यस पाठ्यक्रमयोजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजनगरिएको छ :

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा(Written Examination) दितीय चरण :-अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :– २०० पूर्णाङ्क :– ३०

प्रथम चरण(First Phase) :लिखित परीक्षा योजना(Written Examination Scheme)

	Subject		Marks	Full	Pass	No. Questions &	Time
Paper				Marks	Marks	Weightage	Allowed
Ι	General Subject	Part I: Management, General Health Issues, Academic Research and Teaching- Learning Practices	50	100	40	$10 \times 5 = 50$ 1.3 (Subjective) hrs	
		Part II: Technical Subject (Relevant Subject)	50			$50 \times 1 = 50$ (Objective 45) Multiple min Choice)	
Π	Technical Subject (Relevant Subject)			100	40	$7 \times 10 = 70$ (Long answer) $2 \times 15 = 30$ (Critical Analysis	3.00 hrs
द्वितीय चरण(Second Phase)							
		Interview	$\land$	30		Oral	

द्रष्टव्य :

1. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी द्वै हन सक्नेछ।

- प्रतिष्ठानको प्राज्ञिक सेवा अन्तर्गत समान तहका सवै समूह/ सवै उपसमूहहरुको लागि प्रथमपत्रको Part I पाठ्यक्रमको विषयवस्त् एउटै हुनेछ र एकै पटक परीक्षा संचालन हुनेछ ।
- 3. प्रथम पत्रको Part II र द्वितीयपत्रको पाठ्यक्रम समूह/उपसमूह अनुरुप फरक फरक हुनेछ ।
- 4. प्रथम पत्रको Part II र द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्त् एउँटै समूह उपसमूहहरुको हकमा समान हुनेछ ।
- 5. प्रथम पत्रको Part II र द्वितीय पत्रको परीक्षा संचालन एकै दिन फरके समयमा हुनेछ ।
- 6. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरुको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्ग कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्ग दिइने छैन र अङ्ग कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक हुने परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले उत्तर लेख्दा अंग्रेजी ठूलो अक्षर (Capital letter) A,B,C,D मा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । सानो अक्षर (Small letter) a, b, c, d लेखेको वा अन्य कुनै सङ्केत गरेको भए उक्त उत्तर रद्द हुनेछ ।
- 8. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरु हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- 9. विषयगत प्रश्नहरुको हकमा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरु (Short notes) सोध्न सकिने छ ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नमा प्रत्येक पत्र/विषयका प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु हुनेछन् । परिक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सोही खण्डका उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- 11. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएतापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम, विनियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्कममा परेको सम्भनु पर्दछ ।
- 12. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट उर्त्तिण भई छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- 13. पाठ्यक्रम लागु मिति : २०८१/१२/०४

## Paper I: General Subject

#### Part I: (Management, General Health Issues, AcademicResearch and Teaching Learning Practices)

## Section (A) - 20 Marks

#### 1. Management

- 1.1. Health care management system in Nepal and other parts of the world
- 1.2. Fundamental principles of healthcare institution and hospital management.
- 1.3. Effective hospital management principles
- 1.4. Purpose of medical and non-medical data and records
- 1.5. Ethics and responsibility of management
- 1.6. Concept of management and its application in health care including hospital
- 1.7. Management: Concept, principles, functions, scope and role, level and skills of manager
- 1.8. Planning: Concept, principles, nature, types, instruments and steps
- 1.9. Leadership: Concept, function, leadership styles, leadership and management
- 1.10. Coordination: Concept, types, techniques of effective coordination
- 1.11. Communication and counselling: Concept, communication processes and barrier to effective communication, techniques for improving communication
- 1.12. Decision making: Importance, types, rational process of decision making, problem solving techniques, improving decision making
- 1.13. Participative management: Concept, advantage and disadvantage, techniques of participation
- 1.14. Time management: Concept, essential factors and strategies for effective time management
- 1.15. Conflict management: Concept, approaches to conflict, levels of conflict, causes of conflict and strategies for conflict management
- 1.16. Stress management: Concept, causes and sources of stress, techniques of stress management
- 1.17. Change management: Concept, sources of organizational change, resistance to change, management of resistance to change
- 1.18. Appreciative inquiry: Concept, basic principle and management
- 1.19. Human resource management: Concept, functions and different aspects
- 1.20. Health manpower recruitment and development
- 1.21. Financial management: Concept, approaches, budget formulation and implementation, Auditing and topics related to fiscal administration

