# प्राज्ञिक सेवा, जेरियाट्रिक समूह, सहायक प्राध्यापक नौं ख (९ ख) तहको खुला र आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

## Paper II: Technical Subject

## 1. Applied Basic Sciences

- 1.1 Anatomy
- 1.2 Physiology
- 1.3 Biochemistry
- 1.4 Pharmacology
- 1.5 Microbiology
- 1.6 Pathology

## 2. General Medicine and Psycho-Geriatrics

- 2.1 Introduction to Clinical Medicine:
  - 2.1.1.Headache
  - 2.1.2.Chest pain
  - 2.1.3. Chills and fever
  - 2.1.4.Lassitude and asthenia
  - 2.1.5.Cough
  - 2.1.6. Nausea and vomiting, dysphagia
  - 2.1.7. Ascites
  - 2.1.8. Weakness, tremor, chorea, athetosis
  - 2.1.9. Dizziness, disorders of sensation, convulsions
- 2.2 Immunological Factors in Disease:
  - 2.2.1.Components of immune system
  - 2.2.2.Mechanism of the immune response
  - 2.2.3.Immune deficiency and lympho-proliferative disorders
  - 2.2.4. Types of immune reaction and their relation to disease
  - 2.2.5. Suppression of immune reactions and its effects
- 2.3 Infection and Diseases:
  - 2.3.1. Nature of microorganisms
  - 2.3.2. Epidemiology and spread of infections
  - 2.3.3.Defense of human host
  - 2.3.4. Diagnosis of infections
  - 2.3.5. Pyrexia of unknown origin
  - 2.3.6.Streptococcal infections, staphylococcal infections, typhoid, tetanus, brucellosis, sexually transmitted infections, hospital acquired infections, gram negative bacterial infections, anaerobic infections
- 2.4 Chemotherapy of Infections:
  - 2.4.1. Antibiotics and other antibacterial agents
  - 2.4.2. Anti-virals
  - 2.4.3. Anti-fungals
  - 2.4.4. Anti-retroviral therapy
- 2.5 Disturbances in Electrolyte and Water Metabolism:
  - 2.5.1. Hyper- and hypo-natremia
  - 2.5.2. Hyper- and hypo-kalemia
  - 2.5.3. Calcium and magnesium metabolism
  - 2.5.4. Disturbances in H+ ion concentration
- 2.6 Diseases of the Cardiovascular System:
  - 2.6.1. Cardiac arrhythmias
  - 2.6.2. Cardiac failure
  - 2.6.3. Valvular heart disease
  - 2.6.4. Ischemic heart disease
  - 2.6.5. Pericardial diseases
  - 2.6.6. Cardiomyopathies, myocarditis

- 2.6.7. Atherosclerosis, hypertension
- 2.6.8. Diseases of the aorta
- 2.6.9. Peripheral vascular disease
- 2.7 Diseases of the Respiratory System:
  - 2.7.1.Disease of the upper respiratory tract
  - 2.7.2. Bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD), cor pulmonale
  - 2.7.3. Acute and chronic respiratory failure
  - 2.7.4. Neoplasm of lung
  - 2.7.5. Diseases of pleura, mediastinum and diaphragm
- 2.8 Diseases of the Gastrointestinal System:
  - 2.8.1. Diseases of the oesophagus, gastro-eosophageal reflux disorder (GERD)
  - 2.8.2. Peptic ulcer, gastritis and other diseases of the stomach
  - 2.8.3. Inflammatory diseases of small and large intestine
  - 2.8.4. Diverticulosis
  - 2.8.5. Malignancy of stomach, colon
  - 2.8.6. Mal-absorption syndrome
  - 2.8.7. Diseases of the peritoneum
- 2.9 Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Tract:
  - 2.9.1. Diagnostic procedures in liver disorders
  - 2.9.2. Derangement of hepatic /biliary metabolism
  - 2.9.3. Acute Hepatitis
  - 2.9.4. Chronic active hepatitis
  - 2.9.5. Cirrhosis of liver
  - 2.9.6. Tumors of liver
  - 2.9.7. Suppurative diseases of liver
  - 2.9.8. Infiltrative and metabolic diseases of liver
  - 2.9.9. Disorders of gall bladder and bile duct
  - 2.9.10. Ascites
- 2.10 Diseases of the Pancreas:
  - 2.10.1. Diagnosis of pancreatic diseases
  - 2.10.2. Acute and chronic pancreatitis
  - 2.10.3. Tumors of pancreas
- 2.11 Diseases of the Kidney and Urinary System:
  - 2.11.1. Acute renal failure
  - 2.11.2. Chronic kidney disease
  - 2.11.3. Glomerulonephritis
  - 2.11.4. Nephrotic syndrome
  - 2.11.5. Vascular diseases of the kidney
  - 2.11.6. Infections of the urinary tract
  - 2.11.7. Obstructive uropathy
  - 2.11.8. Urinary incontinence
  - 2.11.9. Nephrolithiasis
- 2.12 Diseases of the Endocrine System:
  - 2.12.1. Thalamus and pituitary gland
  - 2.12.2. Diseases of the anterior pituitary
  - 2.12.3. Disorders of the neurohypophysis
  - 2.12.4. Hyper and hypo thyroidism
  - 2.12.5. Hyper and hypo parathyroidism
  - 2.12.6. Diabetes mellitus
  - 2.12.7. Hyperinsulinism / glucagon and its effects
  - 2.12.8. Diseases of the adrenal cortex and medulla
  - 2.12.9. Diseases of the testes and ovaries
- 2.13 Diseases of Blood and Blood Forming Organs:

