

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग, बागमती प्रदेश
स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौं तह, रेडियोग्राफर वा सो सरह पदको खुला
प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ :

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)
द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- २००
पूर्णाङ्क :- ३०

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

प्रथम चरण : लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

पूर्णाङ्क :- २००

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली		प्रश्नसंख्या × अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	भाग : १ सामान्य ज्ञान र सामान्य अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (Part-I: General Awareness & General Aptitude Test)	100	40	वस्तुगत (Objective)	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क	४५ मिनेट
	भाग: २ सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Part-II: Job related functional knowledge)					२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क	
द्वितीय	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge)	100	40	विषयगत (Subjective)	छोटो उत्तर (Short Answer) लामो उत्तर (Long Answer)	१२ प्रश्न × ५ अङ्क ४ प्रश्न × १० अङ्क	२ घण्टा १५ मिनेट

द्वितीय चरण : अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- ३०

पत्र	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा	समय
अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)	30		बोर्ड अन्तर्वार्ता (Board Interview)	-

द्रष्टव्य :

- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई प्रथम चरण र द्वितीय चरण गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।
- लिखित परीक्षाको प्रश्नपत्रको माध्यम भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको विषयवस्तु जुन भाषामा दिइएको छ सोही भाषाको आधारमा नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी मध्ये कुनै एक मात्र भाषा हुनेछ । तर विषयवस्तुलाई स्पष्ट गर्नुपर्ने अवस्थामा दुवै भाषा समेत प्रयोग गर्न सकिने छ ।
- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अङ्ग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम पत्र र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम पत्रको सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge) अन्तर्गतको २५ प्रश्नको पाठ्यक्रम द्वितीय पत्रको सेवा सम्बन्धी कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge) मा निर्धारण गरिएको पाठ्यक्रम नै हुनेछ ।
- 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 ।
- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक हुने परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले उत्तर लेख्दा अङ्ग्रेजी ठूलो अक्षरहरू (Capital letters): A,

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- B, C, D मा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । सानो अक्षरहरू (Small letters): a, b, c, d लेखेको वा अन्य कुनै सङ्केत गरेको भए सबै उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ । साथै OMR sheet प्रयोग हुने परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीलाई दिइएको निर्देशन अनुसारको सङ्केत प्रयोग गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
8. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
 9. परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले मोबाइल लगायत कुनै प्रकारका विद्युतीय उपकरण परीक्षा हलमा लैजान पाइने छैन ।
 10. विषयगत प्रश्नहरूको हकमा तोकिएको अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नको दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिने छ ।
 11. विषयगत प्रश्न हुनेको हकमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डको प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोहीखण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
 12. परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसङ्ख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार यथासम्भव सम्बन्धित पत्र/विषयमा दिइए अनुसार हुनेछ ।
 13. 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 हटाइएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भइ) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
 14. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
 15. यस भन्दा अगाडि लागु भएका माथि उल्लेखित सेवा, समूहको पाठ्यक्रम खारेज गरिएको छ ।
 16. पाठ्यक्रम लागु मिति : - २०७९/९/१०

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प्रथम पत्र (Paper I) :-

सामान्य ज्ञान र सामान्य अभिक्षमता परीक्षण तथा सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान

भाग (Part I) :

सामान्य ज्ञान र सामान्य अभिक्षमता परीक्षण

(General Awareness and General Aptitude Test)

(२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क = ५० अङ्क)

1. सामान्य ज्ञान (General Awareness) (८ × २ अङ्क = १६ अङ्क)

- 1.1 नेपालको भौगोलिक अवस्था, प्राकृतिक स्रोत र साधनहरू
- 1.2 नेपालको ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक र सामाजिक अवस्था सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- 1.3 नेपालको आर्थिक अवस्था र चालु आवधिक योजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- 1.4 जैविक विविधता, दिगो विकास, वातावरण, प्रदूषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन र जनसंख्या व्यवस्थापन
- 1.5 मानव जीवनमा प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पार्ने विज्ञान र प्रविधिका महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धिहरू
- 1.6 जनस्वास्थ्य, रोग, खाद्य र पोषण सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- 1.7 नेपालको संविधान (भाग १ देखि ५ सम्म र अनुसूचीहरू)
- 1.8 संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ र यसका विशिष्टीकृत संस्था सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- 1.9 क्षेत्रीय सङ्गठन (सार्क, बिमस्टेक, आसियान र युरोपियन संघ) सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- 1.10 राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका समसामयिक गतिविधिहरू

2. सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापन (Public Management) (८ × २ अङ्क = १६ अङ्क)

- 2.1 कार्यालय व्यवस्थापन (Office Management)
 - 2.1.1 कार्यालय (Office) : परिचय, महत्व, कार्य र प्रकार
 - 2.1.2 सहायक कर्मचारीका कार्य र गुणहरू
 - 2.1.3 कार्यालय स्रोत साधन (Office Resources): परिचय र प्रकार
 - 2.1.4 कार्यालयमा सञ्चारको महत्व, किसिम र साधन
 - 2.1.5 कार्यालय कार्यविधि (Office Procedure) : पत्र व्यवहार (Correspondence), दर्ता र चलानी (Registration & Dispatch), परिपत्र (Circular), तोक आदेश (Order), टिप्पणी लेखन र टिप्पणी तयार पार्दा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने कुराहरू
 - 2.1.6 अभिलेख व्यवस्थापन (Record Management)
- 2.2 निजामती सेवा ऐन र नियमावलीमा भएका देहायका व्यवस्थाहरू
 - 2.2.1 निजामती सेवाको गठन, सङ्गठन संरचना, पदपूर्ति गर्ने तरिका र प्रक्रियाहरू
 - 2.2.2 कर्मचारीको नियुक्ति, सरुवा, बढुवा, बिदा, विभागीय सजाय र अवकाश
 - 2.2.3 कर्मचारीले पालन गर्नुपर्ने आचरण र कर्तव्यहरू
- 2.3 सरकारी बजेट, लेखा र लेखापरीक्षण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- 2.4 सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रवाहको अर्थ, सेवा प्रवाह गर्ने निकाय, तरिका र माध्यमहरू
- 2.5 सार्वजनिक बडापत्र (Public Charter) : महत्व र आवश्यकता
- 2.6 व्यवस्थापनका अवधारणा तथा सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापनमा निर्देशन, नियन्त्रण, समन्वय, निर्णय प्रक्रिया, उत्प्रेरणा र नेतृत्व सम्बन्धी जानकारी
- 2.7 मानवीय मूल्य मान्यता (Human Values), नागरिकका कर्तव्य र दायित्व तथा अनुशासन

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3. सामान्य अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (General Aptitude Test) (५ × २ अङ्क=१० अङ्क)

- 3.1 शाब्दिक अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (Verbal Aptitude Test) : यस परीक्षणमा शब्दज्ञान, अनुक्रम, समरूपता, वर्गीकरण, कोडिङ-डिकोडिङ, दिशा र दुरी ज्ञान परीक्षण (direction & distance sense test), तर्क विचार सम्बन्धी (logical reasoning), पङ्क्तिक्रम (ranking order) आदि विषयवस्तुबाट प्रश्नहरू समावेश गरिनेछ ।
- 3.2 संख्यात्मक अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (Numerical Aptitude Test) : यस परीक्षणमा अनुक्रम, समरूपता, वर्गीकरण, कोडिङ, मेट्रिक्स, अङ्कगणितीय तर्क /क्रिया सम्बन्धी, प्रतिशत, भिन्न, अनुपात, औसत, समय र काम, आदि विषयवस्तुबाट प्रश्नहरू समावेश गरिनेछ ।
- 3.3 अशाब्दिक अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (Non-Verbal/Abstract Aptitude Test) : यस परीक्षणमा अनुक्रम, समरूपता, वर्गीकरण, भेन चित्र, मेट्रिक्स, त्रिभुज र वर्गहरूको रचना, चित्र वा आकृति बनावट र विश्लेषण, आदि विषयवस्तुबाट प्रश्नहरू समावेश गरिनेछ ।
- 3.4 रुजु गर्ने (Verification test) र फाइलिङ अभिरुचि परीक्षण (Filing aptitude test): रुजु गर्ने (Verification test), परीक्षणमा तथ्याङ्क, सङ्ख्या वा शाब्दिक सूचनालाई जाँच गर्ने वा त्रुटी पत्ता लगाउने अथवा समानता वा भिन्नता पत्ता लगाउने किसिमका प्रश्नहरू समावेश हुनेछन् । फाइलिङ अभिरुचि परीक्षण (Filing aptitude test) मा शाब्दिक र सङ्ख्यात्मक फाइलिङ वस्तु वा प्रक्रियालाई वर्णमालाक्रम, सङ्ख्यात्मकक्रम वा कालक्रम अनुसार समाधान गर्ने किसिमका प्रश्नहरू समावेश हुनेछन् ।
- 3.5 निर्देशन अनुसरण गर्ने (Follows the instructions) र विश्लेषणात्मक तार्किकता परीक्षण (Analytical reasoning test): निर्देशन अनुसरण गर्ने (Follows the instructions) परीक्षणमा दिइएका लिखित निर्देशनलाई हुबहु अनुसरण गरी समाधान गर्ने किसिमका प्रश्नहरू समावेश हुनेछन् । विश्लेषणात्मक तार्किकता परीक्षण (Analytical reasoning test) मा शाब्दिक वा सङ्ख्यात्मक वा अशाब्दिक (चित्रात्मक) किसिमका विश्लेषणात्मक तार्किकता सम्बन्धी प्रश्नहरू समावेश हुनेछन् ।

