

**DHANALAKSHMI SRINIVASAN UNIVERSITY**  
**SAMAYAPURAM - 621112**



**SYLLABUS FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT**

**HEALTH FOR ALL**

# Physician Assistant

## I YEAR

S.NO	NAME OF THE SUBJECTS	TOTAL HOURS ALLOTTED
1.	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY	120 HOURS
2.	ENGLISH *	60 HOURS
3.	COMPUTER/TECHNICAL WRITING/ SPOKEN ENGLISH/PATIENT ORIENTED COMMUNICATION SKILLS *	30 HOURS
4.	CLINICAL	1000 HOURS

## II YEAR

S.NO.	NAME OF THE SUBJECTS	TOTAL HOURS ALLOTTED
1.	MEDICINE & PHARMACOLOGY	80 HOURS
2.	PAEDIATRICS & GERIATRICS/CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY	90 HOURS
3.	SURGERY/OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY	90 HOURS
4.	CLINICAL	1000 HOURS

## III YEAR

S.NO	NAME OF THE SUBJECTS	TOTAL HOURS ALLOTTED
1.	CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIAC SURGERY/ NEUROLOGY	80 HOURS
2	NEPHROLOGY/ PULMONOLOGY/ GASTRO ENTEROLOGY/ORTHOPEDECS	80 HOURS
3.	CLINICAL	1000 HOURS

# Physician Assistant

## SYLLABUS FOR THE THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE

### ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES - PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

<b>FIRST YEAR</b>		
<b>S.NO</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>UNITS</b>
1	ANATOMY	4
2	PHYSIOLOGY	4
3	BIOCHEMISTRY	4
4	INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS	4
5	TECHNICAL WRITING/SPOKEN ENGLISH PATIENT ORIENTED COMMUNICATION SKILLS	4
	INSERVICE TRAINING I ( LAB ROTATION)	
<b>SECOND YEAR</b>		
6	MEDICINE & PHARMACOLOGY	4
7	SURGERY/ EQUIPMENTS /	4
	ANAESTHESIOLOGY	
8	PAEDIATRICS & GERIATRICS	4
9	CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY	2
10	OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY	4
	INSERVICE TRAINING II ( CLINICAL DEPARTMENT ROTATION)	
<b>THIRD YEAR</b>		
11	CARDIOLOGY & CARDIAC SURGERY	4
12	NEUROLOGY	4
13	NEPHROLOGY / PULMONOLOGY	4
14	GASTROENTEROLOGY/ORTHOPAEDICS	4
	INSERVICE TRAINING III (SURGICAL DEPARTMENT ROTATION)	

## **PRACTICAL EXAMINATION DETAILS**

### **FIRST YEAR : LABORATORY ROTATION:- TRAINING IN LABORATORY TECHNIQUES :-**

1. Phlebotomy , collection of blood sample and storage
2. Uine collection / analysis / normal and abnormal values significance
3. Biochemical parameters and their normal and abnormal values / significance
4. Cardiac enzymes – significance / troppi
5. Viral markers and their significance
6. Culture methods / techniques / swab etc.
7. CSF / Pleural fluid / Ascitic fluid analysis and their significance
8. Mantoux test and its significance
9. Viral markers /HIV testing – interpretation
10. Pregnancy test
11. Sterile techniques / sterilization of lab
12. Instruments and their importance
13. Microscope
14. Blood counts and ESR
15. Slide preparation/ staining
16. Malaria parasite identification and its test
17. Motion analysis
18. Disposing lab waste materials
19. Entering the data into the computer system
20. Giving a scenario – ask to interpret to the doctor and to the patient

### **Basic science :-**

1. Bones and their identification
2. Slides – Columnar, ciliated columnar , squamous , cuboidal epithelia
3. Pictures identification

### **Group II to be included in the Group I pertaining to Common Basic Sciences Syllabus**

### **IIYEAR :-**

### **CLINICAL DEPARTMENT ROTATION :-**

1. Case sheet writing
2. Assessment of communication to the patient
3. BLS (demonstration of basic life support)
4. Ryle's tube, Foley's , colostomy , drains care
5. Anaesthesiology –assisting the anaesthetist and different techniques of anaesthesia

