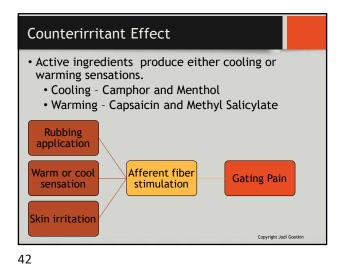
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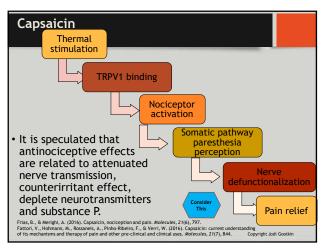
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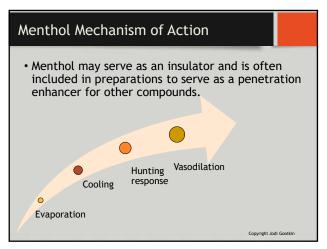


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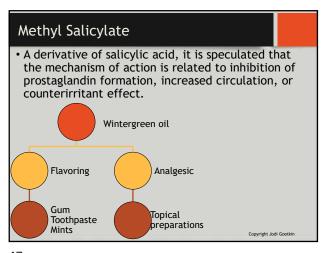




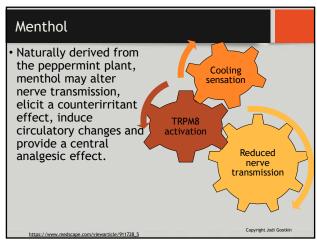




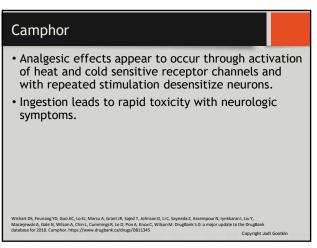
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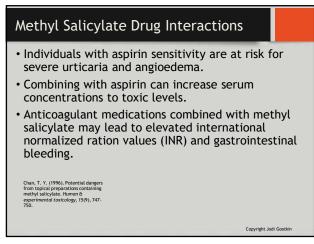
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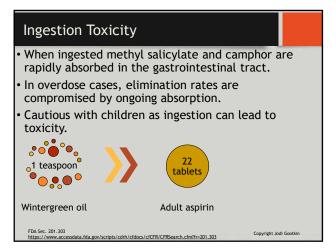




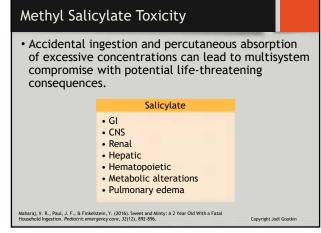
Toxicity FDA Requirements

- High concentrations of wintergreen oil is toxic requiring FDA mandated packaging warnings for products containing greater than 5% methyl salicylate.
 - "For the temporary relief of minor aches and pains of arthritis and rheumatism."
 - "Caution: If pain persist for more than 10 days, or redness is present, or in conditions affecting children under 12 years of age, consult a physician immediately."
- "Keep out of reach of children." FDA Section 201.314 https://www.accesdata.fda.gov/cripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcr/CFRSearch.cfm?r=201_314

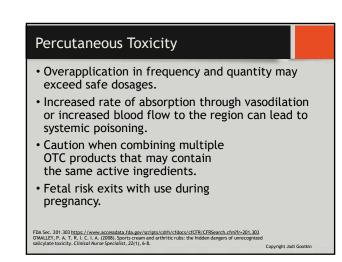
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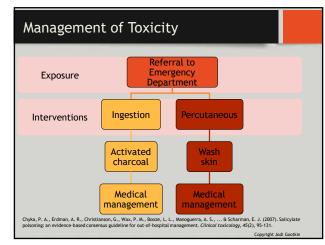
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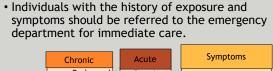


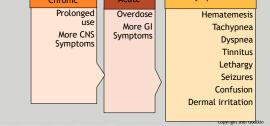


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Signs of Toxicity





Skin Burns From OTC Products

- According to the FDA, rare but serious skin burns ranging from first- to third-degree chemical burns have occurred where topical OTC products for the relief of mild muscle and joint pain have been applied.
- Use caution applying to areas where skin on skin contact occurs.
- Do not use heat near the application area.
- Do not apply under bandaging or occlusive dressing.

