### गण्डकी प्रदेश

प्रदेश/स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौ तह, रेडियोग्राफर पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई द्ई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ:

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

पर्णाङ्क :- २००

द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- ३०

### परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

प्रथम चरण :लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

पूर्णाङ्ग :- २००

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उर्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली		प्रश्नसंख्या ×अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	सामान्य ज्ञान र सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन (General Awareness & Public Management) सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job Based knowledge)	900	80	वस्तुगत (Objective)	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	२० प्रश्न ×२ अङ (४० अङ्क) ३० प्रश्न ×२ अङ्क (६० अङ्क)	४५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job Based knowledge)	900	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	छोटो उत्तर (Short Answer) लामो उत्तर (Long Answer)	१२ प्रश्न 🗙 ५ अङ् ४ प्रश्न 🗙१० अङ्	२ घण्टा १५ मिनेट

द्वितीय चरण : अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्ग :- ३०

पत्र /विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उर्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	समय
अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)	३०		बोर्ड अन्तर्वार्ता (Board Interview)	-

#### द्रष्टव्य :

- 9. यो पाठ्यक्रमको योजनालाई प्रथम चरण र द्वितीय चरण गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ।
- २. लिखित परीक्षाको प्रश्नपत्रको माध्यम भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको विषयवस्तु जुन भाषामा दिइएको छ सोही भाषाको आधारमा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी मध्ये कुनै एक मात्र भाषा हुनेछ । तर विषयवस्तुलाई स्पष्ट गर्नुपर्ने अवस्थामा दुवै भाषा समेत प्रयोग सिकने छ ।
- ३. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी द्वै हुनेछ ।
- ४. प्रथम पत्र र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुड़ाछुड्टै हुनेछ । तर एकैदिनमा परीक्षा लिइनेछ ।
- ५. वस्तुगत बहुवैकित्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्ग कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर निदएमा त्यस बापत अङ्ग दिइने छैन र अङ्ग कट्टा पिन गरिने छैन ।
- ६. वस्तुगत बहुवैकित्पिक हुने परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले उत्तर लेख्वा अंग्रेजी ठूलो अक्षरहरु (Capital letters): A, B, C, D मा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । सानो अक्षरहरु (Small letters): a, b, c, d लेखेको वा अन्य कुनै सङ्केत गरेको भए सबै उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।
- ७. बहुवैकित्पिक प्रश्नहरु हुने परीक्षामा क्नै प्रकारको क्याल्क्लेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- द. परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले मोबाइल वा यस्तै प्रकारका विद्युतीय उपकरण (विद्युतीय घडी लगायत) परीक्षा हलमा लैजान पाइने छैन ।

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- ९. विषयगत प्रश्नहरुको हकमा तोकिएको अंकको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा 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 सिकने छ ।
- 90. विषयगत प्रश्न हुनेका हकमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु हुनेछन् । परिक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सोहीखण्डको उत्तरप्स्तिकामा लेख्न्पर्नेछ ।
- 99. परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसंख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार यथासम्भव सम्बन्धित पत्र /विषयमा दिइए अनुसार हुनेछ ।
- 9२. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगािड (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्कममा परेको सम्भन् पर्दछ ।
- १३. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- १४. पाठयक्रम लागु मिति :- २०८२/०८/०९

गण्डकी प्रदेश

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## प्रथम पत्र (Paper I) :-

सामान्य ज्ञान र सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन तथा सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान

### भाग-१ (Part I):

सामान्य ज्ञान र सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन

### (General Awareness and Public Management)

खण्ड-क (Section - A) : (१० प्रश्न $\times$ २ अङ्क = २० अङ्क)

### १. सामान्य ज्ञान (General Awareness)

(२० अङ्क)

- १.१ नेपालको भौगोलिक अवस्था, प्राकृतिक स्रोत र साधनहरु
- १.२ नेपालको ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक र सामाजिक अवस्था सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- १.३ नेपालको आर्थिक अवस्था र आवधिक योजना र गण्डकी प्रदेशको आवधिक योजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- १.४ जैविक विविधता, दिगो विकास, वातावरण, प्रदुषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन र जनसंख्या व्यवस्थापन
- १.५ मानव जीवनमा प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पार्ने विज्ञान र प्रविधिका महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धिहरु
- १.६ जनस्वास्थ्य, रोग, खाद्य र पोषण सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- १.७ नेपालको संविधान (भाग १ देखि ५ सम्म र अनुसूचीमा भएका व्यवस्थाहरु)
- १.८ नेपालमा संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणतन्त्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- १.९ संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ र यसका विशिष्टीकृत संस्था सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- १.१० क्षेत्रीय संगठन (सार्क, बिमस्टेक, आसियान र य्रोपियन संघ) सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- १.११ राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका समसामियक गतिविधिहरु
- 9.9२ लैङ्गिक समानता, अपाङ्गता तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरणी (GEDSI) सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी

खण्ड-ख (Section - B) : (१० प्रश्न×२ अङ्ग = २० अङ्क)

## २. सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन (Public Management)

(२० अङ्क)

- २.१ कार्यालय व्यवस्थापन (Office Management)
  - २.१.१ कार्यालय (Office) : परिचय, महत्व, कार्य र प्रकार
  - २.१.२ सहायक कर्मचारीका कार्य र गुणहरु
  - २.१.३ कार्यालय स्रोत साधन (Office Resources): परिचय र प्रकार
  - २.१.४ कार्यालयमा सञ्चारको महत्व, किसिम र साधन
  - २.९.५ कार्यालय कार्यविधि (Office Procedure): पत्र व्यवहार (Correspondence), दर्ता र चलानी (Registration & Dispatch), परिपत्र (Circular), फाइलिङ, तोक आदेश (Order), टिप्पणी लेखन र टिप्पणी तयार पार्दा ध्यान दिन्पर्ने क्राहरु

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

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- २.१.६ अभिलेख व्यवस्थापन (Record Management)
- २.१.७ सार्वजनिक खरिद व्यवस्थापन (Public Procurement Management) सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- २.१.८ कार्यालयमा सूचना प्रविधि (Windows, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, E-Mail, Internet and Social Media) र नवप्रवर्तन (Innovation) सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- २.२ निजामती सेवा ऐन, गण्डकी प्रदेश निजामती सेवा ऐन, स्थानीय सेवा (गठन तथा सञ्चालन) ऐन र तत् तत् ऐन बमोजिमका नियमावलीहरुमा भएका देहायका व्यवस्थाहरु
  - २.२.१ सेवाको गठन, संगठन संरचना, पदपूर्ति गर्ने तरिका र प्रिक्रियाहरु
  - २.२.२ कर्मचारीको निय्क्ति, सरुवा, बढ्वा, बिदा, विभागीय सजाय र अवकाश
  - २.२.३ कर्मचारीले पालन गर्न्पर्ने आचरण र कर्तव्यहरु
- २.३ मुख्यमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- २.४ स्थानीय सरकार संचालन ऐन, (संशोधन सहित) २०७४
- २.५ भ्रष्टाचार निवारण ऐन, २०५९
- २.६ अख्तियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान आयोग, लोक सेवा आयोग र प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- २.७ सरकारी बजेट, लेखा र लेखापरीक्षण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- २.८ सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रवाहको अर्थ, सेवा प्रवाह गर्ने निकाय, तरिका र माध्यमहरु
- २.९ सार्वजनिक बडापत्र (Public Charter) : महत्व र आवश्यकता
- २.१० व्यवस्थापनको अवधारणा तथा सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापनमा निर्देशन, नियन्त्रण, समन्वय, निर्णय प्रिक्रिया, उत्प्रेरणा र नेतृत्व सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- २.११ मानवीय मूल्य मान्यता (Human Values), नागरिक कर्तव्य र दायित्व तथा अनुशासन

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### भाग २ (Part II ) :-

### सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job Based - Knowledge)

(३० प्रश्न X २ अङ्क **= ६०** अङ्क)

#### 1. Anatomy and Physiology

#### 1.1 General introduction

1.1.1 Cell & Reproduction of the individual

#### 1.2 Tissues

1.2.1 Epithelial, Connective, Skeletal, Muscular & Nervous tissues

### 1.3 General pathology

1.3.1 Bacteria, Viruses & Tumors

#### 1.4 Surface and regional anatomy

1.4.1 Anatomical position, head, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvic cavity

#### 1.5 Musculoskeletal

- 1.5.1 Structure and function of bone
- 1.5.2 Development and growth of bones
- 1.5.3 Healing of fractures
- 1.5.4 Types and Functions of Muscles

#### 1.6 Skull

- 1.6.1 Skull viewed from above, skull viewed from the front, skull viewed from the side, skull viewed from the below
- 1.6.2 Interior of the skullcap, interior of the base of the skull
- 1.6.3 Nasal cavity, accessory nasal sinuses
- 1.6.4 Individual bones of the skull

#### 1.7 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

1.7.1 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

#### 1.8 Bones of the upper limb

- 1.8.1 Clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna
- 1.8.2 Carpal bones, metacarpal bones, phalanges
- 1.8.3 Arteries and nerves related to the bones of the upper limb
- 1.8.4 Ossification of the bones of the upper limb

