

पाटन स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, सेवा आयोग
प्राविधिक सेवा, रेडियोलोजि समूह, सिनियर रेडियोलोजी टेक्नोलोजिस्ट पद, तह ढक, को
आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई निम्नानुसारका दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ :

प्रथम चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा

पूर्णाङ्क :- २००

द्वितीय चरण:- अन्तर्वार्ता

पूर्णाङ्क :- ३०

परीक्षा योजना(Examination Scheme)

१. प्रथम चरण : - लिखित परीक्षा						पूर्णाङ्क :- २००	
पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली		प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	Technical Subject and Related Legislation	100	40	वस्तुगत	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न	५० प्रश्न x २ अङ्क	४५ मिनेट
द्वितीय		100	40	विषयगत	छोटो उत्तर लामो उत्तर	४ प्रश्न X ५ अङ्क ५ प्रश्न X १० अङ्क	३ घण्टा
					समस्या समाधान	२ प्रश्न x १५ अङ्क	
२. द्वितीय चरण : - अन्तर्वार्ता							
	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली			समय
	अन्तर्वार्ता	30	-	मौखिक			

द्रष्टव्य :

- यो परीक्षा योजनालाई प्रथम चरण (लिखित परीक्षा) र द्वितीय चरण (अन्तर्वार्ता) गरी दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।
- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको पत्रको विषयवस्तु एउटै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- लिखित परीक्षामा यथासम्भव पाठ्यक्रमका सबै एकाईवाट प्रश्नहरू सोधिनेछ ।
- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नमा प्रत्येक पत्र/विषयका प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डका उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
- प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति :- २०८१/२/३१

पाटन स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, सेवा आयोग
प्राविधिक सेवा, रेडियोलोजि समूह, सिनियर रेडियोलोजी टेक्नोलोजिस्ट पद, तह ढक, को
आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथमतयाद्वितीयपत्र :-

प्राविधिकविषय र सम्बन्धितकानूनहरु
(Technical Subject and Related Legislation)

खण्ड(A): Technical Subject

1. RELEVANT BASIC APPLIED ANATOMY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

1.2. MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

- 1.2.1 Formation, growth and development of bones
- 1.2.2 Function of bone according to the size and shape of bone
- 1.2.3 Classification of bone
- 1.2.4 Classification of joints and their function
- 1.2.5 Different groups of muscle responsible for joint movement

1.3. NERVOUS SYSTEM

- 1.3.1 Neuron and nerve cells
- 1.3.2 Central nervous system and brain
- 1.3.3 Parts of ventricles of the brain and their extent
- 1.3.4 The cerebrospinal fluid
- 1.3.5 Midbrain and brain stem
- 1.3.6 Peripheral nervous system
- 1.3.7 Autonomic nervous system
- 1.3.8 Cranial nerves, spinal nerves

1.4. CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM

- 1.4.1 Blood vessels- arteries, veins, and capillaries
- 1.4.2 Different parts of heart and its function
- 1.4.3 Cardiac cycle
- 1.4.4 Systemic circulation
- 1.4.5 Pulmonary circulation
- 1.4.6 Coronary circulation
- 1.4.7 Aorta
- 1.4.8 Inferior venacava (IVC) & Superior venacava (SVC)

1.5. THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

- 1.5.1 Lymphatic System
- 1.5.2 Lymph nodes
- 1.5.3 Spleen
- 1.5.4 Thymus gland

1.6. THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- 1.6.1 Respiration, Alveolar respiration
- 1.6.2 Lungs and Pleura
- 1.6.3 Organs of the respiratory system, Respiratory passages (Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchioles, Alveoli)

1.7. THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- 1.7.1 Organs of the digestive system, Mouth, Pharynx, Esophagus, Stomach, Small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anal canal Salivary glands
- 1.7.2 Function of alimentary tract
- 1.7.3 Pancreas, Liver, biliary tract and their function

1.8. THE URINARY SYSTEM

- 1.8.1 Organs of urinary system: Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra
- 1.8.2 Kidneys-position, gross structure, cortex, medulla pelvis
- 1.8.3 Functional unit of kidney: nephron, function of kidneys