https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-rare-casesserious-burns-use-over-counter-topical-muscle-and-joint#data

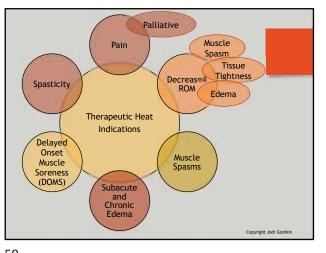
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OTC Muscle Outcomes

• The goal of the intervention needs to be considered as different physiologic effects appear to be achieved with the various OTC heat products.

| Application Method | Skin Temp. | Muscle Temp. | Skin Blood Flow | Muscle Blood Flow |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Heat Wrap | 1 | ↑ | ↑ | 1 |
| Hot Patch Menthol | \downarrow | Ļ | Ļ | \downarrow |
| Hot Cream Menthol/Methyl Salicylate | Ļ | Ļ | \downarrow | 1 |

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Heat: Beyond the Basics

Myofascial pain NSAID patch alone or with syndrome TENS, heat pad, or topical

modulate pain.

Diagnosis

pain

OTC Pain Outcomes

Lisi, D. (2019) OTC Transdermal Analgesic Patches in Pain Management. US Pharmacist. 2019;44(3):15:21. Kim, D. H., Yoon, K. B., Patr, S., Jin, T. E., An, Y. J., Schepis, E. A., & Yoon, D. M. (2014). Companison of NSAD patch given as monotherapy and NSAD patch in combination with transculanous adectic nerve stimulation, a heading pad. or topical capaciation in the treatment of patients with myclascial pain syndrome of the upper transcular. splot study. *Phatelactine*, 16(2):1278-138.

capsaicin

Intervention

Musculoskeletal Methyl Salicylate vs.

Research has been unsuccessful in demonstrating

capsaicin cream vs. placebo

Outcome

Low quality

evidence and

No statistical

difference in pain

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sparse data

the efficacy of nonprescription preparations to

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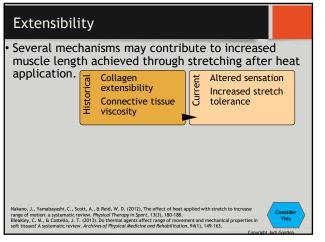
| | Diagnosis | Intervention | Outcome |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Neuropathic pain | Capsaicin cream vs. placebo | Without meaningful effect |
| | Diabetic peripheral neuropathy Post-herpetic neuralgia HIV neuropathy | Capsaicin patch vs. placebo | Improved pain and sleep quality |
| Non-diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain Pregabalin | | | |

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| Pain Management Outcomes | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| • The application of heat may be beneficial along with patient education as a non-pharmacological strategy for short term relief of musculoskeletal pain. | | | |
| Diagnosis | Intervention | Outcome | |
| Low back pain (LBP) | Superficial heat | Acute Recommende Chronic Not Recom | |
| Cervical pain | Superficial Heat or Ultrasound | Acute/Chronic No t | penefit |
| Knee osteoarthritis | Superficial heat | Improved pain and function | |
| Function Function Chock P., Randhawa, K., Torres, P., Yu, H., Nordin, M., & Codraschi, C. (2019). The Global Spine Care Initiates: applying orderance-based guidelinis on the non-invasive management of back and neck pain to low and middle-income communities. <i>European</i> Spine Journal 27(6), 851-860. Seina N., Rajah, H., Massih, H., & Amed, S. (2018). ETFECTS OF MOST HEAT THERAPY IPE AND FOST BACK EXTENSION DEXERCISES ON NON-SPECIFIC EACK PAIN IN NUDEL EACED FEMALES. <i>International Journal of Rehabilitation Sciences (JURS)</i> , 70(2), 2-6. Graham, N., Gross, A. R., Carleso, L. C., Santaguida, P. L., MACEDATE, J. C., Watton, D., Et Ho. E. (2013). Suppl 4: An ICON Overview on Physical Modalities for NetPain and Associated Disorders. <i>The open chappediag Journal</i> , 7, 440. Yularum, N., Ritz Uluoy, M., Bdout, H. (2010). The effect of neat application on pain, stiffness, physical function and quality. Yularum Number extensional: Journal of Jelen and Instructure Journal of Legendres. <i>The Open Integering Science</i> , 7, 7400. Yularum, N., Ritz Uluoy, M., Bdout, H. (2010). The effect of neat application on pain, stiffness, physical function and quality. Compright 2ndl Gootkin | | | This |