#### 1.9 Bones of the lower limb

- 1.9.1 Hipbone, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia, fibula
- 1.9.2 Tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, phalanges
- 1.9.3 Arches of the foot
- 1.9.4 Arteries and nerves related to the bone of the lower limb
- 1.9.5 Ossification of the bones of the lower limb

#### 1.10 Joints of the bones

- 1.10.1 Types of joints
- 1.10.2 Muscles and joints of the head
- 1.10.3 Joints and muscles of the neck and trunk
- 1.10.4 Joints and muscles of the upper limb
- 1.10.5 Joint and muscles of the lower limb

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

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#### 1.11 Circulatory system

- 1.11.1 Blood and blood vessels
- 1.11.2 Heart, pulmonary circulation, systemic circulation
- 1.11.3 Veins

### 1.12 Lymphatic system

- 1.12.1 Lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic drainage of the body
- 1.12.2 Lymphatic tissue
- 1.12.3 Spleen

#### 1.13 Respiratory system

- 1.13.1 Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs
- 1.13.2 Physiology of respiration

### 1.14 Digestive system

- 1.14.1 Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, oesphagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, liver, biliary apparatus
- 1.14.2 Function of the alimentary system

#### 1.15 Urinary system

- 1.15.1 Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra
- 1.15.2 Functions of kidneys
- 1.15.3 Control of micturition

#### 1.16 Nervous system

- 1.16.1 Nervous tissue
- 1.16.2 Central nervous system, brain, spinal cord
- 1.16.3 Peripheral nervous system
- 1.16.4 Autonomic nervous system

#### 1.17 Endocrine system

- 1.17.1 Pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland
- 1.17.2 Adrenal glands

### 1.18 Reproductive system

- 1.18.1 Male reproductive system
- 1.18.2 Female reproductive system

### 1.19 Skin and the organs of special senses

1.19.1 Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue

#### 2. Radiographic Technique

### 2.1 General radiography

- 2.1.1 Routine Radiography Technique for upper limb : Fingers, thumb, hand, wrist forearm, elbow, humerus, shoulder, scapula, clavicle
- 2.1.2 Routine Radiography Technique for the lower limb: Toes, foot, calcaneum, ankle, tibia, fibula, knee, femur, hip joint, neck of femur, pelvis
- 2.1.3 Routine Radiographic technique for thoracic cage and its contents (Chest, heart, ribs and sternum)
- 2.1.4 Routine technique for the abdomen: Routine technique of plain & erect abdomen x-ray
- 2.1.5 Routine technique for the spine (Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacrum and coccyx, sacro-illac joint)
- 2.1.6 Routine technique for the skull

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

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- 2.1.5.1 The radiograph anatomical landmarks of the skull
- 2.1.5.2 The process of routine examination of the bones of skull (cranium, facial bone and mandible)
- 2.1.7 To locate the following by x-rays (scaphoid, foreign body in the hand, head of humerus & axial Shoulder, acromio-calvicular joints, sterno-calvicular joints, foreign body in the foot, lateral foot weight bearing, skyline view of patella, tibial Tuberosity)
- 2.1.8 Supplementary views of the chest and abdomen (Apical views, lordotic view & decubitus, oblique views for heart size & lateral with barium swallow, thoracic inlet, diaphragm exursion, inhaled or swallowed foreign body, imperforated anus); The purposes of these views
- 2.1.9 Supplementary views for the spine and pelvis (soft tissue) (Neck, odontoid peg (open-mouth), vertebral foramina of cervical spine, upper thoracic spine oblique lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction, oblique sacro-illac joints, illum, acetabulum, pelvimetry, skeleton survey)
- 2.1.10 Supplementary views for the skull (towne's view, submento vertical, sella turcica, temporo-mandibular joint, nasal bones, paranasal sinuses, mastoids, orbits, optic foramina, foreign body in the eye, dental radiography)
- 2.1.11 Tomography
  - 2.1.11.1 Basic principle of tomogram
  - 2.1.11.2 Practical application of Tomography for the chest, kidney, gall bladder and skeletal system
- 2.1.12 Registration process
  - 2.1.12.1 The steps of registration of patients
  - 2.1.12.2 The importance of a monthly and annual record, filling system and preparing the Performa invoices
  - 2.1.12.3 Filling of radiographs and reports (x-ray No, hospital number, patient's name, cross reference bill, with patient's name)

