हिलिहाङ गाउँपालिका

स्वास्थ्य सेवा, पब्लिक हेल्थ नर्सिङ समुह, सहायक चौथो तह, अ.हे.व. पदको खुल्ला लिखित परीक्षाका लागि पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रम रुपरेखालाई निम्न अनुसार बिभाजन गरिएको छः

भाग १

लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination): प्रथम चरण

पूर्णाङ्कः १००

भाग २

अन्तिम चरण (Final Examination) : अन्तरवार्ता

पूर्णाङ्कः १००

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

लिखित परीक्षाः प्रथम चरण (First Phase)

ЧЯ	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या अंक	समय
प्रथम	सेवा सम्बन्धी	१००	४०	वस्तुगत (बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न) (MCQS)	५० प्रश्न x २ अंक = १००	४५ मि.

दोस्रो चरणः अन्तर्वार्ता

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
अन्तर्वार्ता	30		मौखिक
शैक्षिक योग्यता	६०		
स्थानियता	१०		

द्रष्टब्य

- १. यथासम्भव पाठ्यक्रमको सबै एकाईहरुबाट प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछ।
- २. वस्तुगत बहुबैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरुको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर वापत २० प्रतिशत अंक कट्टा गरिनेछ। तर नदिएमा त्यस वापत अंक दिइने छैन र अंक कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन।
- ३. पाठ्यक्रम लागू मितिः २०७८।०१।०८

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बिक्रम लिम्बु गमस प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

Anatomy and physiology

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

2. Health education and community Diagnosis

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

3. Community Health

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



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

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

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

(B) Basic Medical Procedures

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

5. Vector Borne Disease (VBDs):

- i. History and Epidemiology of VBDs- Mode of transmission, causative agent, host, vector and evironment, Life cycle of vectors and parasites/viruses.
- ii. Rationale and Tools and techniques for the Prevention and control of VBDs.
- iii. Clinical features, Diagnosis and Case Management of VBDs
- iv. Nepal's National Goal, objectives, prevention and control strategies, approaches, methods and activities, National Treatment Protocl of VBDs. Trends of transmission, geograpical distribution, epidemiological situation.
- v. Planning for VBDs Prevention and Control at the district and periphery level:
 - 1. Analysis of the district VBDs situation.
 - Development of District VBDs Profile with the risk areas and population mapped.
 - 3. Preparation of Annual Work Plan
 - 4. Epidemic/Outbreak preparedness and Response
 - 5. Surveillance

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- 6. Behaviour Change Communication (IEC)
- 7. Recording and Reporting of VBDs
- 8. Referral and follow-up
- 9. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of VBDs control programs.
- 10. Roles and responsibilities of different level health facilities.
- 11. Techniques of community mobilization for VBDs.





6. <u>Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning and Nutriton</u>

- A. Maternal and Child Health
 - ii. Antenatal care
 - iii. Physiological Change during pregnancy
 - iv. Danger signs
 - v. High risk group (mother)
 - vi. Delivery care
 - vii. Stages of labor
 - viii. Difference between false and true labour
 - ix. Postnatal care
 - x. New born Care
 - xi. Complication of pregnancy
 - xii. Abortion
 - xiii. Ectopic pregnancy
 - xiv. Toxemia
 - xv. Mal Presentations
 - xvi. Ante Partum haemorrihage
 - xvii. Poat partum haemorrihage
 - xviii. Post partum haemorrihage, retained placenta
 - xix. Definition, signs and symptoms; and management of pelvic infection
 - xx. Uterince prolapsed
 - xxi. Leucorrhoea, Trichomonosis
 - xxii. Growth and development of baby
 - xxiii. Milestone development
 - xxiv. Definition, causes, signs symptoms and management of Ante Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrheal Diseases
 - xxv. Six killer desease (Tuberculosis, Teatunus, Polio, Purtusis, Diphtherial Measles

(B) Family Planning

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

(C) Nutrition

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

विक्रम लिम्ब पञ्चनी १ न प्रदेश

- 7. Communicable Disease and Microbiology
 - A. Microbiology
 - i. Micro-orgnisms (Bacteria, virus, parasities fungus, protozoa, helminthes)
 - B. <u>Communicable Diseases</u>

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

- i. Amoebic, bacillary, dysentery, giardiasis
- ii. Cholera, Tuberculosis, Malaria
- iii. Parasitic Siseases
- iv. Viral Sisease (AIDS, Chicken pox, measles, influenza and common cold, mumps, Rabies, infective, hepatitis, polomyelitis, trachoma)
- v. Bacterial Disease
- vii. Leprosy, pertusis, tetanus, gastro-enteritis
- vii. Enteric fever, diphtheria, syphilis, gonorrhea.
- 8. <u>Medicine & Surgery:</u>
 - A. Medicine:
 - 1. Hitory taking/physical examination
 - Causes, signs and symptoms, type, prevention, treatement, complication and investigation of
 - a. Deficiency disease
 - Anemia, Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM), Vitamin deficiency disease.
 - b. Digestive System
 - i. Gastritis, peptic ulcer, cholecystitis
 - ii. Appendicitis
 - iii. Dysentery
 - iv. Gastroenteritis
 - v. Hepato-splenomegaly
 - c. Respiratory system
 - i. Common cold
 - ii. Tonsillitis
 - iii. Pharyngitis
 - iv. Rhinitis
 - v. Sinusitis
 - vi. Bronchitis
 - vii. Pheumothorax
 - d. Cardiovascular System
 - i. Hyper Tension
 - ii. Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)
 - iii. Rheumatic fever
 - e. Genito Urinary System
 - i. Nephritis
 - ii. Renal Colic
 - iii. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
 - f. Endocrine System

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विक्रम लिम्ब प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

- i. Diabetes
- ii. Hypothyroidism
- iii. Hyperthyroidism
- g. Nervous System
 - i. CVA (Cerebro Vascular Accident
 - ii. Convulsion
 - iii. Meningitis
 - iv. Epilepsy
 - v. Unconsciousness
- h. Skin Problem
 - i. Scabies
 - ii. Ringworm
 - iii. Impetigo
 - iv. Eczema
 - v. Allergies

B Surgery:

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

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



- v. Narcotic drugs management
- vi. Banded drugs
- B. Pharmacology
 - i. Terms used in pharmacology
 - ii. Meaning and types of Antibiotic
 - iii. Action, use, dose, general side effects and contradiction of the drugs used in different systems:
 - 1. Digestive systems
 - 2. Respiratory system
 - iv. Condition
 - 1. Pain
 - 2. Fever
 - 3. Inflammation
 - 4. Locally used preparations
 - 5. Antihypertensive drugs
 - 6. Nutritional Supplementory Drugs
 - 7. Vaccines ·
 - 8. Hormones
 - 9. Oral rehydration therapy
 - 10. Parental solution
- 10. Health Culture and Communication:
 - i. Changes, process and barrier of changes in community
 - ii. Traditional belief and health related taboos
 - iii. Traditonal medicine practice in Nepal
 - iv. Concept of family health
 - v. Health and disease spectrum
 - vi. Health reporting and recording

Health Management:

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

Management of:

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