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"Stretching Window"

• Window is when temperature is >3*C degrees which appears to be within the first 3 minutes after heat application.

| Tissue Temperature (*C) | Time this temperature was achieved after US | |
|---|--|--|
| 5 degrees | Immediately | |
| 4 degrees Vigorous Heat | 1 minute 20 seconds | |
| 3 degrees | 3 minutes 22 seconds | |
| 2 degrees | 5 minutes 50 seconds | |
| 1 degrees | 9 minutes 13 seconds | |
| Baseline | 15 minutes 55 seconds and longer | |
| | | |
| Draper. Rate of Temperature Decay in Human Muscle Follo | wing 3 MHz Ultrasound. 1995 Copyright Jodi Gootkin | |

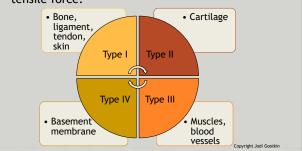
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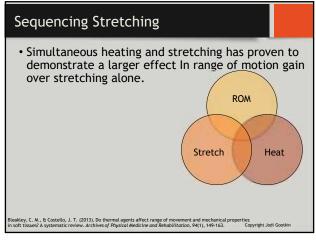
Soft Tissue Tightness

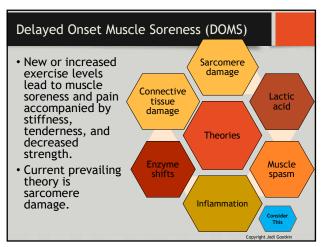
• The density and organization of collagen and elastin allow muscles and tendons to resist tensile force.



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| E | Extensibility Outcome | 'S | |
|------------|--|---|--------|
| • | • Tissue temperature rise must be combined with stretching to achieve greater improvements in ROM. | | |
| | Modality | Outcome | |
| | SWD vs. HP vs. no heat | Ankle DF ROM increase 1.8* vs. 0.7* vs1.1* | |
| | HP/Static vs. HP/Hold-Relax vs. HP | Hamstring ROM increase 11.7* vs. 8.1* vs. 1.3* | |
| | | | |
| Reh Ahr | ertson VJ, Ward AR, Jung P, The effect of heat on tissue extensi abil. 2005;86(4):817-825 ed. H., Iopala, A., Awner S, & B. Alghadir, A. (2015). Effect of mo cile flexibility. Journal of physical therapy science, 27(2), 535-5 | dified hold-relax stretching and static stretching on ham | string |



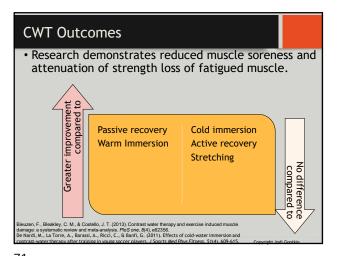


DOMS Heat vs. Cold

• Heat application can reduce the intensity and duration of post exercise pain and soreness.

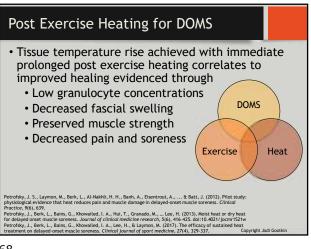
| Intervention | Heat Outcome |
|---|--|
| Immediate post treatment heat wrap vs. control | Reduced soreness @24 and 48 hours |
| Heat wrap pre-treatment vs. post vs. control vs. cold pack | Superior pain relief with pre and post application |
| | |
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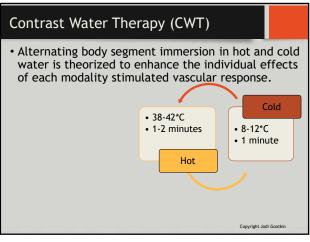