### 2.2 Radiographic examination with contrast media Special

examination with contrast media

- 2.2.1 Contrast media
  - 2.2.1.1 Definition and types of the contrast media
  - 2.2.1.2 Methods of introducing the contrast media
  - 2.2.1.3 Reactions of contrast media
  - 2.2.1.4 Name of the emergency equipments and drugs needed to cope with reactions
- 2.2.2 Radiographic investigation of Gastro-intestinal tract using contrast media
  - 2.2.2.1 Barium swallow
  - 2.2.2.2 Barium meal
  - 2.2.2.3 Barium follow through
  - 2.2.2.4 Examination of GI tract
  - 2.2.2.5 Ba-enema
  - 2.2.2.6 Small bowel enema
  - 2.2.2.7 Loopogram
  - 2.2.2.8 State the role of a radiographer during fluoroscopy

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- 2.2.3 Investigation of urinary tract and hysterosalpinogram
  - 2.2.3.1 Intravenous Urogram (IVU)
  - 2.2.3.2 Cystogram
  - 2.2.3.3 Micturating cystogram
  - 2.2.3.4 Urethrogram
  - 2.2.3.5 Retrograde pyelogram
  - 2.2.3.6 Hysterosalpinogram (HSG)
- 2.2.4 Radiographic procedure of the Billary tract
  - 2.2.4.1 Oral cholecystography (OCG)
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  - 2.2.4.3 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography and drainage (PTC and PTCD)
  - 2.2.4.4 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography (ERCP)
  - 2.2.4.5 Operative cholangiography
  - 2.2.4.6 T. Tube cholangiography
- 2.2.5 Use of portable/mobile x-ray in ward and operation theatre
  - 2.2.5.1 Uses of mobile machine
  - 2.2.5.2 Technique of using ward radiography
  - 2.2.5.3 Technique of using operating theatre radiography
  - 2.2.5.4 Technique to help in Hip pinning
  - 2.2.5.5 Technique of operative-chlangiography
- 2.2.6 Vascular and Neurological examinations
  - 2.2.6.1 Carotid and vertebral angiogram
  - 2.2.6.2 Femoral angiogram
  - 2.2.6.3 Aortogram
  - 2.2.6.4 Phlebogram
  - 2.2.6.5 Encephalogram
    - 2.2.6.6 Ventriculogram
  - 2.2.6.7 Myelogram
- 2.2.7 Special examinations
  - 2.2.7.1 Arthrogram
    - 2.2.7.2 Dacrocystogram
    - 2.2.7.3 Sinogram/Fistulogram
  - 2.2.7.4 Sialogram
  - 2.2.7.5 Mammogram
    - 2.2.7.6 Macro-radiography
    - 2.2.7.7 Soft tissue radiography

#### 3. Patient Care and Management

- 3.1 The hospital, the patient and the radiographer
  - 3.1.1 Clinical responsibility
  - 3.1.2 Legal responsibility
  - 3.1.3 The radiographer and the hospital
- 3.2 Features of general patient care
  - 3.2.1 General preliminaries to the examination

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- 3.2.2 Moving chair and stretcher patients
- 3.2.3 The anaesthetized patient
- 3.2.4 Hygiene in the x-ray department
- 3.2.5 General comfort and reassurance for the patient

### 3.3 Drugs in the x-ray department

- 3.3.1 Poisons and dangerous drugs
- 3.3.2 Units of measurement
- 3.3.3 Drugs used in preparation of the patient
- 3.3.4 Contrast agents used in x-ray examinations
- 3.3.5 Drugs used in resuscitation
- 3.3.6 Labeling and issuing

### 3.4 Sterilization and sterile techniques

- 3.4.1 Methods of sterilization
- 3.4.2 Central sterile supply
- 3.4.3 Preparation of the hands for aseptic procedures

### 3.5 Preparation of the patient

- 3.5.1 General abdominal preparation
- 3.5.2 Clothing of the patient

### 3.6 First aid in the x-ray department

- 3.6.1 Radiological emergencies
- 3.6.2 Shock
- 3.6.3 Haemorrhage
- 3.6.4 Burns, scalds
- 3.6.5 Loss of consciousness
- 3.6.6 Asphyxia
- 3.6.7 Fractures
- 3.6.8 Electric shock

#### 3.7 Medico-legal aspects of the radiographer's work

- 3.7.1 Breach of professional conduct
- 3.7.2 Negligence
- 3.7.3 Procedure in the event of an accident
- 3.7.4 The importance of records

#### 4. Radiographic Photography

#### 4.1 **Film**

- 4.1.1 Construction and composition of x-ray film
- 4.1.2 Types of x-ray film
- 4.1.3 Characteristic curve, special sensitivity & role of dyeing
- 4.1.4 Film speed, density, contrast, sensitometry
- 4.1.5 Artifacts and its causes