4. नेपाली र अङ्ग्रेजी भाषा: (४ × २ अङ्क=८ अङ्क)

4.1 English: Knowledge on writing correct English sentences, letters, and reports according to

English grammar based on the following syntactic functions: (२ × २ अङ्क=४ अङ्क)

a. Parts of Speech:

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Determiner
- Verb
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction and
- Interjection
- Infinitives and gerunds, reported speech and tenses

4.2 नेपाली: नेपाली भाषामा स्तरीय शुद्ध शब्द, वाक्यांश र वाक्य लेखनको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने ह्रस्व दीर्घ, ब र व, तथा श, ष, स लगायतका व्याकरणगत शुद्ध लेखनशैलीमा केन्द्रित शुद्ध शब्द, वाक्यांश र वाक्य लेखनसहितको नेपाली भाषाको शुद्धाशुद्धिको ज्ञान (२ × २ अङ्क=४ अङ्क)

भाग (Part II) :-

सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge)

(२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क = ५० अङ्क)

1. Anatomy and Physiology

1.1 General introduction

1.1.1 Cell & Reproduction of the individual

1.2 Tissues

1.2.1 Epithelial, Connective, Skeletal, Muscular & Nervous tissues

1.3 General pathology

1.3.1 Bacteria, Viruses & Tumours

1.4 Surface and regional anatomy

1.4.1 Anatomical position, head, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvic cavity

1.5 Skeleton

1.5.1 Structure and function of bone

1.5.2 Development and growth of bones

1.5.3 Healing of fractures

1.6 Skull

1.6.1 Skull viewed from above, skull viewed from the front, skull viewed from the side, skull viewed from the below

1.6.2 Interior of the skullcap, interior of the base of the skull

1.6.3 Nasal cavity, accessory nasal sinuses

1.6.4 Individual bones of the skull

1.7 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

1.7.1 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum

1.8 Bones of the upper limb

1.8.1 Clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna

1.8.2 Carpal bones, metacarpal bones, phalanges

1.8.3 Arteries and nerves related to the bones of the upper limb

1.8.4 Ossification of the bones of the upper limb

1.9 Bones of the lower limb

1.9.1 Hipbone, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia, fibula

1.9.2 Tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, phalanges

1.9.3 Arches of the foot

1.9.4 Arteries and nerves related to the bone of the lower limb

1.9.5 Ossification of the bones of the lower limb

1.10 Joints of the bones

1.10.1 Types of joints

1.10.2 Muscles and joints of the head

1.10.3 Joints and muscles of the neck and trunk

1.10.4 Joints and muscles of the upper limb

1.10.5 Joint and muscles of the lower limb

1.11 Circulatory system

1.11.1 Blood and blood vessels

1.11.2 Heart, pulmonary circulation, systemic circulation

1.11.3 Veins

1.12 Lymphatic system

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1.12.1 Lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic drainage of the body

1.12.2 Lymphatic tissue

1.12.3 Spleen

1.13 Respiratory system

1.13.1 Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs

1.13.2 Physiology of respiration

1.14 Digestive system

1.14.1 Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, liver, biliary apparatus