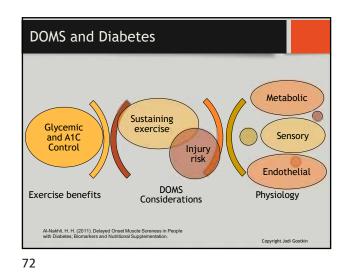
Heat: Beyond the Basics

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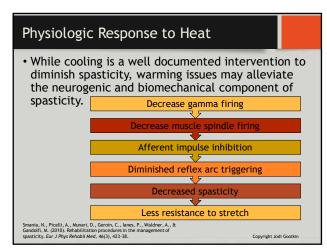
Spasticity

- Following neurologic injury, velocity dependent hyperexcitability of the stretch reflex leads to increased tone in the muscle.
- Presentation can be generalized, regional or focal creating resistance to the active motion required for functional task performance and balance strategies to avoid falls.

Joint Contracture Upper Motor Neuron Lesion Joint **Spasticity** Contracture iscoelastic Muscle Changes Due to Shortened Position to Motio Decreased Muscle Augmented Stretch Reflex Extensibility Spindle Copyright Jodi Gootkin

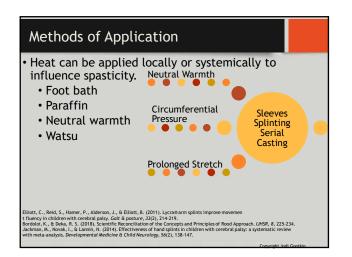
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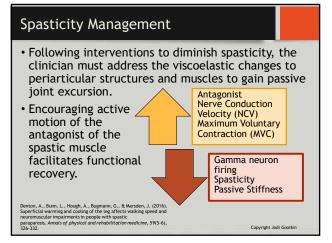
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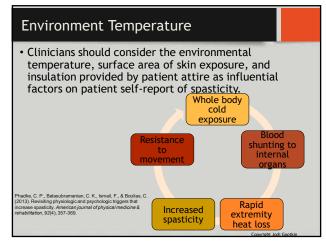


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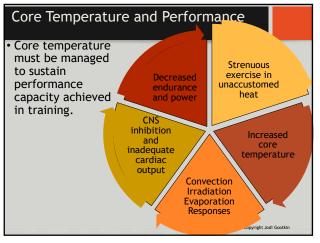
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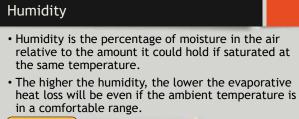


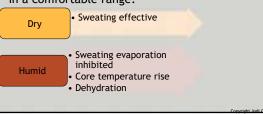


| Heat Exposure and Multiple Sclerosis | | |
|---|---|------|
| Uhthoff's Phenomenon is an adverse reaction to hear that leads to a pseudo-exacerbation and fatigue. Intervention Outcome | | |
| Resting body temperature vs. control | Resting core temperature equivalent to controls | |
| Exercise in warm vs. hot environment | MS mild sudomotor dysfunction | ı |
| Cold vs. neutral water ingestion | Greater exercise capacity with | cold |
| | | |
| | | |
| Chaseling, G. (2018). Physiological Considerations of Heat Intoleranc | Copyright J | |



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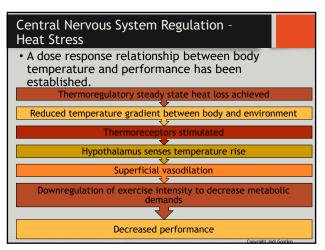
Hyperthermia and Muscle Performance Healthy Populations

- Resistance training in hot environments does not appear to contribute to muscle hypertrophy.
- Elevated core and muscle temperature induces adverse effects on muscle performance.