#### 4.2 Intensifying Screen

- 4.2.1 Construction and composition of Intensifying Screen
- 4.2.2 Screen speed, sharpness, coating weight
- 4.2.3 Fluorescent material and phosphorescence
- 4.2.4 Fluorescent material, new phosphors

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### 4.3 Image

- 4.3.1 Production of radiographic image
- 4.3.2 Component of radiographic image
  - 4.1.1.1 Contrast, sharpness, resolution
  - 4.1.1.2 Exposure factors
  - 4.1.1.3 Absorption coefficient

#### 4.4 Film processing

- 4.4.1 Manual film processing
  - 4.1.1.1 Processing cycle
    - 4.4.1.1.1 Development-constituents of developer, factors affecting control of development, developer replenishes maintenance of activity & level of developer
    - 4.4.1.1.2 Rinsing
    - 4.4.1.1.3 Fixation-constituents of fixer, factors affecting fixation and regeneration of the Fixer
    - 4.4.1.1.4 Washing processing
    - 4.4.1.1.5 Drying process
    - 4.4.1.1.6 Tanks and containers for processing chemical, processing units
    - 4.4.1.1.7 Mixing chemicals
    - 4.4.1.1.8 storage of chemicals
    - 4.4.1.1.9 Film hangers
- 4.4.2 Automatic processor
  - 4.1.1.2 Basic principle & its functioning

#### 4.5 Dark room planning

4.5.1 Location, layout, radiation protection, safelight filter & sensitivity range

#### 4.6 Identification

- 4.6.1 Methods
- 4.6.2 Importance

#### 4.7 Silver recovery

4.7.1 General introduction

### 5. Radiographic equipment

### 5.1 Historical background of X-ray and its production

- 5.1.1 X-ray tube construction
- 5.1.2 Stationary and rotating x-ray tube
- 5.1.3 Recent advancement of an x-ray tube
- 5.1.4 Tube rating cooling and care of x-ray tube and its faults

### 5.2 Control panel, X-ray table and tube column

- 5.2.1 Type of X-ray table
- 5.2.2 Different metering equipment
- 5.2.3 X-ray tube support

#### 5.3 Fluoroscopic equipment

5.3.1 Conventional fluoroscopy and image intensifier tube

### 5.4 Control of scatter radiation & beam restricting devices

5.4.1 Secondary radiation grids

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

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5.4.2 Air gap technique

### 5.5 Portable and mobile x-ray units

5.5.1 Capacitor discharge and c-arm

### 5.6 Conventional tomography

- 5.7 Introduction to modern modalities (CT, MRI, mammography)
- 5.8 Computed Radiography (CR) and Digital Radiography (DR)

#### 6. Radiation Physics

#### 6.1 **Atomic structure**

- 6.1.1 The Nucleus
- 6.1.2 Electron orbits and energy levels

### 6.2 Production of x-ray, properties of x-rays

- 6.2.1 General radiation (Bremsstrahlung),
- 6.2.2 Characteristic Radiation
- 6.2.3 Intensity of x-rays beams
- 6.2.4 Target material
- 6.2.5 voltage (kVp) applied

### 6.3 Basic interactions between X-rays and matter

- 6.3.1 Coherent scattering
- 6.3.2 Photoelectric effect
- 6.3.3 Compton scattering
- 6.3.4 Pair production
- 6.3.5 Photodisintegration

#### 6.4 Radiation measurement and units

- 6.4.1 Construction & working of the free air ionization chamber
- 6.4.2 Thimble ionization chamber & condenser ionization chamber

#### 6.5 Radiation protection

- 6.5.1 Historical introduction or why the protection is necessary against the radiation
- 6.5.2 Maximum permissible dose
- 6.5.3 Tabulation of the recommended maximum permissible doses for the different parts of the body
- 6.5.4 Following the code of practice
- 6.5.5 Identifying the protective materials

#### 6.6 **Personnel monitoring**

6.6.1 The necessity of personnel monitoring & monitoring instruments (film badge, ionization chamber & thermoluminescent dosemeter)

#### 6.7 Safety requirements for operating X-ray unit

### 7. Acts and Regulations

- 7.1 Current Health Policy (National and Gandaki Province)
- 7.2 Health Service Act 2053 and Regulation 2055
- 7.3 Health Professional Council Act 2053 and Regulation 2056
- 7.4 Local government operation act 2074 section 1-4 and 11
- 7.5 Health Insurance act 2074
- 7.6. Public Health Service Act, 2075 and Public Health Service Rule and Regulation 2077

## गण्डकी प्रदेश

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प्रथम पत्रको लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिने छ।

