# प्राविधिक सेवा, प्राज्ञिक समूह, नेफोलोजी उपसमूह, विभिन्न पदहरु (लेक्चरर/उप-प्राध्यापक/सह-प्राध्यापक/प्राध्यापक) को खुल्ला र आन्तरिक प्रतियोगितात्मक परिक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रमको रुपरेखा :- यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार चरणमा परीक्षा लिइनेछ ।

 प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा
 पूर्णाङ्ग :- २००

 द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता
 पूर्णाङ्ग :- ३०

प्रथम चरण	ग :- लिखित पर्र	रोक्षा (Wr	Full Marks:- 200					
पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्ग	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या <b>X</b> अङ्क	समय		
प्रथम	General Health Issues and Service Specific	900	80	वस्तुगत: बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Objective: Multiple Choice)	१०० प्रश्न x १अङ्ग= १००	१ घण्टा ३० मिनेट		
द्वितीय		900	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	६ प्रश्न x १० अङ्ग = ६० (Long Answer) २ प्रश्न x २० अङ्ग = ४० (Critical Analysis & Problem Solving)	३ घण्टा		
द्वितीय चरण : - अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview) Full Marks:- 30								
व्यक्तिगत अन्तर्वार्ता		30		मौखिक (Oral)				

#### द्रष्टव्य :

- १. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा अंग्रेजी ह्नेछ।
- २. लिखित परीक्षाको उतीर्णाङ्क ४० प्रतिशत हुनेछ ।
- ३. पाठ्यक्रमको प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्तु एउटै हुनेछ ।
- ४. प्रथम पत्र र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- ५. प्रथम पत्रमा Part (C) Service Specific Technical Subject बाट मात्र यथासम्भव पाठ्यक्रममा भएका सबै पाठ्यांशहरुबाट निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछ ।

Part (C) Service Specific Technical St	ubject
<b>Unit Contents</b>	Weightage
1. General Nephrology (At least one question must be taken	n from each subunit)
2. Clinical Nephrology	80
2.1 Assessment of patient with rena	al disease 2
2.2 Fluid, electrolyte and divalent i	on disorders 4
2.3 Glomerular Diseases	4

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2.4 Vidney in systemic disease	
2.4 Kidney in systemic disease	4
2.5 Functional defect and the diseases of the renal tubules	6
2.6 Chronic interstitial disease	6
2.7 Urinary tract infection	6
2.8 Renal stone disease	4
2.9 Renal hypertension	4
2.10 Failure of the renal function	4
2.11 The patient with failing renal function	2
2.12 The pregnant patient	2
2.13 The patient with inherited disease	2
2.14 Structure and congenital abnormalities	2
2.15 Malignant disease of the kidney and renal tract	2
2.16 Diet in renal diseases	2
2.17 Pharmacology and drug use in kidney patient	2
2.18 Other organ system in relation to kidney diseases	4
2.19 Renal replacement therapy	4
2.20 Recent advances in Nephrology	2
2.21 Renal investigations	2
3. Principle and Practice of Internal Medicine	10

# ६. द्वितीय पत्रमा यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछ ।

Part	Weightage
(A) General Health Issues	30
(B) Service Specific General Subject	20
(C) Service Specific Technical Subject	50

- ७. द्वितीय पत्र/विषयका Part A, Part B र Part C को उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु छुट्टाछुट्टै दिन सिकने छ । यदि उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु छुट्टाछुट्टै दिएमा परिक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक भाग (Part) का प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सोही भागको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- प्रस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ मिहना अगािड (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्कममा परेको सम्भन् पर्दछ ।
- ९. प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरु मात्र द्वितीय चरणको अन्तर्वार्तामा सिम्मिलित हन पाउनेछन् ।
- १०. पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति :- २०७०/१२/२१

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# Paper I & II: - General Health Issues and Service Specific

#### Part A: - General Health Issues

- 1. Present Constitution of Nepal (Health and Welfare issues)
- 2. Existing National Health Policy
- 3. Second long term health plan (1997-2017)
- 4. Health sector in present periodic plan
- 5. Prevailing health related Acts and Regulations
  - 5.1 Health Service Act
  - 5.2 Health Service Regulation
  - 5.3 Human Organ Transplant Act
  - 5.4 Kidney Transplant Regulation
  - 5.5 Nepal Medical Council Act
  - 5.6 Consumers Protection Act
- 6. International health agencies: Role and responsibilities of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and interagency relationships
- 7. Health and Human Right including Women's Right, Children's Right, Professional's Right, Client Right and Informed consent
- 8. Gender issues and health
- 9. Organization structure of Ministry of Health
- 10. Local governance and decentralization in health
- 11. Health institution development and management issues
- 12. Health manpower recruitment and development issues
- 13. Continuing medical education
- 14. National health training system
- 15. Indigenous & traditional faith healing & health practices
- 16. Supervision, types and its usage in Health Sector
- 17. Monitoring and Evaluation System in Health
- 18. Health Management Information System
- 19. Health insurance and financing in Health Care

