यस पाठ्यक्रमलाई दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ।

भाग	परीक्षा	विषय	पूर्णाङ्ग	प्रश्नसंख्या	समय	परीक्षा	उत्तीर्णाङ्क
						प्रणाली	
		सेवा	0.00	11.0	४४	वस्तुगत	\\\ C
٩	लिखित	सम्बन्धी	900	५०	मिनेट	वहुउत्तर	४०
		(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			, , , ,	155	
२	अन्तर्वार्ता		२०				

द्रष्टव्य:-

- 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 पनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ (तीन) महिना 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 ।

Anatomy and physiology

- 1. Anatomical structure and function of the different organs of the body system,
 - A. Digestive system
 - B. Respiratory system
 - C. Cardiovascular system
 - D. Reproductive system
 - E. Endocrine system
 - F. Nervous system
 - G. Skeletal system
 - H. Sense organ system

2. Health education and community Diagnosis

- (A) Health Education
 - Health Education, importance and method
 - Communication & barrier of communication
 - Learning process
 - Leadership.
- (B) School Health
 - Purpose of School Health Program
 - Activities of School Helath Program.
- (C) <u>Community Diagnosis</u>
 - Importance and methods of community diagnosis
- (D) <u>Community Development</u>
 - Objective
 - Methods of community development

3. <u>Community Health</u>

- (A) Epidemiology
 - i. Definition of Epidemiology
 - ii. Scope of Epidemiology
 - iii. Vitalstatistic
 - iv. Epidemiological investigation
 - v. Epidemiological trends
 - vi. Disease prevention
 - vii. Basic principle of disease transmission
 - viii.Immunity.

(B) Environmental sanitation

- i. Environmental sanitation
- ii. Scope of environmental sanitation
- iii. Water (Source, Water purification)
- iv. Excreta disposal and faecal born disease
- v. Solid waste method of termination
- vi. Disposal of waste water
- vii. Health & Disease spectrum
- viii.Food sanitation
- ix. Insects and rodents and their importance in public health

x. Milk hygiene & Milk born disease.

4. (A) <u>Basic Medical Procedures and First Aid Treatment</u>

- First aid:- Shock, Bleeding, burn/scalds fracture, Ear, Throat, Nose and Eye injuries, Poisoning, Snake bite, Insect bite and Animal bite & Frost bite
- First aid treatment of electrical injury
- Drawing, Choking, High fever fit and convulsion

(B) <u>Basic Medical Procedures</u>

- Vital signs
- Investigation process and Importance of urine, Stool, Blood, Sputum pus and throat swab collection
- Bandage (Importance, types & application)
- Technique of giving injection
- Sterilization process, importance, type and methods.

5. Vector Borne Disease (VBDs):

- i. History and Epidemiology of VBDs- Mode of transmission, causative agent, host, vector and evironment, Life cycle of vectors and parasites/viruses.
- ii. Rationale and Tools and techniques for the Prevention and control of VBDs.
- iii. Clinical features, Diagnosis and Case Management of VBDs
- iv. Nepal's National Goal, objectives, prevention and control strategies, approaches, methods and activities, National Treatment Protocl of VBDs. Trends of transmission, geograpical distribution, epidemiological situation.
- v. Planning for VBDs Prevention and Control at the district and periphery level:
 - 1. Analysis of the district VBDs situation.
 - 2. Development of District VBDs Profile with the risk areas and population mapped.
 - 3. Preparation of Annual Work Plan
 - 4. Epidemic/Outbreak preparedness and Response
 - 5. Surveillance
 - 6. Behaviour Change Communication (IEC)
 - 7. Recording and Reporting of VBDs
 - 8. Referral and follow-up
 - 9. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of VBDs control programs.
 - 10. Roles and responsibilities of different level health facilities.
 - 11. Techniques of community mobilization for VBDs.

6. Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning and Nutriton

A. Maternal and Child Health

- i. Antenatal care
- ii. Physiological Change during pregnancy
- iii. Danger signs
- iv. High risk group (mother)
- v. Delivery care
- vi. Stages of labor
- vii. Difference between false and true labour
- viii. Postnatal care
- ix. New born Care

- x. Complication of pregnancy
- xi. Abortion
- xii. Ectopic pregnancy
- xiii. Toxemia
- xiv. Mal Presentations
- xv. Ante Partum haemorrihage
- xvi. Poat partum haemorrihage
- xvii. Post partum haemorrihage, retained placenta
- xviii. Definition, signs and symptoms; and management of pelvic infection
- xix. Uterince prolapsed
- xx. Leucorrhoea, Trichomonosis
- xxi. Growth and development of baby
- xxii. Milestone development
- xxiii. Definition, causes, signs symptoms and management of Ante Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrheal Diseases
- xxiv. Six killer desease (Tuberculosis, Teatunus, Polio, Purtusis, Diphtherial Measles

(B) Family Planning

- i. Population education
- ii. Population pyramids
- iii. Consequences of population growth
- iv. Mea rures to slove population problem.
- v. Family planning methods
- vi. Temporary method
- vii. Permanent method