## 2. General Health Issues

- 2.1. Present constitution of federal republic of Nepal (including health and welfare issues)
- 2.2. Organizational structure of Ministry of Health at national/federal, regional/state, district (if applicable), municipal and village council level
- 2.3. Professional council and related regulations
- 2.4. National Health Policy
- 2.5. Health Service Act and Regulation
- 2.6. Second Long term health plan

- 2.7. Health Management Information System, forms, indicators, annual reports
- 2.8. Human Development Indices, Sustainable Development Goals
- 2.9. Health volunteers in the national health system, its rationale, use and effectiveness
- 2.10. Local governance and community participation in health service delivery
- 2.11. Health Insurance and financing in health care
- 2.12. Alternative health care system: Ayurveda, homeopathy, Unani, Chinese etc.
- 2.13. Indigenous and traditional faith health and health practices
- 2.14. International Health Agencies: Roles and responsibilities of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Inter-agency relationships, Government-agency coordination: Joint Annual Review meeting
- 2.15. Supervision, types and its usage in health sector
- 2.16. Monitoring and evaluation system in health sector
- 2.17. National Health Training Centre
- 2.18. National and International Disaster Plan, Coordination
- 2.19. Patan Academy of Health Sciences Act, Mission, Goals, Organogram
- 2.20. Scope and function of Patan Academy of Health Sciences executive bodies (senate, executive committee, academic council, faculty board, hospital management committee, subject committee), various other committees

#### Section (B) - 30 Marks

#### 3. Academic Research

- 3.1 Ethics, Bio-ethics and Professionalism
- 3.2 Human dignity and Human Right
- 3.3 Benefit and Harm
- 3.4 Autonomy and Individual responsibility
- 3.5 Consent and capacity to consent
- 3.6 Privacy and confidentiality
- 3.7 Respect for humans and personal integrity
- 3.8 Non-discrimination and non-stigmatization
- 3.9 Respect for cultural diversity and pluralism
- 3.10 National Health Research Council (NHRC) and its guidelines
- 3.11 Research process: ethical research proposal development, research principles, methods and materials, conclusion/recommendation/lesson learnt, commonly used referencing styles
- 3.12 IRB/IRC forms, types, use, importance; getting IRB/IRC clearance
- 3.13 Ethics on research methodology: sample selection, sample size calculation, ensuring reliability and validity of the instruments as well as methods proposed for health research
- 3.14 Quantitative and Qualitative studies
- 3.15 Data analysis (data visualization, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics with statistical hypotheses and appropriate tools/methods for quantitative studies; theme and code generation, thematic analysis, content analysis, grounded theory for qualitative and triangulation for mixed method studies)
- 3.16 Research ethics on vulnerable and non-vulnerable population
- 3.17 Research proposal/protocol/publication:
- 3.18 Publication ethics, plagiarism including self-plagiarism

#### 4. Teaching-Learning, Assessment and Evaluation

- 4.1 Lancet Commission Report on Education of Health Professionals
- 4.2 Adult learning: Theories, principles, use, importance and outcomes, Adragogyvs. Pedagogy
- 4.3 Conventional teaching-learning: Didactic lectures, Teacher centred approaches, use and importance
- 4.4 Surface learning, deep learning and metacognition
- 4.5 Integrated teaching: Genesis, use, importance and outcomes
- 4.6 Problem-based learning: Genesis, use, importance and outcomes
- 4.7 SPICES model its use, importance and outcomes
- 4.8 Socialization, self-directed learning, mentoring, role model
- 4.9 Community orientation/community posting, re-orientation of medical education camp, community based learning and community engaged teaching-learning methods/models, use, importance and outcomes
- 4.10 Outcome Based Education (Competency-based Medical/Health Professions Education): Genesis, use, importance and outcomes
- 4.11 Experiential learning, Reflective practice, Feedback and feed-forward, Situated learning, Co-operative learning, Communities of practice
- 4.12 Assessment of students
  - 4.12.1 Blueprinting(Table and specification) : use, importance and outcomes
  - 4.12.2 Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains, use and importance
  - 4.12.3 Diagnostic, Formative, Summative and Professional exams
- 4.13 Assessment of knowledge: Selection methods like Multiple Choice Questions, Extended Matching Items and supply methods like Short Answer Question, Problem Based Question, Long Answer Question with or without model answers and marking schemes, unstructured, semi-structured and structured viva-voce examination, advantages and limitations, use and importance, outcomes and its use in quality control
- 4.14 Assessment of performance (in-vitro): Direct observation of skills in the simulated setting, lab, ward etc. with or without checklist, Objective Structured Practical Examination, Objective Structured Clinical Examination, Standardized patients, use and importance, analysis, quality assurance, outcomes and its use in quality control
- 4.15 Assessment of performance (in-vivo): Mini-Clinical Evaluation Exercise (Mini-CEX), Direct Observation of Procedural Skills (DOPS), Case-Based Discussion (CbD), OSATS/ PBA, Multi-Source feedback (360 degree evaluation) use and importance for competency based health professions education, analysis, quality assurance, outcomes and its use in quality control
- 4.16 Assessment of observable behaviours in small groups e.g. Problem Based Learning sessions, Community Based Learning and Education sessions, Clinical clerkship rotations
- 4.17 Evaluation: Difference between assessment and evaluation, theory of change and its use in health professions education, process and outcome evaluation, qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods used in evaluation of health professions education