- 2.13.1. Blood formation and destruction
- 2.13.2. Anemia
- 2.13.3. Bone marrow failure
- 2.13.4. Blood groups and blood transfusion
- 2.13.5. Myeloproliferative disorders
- 2.13.6. Abnormal hemoglobins
- 2.13.7. Disorders of platelets
- 2.13.8. Hemorrhagic disorders
- 2.13.9. Leukemia
- 2.13.10. Lymphomas
- 2.13.11. Diseases of spleen and reticulo-endothelial system
- 2.14 Diseases of Connective Tissue, Joints and Bones:
  - 2.14.1. Rheumatoid arthritis, including late onset rheumatoid arthritis (LORA)
  - 2.14.2. Ankylosing spondylitis
  - 2.14.3. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - 2.14.4. Scleroderma
  - 2.14.5. Polymyalgia rheumatica
  - 2.14.6. Gout
  - 2.14.7. Pseudogout
  - 2.14.8. Osteoarthritis
  - 2.14.9. Diseases of bone metabolic and endocrine
  - 2.14.10. Tumour of bone
- 2.15 Diseases of the Nervous System:
  - 2.15.1. Diagnostic methods in neurology
  - 2.15.2. Coma
  - 2.15.3. Headache
  - 2.15.4. Epilepsy
  - 2.15.5. Sleep disorders
  - 2.15.6. Diseases of cranial nerves
  - 2.15.7. Cerebrovascular diseases
  - 2.15.8. Diseases of the spinal cord
  - 2.15.9. Diseases of the peripheral nervous system
  - 2.15.10. Pyogenic infections of the CNS
  - 2.15.11. Viral infections
  - 2.15.12. Multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases
  - 2.15.13. Metabolic and nutritional diseases of brain
  - 2.15.14. Degenerative diseases
- 2.16 Diseases of the Skin:
  - 2.16.1. Skin lesions of general medical significance
  - 2.16.2. Generalized pruritus
  - 2.16.3. Pigmentation of the skin
  - 2.16.4. Disorders of melanin metabolism
  - 2.16.5. Photosensitivity and other reactions to light
  - 2.16.6. Hirsutism and alopecia
  - 2.16.7. Cutaneous manifestations of internal malignancy
  - 2.16.8. Psoriasis
  - 2.16.9. Scabies
  - 2.16.10. Fungal infections of skin
- 2.17 Psycho-Geriatrics
  - 2.17.1. Epidemiology of mental disorders in the elderly
  - 2.17.2. Definition and classification of psychiatric Disorders
  - 2.17.3. Delirium /acute confusional State
  - 2.17.4. Dementia

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- 2.17.5. Depression in old age
- 2.17.6. Bipolar disorder
- 2.17.7. Functional psychiatric disorders in old age
- 2.17.8. Personality and behavioural disorders
- 2.17.9. Psychogeriatric service Principles of treatment
- 2.17.10. Management of Psychiatric Illness
- 2.17.11. Alcoholism and the elderly patient
- 2.17.12. Care-giver problems