6. Giving a common drug strip and asking questions
7. Giving an ECG strip and asking basic questions
8. ECG taking and interpretation – common cases only
9. LP/ Pleural tapping /ascetic fluid tapping and other common procedures – providing a scenario and asking questions
10. Normal chest X-ray presentation / common abnormal pattern
11. Normal delivery
12. Neonatal care and resuscitation
13. Obs and Gyn instruments/ sterile techniques / instruments (forceps etc)
14. Importance of PAP Smear /terminal care
15. Preparing the discharge summaries
16. Entry of biochemical values in to the patient's file
17. Assess the communication skills by giving a scenario

### **III YEAR:-**

1. Case sheet writing
2. Vitals – normal and abnormal values and their significance
3. ECG interpretation /USG significance
4. Life style modifications and their importance – giving some examples and asking questions
5. Surgical instruments and their sterilization procedures
6. Dressing materials and different techniques
7. Wound care / trauma patient care
8. Dealing with an unconscious patient
9. Assisting surgeons
10. Shifting of trauma patient
11. Care of the terminally ill patient
12. Bed sore and its care
13. Burns patient and their care
14. ICU – protocols
15. blood transfusions
16. Discharge summary preparation
17. Angio report typing
18. Entering the biochemical values and their interpretation
19. Giving a scenario in surgery and assessing the communication skills

## **SUBJECT 1 : ANATOMY**

### **Unit 1**

Introduction to Human Anatomy -Definitions, planes of the body, organ system, optometry Tissues of the body - epithelium, connective tissue, bone and cartilage.Types of cells and their arrangements

### **Unit 2**

Skeleton system - skull bones, other bones and body joints Muscles - Different types – origin, insertion, functions and nerve supply Cardiovascular system - heart & blood vessels

### **Unit 3**

Digestive system – mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, rectum, anus, liver, spleen, pancreas Respiratory system – nose, bronchi, lungs, diaphragm Endocrine system: - Major endocrine glands Urinary system – kidneys, urinary bladder, urethra (male and female) Reproductive system – Male and female

### **Unit 4**

Nervous system – path, cell types, blood-brain barrier, reflex arc, cranial, spinal and peripheral nerves, autonomic nervous system Brain: - Parts, protective coverings, cerebrospinal fluid, brain stem, diencephalons, Cerebellum. Skin and appendages / sense organs– anatomy

## **SUBJECT 2 – PHYSIOLOGY**

### **Unit 1**

Introduction to physiology – Cell structure, body fluid compartments, Homeostasis, transport across cell membrane, neuromuscular junction and muscle contraction

Blood – composition and function of blood, erythropoiesis anaemia , polycythemia, blood coagulation , plasma proteins, blood groups including Rh Cardiovascular system – Conduction of heart beat, cardiac cycle, ECG , cardiac output, arterial blood pressure measurement , heart rate.

### **Unit 2**

Respiration – Mechanism, lung volume and capacities, transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide , regulation of respiration, artificial respiration Digestive system – secretions and functions of salivary glands, gastric glands, pancreas, small intestine, absorption, liver function Excretory system – formation of urine, micturition, normal and abnormal constituents of urine

### **Unit 3**

Endocrine system – Major endocrine glands, hypothalamic- pituitary – target gland axis , regulation. Reproductive system – male and female sex hormones, spermatogenesis, menstrual cycle, Integumentary system – functions of skin

### **Unit 4**

Nervous system – nerve impulse conduction, synapse, receptors, reflex action, ascending and descending tracts, functions of cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, thalamus, hypothalamus, brain stem., sleep and reticular formation . Special senses - olfaction, gustation, hearing and vision – pathways and applied aspect

## **SUBJECT 3 - BIOCHEMISTRY**

### **Unit 1**

Carbohydrates – Glucose, fructose, galactose, lactose, sucrose, starch and glycogen-properties, structure and function Proteins – aminoacids, peptides – properties and tests with a few examples