(C) <u>Nutrition</u>

- i. Source of nutrients
- ii. Nutritional status measurements
- iii. Breast feeding, Weaning and supplementary foods
- iv. PEM (Protein Energy malnutrition) sign/symptoms, prevention and treatment
- v. Vitamins, Minerals, sources, deficiency disease, sign/symptom of deficiency disease and management

7. Communicable Disease and Microbiology

A. <u>Microbiology</u>

i. Micro-orgnisms (Bacteria, virus, parasities fungus, protozoa, helminthes)

B. Communicable Diseases

Communicable disease and non communicable disease, causes, clinical features, treatment, compliation and prevention of:

- i. Amoebic, bacillary, dysentery, giardiasis
- ii. Cholera, Tuberculosis, Malaria
- iii. Parasitic Siseases
- iv. Viral Sisease (AIDS, Chicken pox, measles, influenza and common cold, mumps, Rabies, infective, hepatitis, polomyelitis, trachoma)
- v. Bacterial Disease
- vii. Leprosy, pertusis, tetanus, gastro-enteritis

vii. Enteric fever, diphtheria, syphilis, gonorrhea.

8. Medicine & Surgery:

A. Medicine:

- 1. Hitory taking/physical examination
 - 2. Causes, signs and symptoms, type, prevention, treatement, complication and investigation of
 - a. Deficiency disease
 - i. Anemia, Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM), Vitamin deficiency disease.
 - b. Digestive System
 - i. Gastritis, peptic ulcer, cholecystitis
 - ii. Appendicitis
 - iii. Dysentery
 - iv. Gastroenteritis
 - v. Hepato-splenomegaly
 - c. Respiratory system
 - i. Common cold
 - ii. Tonsillitis
 - iii. Pharyngitis
 - iv. Rhinitis
 - v. Sinusitis
 - vi. Bronchitis
 - vii. Pheumothorax
 - d. Cardiovascular System
 - i. Hyper Tension
 - ii. Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)
 - iii. Rheumatic fever
 - e. Genito Urinary System
 - i. Nephritis
 - ii. Renal Colic
 - iii. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
- f. Endocrine System
 - i. Diabetes
 - ii. Hypothyroidism
 - iii. Hyperthyroidism
- g. Nervous System
 - i. CVA (Cerebro Vascular Accident
 - ii. Convulsion
 - iii. Meningitis
 - iv. Epilepsy
 - v. Unconsciousness
- h. Skin Problem
 - i. Scabies
 - ii. Ringworm
 - iii. Impetigo
 - iv. Eczema
 - v. Allergies

B Surgery:

- 1. Definition Clinical Features and appropriate treatment of:
 - i. Boils
 - ii. Carbuncles
 - iii. Ulcer
 - iv. Piles
 - v. Wound
 - vi. Burn and scales
 - vii. Fracture
 - viii. Dislocation and sprain
 - ix. Head and spinal cord injuries
 - x. Bleeding
 - xi. Foreign body in eye, ear, nose and throat
 - xii. Conjunctivitis, iritis, trachoma, cataract, stye. Otitis externa
 - xiii. Common problem of teeth and mouth
 - xiv. Acute abdominal problem
 - xv. Acute appendicitis
 - xvi. Acute cholecystitis
 - xvii Instinal obstnection
 - xviii. Hydrocele
 - xix. Hernia
 - xx. Tumor
- 9. Pharmacy and Pharmacology

A. Pharmacy

- i. Terminology used inn pharmacy
- ii. Simple pharmaceutical calculation according to Indian pharmacopoeia (IP) and British pharmacopoeia (BP) and formulatory
- iii. Inventory management
- iv. Dispensing
- v. Narcotic drugs management
- vi. Banded drugs

B. Pharmacology

- i. Terms used in pharmacology
- ii. Meaning and types of Antibiotic
- iii. Action, use, dose, general side effects and contradiction of the drugs used in different systems:
 - 1. Digestive systems
 - 2. Respiratory system
- iv. Condition
 - 1. Pain
 - 2. Fever
 - 3. Inflammation
 - 4. Locally used preparations
 - 5. Antihypertensive drugs
 - 6. Nutritional Supplementory Drugs
 - 7. Vaccines
 - 8. Hormones

- 9. Oral rehydration therapy
- 10. Parental solution

10. Health Culture and Communication:

- i. Changes, process and barrier of changes in community
- ii. Traditional belief and health related taboos
- iii. Traditonal medicine practice in Nepal
- iv. Concept of family health
- v. Health and disease spectrum
- vi. Health reporting and recording

Health Management:

- i. Health care system in Nepal
- ii. Job Description of Auxiliay health Worker (AHW) and Ausiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
- iii. Primary Health Care (PHC): definition and components
- iv. Job description of malaria inspector/Vector control Assistent/Malaria Assistant/Cold chain Assistant.

Management of:

- i. Health posts
- ii. Clinics
- iii. Health Camps
- iv. In service Training
- v. Inventory
- vi. Chart and Diagram
- vii. Meeting
- viii. Problem solving
- ix. Leaves
- x. Recording and reporting
- xi. Supervision and monitoring

11. स्थानीय निकायको प्रशासन

- १. स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन ऐन, २०५५
- २. स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन नियमावली, २०५६