#### 3. Geriatric Medicine

- 3.1 General:
  - 3.1.1. Demography, world trends
  - 3.1.2. Trends in India and developing countries
  - 3.1.3. The aged and society past and present
  - 3.1.4. The evolution of Geriatric Medicine
- 3.2 Gerontology:
  - 3.2.1. Normal and abnormal aging
  - 3.2.2. Theories of aging
  - 3.2.3. Metabolic and Structural aspects of aging
  - 3.2.4. Biochemical changes in the normal aging brain
  - 3.2.5. Aging in tissues and cells
  - 3.2.6. Atherosclerosis and aging
  - 3.2.7. Ecology of human senses
  - 3.2.8. The milieu interior and aging
- 3.3 Geriatric Medicine:
  - 3.3.1. How are older patients different?
  - 3.3.2. Common patterns of disease in old age
  - 3.3.3. Alteration in pain and temperature responses
  - 3.3.4. Missing Symptoms
  - 3.3.5. Complications of Illness
  - 3.3.6. Non-specific presentations
  - 3.3.7. Masking by known disease
  - 3.3.8. History taking in the elderly
  - 3.3.9. Physical Examination of the old patient
- 3.4 Investigations in the elderly:
  - 3.4.1. Policy and interpretation
  - 3.4.2. Radiological, hematological & biochemical investigations
  - 3.4.3. ECG
  - 3.4.4. Urinalysis
  - 3.4.5. Radio isotope tests
  - 3.4.6. Bone Scan
  - 3.4.7. Imaging ultrasound, CT Scan, MRI
  - 3.4.8. How much to investigate?
  - 3.4.9. Concept of normal range
- 3.5 Immunology:
  - 3.5.1. Genetic aspects of immunity and immunological diseases
  - 3.5.2. Mutation
  - 3.5.3. Alternative theories of aging
  - 3.5.4. Cancer
  - 3.5.5. Immunological surveillance
- 3.6 Nutrition:
  - 3.6.1. Nutritional requirement
  - 3.6.2. Changes in total body mass and body composition

- 3.6.3. Nutritional Assessment
- 3.6.4. Nutritional deficiency in old age
- 3.6.5. Osteoporosis
- 3.6.6. Osteomalacia and Vitamin D
- 3.6.7. Iron and Vitamins
- 3.6.8. Recommended intake of nutrients
- 3.6.9. Prevention of nutritional deficiency
- 3.7 Cardiovascular System:
  - 3.7.1. Physiology and pathology of cardiovascular system in old age
  - 3.7.2. Investigation of heart diseases in old age
  - 3.7.3. Cardiac arrhythmias
  - 3.7.4. Coronary artery disease and acute myocardial infarction
  - 3.7.5. Hypertension and hypertensive heart disease
  - 3.7.6. Postural hypotension
  - 3.7.7. Valvular heart disease
  - 3.7.8. Chronic congestive heart failure
  - 3.7.9. Aortic aneurysm
  - 3.7.10. Bacterial endocarditis
  - 3.7.11. Peripheral vascular disease
  - 3.7.12. Deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism
- 3.8 Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders:
  - 3.8.1. Changes with aging
  - 3.8.2. Diabetes mellitus
  - 3.8.3. Diseases of the pituitary, parathyroid and thyroid
  - 3.8.4. Obesity
  - 3.8.5. Sexual dysfunction
  - 3.8.6. Disorders of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and zinc
  - 3.8.7. Disturbances of fluid metabolism
  - 3.8.8. Hyperpyrexia / heat Stroke
- 3.9 Central Nervous System:
  - 3.9.1. The Aging Brain
  - 3.9.2. Vascular lesions of the central nervous system
  - 3.9.3. Dementia
  - 3.9.4. Degenerative disorders including Parkinsonism
  - 3.9.5. Head trauma
  - 3.9.6. Infections of the nervous system
  - 3.9.7. Epilepsy
  - 3.9.8. Peripheral neuropathy
  - 3.9.9. Disorders of spinal cord and nerve roots
  - 3.9.10. Neoplasia
- 3.10 Genitourinary System:
  - 3.10.1. Structural changes with aging
  - 3.10.2. Acute and chronic renal failure
  - 3.10.3. Infections of the genito-urinary tract
  - 3.10.4. Diseases of the bladder and prostate
  - 3.10.5. Urinary incontinence
  - 3.10.6. Aging changes in the genital tract
  - 3.10.7. Post-menopausal bleeding
  - 3.10.8. Gynaecological disorders in the elderly
- 3.11 Disorders of the Special Senses:
  - 3.11.1. Disorders of the eye
  - 3.11.2. Hearing disturbances
  - 3.11.3. Disturbance of taste and smell