### **Unit 2**

Lipids – fatty acids, saturated and unsaturated, cholesterol, phospholipids and plasma membrane, glycerol Enzymes – definition, classification, factors affecting enzyme activity, coenzyme, enzyme inhibition , units of enzyme, isoenzyme and enzyme pattern in diseases

### **Unit 3**

Vitamins – Fat and water soluble vitamins – requirements and properties Minerals – Na, K, Ca, P, Fe, Cu and Se – requirement, availability and property Hormones – receptor concept – insulin, glucagon and thyroxin Metabolism in short – carbohydrate, protein and lipids

### **Unit 4**

Role of biochemistry in diagnosis of diseases, inborn errors of metabolism , disorders of kidney and liver (diagnostic tests) , coagulation disorders , disorders of calcium and phosphorus metabolism, endocrine disorders. Biochemical tests, their interpretation, radioactive isotopes in diagnosis, urine analysis



## **SUBJECT 4 : INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER**

### **Unit 1**

Introduction to computer – I/O devices – memories – RAM and ROM – different kinds of ROM –kilobytes. MB, GB their conversions – large computer – Medium, Micro , Mini computers – different computer languages – number system – binary and decimal conversions – different operating system – MS Dos – basic commands –MD, CD, DIR, TYPE and COPY CON commands – Networking – LAN, WAN, MAN ( only basics)

### **Unit 2**

Typing text in MS word- manipulating text- formatting the text – using different font sizes, bold, italics-Bulletsand numbering – pictures, file insertion – aligning the text and justify – choosing paper size – adjusting margins- header and footer, inserting page numbers in a document – printing a file with options – using spell check and grammar – find and replace – mail merge – inserting tables in a document.

### **Unit 3**

Creating table in MS – Excel – cell editing – using formulas and functions – manipulating data with excel – using sort function to sort numbers and alphabets – rawing graphs and charts using data in excel – auto formatting – inserting data from other worksheets

Preparing new slides using MS- POWER POINT – inserting slides – slide transition and animation – using templates – different text and font sizes – slides with sounds – inserting clip arts, pictures, tables and graphs  
– presentation using wizards.

### **Unit 4**

Introduction to Internet – using search engine – Google search – Exploring the text Explorer and Navigator – uploading and downloading of files and images E mail ID creation – sending messages – attaching files in E- mail

## **SUBJECT 5 : TECHNICAL REPORT WRITING/**

### **SPOKEN ENGLISH/COMPREHENSION PATIENT ORIENTED COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

#### **Unit 1**

Definition, basic principle, properties and role of technical writing  
Information structure and techniques, distinction between technical and literary writing  
Describing mechanism, process description, classification, cause and effect, comparison and contrast and analogy

#### **Unit 2**

Styles in technical writing, types of technical report: - report layout, formal report format, memorandum report, letter report. Bulletins, abstract, proposal, research report, feasibility study Business letter: - definition, purpose, elements, characteristics, format, styles & types Resume and cover letters

#### **Unit 3**

Guidelines in technical writing , writing process from audience to rough draft, audience analysis , task analysis , power – revision techniques, libraries. Documentation, cross-referencing, basic patterns and elements of the sentence, common grammar, usage, punctuation problems, common spelling problems Spoken English / comprehension and patient oriented communication skills

#### **Unit 4**

Graphic aids:- Bar chart, line chart, table, circle or Pie chart, surface or strata chart, map charts, flow charts, flow sheets, diagrams , figures, photographs , drawings, important points in handling graphics Contemporary communication: E- mail, Internet, Desktop publishing, hypertext

## **SECOND YEAR**

### **SUBJECT 6 : MEDICINE/PHARMACOLOGY**

#### **Unit 1**

Introduction to medical terminology- roots, prefixes, and suffixes,vocabulary Problems – genetics, aging, infection, injury Skeletal system – Bones and ligaments – disorders, diagnosis and treatment Muscular system – skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscles – disorders, diagnosis and treatment