#### <u>Paper I</u> Part II: Technical Subject Section (C) - 25 Marks

- 1. Drug act and regulation
- 2. Rational use of drugs
- 3. Prevailing national drug policy and importance of essential drug list
- 4. Anaesthesia Related Information
  - 4.1 History of Anaesthesia of Nepal
  - 4.2 Society of Anaesthesiologists of Nepal
  - 4.3 South Asian Confederation of Anaesthesiologists.
  - 4.4 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
- 5. Institutional management
- 6. Organization of faculty/ department
- 7. Financial planning
- 8. Principles of Medical Ethics and Medical Informatics
- 9. Evidence Based Medicine / Critical Appraisal of Scientific Literature
- 10. Principles of Research Methodology and Scientific Writing
- 11. Principles of Medical Education
- 12. Principle of Communication and Patient Counseling
- 13. Patient Safety
- 14. Breaking Bad News
- 15. Medical Audit
- 16. Epidemiology and Principle of Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
- 17. Information technology, Tele medicine etc.

## Section (D) - 25 Marks

#### 1. Anatomy and physiology

- 1.1 Anatomy of the airway
- 1.2 Anatomy of the spinal cord & nerve supply to the extremities
- 1.3 Neonatal physiology and anatomy
- 1.4 Central nervous system
  - 1.4.1 Resting membrane potential
  - 1.4.2 Neuro-muscular and synaptic transmission
  - 1.4.3 Receptors and transmitters
  - 1.4.4 Sensory perception and the pathways involved
  - 1.4.5 Factors affecting muscle tone
  - 1.4.6 Cerebrospinal fluid
- 1.5 Physiology of respiratory system
  - 1.5.1 Lung volumes and capacities measurement
  - 1.5.2 Clinical application
  - 1.5.3 Lung function tests
  - 1.5.4 Ventilation/perfusion ratios in the lung
  - 1.5.5 Control of respiration
  - 1.5.6 Effects of drugs
  - 1.5.7 Blood gas transport
  - 1.5.8 Pulmonary circulation
  - 1.5.9 Physiology of lung mechanics, compliance, resistance, surfactant
- 1.6 Physiology cardiovascular system

# पाटन स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, सेवा आयोग

# प्राज्ञिक सेवा, एनेस्थेसिया समूह, सहायक-प्राध्यापक पद, नौ ख (९ ख) तहको

खुल्ला र आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परिक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 1.6.1 The cardiac cycle
- 1.6.2 Instrumentation, the oscilloscope and ECG
- 1.6.3 Cardiac output and its measurement, blood pressure
- 1.6.4 Microcirculation
- 1.6.5 Control of the circulation
- 1.6.6 Ventricular function curve
- 1.6.7 Cardiac arrest
- 1.6.8 Cardiac pulmonary resuscitation
- 1.7 Renal physiology
  - 1.7.1 Renal blood flow
  - 1.7.2 Renal function tests
  - 1.7.3 Control of blood volume
  - 1.7.4 Water and electrolyte balance
  - 1.7.5 Renal influence on acid-base balance
  - 1.7.6 Haemodialysis (silent features)
  - 1.7.7 End stage renal failure
  - 1.7.8 Management of hyperkalima
- 1.8 Liver Physiology
  - 1.8.1 Liver perfusion and function
  - 1.8.2 Liver function tests
  - 1.8.3 Hematology
    - 1.8.3.1 Hemoglobin, normal and abnormal, clotting
    - 1.8.3.2 Blood transfusion
    - 1.8.3.3 Disseminated intravascular clotting
    - 1.8.3.4 Management of anticoagulation