- 3.11.4. Dental problems
- 3.12 Infections in the Elderly:
  - 3.12.1. Host defenses natural barriers
  - 3.12.2. White cell response, immune mechanism
  - 3.12.3. Diagnosis of fevers
  - 3.12.4. Urinary tract infection diagnosis and treatment
  - 3.12.5. Pneumonias cause, diagnosis and treatment
  - 3.12.6. Septicemia
  - 3.12.7. Bacterial endocarditis
  - 3.12.8. Antibiotic treatment
  - 3.12.9. Rational use of antibiotics
- 3.13 Gastro-intestinal system:
  - 3.13.1. Changes with age
  - 3.13.2. Investigations of the Gastro-intestinal tract
  - 3.13.3. Disorders of the mouth
  - 3.13.4. GERD / hiatus hernia
  - 3.13.5. Acid peptic disease
  - 3.13.6. Disease of the pancreas
  - 3.13.7. Diseases of the small Intestine
  - 3.13.8. Diseases of the large Intestine
  - 3.13.9. Fecal incontinence
  - 3.13.10. GI malignancy
  - 3.13.11. Disease of the liver and biliary system
  - 3.13.12. Constipation prevention and management
- 3.14 Respiratory System:
  - 3.14.1. Changes with age
  - 3.14.2. Infections of the respiratory system
  - 3.14.3. Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease, Bronchial Asthma
  - 3.14.4. Cor pulmonale
  - 3.14.5. Bronchogenic carcinoma
  - 3.14.6. Respiratory abnormalities in extra-pulmonary conditions
  - 3.14.7. Respiratory failure
- 3.15 Musculoskeletal System:
  - 3.15.1. The aging joints
  - 3.15.2. Degenerative joint disease
  - 3.15.3. Gout, pseudogout
  - 3.15.4. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - 3.15.5. Infective arthritis
  - 3.15.6. Myopathy, myositis, polymyalgia rheumatica
  - 3.15.7. Temporal arteritis
  - 3.15.8. Osteoporosis
  - 3.15.9. Osteomalacia
- 3.16 Hematopoietic System:
  - 3.16.1. Changes with aging
  - 3.16.2. Anaemia in the elderly
  - 3.16.3. The leukaemias and lymphomas
  - 3.16.4. Paraproteinaemia
  - 3.16.5. Myelodysplastic syndromes
  - 3.16.6. Disorders of hemostasis
- 3.17 Dermatology:
  - 3.17.1. The aging skin
  - 3.17.2. Pruritus
  - 3.17.3. Cancers/benign lesions

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- 3.17.4. Pemphigus and pemphigoid
- 3.17.5. Senile purpura
- 3.17.6. Herpes zoster
- 3.17.7. Intertrigo
- 3.17.8. Leg ulcer
- 3.18 Malignancy in old age:
  - 3.18.1. Incidence, clinical significance
  - 3.18.2. Presentation
  - 3.18.3. Investigation and management
  - 3.18.4. Counseling
- 3.19 Pharmacological Aspects of Aging:
  - 3.19.1. Pharmacokinetics in the elderly
  - 3.19.2. Pharmacodynamics
  - 3.19.3. Drug selection and dosage
  - 3.19.4. Drug interactions
  - 3.19.5. Adverse drug reactions
  - 3.19.6. Drug compliance
  - 3.19.7. Drug misuse
- 3.20 Surgery in the Elderly:
  - 3.20.1. Pre-operative assessment
  - 3.20.2. Priorities for surgery
  - 3.20.3. Surgical Emergencies
  - 3.20.4. Fractures
  - 3.20.5. Pathological fractures
  - 3.20.6. Benign lesions
  - 3.20.7. Gangrene amputation
  - 3.20.8. Elective Surgery
  - 3.20.9. Post-operative problems and management
  - 3.20.10. Anaesthesia in old age
- 3.21 Special Problems:
  - 3.21.1. Pressure sore
  - 3.21.2. Care of the chronically ill
  - 3.21.3. Care of patients with terminal illness
  - 3.21.4. Religion and illness
  - 3.21.5. Falls
  - 3.21.6. Nursing home placement