#### **Unit 2**

Nervous system – brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, sense organs– disorders , diagnosis and treatment Endocrine system – disorders, diagnosis and treatment Diagnostic includes – blood work, X-ray and imaging Treatment includes – medical and surgical

#### **Unit 3**

Cardiovascular system –heart, blood and blood vessels – disorders, diagnosis and treatmentRespiratory system – air passages, lungs, diaphragm - disorders, diagnosis and treatment Integumentary system – skin, hair and nails – disorders, diagnosis and treatment Immune and lymphatic system – disorders, diagnosis and treatmentDiagnosis – blood and imaging  
Treatment – Medical and surgical

#### **Unit 4**

Digestive sytem – mouth, throat, stomach, intestine, liver, gallbladder, pancreas – disorders, diagnosis and treatment Urinary system – kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra-disorders, diagnosis and treatment Reproductive system – male and female – disorders, diagnosis and treatment Emergency medicine / Medical ethics

**Pharmacology:-** Basic drug effect, classification of drugs acting on nerves, heart , blood pressure, respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, hormones, musculoskeletal system and analgesicsetc., Common drugs- effects and side effects and drug interactions. Narcotics and scheduled drugs.

## **SUBJECT 7 :SURGERY/EQUIPMENTS/ANAESTHESIOLOGY**

### **Unit 1**

History of surgery, role of surgeon, importance of team work, stresses arising during operative procedure , surgical terminology, types of incision and their indications, internal & external haemorrhage – signs and symptoms, management , Tourniquets – use and duration of application and dangers of use. Sutures and surgical instruments

### **Unit 2**

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems:- Skin – ulcers, wounds, burns, skin infections (boil, carbuncle, abscess, Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid) tumors (basal cell, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma) Head and neck region – congenital anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, branchial cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), parotid and submandibular glands, oral ulcers, Leukoplakia, jaw tumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling. Arteries – limb ischemia, non-invasive vascular diagnostic tests, atheromatous disease, aneurysm, Raynaud's syndrome, emboli, Veins – Varicose veins, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism

### **Unit 3**

Breast – mastalgia, fibroadenoma, cyst, breast abscess, cancer Oesophagus – dysphagia, reflux, hiatus hernia, benign and malignant tumors Stomach and duodenum – peptic ulcer, carcinoma , pyloric stenosis Small intestine – small bowel obstruction, intestinal tuberculosis Colon and rectum – amoebic colitis, ulcerative colitis, colorectal cancer Appendix – acute appendicitis , acute abdomen Anus – Haemorrhoids, pruritis ani, fissure and fistula-in-ano, anorectal abscesses, cancer Peritoneum and intraperitoneal abscesses, liver – trauma, abscess, cancer Biliary tract – gall stone disease and carcinoma, pancreas – pancreatitis, carcinoma Hernias of abdominal wall- Inguinal, femoral, umbilical and epigastric Urology- diagnostic studies, urinary calculi, urinary infection, prostatic hyperplasia, tumors Epididymo-orchitis, hydrocele, carcinoma of testicle and penis Neurology – diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of disorders of entire nervous system Various procedures like microdissectomy and laminectomy etc

### **Unit 4**

Common equipments /anaesthesiology Personal cleanliness and aseptic techniques / dressing techniques / wound care Pre-operative and post-operative care of the surgical patient Emergency procedure – endotracheal intubation, tracheotomy Central line placement, IV cannulation, Ambu bag ventilation, CPR, Basic Life Support.