	प्रथम पत्र (वस्तुगत)											
भाग	खण्ड	विषयबस्तु	परीक्षा प्रणाली	अङ्गभार	प्रश्न संख्या × अङ्							
T	(A)	सामान्य ज्ञान (General Awareness)	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	२०	१० प्रश्न × २ अङ्क = २०							
1	(B)	सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन (Public Management)		Q	१० प्रश्न × २ अङ्ग = २०							
II	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान - (Job Based -knowledge)			G O	३० प्रश्न × २ अङ्क = ६०							

प्रथम पत्रको भाग (Part II) सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job based -knowledge) को पाठ्यक्रमका एकाइबाट परीक्षामा यथासम्भव देहाय बमोजिम प्रश्नहरु सोधिने छ ।

पाठ्यक्रमका एकाइ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
प्रश्न संख्या	6	7	3	5	4	4	1

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

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### द्वितीय पत्र (Paper II):-

### सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job based -knowledge)

### खण्ड-क (Section-A): - ५० अङ्क

### 1. Anatomy and Physiology

#### 1.1 General introduction

1.1.1 Cell & Reproduction of the individual

#### 1.2 Tissues

1.2.1 Epithelial, Connective, Skeletal, Muscular & Nervous tissues

#### 1.3 General pathology

1.3.1 Bacteria, Viruses & Tumors

#### 1.4 Surface and regional anatomy

1.4.1 Anatomical position, head, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvic cavity

### 1.5 Musculoskeletal

- 1.5.1 Structure and function of bone
- 1.5.2 Development and growth of bones
- 1.5.3 Healing of fractures
- 1.5.4 Types and Functions of Muscles

#### 1.6 Skull

- 1.6.1 Skull viewed from above, skull viewed from the front, skull viewed from the side, skull viewed from the below
- 1.6.2 Interior of the skullcap, interior of the base of the skull
- 1.6.3 Nasal cavity, accessory nasal sinuses
- 1.6.4 Individual bones of the skull

#### 1.7 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

1.7.1 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

#### 1.8 Bones of the upper limb

- 1.8.1 Clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna
- 1.8.2 Carpal bones, metacarpal bones, phalanges
- 1.8.3 Arteries and nerves related to the bones of the upper limb
- 1.8.4 Ossification of the bones of the upper limb

#### 1.9 Bones of the lower limb

- 1.9.1 Hipbone, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia, fibula
- 1.9.2 Tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, phalanges
- 1.9.3 Arches of the foot
- 1.9.4 Arteries and nerves related to the bone of the lower limb
- 1.9.5 Ossification of the bones of the lower limb

#### 1.10 Joints of the bones

- 1.10.1 Types of joints
- 1.10.2 Muscles and joints of the head
- 1.10.3 Joints and muscles of the neck and trunk
- 1.10.4 Joints and muscles of the upper limb
- 1.10.5 Joint and muscles of the lower limb

#### 1.11 Circulatory system

1.11.1 Blood and blood vessels

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- 1.11.2 Heart, pulmonary circulation, systemic circulation
- 1.11.3 Veins

#### 1.12 Lymphatic system

- 1.12.1 Lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic drainage of the body
- 1.12.2 Lymphatic tissue
- 1.12.3 Spleen

### 1.13 Respiratory system

- 1.13.1 Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs
- 1.13.2 Physiology of respiration

#### 1.14 Digestive system

- 1.14.1 Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, oesphagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, liver, biliary apparatus
- 1.14.2 Function of the alimentary system

#### 1.15 Urinary system

- 1.15.1 Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra
- 1.15.2 Functions of kidneys
- 1.15.3 Control of micturition

#### 1.16 Nervous system

- 1.16.1 Nervous tissue
- 1.16.2 Central nervous system, brain, spinal cord
- 1.16.3 Peripheral nervous system
- 1.16.4 Autonomic nervous system

### 1.17 Endocrine system

- 1.17.1 Pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland
- 1.17.2 Adrenal glands

### 1.18 Reproductive system

- 1.18.1 Male reproductive system
- 1.18.2 Female reproductive system

### 1.19 Skin and the organs of special senses

1.19.1 Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue

#### 2. Radiographic Technique

### 2.1 General radiography

- 2.1.1 Routine Radiography Technique for upper limb : Fingers, thumb, hand, wrist forearm, elbow, humerus, shoulder, scapula, clavicle
- 2.1.2 Routine Radiography Technique for the lower limb: Toes, foot, calcaneum, ankle, tibia, fibula, knee, femur, hip joint, neck of femur, pelvis
- 2.1.3 Routine Radiographic technique for thoracic cage and its contents (Chest, heart, ribs and sternum)
- 2.1.4 Routine technique for the abdomen: Routine technique of plain & erect abdomen x-ray
- 2.1.5 Routine technique for the spine (Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacrum and coccyx, sacro-illac joint)
- 2.1.6 Routine technique for the skull
  - 2.1.5.1 The radiograph anatomical landmarks of the skull