- 1.8.4 Formation of urine, water-electrolyte balances in body
- 1.8.5 Ureters: Position structure and function
- 1.8.6 Micturation-reflex control
- 1.8.7 Supra-renal glands, prostate gland
- 1.9. THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
 - 1.9.1 Female Reproductive System & Breast
 - 1.9.1.1 External genitalia, Uterus, Ovaries: Position, structure functions
 - 1.9.1.2 Breast-Position, structure and its functions
 - 1.9.1.3 Puberty
 - 1.9.2 Male Reproductive System:
 - 1.9.2.1 Position structure and functions of MRS
 - 1.9.2.2 Puberty
- 1.10. SPECIAL SENSES
 - 1.10.1 Skin- structure and function
 - 1.10.2 The ear (external, middle & internal ear)-structure and function
 - 1.10.3 The Eyes- structure & functions.
 - 1.10.4 Nose- structure and functions
 - 1.10.5 Tongue-structure, functions
 - 1.10.6 Taste buds and Sense of taste
- 1.11. THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
 - 1.11.1 Endocrine glands - pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal gland, islets of langerhans, pineal gland, testis, ovaries, thymus
 - 1.11.2 Endocrine glands - Position, structure, functions and hormone secretion
- 2. **BASIC RADIATION PHYSICS**
 - 2.1 REVIEW OF ELECTRICITY
 - 2.1.1 Electromagnetic induction and its laws
 - 2.1.2 Self and mutual induction
 - 2.1.3 A.C generator, Peak and effective values of AC
 - 2.1.4 Concept of Reactance, Impedance & phase angle
 - 2.2 TRANSFORMER
 - 2.2.1 Theory, construction, Losses & Efficiency, Transformer ratings
 - 2.2.2 Filament transformer
 - 2.2.3 High-tension transformer
 - 2.2.4 Autotransformer or variac transformer
 - 2.3 THERMIONIC EMISSION AND RECTIFIERS
 - 2.3.1 Diode - construction, principle & characteristics
 - 2.3.2 Rectifiers: Self-rectification, Half-wave, Full-wave (two valves and four valves) and constant voltage rectifiers
 - 2.3.3 The cold cathode gas filled diode and its use
 - 2.4 ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
 - 2.4.1 Electron, proton, neutron, mass number, and atomic number
 - 2.4.2 Isotopes, isobars and isomers
 - 2.4.3 Electron shells & energy levels
 - 2.4.4 Excitation and ionization
 - 2.4.5 Emission of electromagnetic waves, spectra
 - 2.4.6 Properties of electromagnetic waves
 - 2.4.7 Concept of photon and quanta
 - 2.4.8 Photoelectric effect, photocell

2.5 RADIOACTIVITY

- 2.5.1 Radioactive elements, radioactive disintegration
- 2.5.2 Properties of radioactive particles
- 2.5.3 Radioactive decay law, half-life, mean life
- 2.5.4 Artificial radioactivity: Radioactivity induced by neutron bombardment and proton bombardment
- 2.5.5 Nuclear binding energy, nuclear stability
- 2.5.6 Alpha, beta and gamma disintegration
- 2.5.7 Introduction to fission and fusion

2.6 X-RAYS

- 2.6.1 Historical background
- 2.6.2 X-ray tube
- 2.6.3 Mechanism of x-ray production
- 2.6.4 Properties of x-rays, intensity & quality of x-rays, continuous and characteristic spectra
- 2.6.5 Effects of variation of tube current and voltage, Brag's law for wavelength determination
- 2.6.6 X-ray control and indicating equipment: simple circuit diagram as illustration of sequence from mains supply to exposure control
- 2.6.7 Mains voltage circuit
- 2.6.8 Mains cables, Switches and fuses
- 2.6.9 Mains voltage compensation, earthing, insulation, voltage drops in cables
- 2.6.10 X-ray tube voltage control and indication
- 2.6.11 Exposure controls. Contactors and timers
- 2.6.12 X-ray tube current control and filament supply, mA compensation, Generator regulation

2.7 INTERACTION OF RADIATION WITH MATTER

- 2.7.1 Thompson scattering
- 2.7.2 Photoelectric interaction
- 2.7.3 Compton scattering
- 2.7.4 Pair production
- 2.7.5 Transmission of a homogenous and heterogeneous x-ray beam through matter
- 2.7.6 Effects of filtration
- 2.7.7 Relative amount of scatter from an x-ray beam during the passage through matter
- 2.7.8 Effects of collimation

2.8 RADIATION DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT

- 2.8.1 Principle of measurement
- 2.8.2 Ionization chamber, Electrometer
- 2.8.3 Scintillation counter
- 2.8.4 Gieger-muller counter
- 2.8.5 Thimble chamber
- 2.8.6 Condenser chamber