#### Part B: - Service Specific General Subject

- 1. Institutional management
- 2. Organization of faculty/ department
- 3. Financial planning
- 4. Principles of Medical Ethics and Medical Informatics
- 5. Evidence Based Medicine / Critical Appraisal of Scientific Literature
- 6. Principles of Research Methodology and Scientific Writing
- 7. Principles of Medical Education

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- 8. Principle of Communication and Patient Counseling
- 9. Patient Safety
- 10. Breaking Bad News
- 11. Medical Audit
- 12. Epidemiology and Principle of Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
- 13. Information technology, Tele medicine etc.

#### Part C: - Service Specific Technical Subject

#### 1. General Nephrology

- 1.1 Anatomy
  - 1.1.1 Kidney and urinary bladder
  - 1.1.2 Developmental anatomy of kidney
  - 1.1.3 Renal histology
  - 1.1.4 Applied anatomy
- 1.2 Physiology
  - 1.2.1 Functional anatomy of the nephron
  - 1.2.2 Renal circulation, Glomerular filtration and reabsorption and secretion in the tubules
  - 1.2.3 Concentrating and diluting mechanism of kidney
  - 1.2.4 Renal regulation of blood volume, blood pressure, acid-base balance and calcium balance
  - 1.2.5 Renal hormones: physiological function of renal prostaglandin and Kallikrins
  - 1.2.6 Endocrinology related to kidney
- 1.3 Biochemistry
  - 1.3.1 Fluid and electrolytes balance
  - 1.3.2 Chemistry of carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism
  - 1.3.3 Vitamins and the kidney
  - 1.3.4 Metabolism and the kidney
- 1.4 Pharmacology
  - 1.4.1 General pharmacology: mechanism of drug action, drug interaction, adverse reaction to drugs & principles of drug therapy
  - 1.4.2 Principles of clinical pharmacology specially in renal diseases
- 1.5 Microbiology
  - 1.5.1 Antimicrobial agents
  - 1.5.2 Bacteria of medical importance and their diagnosis
- 1.6 Immunology
  - 1.6.1 General immunology
  - 1.6.2 Hypersensitivity

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- 1.6.3 Autoimmune disease
- 1.6.4 Transplantation immunity
- 1.6.5 Tumor immunity
- 1.7 Histopathology of renal disease
- 1.8 Medical genetics and medical statistics

#### 2. Clinical Nephrology

- 2.1 Assessment of patient with renal disease
  - 2.1.1 History and clinical examination of the patient
  - 2.1.2 Urinary analysis and microscopy
  - 2.1.3 Renal function and testing of function
  - 2.1.4 Renal function in newborn and the elderly
- 2.2 Fluid, electrolyte and divalent ion disorders
  - 2.2.1 Hypo hypernatraemia: disorders of water balance
  - 2.2.2 Hypo hyperkalaemia
  - 2.2.3 Hypo hypercalcaemia
  - 2.2.4 Hypo hyperphosphataemia
  - 2.2.5 Hypo hypermagnesaemia
  - 2.2.6 Clinical acid-base disorders
- 2.3 Glomerular Diseases
  - 2.3.1 Mechanism of glomerular injury
  - 2.3.2 Protienuria and haematuria
  - 2.3.3 Nephrotic syndrome
  - 2.3.4 Glomerulonephritis:
    - 2.3.4.1 Primary
    - 2.3.4.2 Postinfectious GN (Poststreptococcal GN)
  - 2.3.5 Systematic disease causing glomerulonephritis
    - 2.3.5.1 SLE
    - 2.3.5.2 PAN
    - 2.3.5.3 Good pasture syndrome
    - 2.3.5.4 Wegener's Granuloma
    - 2.3.5.5 Churg's strauss syndrome
  - 2.3.6 Glomerular disease in the tropics
- 2.4 Kidney in systemic disease
  - 2.4.1 Diabetic nephropathy
  - 2.4.2 Amyloidosis and immunotactoid glomerulopathy
  - 2.4.3 Kidney involvement in plasma cell dyscrasia
  - 2.4.4 Renal involvement in sarcoidosis
  - 2.4.5 Renal vasculitis
  - 2.4.6 Mixed cryoglobulinaemia and hepatitis C infection