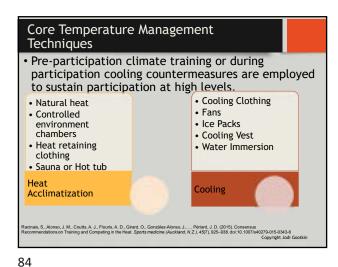
| Intervention | Outcome |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Resistance training 23*C vs 40*C | No increase in speed, agility, strength, muscle mass |
| Cycling 20*C vs. 40*C | Increased core and muscle temperature, heart rate, perceived exertion. Decline in mean power |

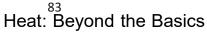
Drew, S. (2019). Effects of Resistance Training with Heat Stress on Muscle Mass, Strength and Performance. Masters Threais Halmstad University. Droxt, B., Rasmusen, P., Moir, M., Nielsen, B., & Nybo, L. (2005). Elevations in core and muscle temperature immairs repeated sprint performance. *Acta Physiologica Scandinovica*, 183(2), 181-190. Copyright Jodi Gootki

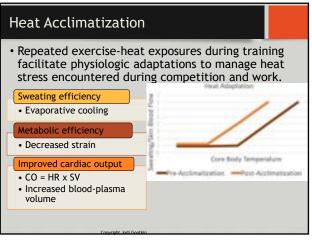
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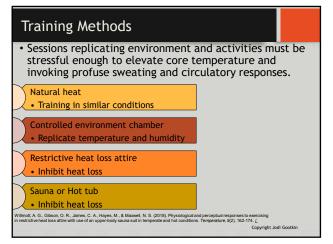


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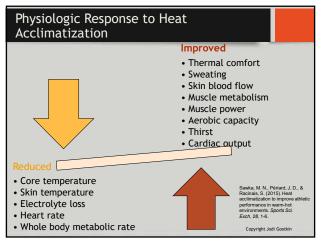


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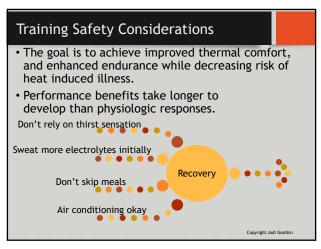
| • Decreasing thermal skin sensation appears to hinder CNS drive to enhance performance. | | |
|---|---|--|
| Intervention | Outcome | |
| Cycling 30 minutes cooling 15 minutes cycling 30 minutes | Core temp and labs unchanged RPE and skin temperature decreased, power increased | |
| 30 warm-up with "pre- cooling", 5k run | MVC, membrane excitability, RPE, sweat loss unchanged and skin temperature decreased | |
| | t during half-line improves intermitterit exercise in the heat. Frontiers in Physiology 10,711. | |

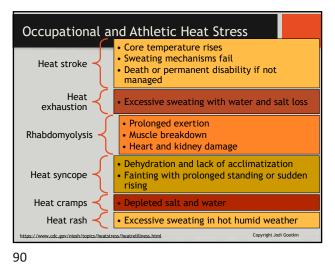
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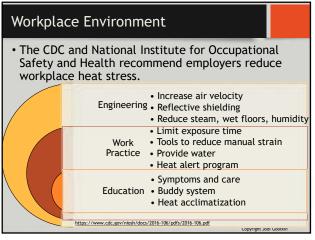
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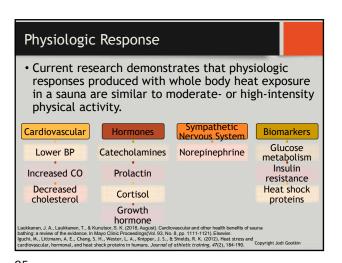






| Public Health Resources | |
|--|-------------|
| • The CDC includes extreme heat information developed for vulnerable populations. | |
| https://www.cdc.gov//disasters/extremeheat/index.html https://www.cdc.gov//disasters/extremeheat/social_media.html https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/infographics/beattheheat.htm Copyright.kc | idi Gootkin |

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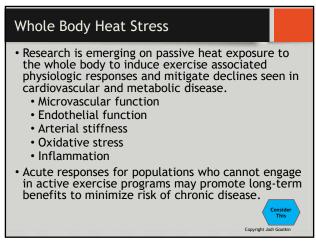
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CDC Recommendations

• CDC offers training suggestions, posters to print, and a free heat safety monitoring app.

• the safety monitoring app.