## **SUBJECT 8 : PAEDIATRICS AND GERIATRICS**

### **Unit 1**

Definition, population, morbidity and mortality in children ,maternal , perinatal , neonatal , infant and preschool mortality rates, current National Programmes like ICDS, RCH, Vitamin A prophylaxis, UIP,IMCI, Pulse Polio, AFP . ARI. Diarrhoea control programmes. Growth and development – anthropometry – Measurement and interpretation of weight, length/height, head circumference, mid-arm circumference. Use of weighing machines, infant meter, interpretation of Growth Charts: Road to health card and percentile growth curves, abnormal growth patterns- failure to thrive, short stature, growth pattern of different organ systems like lymphoid, brain and sex organs, normal pattern of teeth eruption. Important milestones in infancy and early childhood in areas of gross motor, fine motor, language and personal – social development, psychological and behavioural problems Measurement and interpretation of sitting height, US: LS ratio and arm span Age- independent antropometric measurement – principles and application

### **Unit 2**

Nutrition - normal requirements of carbohydrates, protein, fats, minerals and vitamins for newborn, children, pregnant and lactating mother. Common food sources. Breast feeding – colostrum and composition of breast milk, initiation and technique of feeding, hazards and demerits of prelacteal feed, top milk and bottle – feeding. Feeding of LBW babies. Infant feeding /weaning foods, methods of weaning. Assessment of nutritional status of child based on history and physical examination. Characteristics of transitional and mature milk (foremilk and Hind milk) Protein energy malnutrition-definition, classification, features, causes and management. Vitamins –etio-pathogenesis, clinical feature, biochemical and radiological findings, differential diagnosis and management of nutritional disorders.

Definition, causes and management of obesity

Immunization :- National immunization programme, vaccine preservation and cold-chain. Vaccination types, contents, efficacy, storage, dose, site, route, contraindications and adverse reactions-BCG, DPT, OPV, Measles, MMR and Typhoid. Pulse Polio Immunization, AFP (Acute flaccid paralysis) surveillance Special vaccines – Hepatitis B, H influenza B, Pneumococcal , Hepatitis A, Chicken Pox, Meningococcal and Rabies.

### **Unit 3**

Disorders of respiratory system, gastro intestinal tract, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, genitor-urinary system and haematological disorder Infectious disease – epidemiology, basic pathology, symptoms, signs, complications, investigations, differential diagnosis , management and prevention of common bacterial , viral and parasitic infections . Special reference to vaccine – preventable disease – Diarrhoea, LRTI, TB, Polio, meningitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus , measles, mumps, rubella, typhoid, viral hepatitis , cholera, chicken pox, giardiasis, amoebiasis, intestinal helminthiasis, malaria, dengue fever, AIDs , Kala azar , leprosy , chlamydia infection. Paediatric emergencies status epilepticus, status asthmaticus / acute severe asthma,

shock and anaphylaxis, burns, hypertensive emergencies, gastrointestinal bleed, comatose child, congestive cardiac failure, acute renal failure. Genetics- principles of inheritance and diagnosis of genetic disorders – Down's syndrome

**Unit 4:-**

Geriatrics- physiological and psychological fundamentals of aging process Diet for the aged and management of nutritional disorders Disorders of major geriatric ailments and management - Medical – infections, dehydration, acute confusional state, osteoporosis, Degenerative joint diseases, effects of immobility – prevention of contracture and bedsores. Economic and psychosocial needs of the aged. Role of various health care providers including family. **SUBJECT 9 : CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY**

**Unit 1**

Introduction, types of microorganisms, microbial growth Sterilization and disinfection in the laboratory, control of microbial growth – Antimicrobial method and chemotherapy Microbes versus Humans – disease process, pathogenicity, virulence, immune system

**Unit 2**

Bacteriology – gram positive, gram negative, acid fast bacilli, spirochetes, Virology – classification, rubella, adenovirus, oncogenic viruses (HPV, HBV, EBV, Retroviruses), HIV. Fungi – Yeasts, Intracellular parasites / Helminths.

