पाठ्यक्रमको रुपरेखा :- यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार दुई चरणमा परीक्षा लिइने छ ।

 प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा
 पूर्णाङ्क :- १००

 द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता
 पूर्णाङ्क :- २०

प्रथम चरण - लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्ग	उत्तीर्णाङ्ग	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्याxअङ्गभार	समय
सेवा सम्बन्धी	900	४०	वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (Multiple Choice)	voр = 5хох	४५ मिनेट

### द्वितीय चरण

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
व्यक्तिगत अन्तर्वार्ता	२०	मौखिक

- १. लिखित परीक्षामा यथासम्भव पाठ्यक्रमको सबै एकाइहरुबाट प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछ ।
- २. वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सही दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत २ ( दुई) अङ्क प्रदान गरिनेछ भने गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अर्थात् ०.४ अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर निदएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पिन गरिने छैन ।
- ३. यस पाठयक्रममा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएता पिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ (तीन) मिहना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाइएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा रहेको सम्भन् पर्दछ ।
- ४. लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र अन्तर्वार्तामा सम्मीलीत गराईनेछ ।

## (A) Anatomy and physiology

## 1. Names, types and functions of the different Organs of following system

- 1.1 Skeletal System
- 1.2 Muscular System
- 1.3 Digestive System
- 1.4 Circulatory System
- 1.5 Urinary System
- 1.6 Nervous System
- 1.7 Respiratory System
- 1.8 Endocrine System
- 1.9 Sensory Organs

### 2. <u>Mechanism of the different system</u>

- 2.1 Mechanism of digestion of food
- 2.2 Mechanism of respiration
- 2.3 Mechanism of Menstrual cycle
- 2.4 Mechanism of urinary system

## (B) Nursing Procedure and First Aid

### 1. Nursing Procedure

- 1.1 Job description of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) in Health Post, Community and district
- 1.2 Prevention and treatment of bed sore
- 1.3 Vital signs
- 1.4 Sterilization:- Importance, types and methods
- 1.5 Catheterization
- 1.6 Medicine (Essential drugs used in Health Post, Sub-Health Post and Hospital)

### 2. First aid treatment of following condition

- 2.1 Fracture
- 2.2 Shock, Wound, Haemorrhages, Epistaxis, Scald and Burn
- 2.3 Unconscious, Fits
- 2.4 Dog bite, snake bite, Poisoning, foreign body in eye, ear and nose

# (C) Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Nutrition

# 1. <u>Methods of family planning</u>

- 1.1 Temporary methods for male and female
- 1.2 Permanent methods for male and female
- 1.3 Family planning counseling
- 1.4 Various rates and ratio used in population education

### 2. Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

- 2.1 Immunization
- 2.2 Six killer diseases (Tuberculosis, Tetanus, Polio, Purtussis, Measles)
- 2.3 Milestone

- 2.4 Record Height, Weight and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)
- 2.5 ARI (Acute Respiratory Tract Infection)
- 2.6 Malnutrition; Protein energy malnutrition (P.E.M.)
- 2.7 Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases (CDD)
- 2.8 Preparation of oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- 2.9 Advantages of breast feeding
- 2.10 Vaccines
- 2.11 Maintenance vaccine potentiality

#### 3. Nutrition

- 3.1 Importance of nutrition on the growth and development of the body
- 3.2 Nutritional requirement in normal children, adult, pregnancy and lactating mother
- 3.3 Disease due to vitamin deficiency and source of vitamin
  - 3.3.1 Vitamin "A"
  - 3.3.2 Vitamin "B"
  - 3.3.3 Vitamin "C"
  - 3.3.4 Vitamin "D"
- 3.4 Anaemia and its management
- 3.5 Goiter, cretinism, mental retardation and its prevention

### (D) Diagnosis and treatment of simple disorders

- 1. Different types of micro organisms including spore and parasites
- 2. Common skin problems and its management
- 3. Nursing management of following conditions:
  - 3.1 Diabetes
  - 3.2 Peptic ulcer
  - 3.3 Jaundice
  - 3.4 Typhoid
  - 3.5 Bronchial Asthma
  - 3.6 Bronchitis
  - 3.7 Hypertension
  - 3.8 Congestive cardiac failure
  - 3.9 Rheumatic fever
  - 3.10 Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)
  - 3.11 Urinary Tract Infection
  - 3.12 Meningitis, Encephalitis
  - 3.13 Paralysis
  - 3.14 Head injury
  - 3.15 Infection of eye
  - 3.16 Mental Health (Types and causes of mental problem)

## (E) Health education and Communication

- 1. Principle and importance of health education
- 2. Methods and media of health education
- 3. Elements, barriers and techniques of communication

### (F) Midwifery

### 1. Antenatal care (ANC)

- 1.1 Function of placenta
- 1.2 Physiological changes during pregnancy
- 1.3 Signs and symptoms of pregnancy.
- 1.4 Purpose of Antenatal care.
- 1.5 Calculation of Last Menstrual Period (LMP) and Expected Date of Delivery (EDD) and gestational week of pregnancy
- 1.6 Investigations during pregnancy
- 1.7 Health teaching during antenatal visit
- 1.8 Minor and Major disorders during pregnancy its management
- 1.9 High risk factors during pregnancy and their management

### 2 Labour (Intranatal)

- 2.1 Signs & symptoms; and causes of onset of labour
- 2.2 Physiological changes during first, second and third stages of labour
- 2.3 Signs and symptoms and management of maternal and foetal distress
- 2.4 Indications and time of episiotomy
- 2.5 Method of scoring of the APGAR score
- 2.6 Immediate care of newborn baby
- 2.7 Examination of newborn baby
- 2.8 Complication of third stage and its management
- 2.9 Abnormal Labour
  - 2.9.1 Occipito posterior position
  - 2.9.2 Multiple pregnancy
  - 2.9.3 Mal presentation
  - 2.9.4 Prematurity
  - 2.9.5 Post maturity
- 2.10 Management of prolonged labour
  - 2.10.1 Cephalo pelvis disproportion (CPD)
  - 2.10.2 Trial labour (Induction)

### 3 Postnatal care

- 3.1 Definition, Principles and purpose of postnatal care
- 3.2 Minor disorders during puerperium (After pain, retention of urine, constipation, Haemorrhoid, Cracknipple, Engorge breast, Sub-involution of the Uterus)
- 3.3 Major disorder during puerperium
  - 3.3.1 Puerperal sepsis
  - 3.3.2 Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
  - 3.3.3 Incontinence of urine and stool
  - 3.3.4 Puerperal haemorrhage
  - 3.3.5 Venus thrombosis
  - 3.3.6 Pulmonary embolism
  - 3.3.7 Postnatal psychosis and depression
  - 3.3.8 Causes, signs and symptoms, complications and management of mother and baby
  - 3.3.9 Major disorders of new born

### (G) Environmental Sanitation and Home visit

- 1. Community and home visit
- 2. Health problems and diseases due to poor environmental Sanitation
- 3. Water pollution
- 4. Excreta disposal and its importance
- 5. Types of latrines
- 6. Classification and management of solid waste disposal

### (H) Epidemiology and communicable diseases

- 1. Definition and aims of epidemiology
- 2. Concept of diseases
- 3. Primary Health care (Definition, element, Basic Principles)
- 4. Immunity
- 5. Communicable diseases and its prevention, control and treatment including Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Sexual Transmitted Disease (STD)

# (I) Community diagnosis

- 1. Importance and methods of community diagnosis
- (J) स्थानीय निकायको प्रशासन
  - १. स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन ऐन, २०५५
  - २. स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन नियमावली, २०५६

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