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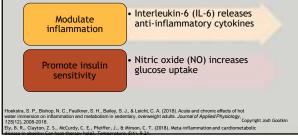
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| Additional research is n thresholds for sauna ex | ecessary to develop safe posure. |
|--|---|
| Diagnosis | Outcome |
| Adult Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) | Improved 6-minute walk Reduced heart size |
| Pediatric CHF | Decreased ventricular septal defect shunt flow ratios |
| Ventricular Arrhythmia | Fewer PVCs |
| Ischemic Heart Disease | Improved defect reversibility |
| ssain, J., & Cohen, M. (2018). Clinical effects of regular dry sa hing: a systematic review. Evidence-Based Complementary | |



Metabolic Outcomes

• Heat therapy may propose an additional management strategy to combat chronic low-grade inflammation and compromised glucose metabolism in patients with diabetes and obesity.



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PAD Outcomes

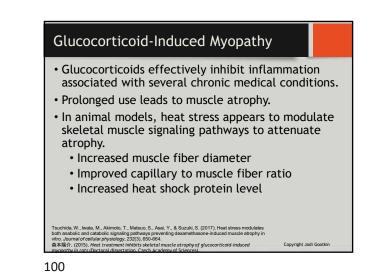
• With additional research, heat therapy may be a viable strategy to enhance lower limb perfusion and hemodynamic response.

| | Intervention | Outcomes | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Sauna | Decreased VAS, improved 6-minute walk, increased ankle/brachial index (ABI) | | | |
| | Lower limb heat immersion | Increased limb perfusion, oxygenation, total hemoglobin and heat stress induced | | | |
| | Water circulating garment | Reduced BP, increased blood flow velocity, and reduced endothelin-1 concentration | | | |
| Bas Kat 4:3 Nef The flov | Hussini, J., & Cohen, M. (2018). Clinical effects of regular dry sauna bathing: a systematic review. Evidence- Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2018. Kate Nicole Thomas (2017) Harnessing heat for health: A clinical application of heat stress", Temperature, 43: 2082-101, Weff, D., Kuhlenhoster, A. M., Lin, C., Wong, B. J., Notaganalalli, R. L., & Reseguini, B. T. (2016). Hereit and the stress of the stress | | | | |

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Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) Atherosclerosis of extremity vasculature presents as intermittent claudication and exercise intolerance. Research is exploring two applications of heat stress for this population. Can exposure substitute for exercise with positive cardiovascular responses? Can exposure provide a clinical benefit to increase limb perfusion? Impaired Arterial Reduced Inflammation angiogenesis obstruction microvascular flow Copyright Jodi Gootki

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Menstrual Distress Questionnaire (MDQ) is a patient

relaxation and pelvic circulation to relieve primary

• As prostaglandins diminish pain decreases

Associated with endometriosis or fibroids

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reported outcome measure to quantify painful menses experienced by teenagers and women.

Superficial heating appears to induce muscle

toos, R. H. (1968). The development of a menstrual distress questionnaire. Psychosomatic medicine, 30(6), 853-867. o. J., & Lee, S. H. (2016). Heat therapy for primary dysmenorthea. A systematic review and meta-analysis of its effects on ain releif and quality of life. Scientific Perports, 8(1), 16262.



Subcutaneous anti-thrombolytic injection to manage venous thromboembolism (VTE) leads to local bruising. In addition to pain, bruising impacts patients in several

- ways.
- Diminish confidence in treatment
- Damage relationship with clinician
- Increase anxiety
- Alter body image
- · Challenges with future injection

Local heat application can accelerate the rate of

recovery of post-injection bruising.

aki Akpinar, R. (2013). The effect of local dry heat pack application on recovering the bruising associated with the subcutaneous injection heparin. Journal of clinical nursing. 22(17-18), 2337-2355. maniyan, S., Vasara, S., Neghani, H., Baskelf, C. (2016). Effect of local cold and hot pack on the bruising of enoxapar dium injection site: a randomized controlled trial. Contemporary nurse, 52(1), 30-41. Coovrient Jodi Gootkin

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Dysmenorrhea

dysmenorrhea pain.