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- 2.1.5.2 The process of routine examination of the bones of skull (cranium, facial bone and mandible)
- 2.1.7 To locate the following by x-rays (scaphoid, foreign body in the hand, head of humerus & axial Shoulder, acromio-calvicular joints, sterno-calvicular joints, foreign body in the foot, lateral foot weight bearing, skyline view of patella, tibial Tuberosity)
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  - 2.2.2.4 Examination of GI tract
  - 2.2.2.5 Ba-enema
  - 2.2.2.6 Small bowel enema
  - 2.2.2.7 Loopogram
  - 2.2.2.8 State the role of a radiographer during fluoroscopy
- 2.2.3 Investigation of urinary tract and hysterosalpinogram

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- 2.2.3.1 Intravenous Urogram (IVU)
- 2.2.3.2 Cystogram
- 2.2.3.3 Micturating cystogram
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- 2.2.3.5 Retrograde pyelogram
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  - 2.2.6.7 Myelogram
- 2.2.7 Special examinations
  - 2.2.7.1 Arthrogram
    - 2.2.7.2 Dacrocystogram
    - 2.2.7.3 Sinogram/Fistulogram
  - 2.2.7.4 Sialogram
  - 2.2.7.5 Mammogram
    - 2.2.7.6 Macro-radiography
    - 2.2.7.7 Soft tissue radiography

### खण्ड-ख (Section- B) : - ५० अङ्क

- 3. Patient Care and Management
  - 3.1 The hospital, the patient and the radiographer
    - 3.1.1 Clinical responsibility
    - 3.1.2 Legal responsibility
    - 3.1.3 The radiographer and the hospital
  - 3.2 Features of general patient care
    - 3.2.1 General preliminaries to the examination

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

प्रदेश/स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौ तह, रेडियोग्राफर पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 3.2.2 Moving chair and stretcher patients
- 3.2.3 The anaesthetized patient
- 3.2.4 Hygiene in the x-ray department
- 3.2.5 General comfort and reassurance for the patient

### 3.3 Drugs in the x-ray department

- 3.3.1 Poisons and dangerous drugs
- 3.3.2 Units of measurement
- 3.3.3 Drugs used in preparation of the patient
- 3.3.4 Contrast agents used in x-ray examinations
- 3.3.5 Drugs used in resuscitation
- 3.3.6 Labeling and issuing

### 3.4 Sterilization and sterile techniques

- 3.4.1 Methods of sterilization
- 3.4.2 Central sterile supply
- 3.4.3 Preparation of the hands for aseptic procedures

### 3.5 Preparation of the patient

- 3.5.1 General abdominal preparation
- 3.5.2 Clothing of the patient

### 3.6 First aid in the x-ray department

- 3.6.1 Radiological emergencies
- 3.6.2 Shock
- 3.6.3 Haemorrhage
- 3.6.4 Burns, scalds
- 3.6.5 Loss of consciousness
- 3.6.6 Asphyxia
- 3.6.7 Fractures
- 3.6.8 Electric shock

#### 3.7 Medico-legal aspects of the radiographer's work

- 3.7.1 Breach of professional conduct
- 3.7.2 Negligence
- 3.7.3 Procedure in the event of an accident
- 3.7.4 The importance of records

### 4. Radiographic Photography

#### 4.1 **Film**

- 4.1.1 Construction and composition of x-ray film
- 4.1.2 Types of x-ray film
- 4.1.3 Characteristic curve, special sensitivity & role of dyeing
- 4.1.4 Film speed, density, contrast, sensitometry
- 4.1.5 Artifacts and its causes

#### 4.2 Intensifying Screen

- 4.2.1 Construction and composition of Intensifying Screen
- 4.2.2 Screen speed, sharpness, coating weight
- 4.2.3 Fluorescent material and phosphorescence
- 4.2.4 Fluorescent material, new phosphors

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### 4.3 Image

- 4.3.1 Production of radiographic image
- 4.3.2 Component of radiographic image
  - 4.1.1.1 Contrast, sharpness, resolution
  - 4.1.1.2 Exposure factors
  - 4.1.1.3 Absorption coefficient