- 2.4.7 Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 2.4.8 Scleroderma- systemic sclerosis
- 2.4.9 rheumatoid arthritis, mixed connective tissue disease and polymyositis
- 2.4.10 Sjogren's syndrome and overlap syndromes
- 2.4.11 Sickle cell disease
- 2.5 Functional defect and the diseases of the renal tubules
  - 2.5.1 Fanconi Syndrome
  - 2.5.2 Isolated defects of tubular function
  - 2.5.3 Renal tubular acidosis
  - 2.5.4 Renal Glycosuria
  - 2.5.5 Renal tuberculosis
  - 2.5.6 Hypokalaemic tubular disorders
  - 2.5.7 Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- 2.6 Chronic interstitial disease
  - 2.6.1 Analgesic nephropathy
  - 2.6.2 Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the kidney
  - 2.6.3 Uric acid and the kidney
  - 2.6.4 Heavy metals and the kidney
  - 2.6.5 Radiation nephritis
  - 2.6.6 Lithium and the kidney
  - 2.6.7 Balkan nephropathy
- 2.7 Urinary tract infection
  - 2.7.1 Microbiology and defenses of the urinary tract
  - 2.7.2 Host factors in the pathogenesis of urinary tract infections
  - 2.7.3 Lower and upper urinary tract infection in the adult
  - 2.7.4 Urinary tract infection in infancy and childhood
  - 2.7.5 Schistosomiasis
  - 2.7.6 Fungal infections and the kidney
- 2.8 Renal stone disease
  - 2.8.1 Etiological factors in stone formation
  - 2.8.2 Medical management of stone diseases
  - 2.8.3 Surgical management of stone diseases
  - 2.8.4 Nephrocalcinosis
- 2.9 Renal hypertension
  - 2.9.1 Clinical approach to hypertension
  - 2.9.2 Kidney and control of blood pressure
  - 2.9.3 Effects of hypertension on renal vasculature and structure
  - 2.9.4 Clinical investigation of the rennin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
  - 2.9.5 Ischaemic nephropathy

- 2.9.6 Hypertension and unilateral renal parenchymal disease
- 2.9.7 Reno vascular hypertension
- 2.9.8 Accelerated hypertension
- 2.10 Failure of the renal function
  - 2.10.1 Acute renal failure
    - 2.10.1.1 Epidemiology and pathophysiology of acute renal failure
    - 2.10.1.2 Clinical approach to the patient with acute renal failure
    - 2.10.1.3 Renal replacement methods in acute renal failure
    - 2.10.1.4 Dialysis and haemoperfusion treatment of acute poisoning
    - 2.10.1.5 Special acute renal failure problems
      - 2.10.1.5.1 Glomerulonephritis, vasculitis, and nephritic syndrome
      - 2.10.1.5.2 Acute interstitial nephritis
      - 2.10.1.5.3 Acute renal failure associated with microangiopathy
      - 2.10.1.5.4 Acute renal failure in liver diseases
      - 2.10.1.5.5 Ischaemic renal disease
      - 2.10.1.5.6 Hantavirus infection
    - 2.10.1.6 Acute renal failure in a special setting
      - 2.10.1.6.1 Infants and children
      - 2.10.1.6.2 Pregnancy
      - 2.10.1.6.3 The elderly
      - 2.10.1.6.4 Tropical countries
  - 2.10.2 Chronic renal failure
    - 2.10.2.1 Chronic renal failure in children
    - 2.10.2.2 Chronic renal failure in the elderly
    - 2.10.2.3 Chronic renal failure due to diabetes mellitus
- 2.11 The patient with failing renal function
  - 2.11.1 Mechanisms of experimental and clinical renal scarring
  - 2.11.2 Assessment and initial management of the patient with failing renal function
  - 2.11.3 The patient with uremia
    - 2.11.3.1 Genesis of uraemic syndrome
    - 2.11.3.2 Metabolic disorders
    - 2.11.3.3 Endocrine disorders
    - 2.11.3.4 Sexual disorders
    - 2.11.3.5 Hypertension and cardiac problems
    - 2.11.3.6 Gastrointestinal effects and liver disorders
    - 2.11.3.7 Hematological disorders
    - 2.11.3.8 Skeletal disorders
    - 2.11.3.9 Effects on the immune response