2.9 RADIATION PROTECTION

- 2.9.1 Objective and principle of radiation protection
- 2.9.2 Radiation and Radiation units
- 2.9.3 Personnel monitoring
- 2.9.4 Protective materials

2.9.5 ICRP recommendations on dose limits

3. RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE

3.1 UPPER LIMB

- 3.1.1 Technique for whole hand, fingers, thumb, wrist joint, Radio ulnar joints
- 3.1.2 Supplementary technique: carpal tunnel, scaphoid, ulnar groove, head of radius
- 3.1.3 Supplementary views of elbow, humerus & Supra-condylar projection

3.2 SHOULDER GIRDLE AND THORAX

- 3.2.1 Technique for shoulder joint, acromio-clavicular joint, and scapula
- 3.2.2 Supplementary views: projection to show recurrent dislocation of shoulder, infero-superior projection of clavicle, sterno-clavicular joint, sternum, ribs

3.3 LOWER LIMB

- 3.3.1 Technique for whole foot, toes, great toe, calcaneum, talo-calcaneal joint, ankle joint, lower leg with ankle joint
- 3.3.2 Knee joint, patella, tibio-fibular joints
- 3.3.3 Supplementary technique for torn ligaments, flat feet, axial view of calcaneum, skyline view of patella, intercondylar notch view

3.4 VERTEBRAL COLUMN

- 3.4.1 Technique for cranio-vertebral joint, atlanto-occipital joint, first three cervical vertebra, odontoid peg view
- 3.4.2 Cervical spine for intervertebral joints and foramina, cervico thoracic vertebrae
- 3.4.3 Thoracic spine, thoraco-lumbar vertebrae
- 3.4.4 Lumbar spine, intervertebral joints and foramina, lumbo-sacral joint, sacrum, coccyx
- 3.4.5 Supplementary techniques, to demonstrate scoliosis, kyphosis, spondylolisthesis

3.5 PELVIC GIRDLE AND HIP REGION

- 3.5.1 Technique for whole pelvis, ileum, ischium and pubic bones
- 3.5.2 Sacroiliac joints, symphysis pubis, hip joints, acetabulum, neck of femur
- 3.5.3 Supplementary projections: acetabulum view, judet view, Von-Rosen view and frog leg view for hip joint (CDH)

3.6 SKULL

- 3.6.1 Routine views of Skull, Towne's view, SMV, Emergency Skull radiography
- 3.6.2 Technique for mastoids, styloid process, IAM
- 3.6.3 Routine views for facial bones, mandible, zygomatic arches, nasal bone, maxilla, temporo-mandibular joints
- 3.6.4 Optic foramina, macroradiography for optic foramina
- 3.6.5 Routine and special views for Paranasal sinuses

3.7 CHEST RADIOGRAPHY

- 3.7.1 Routine radiography of chest, High kV technique for Chest
- 3.7.2 Supplementary views: apicogram, lordotic and oblique views, lateral decubitus, diaphragmatic excursions double exposure technique

3.8 WARD AND OPERATION THEATRE RADIOGRAPHY

- 3.8.1 Knowledge of Electrical supply, radiation protection
- 3.8.2 Radiography of bed-ridden patients
- 3.8.3 Radiography in operation theatre

3.9 MAMMOGRAPHY

- 3.9.1 Soft tissue radiography
- 3.9.2 Principle and technique of mammography

4. SPECIAL RADIOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

4.1 FIRST AIDS AND EMERGENCY CARE

- 4.1.1 Introduction to Shock, emergency treatment, Cardio-Pulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- 4.1.2 Introduction to Haemorrhage, primary management of haemorrhage

4.2 CONTRAST MEDIA

- 4.2.1 Introduction to contrast media
- 4.2.2 Definition, types and uses of contrast media
- 4.2.3 Properties of contrast media
- 4.2.4 Adverse effects of contrast media and their management
- 4.2.5 Emergency trolley setting
- 4.2.6 Life saving drugs and emergency trays

4.3 ALIMENTARY TRACT

- 4.3.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming & post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 4.3.1.1 Barium swallow
 - 4.3.1.2 Barium meal
 - 4.3.1.3 Barium follow -through
 - 4.3.1.4 Small bowel enema
 - 4.3.1.5 Barium enema -single contrast, -double contrast
 - 4.3.1.6 Loopogram

4.4 BILIARY TRACT

- 4.4.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique / procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 4.4.1.1 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)
 - 4.4.1.2 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP)
 - 4.4.1.3 Per operative cholangiography (POC)
 - 4.4.1.4 T-tube cholangiography