# 4. Social and Preventive Geriatrics including rehabilitation, and advances in Geriatrics

- 4.1 Social Geriatrics:
  - 4.1.1. Types of Family Joint family system promotion of Joint Family System Role of Elders and the younger generation
  - 4.1.2. Isolation, loneliness and dependency Dependency ratio Generational equality
  - 4.1.3. Social changes due to urbanization and industrialization with respect to Elders
  - 4.1.4. Financial aspects sources of income, old age pension
  - 4.1.5. Role of Government and NGOs in up-liftment of socio-economic status of older people
  - 4.1.6. International and national policies on ageing and old age care
  - 4.1.7. Geriatric Service for the Elderly in Western Countries and in India Structure of geriatric Service Family as basic Unit Models of Geriatric Service
  - 4.1.8. Day Hospital, Day Care Centre, Long Stay Care Institution, Home for the Aged Functions of the Day Hospital Staff and patients of day Hospital

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- 4.1.9. Nursing Home in Western Countries Goals of Geriatric Care Need for similar services in India
- 4.1.10. Psycho-geriatric services structure and facility domiciliary assessment and community care
- 4.1.11. Terminal Care Services social and spiritual problems in terminally ill
- 4.1.12. Ethical Issues in Geriatric Medicine self determination an decision making in treatment options informed consent quality of life age limits on health care
- 4.1.13. Euthanasia acts of omission and commission

#### 4.2 Preventive Geriatrics:

- 4.2.1. Preventing Diseases and promoting health in old age Types of preventive activities Risk factor management in elderly screening
- 4.2.2. Health belief model General Health practices in elderly
- 4.2.3. Exercise in the elderly Physical and Mental domain Benefits of Exercise
- 4.2.4. Development of Anticipatory Care and its Rationale methods of Anticipatory Care
- 4.2.5. Health promotion and Health Education in the Elderly
- 4.2.6. Anti-Aging interventions

#### 4.3 Rehabilitation:

- 4.3.1. The concepts and history of rehabilitation
- 4.3.2. The goals of rehabilitation
- 4.3.3. Principles of rehabilitation assessment, goals, priorities and monitoring progress
- 4.3.4. Rehabilitation in old age special features in relating to aging, multiple pathology, policies, expectation, carers, acute illness, social and financial support
- 4.3.5. Clinical evaluation of rehabilitation impairment, disability and handicap
- 4.3.6. Prevalence of disability, types of disability
- 4.3.7. Rehabilitation as Team work Team leadership, therapist, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, social worker, physician and nursing personnel.
- 4.3.8. Self care evaluation and management of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) self care assessment tools
- 4.3.9. Aids and application tools for living
- 4.3.10. Role of physiotherapy in the elderly
- 4.3.11. Contractures and other deleterious effects of immobility
- 4.3.12. Pressure Ulcer factors, prevention and management
- 4.3.13. Rehabilitation of stroke in the elderly
- 4.3.14. Rehabilitation of specific diseases parkinsonism, paraplegia, facture neck of femur, acute and chronic arthritis, lower limb amputation, low back pain
- 4.3.15. Organization and effectiveness of rehabilitation services community Services
- 4.3.16. Geriatric Unit, day hospital, day care centre, long stay institution role of rehabilitation in the above services

#### 4.4 Advances in Geriatric Medicine:

- 4.4.1. Alzheimer's Disease
- 4.4.2. Parkinsonism
- 4.4.3. Osteoporosis
- 4.4.4. Urinary incontinence
- 4.4.5. Falls / prevention of fractures
- 4.4.6. Parenteral nutrition
- 4.4.7. Stroke Clinic and Memory Clinic
- 4.4.8. Anti-aging research