- 2.11.3.10 Coagulation disorders
- 2.11.3.11 Dermatological disorders
- 2.11.3.12 Neuropsychiatric disorders
- 2.12 The pregnant patient
  - 2.12.1 Renal physiological changes during pregnancy
  - 2.12.2 Renal complications in pregnancy
  - 2.12.3 Renal disease and pregnancy
  - 2.12.4 Pregnancy induced hypertension
- 2.13 The patient with inherited disease
  - 2.13.1 The molecular genetics of inherited renal disease
  - 2.13.2 Cystic diseases
    - 2.13.2.1 Polycystic kidney disease in children
    - 2.13.2.2 Autosomal dominant polycystic renal disease
  - 2.13.3 Nephronophthiasis
  - 2.13.4 Inherited glomerular disease
    - 2.13.4.1 Alport's syndrome
    - 2.13.4.2 Anderson-fabry's disease and other inherited metabolic storage disorder with significant renal involvement
    - 2.13.4.3 Nail-patella syndrome and other rare inherited disorders with glomerular involvement
    - 2.13.4.4 Congenital nephritic syndrome
  - 2.13.5 Inherited metabolic diseases of the kidney
    - 2.13.5.1 Cystinosis
    - 2.13.5.2 Primary hyperoxalurias
    - 2.13.5.3 Inherited disorders of purine metabolism and transport
  - 2.13.6 Renal involvement in tuberous sclerosis and von Hippel-Lindau disease
  - 2.13.7 Some rare inherited syndrome with renal involvement
- 2.14 Structure and congenital abnormalities
  - 2.14.1 Vesicoureteric reflux and reflux nephropathy
  - 2.14.2 Urinary tract obstruction
  - 2.14.3 congenital abnormalities of the urinary tract
  - 2.14.4 Medullary 'sponge' kidney
- 2.15 Malignant disease of the kidney and renal tract
  - 2.15.1 Renal carcinoma and others tumors
  - 2.15.2 Wilm's tumour
  - 2.15.3 Tumors of the renal pelvis and ureter
  - 2.15.4 Tumors of the bladder
  - 2.15.5 Tumors of the prostate
- 2.16 Diet in renal diseases

- 2.17 Pharmacology and drug use in kidney patient
  - 2.17.1 Drug induced nephropathies
  - 2.17.2 Handling the drugs in kidney disease
  - 2.17.3 Action and clinical use of diuretics
- 2.18 Other organ system in relation to kidney diseases
  - 2.18.1 Rheumatology and the kidney
  - 2.18.2 Diseases of skin and the kidney
  - 2.18.3 Gastrointestinal disease and the kidney
  - 2.18.4 Liver diseases and the kidney
  - 2.18.5 Oncology and the kidney
  - 2.18.6 Neurological system and the kidney
  - 2.18.7 Cardio respiratory system and the kidney
  - 2.18.8 Hematology and the kidney
  - 2.18.9 Eye and the kidney
- 2.19 Renal replacement therapy
  - 2.19.1 Dialysis therapy
    - 2.19.1.1 Vascular access
    - 2.19.1.2 Haemodialysis, haemofiltration and complications of technique
    - 2.19.1.3 Peritoneal dialysis and complications of technique
    - 2.19.1.4 Adequacy of dialysis
    - 2.19.1.5 Medical management of the dialysis patient
    - 2.19.1.6 Psychological aspects of treatment for renal failure
  - 2.19.2 Renal transplantation
    - 2.19.2.1 Donor-Live related or unrelated, cadaveric
    - 2.19.2.2 Transplant immunology
    - 2.19.2.3 Therapeutic approach to renal transplantation
    - 2.19.2.4 Pre and post transplant management
    - 2.19.2.5 Cyclosporine nephrotoxicity
    - 2.19.2.6 Ethics, psychological, socio-economical, medico-legal aspects in renal transplantation
- 2.20 Recent advances in Nephrology
- 2.21 Renal investigations
  - 2.21.1 Renal radiology
  - 2.21.2 Ultrasound and Renogram
  - 2.21.3 Intravenous urology
  - 2.21.4 Angiography
  - 2.21.5 Renal histology
  - 2.21.6 Laboratory medicine as applied to nephrology

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# 3. Principle and Practice of Internal Medicine

- 3.1 Cardilogy
- 3.2 Respiratory Medicine
- 3.3 Gastroenterlogy
- 3.4 HematologyRheumatologyNeurology
- 3.5 Infection and Tropical diseases
- 3.6 Endocrinology and metabolic diseases
- 3.7 Oncology
- 3.8 Dermatology
- 3.9 Psychiatry

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