4.5 URINARY TRACT

- 4.5.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 4.5.1.1 Intravenous urography (IVU), Modification of IVU and additional techniques
 - 4.5.1.2 Percutaneous nephrostomy (PCN)
 - 4.5.1.3 Retrograde pyelography (RGP)
 - 4.5.1.4 Micturatingcysto-urethrography
 - 4.5.1.5 Retrograde Urethrography (RGU)
 - 4.5.1.6 PericatheterUrethrography(PCU)

4.6 REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- 4.6.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for Hysterosalpingography

4.7 CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM

4.7.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:

- 4.7.1.1 Carotid angiography
- 4.7.1.2 Abdominal aortography
- 4.7.1.3 Portal venography
- 4.7.1.4 Peripheral and lower limb venography
- 4.7.1.5 Coronary Angiography

4.8 SINOGRAPHY

4.8.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique /procedure, filming, post procedure care for Sinography

4.9 SIALOGRAPHY

4.9.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:

- 4.9.1.1 Parotid sialography
- 4.9.1.2 Sub-mandibular sialography

4.10 DACRYOCYSTOGRAPHY

4.10.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for Dacryocystography.

5. EQUIPMENT FOR DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

5.1 X-RAY TUBES

- 5.1.1 Overview of production of x-rays, Historical background
- 5.1.2 Components of an x-ray tube: Cathode assembly, Anode assembly
- 5.1.3 Stationary and rotating anodes
- 5.1.4 Line focus principle, anode heel effect, Off-focus radiation
- 5.1.5 Glass envelope, tube shielding, care of x-ray tubes
- 5.1.6 X-ray tube faults
- 5.1.7 Modification and recent advances in x-ray tube

5.2 RADIOGRAPHIC COUCHES, STANDS AND TUBE SUPPORTS

- 5.2.1 X-ray tube supports
- 5.2.2 Radiographic couches
- 5.2.3 Chest stands and vertical bucky
- 5.2.4 Modern basic radiographic units

5.3 EXPOSURE TIMERS

- 5.3.1 Clockwork timer, synchronous motor and impulse timers
- 5.3.2 Electronic timers
- 5.3.3 Autotimers (photoelectric timer and ionization chamber timer)

5.4 BEAM CENTERING & BEAM LIMITING DEVICES

- 5.4.1 Cones and cylinders, Aperture diaphragms
- 5.4.2 Light beam diaphragms, Positive beam limitation

5.5 PORTABLE AND MOBILE RADIOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENTS

- 5.5.1 Main features of portable and mobile equipment
- 5.5.2 Mains dependent mobile equipment
- 5.5.3 Capacitor discharge equipment

- 5.5.4 Battery powered generators
- 5.6 CONTROL OF SCATTERED RADIATION
 - 5.6.1 Significance of scattered radiation
 - 5.6.2 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation produced (field size, use of appropriate exposure factors, compression band)
 - 5.6.3 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation reaching to the film (metal backing of cassettes, filters, air-gap technique, cones and diaphragms, Grids)
 - 5.6.4 Grid: construction, function, grid characteristics, grid types and patterns. Grid movement
 - 5.6.5 Reduction in the effect of scatter (use of intensifying screens)
- 5.7 FLUOROSCOPIC EQUIPMENT
 - 5.7.1 Conventional fluoroscopy
 - 5.7.2 Mobile and specialised fluoroscopic units
 - 5.7.3 Image intensified fluoroscopy
 - 5.7.4 Image intensifier- construction and working principle
 - 5.7.5 TV camera and TV monitor
 - 5.7.6 Digital fluoroscopy
- 5.8 VASCULAR IMAGING EQUIPMENT
 - 5.8.1 Generators and x-ray tubes
 - 5.8.2 C-Arm/U-Arm assembly
 - 5.8.3 Angiographic tables
 - 5.8.4 Automatic pressure injectors
 - 5.8.5 Digital subtraction Angiography
- 5.9 MAMMOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT
 - 5.9.1 Mammography x-ray tube
 - 5.9.2 Image receptors in mammography
 - 5.9.3 Apparatus for magnification radiography in mammography
 - 5.9.4 Digital mammography/ Digital Breast tomosynthesis
- 5.10 DIGITAL IMAGING
 - 5.10.1 Introduction to digital imaging concepts and advantages of image digitization
 - 5.10.2 Digital image structure
 - 5.10.3 Digital radiography: Scanned projection radiography (SPR), Computed radiography (CR), Direct digital radiography (DR)
- 5.11 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)
 - 5.11.1 Basic principles of CT
 - 5.11.2 Generations of CT/ MDCT/Newer advances in CT
 - 5.11.3 System components
 - 5.11.4 Image characteristics & Image quality in CT
 - 5.11.5 Artifacts in CT.
- 5.12 MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)
 - 5.12.1 Fundamental concepts: magnetic moments, precession, resonance, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 - 5.12.2 Introduction to MR Scanners: imaging magnets, RF transmitter and receiver coils, shim coils and gradient coils
 - 5.12.3 Principal parameters of MRI: spin density, T1 relaxation time, T2 relaxation time
 - 5.12.4 Basic principles of MR imaging and related parameters