## 2. History of anaesthesia

- 2.1 open to modern anaesthesia
- 2.2 balanced anaesthesia
- 2.3 dissociative anaesthesia and
- 2.4 total intravenous anaesthesia

## 3. Basic science and instruments

- 3.1 Physics of pressure measurement, manometers and strain gauges and transduce
- 3.2 Physics of flow, laminar and turbulent, viscosity and density
- 3.3 Physics of heat
  - 1.8.4 Thermal conductivity in the body
  - 1.8.5 Sources of heat loss during anesthesia
  - 1.8.6 Methods of measuring temperature, thermostats and thermocouples
  - 1.8.7 Management of malignant hyperpyrexia
- 3.4 Anaesthesia machines and circuits, respirometers and rotameters
- **4.** Assessment of patients, effects on choice and technique of anaeshtesia, radiological assessment of lung disorders
- 5. Pharmacology and clinical practice of anaesthesia

- 2.1 Pharmaco-kinetics of anesthetics drugs, uptake, distribution, transport and drug binding, partition coefficients, pK and ionization, regional uptake, MAC, enzyme induction and drug elimination
- 2.2 Sedatives: Barbiturate and non-barbiturate hypnotic, common tranquillizers, premedication
- 2.3 Analgesics, Opioids and NSAIDS, and interaction with other drugs
- 2.4 Local anesthetics, methods of prolongation of action and effects and treatment of overdose
- 2.5 Drugs and the parasympathetic system, cholinergic and anti-cholinergic compounds
- 2.6 Drugs and the sympathetic system, sympathomimetic drugs alpha and betaadrenergic compounds and their antagonist and effects of monoamine oxidize inhibitors,
- 2.7 Drugs used in the control of blood pressure, Ganglion blocking drugs, drugs acting on the peripheral sympathetic nerves, catecholamine synthesis and storage. and vascular smooth muscle relaxants.
- 2.8 Cardiacglysosides, digitalis and related compounds, onset and duration, factors modifying action, precipitating factors, toxicity
- 2.9 Inhalation anesthetic agents, Nitrous oxide, halothane ether, general properties and effects of other halogenated anesthetic agents
- 2.10 Vaporization and humidification, common vaporizers used in anesthesia
- 2.11 Intravenous induction agents, Thiopentone, Ketamine, diazepam, etc.
- 2.12 Narcoleptic agents
- 2.13 Histamine and antihistamines
- 2.14 Analeptic, complications of their use
- 2.15 Oxytocics and their interaction with inhalation anesthetics
- 2.16 Neuromuscular blocking agents, including abnormal responses and recurarisation.
- 2.17 Diuretics
- 2.18 Hormone therapy, insulin and its substitutes, steroids
- 2.19 Thyroid, anti thyroid drugs and management of thyroid crisis
- 2.20 Steroids, management of steroid supplement/ withdrawal therapy
- 2.21 Oxygen therapy and toxicity and the physics of the gas laws
- 2.22 Resuscitation, acid-base balance
- 2.23 Blood gases, pulse oximetry, capnography
- 2.24 Emergency Anaesthesia
- 2.25 Acute and chronic pain control
- 2.26 Adrenal, pituitary, thyroid function
- 2.27 Control of blood sugar
- 2.28 Abnormalities of function
- 2.29 Anaesthesia in endocrine disease
- 2.30 Glycolysis, protein binding, fat utilization, stress and nutrition
- 2.31 Anaeshtesia for general surgery
- 2.32 Paediatric and geriatric anaesthesia

- 2.33 Anaesthesia for head and neck surgery
- 2.34 Specialized anaesthesia :
  - 2.34.1 Obstetric
  - 2.34.2 Renal surgery
  - 2.34.3 Vascular/Transplant
  - 2.34.4 Trauma and burns
- 2.35 ICU organization, special problems
- 2.36 Foetal circulation, changes at birth, neonatal ventilation, neonatal and paediatric ICU problems
- 2.37 Anaesthesia for neonatal surgery
- 2.38 Anaesthesia outside the operating theatre
- 2.39 Drugs used in control of blood pressure
- 2.40 Clinical trials, use and misuse of statistics

--- The end ----