### 4.4 Film processing

- 4.4.1 Manual film processing
  - 4.1.1.1 Processing cycle
    - 4.4.1.1.1 Development-constituents of developer, factors affecting control of development, developer replenishes maintenance of activity & level of developer
    - 4.4.1.1.2 Rinsing
    - 4.4.1.1.3 Fixation-constituents of fixer, factors affecting fixation and regeneration of the Fixer
    - 4.4.1.1.4 Washing processing
    - 4.4.1.1.5 Drying process
    - 4.4.1.1.6 Tanks and containers for processing chemical, processing units
    - 4.4.1.1.7 Mixing chemicals
    - 4.4.1.1.8 storage of chemicals
    - 4.4.1.1.9 Film hangers
- 4.4.2 Automatic processor
  - 4.1.1.2 Basic principle & its functioning

#### 4.5 Dark room planning

4.5.1 Location, layout, radiation protection, safelight filter & sensitivity range

#### 4.6 Identification

- 4.6.1 Methods
- 4.6.2 Importance

#### 4.7 Silver recovery

4.7.1 General introduction

### 5. Radiographic equipment

### 5.1 Historical background of X-ray and its production

- 5.1.1 X-ray tube construction
- 5.1.2 Stationary and rotating x-ray tube
- 5.1.3 Recent advancement of an x-ray tube
- 5.1.4 Tube rating cooling and care of x-ray tube and its faults

### 5.2 Control panel, X-ray table and tube column

- 5.2.1 Type of X-ray table
- 5.2.2 Different metering equipment
- 5.2.3 X-ray tube support

#### 5.3 Fluoroscopic equipment

5.3.1 Conventional fluoroscopy and image intensifier tube

### 5.4 Control of scatter radiation & beam restricting devices

5.4.1 Secondary radiation grids

### गण्डकी प्रदेश

प्रदेश/स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौ तह, रेडियोग्राफर पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

5.4.2 Air gap technique

### 5.5 Portable and mobile x-ray units

5.5.1 Capacitor discharge and c-arm

- 5.6 Conventional tomography
- 5.7 Introduction to modern modalities (CT, MRI, mammography)
- 5.8 Computed Radiography (CR) and Digital Radiography (DR)

#### 6. Radiation Physics

- 6.1 **Atomic structure** 
  - 6.1.1 The Nucleus
  - 6.1.2 Electron orbits and energy levels

### 6.2 Production of x-ray, properties of x-rays

- 6.2.1 General radiation (Bremsstrahlung),
- 6.2.2 Characteristic Radiation
- 6.2.3 Intensity of x-rays beams
- 6.2.4 Target material
- 6.2.5 voltage (kVp) applied

### 6.3 Basic interactions between X-rays and matter

- 6.3.1 Coherent scattering
- 6.3.2 Photoelectric effect
- 6.3.3 Compton scattering
- 6.3.4 Pair production
- 6.3.5 Photodisintegration

#### 6.4 Radiation measurement and units

- 6.4.1 Construction & working of the free air ionization chamber
- 6.4.2 Thimble ionization chamber & condenser ionization chamber

#### 6.5 Radiation protection

- 6.5.1 Historical introduction or why the protection is necessary against the radiation
- 6.5.2 Maximum permissible dose
- 6.5.3 Tabulation of the recommended maximum permissible doses for the different parts of the body
- 6.5.4 Following the code of practice
- 6.5.5 Identifying the protective materials

#### 6.6 **Personnel monitoring**

6.6.1 The necessity of personnel monitoring & monitoring instruments (film badge, ionization chamber & thermoluminescent dosemeter)

#### 6.7 Safety requirements for operating X-ray unit

### 7. Acts and Regulations

- 7.1 Current Health Policy (National and Gandaki Province)
- 7.2 Health Service Act 2053 and Regulation 2055
- 7.3 Health Professional Council Act 2053 and Regulation 2056
- 7.4 Local government operation act 2074 section 1-4 and 11
- 7.5 Health Insurance act 2074
- 7.6. Public Health Service Act, 2075 and Public Health Service Rule and Regulation 2077 द्वितीय पत्रको लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछ ।

# गण्डकी प्रदेश

# प्रदेश/स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौ तह, रेडियोग्राफर पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

द्वितीय पत्र (विषयगत)									
पत्र	विषय	खण्ड	अङ्गभार	छोटो उत्तर	लामो उत्तर				
द्वितीय	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job Based-Knowledge)	(A)	ХО	६ प्रश्न 🗙 ५ अङ्क = ३०	२ प्रश्न × १० अङ्क = २०				
		(B)	५०	६ प्रश्न 🗙 ५ अङ्ग = ३०	२ प्रश्न × १० अङ्ग = २०				

खण्ड	छोटो उत्तर Section A		छोटो उत्तर Section B						लामो उत्तर Section	
पाठ्यक्रमका एकाइ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	В	
प्रश्न संख्या	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	

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