## **SUBJECT 10 – OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

### **Unit 1**

Bony pelvis – important land marks of obstetrics significance, fetal skull Physiological changes in pregnancy / menopause Conception, abortions , gestational trophoblastic diseases Vulva – cyst, inflammation, neoplasia , dystrophy Vagina – cytology, infection, inflammation, neoplasia

Uterus –endometriosis, adenomyosis , hyperplasia, atrophy,carcinoma Cervix – erosion, infections, malignancy Infections – STD, genital TB, HIV, TORCH,vertical transmission of HIV

### **Unit 2**

Obstetrics- Diagnosis of pregnancy, antenatal care and fetal surveillance, first trimester bleeding, normal and abnormal presentations and positions, dystocia due to bony pelvis, soft tissue, high risk pregnancies, IUGR, IUD, preterm labour, premature rupture of membranes, poly and oligohydramnios, postdated delivery, Prolonged labour, obstructed labour, rupture uterus, previous LSCS, third trimester bleeding preeclampsia and eclampsia , medical disorders complicating pregnancy, surgical emergencies in obstetrics, Rh iso immunization, partogram, ultra sound in obstetrics, fetal monitoring , active management of labour, neonatal resuscitation, analgesia and anaesthesia in obstetrics, instrumental deliveries, LSCS, third stage complications, normal and abnormal puerperium , morbidity and mortality, medical auditing in obstetrics.

### **Unit 3**

Gynecology: - Maldevelopment, injuries, infections, cysts , tumors of female genital tract. Vulva – inflammation, ulcers, atrophy, dystrophies, cysts, neoplasm Vagina – leucorrhoea, infections, carcinoma Cervix – erosion, ulcer, dysplasia, carcinoma Uterus – prolapse, displacements (inversion and retroversion), endometriosis abnormal uterine bleeding / post menopausal bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia, benign and malignant tumours. Primary and secondary amenorrhoea, infertility, PCOD, assisted reproductive techniques,choriocarcinoma,

### **Unit 4**

Urinary system – Stress incontinence, pelvic pain, low backache Cancer screening for genital malignancy and breast / Pap smear Radiotherapy outline and chemotherapy Neonatology: - Neonatal resuscitation, meconium aspiration syndrome, preterm care, RDS,neonatal jaundice, congenital anomalies, birth injuries.

## **THIRD YEAR**

### **SUBJECT 11 CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIAC SURGERY**

#### **Unit 1**

Basics – structural basis of cardiovascular disease, embryology, chambers, heart valves, surface marking, great vessels, blood, cardiovascular disease, cardiac cycle, heart sounds, circulation of blood , cardiovascular responses to exercise, heart failure and compensatory mechanism, cardiac muscle action , coronary perfusion.

#### **Unit 2**

Cardiovascular diseases – symptoms and signs, pulse, BP, JVP Congenital heart disease – cyanotic and acyanotic heart diseases Hypertension-essential, malignant, systemic and pulmonary hypertensions Arterial diseases – atherosclerosis – risk factors, Burger’s disease

Coronary, Rheumatic heart disease, heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiomyopathies Peripheral vascular disease, pulmonary thromboembolism, Systemic diseases affecting the heart, pregnancy and heart disease Pericardial diseases, Cardiac trauma, tumors of heart

#### **Unit 3**

Prevention of heart diseases –Diagnostic tools – ECG, Chest X-ray, ECHO,TMT, Holter, 24 hour ambulatory BP monitoring, blood analysis., etc. Cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography- preparation of patient physically and mentally. Pre and post-operative care and rehabilitation programme. PPI Importance of life style modification measures.

#### **Unit 4**

Cardiac surgery ;- Basics – Cardiopulmonary bypass – closed and open heart operation, PDA ligation, closed mitral valvotomy, pulmonary artery banding , block trussing shunt, pericardiectomy, shunt operations, ASD and VSD closure, Tetralogy of Fallot correction, valvular disease surgeries, surgery for transpositions, other corrective surgeries and coronary surgeries.



**SUBJECT 12: NEUROLOGY****Unit 1**

Nervous system – basics – neurotransmitters- general principles and common transmitters Cell membrane – physicochemical properties, permeability and transport, bioelectricity, Genesis of resting membrane potential, action potential, properties of nerve-fibres.

Neuromuscular junction

Muscle proteins, excitation – contraction coupling, injury and repair of nerves and muscles, workphysiology.