Primary

Secondary

Hypothermia

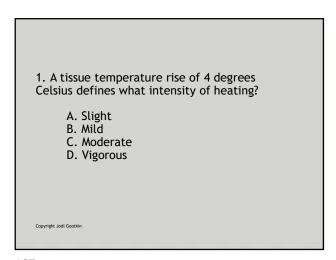
- Rewarming extremities diminishes the risk of cardiovascular collapse that can occur with whole body warm immersion.
- External methods of heat application inhibit shivering to reduce metabolic demands, cardiac workload, and patient discomfort.

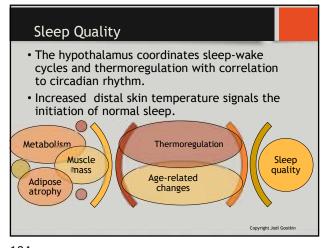
| | Intervention | Outcome |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| l | Water immersion vs. | 6.1*C vs. 2.2*c vs. 2*C |
| l | | Water immersion and fluidotherapy |
| l | | reduced metabolic heat production |
| Kumar, P., McDonald, G. K., Chitkara, R., Steinman, A. M., Gardiner, P. F., & Giesbrecht, G. G. (2015). Comparison of distal limb warming with fluidotherapy and warm water immersion for mild hypothermia rewarming. <i>Wilderness & environmental medicine</i> 20(3), 406-411. | | |

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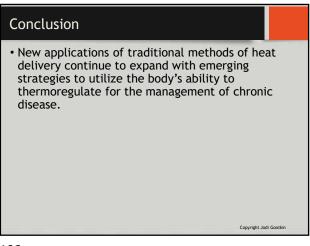
| n Outcome |
|---|
| bilateral Decreased sleep latency/wake mity episodes. Increased long-sleep |
| bt bath Decreased sleep latency and daytime dysfunction. Increased sleep time |
| |

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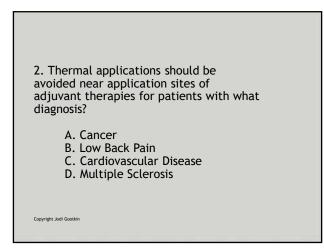




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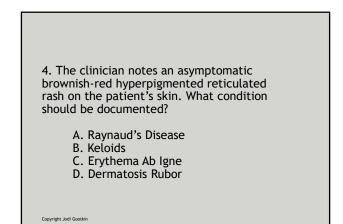
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3. Heat alters superficial capillary diffusion and drug release rate of medications delivered through what route?

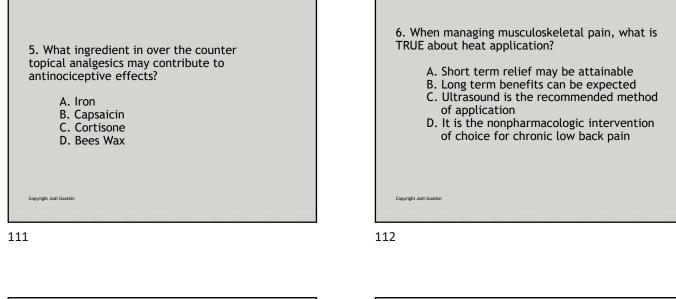
| A. Sublingual |
|------------------|
| B. Oral |
| C. Intramuscular |
| D. Transdermal |
| |
| |

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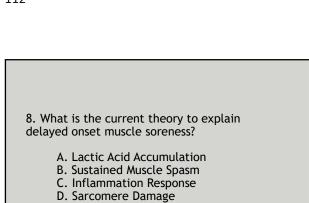


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7. What may contribute to improvements in muscle length following combined heat with stretch interventions?

- A. decreased viscoelastic properties B. improved nociceptor conduction C. greater stretch tolerance
- D. greater muscle spindle firing



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9. What is the term for passive heat exposure to induce exercise associated physiologic responses?

- A. Whole Body Heat Stress
- B. Passive Tissue Temperature Rise
- C. Full Warmth Immersion
- D. Systemic Sympathetic Stimulation

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10. Enhanced lower limb perfusion following heating may contribute to improved hemodynamic responses in patients with what condition?

- A. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- B. Peripheral Artery Disease
- C. Chronic Renal Failure
- D. Postural Hypotension

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