- 5.12.5 Spin echo pulse sequence
- 5.12.6 Gradient echo pulse sequence
- 5.12.7 Artifacts in MRI
- 5.12.8 Advances in MR technology.
- 5.13 CT AND MRI TECHNIQUE
 - 5.13.1 Technique for Brain
 - 5.13.2 Technique for Head, Chest, Abdomen and other body parts
 - 5.13.3 Technique for CTA and MRA, MRCP
 - 5.13.4 Technique for Spine and Joint
- 6. **RADIOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHY**
 - 6.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLE
 - 6.1.1 Photographic effect
 - 6.1.2 Photosensitive materials
 - 6.1.3 Photographic emulsion
 - 6.1.4 Characteristic curve
 - 6.1.5 Spectral sensitivity
 - 6.2 FILM MATERIALS
 - 6.2.1 Construction of x-ray film
 - 6.2.2 Film for medical imaging
 - 6.2.3 Comparison between single coated and double coated x-ray films
 - 6.3 FILM STORAGE
 - 6.3.1 Different storage areas
 - 6.3.2 Ideal storage condition
 - 6.3.3 Stock control and film ordering methods
 - 6.4 INTENSIFYING SCREENS
 - 6.4.1 Luminescence: fluorescence and phosphorescence
 - 6.4.2 Construction of Intensifying screen and their types
 - 6.4.3 Types of phosphors: calcium tungsten, rare earth and their comparison
 - 6.4.4 Detective Quantum efficiency (DQE)
 - 6.4.5 Quantum mottle
 - 6.4.6 X-ray film cassettes / CR plate / DR detector
 - 6.4.7 function, construction, materials used, types and care of cassettes / image receptor
 - 6.5 THE RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE
 - 6.5.1 Radiographic image quality
 - 6.5.2 Factors affecting radiographic image quality
 - 6.5.3 Image artifacts
 - 6.6 IDENTIFICATION AND VIEWING OF RADIOGRAPHS
 - 6.6.1 Methods of film identification
 - 6.7 Quality assurance in radiography
- 7. **HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT**
 - 7.1 INTRODUCTION
 - 7.1.1 Meaning, principles and approaches to management
 - 7.1.2 Management functions and comparison of the classic thinking of management functions (Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting) with recent one
 - 7.2 PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