**Unit 2**

Sensory system –Functional organization of sensory system, perception of sensory stimuli,coding, physiology of pain. Motor System – Functional organization of motor system, properties of reflexes, brain stem stretch , tendon reflexes, basal ganglia cerebellum and vestibular neck reflexes , maintenance ofequilibrium ,localizing the level of lesion in neurological diseases Visceral and motivational system – autonomic nervous system, hypothalamus , limbic system,emotions, EEG , sleep and wakefulness, learning , memory and speech.

**Unit 3**

Neuropathology – Trauma Inflammatory disorders- pyogenic and tuberculous meningitis,brain abscess,tuberculoma CSF and its disturbances – cerebral odema, raised intracranialpressure Cerebrovascular disease – atherosclerosis, thrombosis, embolism, aneurysm, hypoxia, infarction and haemorrhage.

**Unit 4**

Neurological diseases: - Clinical examination of nervous system, investigations Major manifestations – headache, facial pain, raised intracranial tension, faintness, dizziness, syncope, vertigo Disorders of sleep and movement Sensory disturbances (numbness, tingling and sensory loss), acute confusional state, coma and brain death, Aphasia and focal cerebral disorders, disturbances of brain stem, vision and sphincter. Headaches – migraine, cluster and seizures Cerebrovascular disease-Dementia, meningitis, encephalitis , cranial nerve diseases, spinal cord diseases , tumours ( primary and secondary), Peripheral neuropathies and demyelinating disorders , multiple sclerosis , Parkinson's disease, extrapyramidal disorders, cerebellar disorders.

Motor neuron disease, diseases of muscles, neurological manifestations of systemic diseases, nutritional and metabolic diseases of the nervous system.

## **SUBJECT 13 : NEPHROLOGY/ PULMONOLOGY**

### **Unit 1**

Genito- urinary system – basics, innervations of urinary bladder in detail, microscopic structure of the kidney, Juxtaglomerular apparatus, microcirculation of kidney, histopathology of kidney, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra. Renal haemodynamics and glomerular filtration- renal function, renal function tests, micturition

### **Unit 2**

Urinary tract pathology- basis of impaired renal function, urine analysis. Glomerulonephritis – classification – primary ( proliferative and non-proliferative ) Secondary glomerulonephritis – (SLE, purpura, polyarteritis, amyloidosis, diabetes, nephritic syndrome ) Acute renal failure, progressive renal failure and end stage renal disease Pyelonephritis , reflux nephropathy, interstitial nephritis Renal and genitourinary tract tumours – renal cell carcinoma and nephroblastoma Renal vascular disorders, kidney changes in hypertension Urinary bladder – cystitis, carcinoma, urinary tract tuberculosis, urolithiasis and obstructive uropathy Congenital abnormalities of kidneys and urinary system

### **Unit 3**

Clinical examination of kidney and genitourinary system- symptoms, signs and investigations. Major manifestations – dysuria, pyuria, urethral symptoms Disorders of urine volume, haematuria , proteinuria, oedema, Obstruction of urinary tract, incontinence, renal involvement in systemic disorders Drugs and kidney, renal replacement therapy

### **Unit 4**

Upper airway diseases- basic respiratory mechanics, causes and pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypercapnia. Respiratory failure –acute, chronic mechanism and management Allergy and bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive lung diseases Restrictive / interstitial lung diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, occupational lung diseases Lung cancer – Primary and secondary, haemoptysis , pneumonia. Pleural diseases – Pneumothorax, Pleural effusion Cardiogenic and non-cardiogenic pulmonary odema Diseases of the Diaphragm and the chestwall

## **SUBJECT 14: GASTROENTEROLOGY / ORTHOPAEDICS**

### **Unit 1**

Clinical gastroenterology – Basics, functions and physiology of defecation  
Preventive gastroenterology- obesity, GI disorders, constipation, diarrhea and dysentery  
Surgical asepsis and hygienic endoscopy room – preparation of sterile field – preparation of tables, equipments, instruments for the procedure, giving oral anaesthetic agent, transfer and positioning of the patient, care of the room before , during and after the endoscopy procedure, special precautions in handling patients with sepsis, blood borne infection – Hepatitis B, HCV, HIV etc, cleaning and disinfection , terminal disinfection, Basic endoscopy unit – forward viewing, single channel and double channel endoscopy and specific instruments used in endoscopic and colonoscopic procedures.