पाटन स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, सेवा आयोग

प्राविधिक सेवा, रेडियोलोजि समूह, सिनियर रेडियोलोजी टेक्नोलोजिस्ट पद, तह ढक, को

आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 7.2.1 Meaning and Importance of Personal and interpersonal skills of a Manager- Self awareness, Time management, Stress and Conflict management, Problem solving, Team work.
- 7.2.2 Negotiation and Leadership skills
- 7.3 HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING
 - 7.3.1 Meaning, definition, concept, importance, types and levels of health and management planning process
 - 7.3.2 Planning monitoring and evaluation tools (Logical Framework Approach) for effective planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Health and management Planning
- 7.4 ORGANIZING FUNCTION OF MANAGEMENT
 - 7.4.1 Organizational theory of management (classical and modern), various types of organogram, its structural and functional relationship, and principles,
 - 7.4.2 Organizational assessment/diagnosis and recommendation for change
- 7.5 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 - 7.5.1 Concept, meaning, definition and elements of human resource management, personal management and human resource development,
 - 7.5.2 Personal policy and staffing process such as staff projection, planning recruitment, training and deployment process,
 - 7.5.3 Human resource and take measures to improve the competency, Human Resource for Health (HRH) policy and Human Resource Management (HRM) program.
 - 7.5.4 Meaning/Definition, significance, span, principles, techniques, requisites and factors of supervision, Roles and Functions of a Supervisor,
 - 7.5.5 Definition, purpose, benefits, methods, process of evaluation.
- 7.6 LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT
 - 7.6.1 Concept, meaning, definition, importance of Logistic management and terminologies used in it,
 - 7.6.2 Logistic management cycle and steps involved in logistic planning,
 - 7.6.3 Logistic projection, forecasting procurement, supply and store management process (recording, reporting, Logistic management information system=LMIS), quality assurance and inventory control system
 - 7.6.4 Logistic Management supply chain of Radiology Department.
- 7.7 HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 - 7.7.1 Importance of timely and valid information for planning and decision making process,
 - 7.7.2 Different kinds of performance indicators and the sources of information such as service information, logistic management information, human resource management information, financial information management,
 - 7.7.3 Various types of records and its recording, coding, classification and reporting process,
- 7.8 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
 - 7.8.1 The role of economics in effective planning and decision making process,
 - 7.8.2 Fiscal policy rules, regulation, book keeping, auditing and budgeting process,
 - 7.8.3 Meaning, concept and importance of economics, economic agent, economic evaluation and cost effective analysis.
- 7.9 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 7.9.1 Brief description and Operation of MS office tools (MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint),
- 7.9.2 Computer virus and computer security.
- 7.9.3 Brief description about Information Technology, its components and application in Radiology.
- 7.9.4 Meaning, structure and advantages of Digital image.
- 7.9.5 Film digitizers, Image Capture devices, Direct Film capture, Direct Video Capture or "Frame Grabbing".
- 7.9.6 The DICOM 3.0 Standard of Image, origin and structure of DICOM, Electronic communications of image
- 7.9.7 The need for data compression, Compression ratio, Lossy vs. Lossless Compression, Types of data compression: JPEG Compression, Wavelet Compression, JPEG 2000
- 7.9.8 Local Area Networks (LANs): Basic elements, Connecting Media, Network cabling, Wireless LANs, Common Network Topologies and Strategies (Bus, Ring and Star Topologies), Server based LANs and Peer to Peer LANs, Common Network Standards, Ethernet, Fibre Channel, Repeaters, Bridges and Routers, Network Security.
- 7.9.9 PACS (Picture Archiving And Communication System): Acquisition, Display/Output, Display system, Human vision, Colour , Work station, Hardcopy Output display, Storage / Archive/ Database, Storage Media, Storage Management, Database Management.
- 7.9.10 Teleradiology: types, Standards, ACR Standard, Interdisciplinary Telehealth Standards, Risk Management.

खण्ड (B): Related Legislation

8. ऐनतथानियमहरू

- 8.1 पाटन स्वास्थ्यविज्ञानप्रतिष्ठान ऐन, २०६४
- 8.2 पाटन स्वास्थ्यविज्ञानप्रतिष्ठानको कर्मचारी सेवाकाशर्त र सुविधा सम्बन्धीनियमावली, २०६७
- 8.3 पाटन स्वास्थ्यविज्ञानप्रतिष्ठानआर्थिक प्रशासननियमावली, २०६७
- 8.4 पाटनअस्पताल संचालनविनियमावली, २०६७
- 8.5 नेपाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा ऐन, २०५३ र स्वास्थ्य सेवानियमावली, २०५५
- 8.6 नेपाल मेडिकलकाउन्सिल ऐन, २०२० र नियमावली
- 8.7 नेपालनर्सिङ परिषद् ऐन, २०५२
- 8.8 नेपाल स्वास्थ्यव्यवसायी परिषद् ऐन, २०५३

प्रथमतथाद्वितीयपत्रमायथासम्भवनिमनानुसार प्रश्नहरू सोधिनेछ ।

प्रथमपत्र			
खण्ड	अङ्कभार	प्रश्न संख्या	
		वस्तुगत	विषयगत
A	८०	४० प्रश्नX २ अङ्क= ८०	-
B	२०	१० प्रश्नX २ अङ्क= २०	-
जम्मा		५० प्रश्नX २ अङ्क= १००	-
द्वितीयपत्र			
खण्ड	अङ्कभार	प्रश्न संख्या	

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आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

		विषयगत	समस्या समाधान
A	१००	४ प्रश्नX ५ अङ्क= १० ५ प्रश्नX १०अङ्क= ५०	२ प्रश्नX १५ अङ्क= ३०
B	-	-	-
जम्मा		४ प्रश्नX ५ अङ्क= १० ५ प्रश्नX १०अङ्क= ५०	२ प्रश्नX १५ अङ्क= ३०

पाटन स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान सेवा आयोग