### **Unit 2**

Ortho: - basics, ossification of bones of the limbs for age determination, X-rays of bones, process of repair of bone. Infections – osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, mycetoma. Metabolic diseases – rickets /osteomalacia, osteoporosis, hyperparathyroidism Tumours- Primary – Osteosarcoma, Osteoclastoma, Ewing’s sarcoma, chondrosarcoma and Secondary tumors Arthritis – Rheumatoid, osteo arthritis/ ankylosing spondylitis.

### **Unit 3**

Fracture – definition, classification, management, fracture healing, delayed union, open fractures, management of fracture clavicle, shaft of humerus and dislocation of shoulder. Classification of injuries around the elbow and management of supracondylar fracture and dislocation of elbow, Monteggia fracture dislocation and fracture of both bones of forearm, Volkamann’s ischemic contracture, fracture lower end of radius, scaphoid and metacarpal fracture. Fracture of pelvis and dislocation of hip, fracture neck of femur, trochanter, shaft of femur tibia, fibula and metatarsal.

### **Unit 4**

Internal derangements of knee, injuries of ankle and foot, amputations, Congenital malformations – CTEV, torticollis , CDH, pseudoarthrosis Disorders of hip- Coxa vara, Perthes disease. Deformities and disorders of the spine Blood transfu

**ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**B.Sc., DEGREE COURSE – PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT**

<b>ESSAY</b>	<b>03 x 1 = 30 MARKS</b>
<b>SHORT NOTES</b>	<b>08 x 05 = 40 MARKS</b>
<b>SHORTANSWERS</b>	<b>10x 03 = 30MARKS</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 100 MARKS</b>

**I YEAR:- BASIC SCIENCES :- ANATOMY , PHYSIOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRYCOMPUTER,  
TECHNICAL REPORT WRITING , ENGLISH AND COMMUNICATION**

S.NO.	Subject Title	I A		Theory		Practical		Viva Voce	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
I	Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-

S.NO.	Subject Title No.	Internal Assessment		THEORY	
		Max	Min	Max	Min
I	English	50	25	100	50
II	Computer/Technical Writing/ Spoken English/Patient Oriented Communication Skills	50	25	100	50

\* English and Computer are internal papers marks to be sent to the university. There will be no university examination for English and Computer paper.

## Internal Assessment

Theory (20)	Practical (20)	Log Book/Project/Record(10)
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Wherever there is no Log Book/Project/ Record work the 10 mark be added to the Practical of the respective subject.

### **II YEAR: - MEDICINE, PHARMACOLOGY, SURGERY, PAEDIATRICS AND GERIATRICS, CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

S.NO.	Subject Title	I A		Theory		Practical		Viva Voce	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
I	Medicine & Pharmacology	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-
II	Paediatrics & Geriatrics/Clinical Microbiology	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-
III	Surgery/Obstetrics & Gynaecology	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-

### **III YEAR :- CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIAC SURGERY, NEUROLOGY, NEPHROLOGY/PULMONOLOGY, GASTROENTEROLOGY & ORTHOPAEDICS**

S.NO.	Subject Title	I A		Theory		Practical		Viva Voce	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
I	Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery/ Neurology	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-
II	Nephrology/ Pulmonology/ Gastro Enterology/Orthopedics	50	25	100	50	50	25	-	-

## **Internship Postings**

### **B.Sc. Physician Assistant course**

**Period of Internship: 12 months**

<b>Posting</b>	<b>Duration</b>
General Medicine	3 months
Surgery	3 months
O&G	1 month
ENT	1 month
Orthopeadics	1 month
Peadiatrics	1 month
ICU	1 month
Emergency	1 month