1.14.2 Function of the alimentary system

1.15 Urinary system

1.15.1 Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra

1.15.2 Functions of kidneys

1.15.3 Control of micturition

1.16 Nervous system

1.16.1 Nervous tissue

1.16.2 Central nervous system, brain, spinal cord

1.16.3 Peripheral nervous system

1.16.4 Autonomic nervous system

1.17 Endocrine system

1.17.1 Pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland

1.17.2 Adrenal glands

1.18 Reproductive system

1.18.1 Male reproductive system

1.18.2 Female reproductive system

1.19 Skin and the organs of special senses

1.19.1 Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue

2. Radiographic Technique

2.1 General Radiography

2.1.1 Routine Radiography Technique for upper limb : Fingers, thumb, hand, wrist forearm, elbow, humerus, shoulder, scapula, clavicle

2.1.2 Routine Radiography Technique for the lower limb: Toes, foot, calcaneum, ankle, tibia, fibula, knee, femur, hip joint, neck of femur, pelvis

2.1.3 Routine Radiographic technique for thoracic cage and its contents (Chest, heart, ribs and sternum)

2.1.4 Routine technique for the abdomen : Routine technique of plain & erect abdomen x-ray

2.1.5 Routine technique for the spine (Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacrum and coccyx, sacro-illac joint)

2.1.6 Routine technique for the skull

2.1.5.1 The radiograph anatomical landmarks of the skull

2.1.5.2 The process of routine examination of the bones of skull (cranium, facial bone and mandible)

2.1.7 To locate the following by x-rays (scaphoid, foreign body in the hand, head of humerus & axial Shoulder, acromio-calvicular joints, sterno-calvicular joints, foreign body in the foot, lateral foot weight bearing, skyline view of patella, tibial Tuberosity)

2.1.8 Supplementary views of the chest and abdomen (Apical views, lordotic

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view & decubitus, oblique views for heart size & lateral with barium swallow, thoracic inlet, diaphragm excursion, inhaled or swallowed foreign body, imperforated anus); The purposes of these views

- 2.1.9 Supplementary views for the spine and pelvis (soft tissue) (Neck, odontoid peg (open-mouth), vertebral foramina of cervical spine, upper thoracic spine oblique lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction, oblique sacro-illiac joints, illum, acetabulum, pelvimetry, skeleton survey)
- 2.1.10 Supplementary views for the skull (towne's view, submento vertical, sella turcica, temporo-mandibular joint, nasal bones, paranasal sinuses, mastoids, orbits, optic foramina, foreign body in the eye, dental radiography)
- 2.1.11 Tomography
 - 2.1.11.1 Basic principle of tomogram
 - 2.1.11.2 Practical application of Tomography for the chest, kidney, gall bladder and skeletal system
- 2.1.12 Registration process
 - 2.1.12.1 The steps of registration of patients
 - 2.1.12.2 The importance of a monthly and annual record, filing system and preparing the Performa invoices
 - 2.1.12.3 Filing of radiographs and reports (x-ray No, hospital number, patient's name, cross reference bill, with patient's name)

2.2 Radiographic examination with contrast media

Special examination with contrast media

- 2.2.1 Contrast media
 - 2.2.1.1 Definition and types of the contrast media
 - 2.2.1.2 Methods of introducing the contrast media
 - 2.2.1.3 Reactions of contrast media
 - 2.2.1.4 Name of the emergency equipment and drugs needed to cope with reactions
- 2.2.2 Radiographic investigation of Gastro-intestinal tract using contrast media
 - 2.2.2.1 Barium swallow
 - 2.2.2.2 Barium meal
 - 2.2.2.3 Barium follow through
 - 2.2.2.4 Examination of GI tract
 - 2.2.2.5 Ba-enema
 - 2.2.2.6 Small bowel enema
 - 2.2.2.7 Loopogram
 - 2.2.2.8 State the role of a radiographer during fluoroscopy
- 2.2.3 Investigation of urinary tract and hystero salpinogram
 - 2.2.3.1 Intravenous Urogram (IVU)
 - 2.2.3.2 Cystogram
 - 2.2.3.3 Micturating cystogram
 - 2.2.3.4 Urethrogram
 - 2.2.3.5 Retrograde pyelogram
 - 2.2.3.6 Hystero salpinogram (HSG)
- 2.2.4 Radiographic procedure of the Biliary tract
 - 2.2.4.1 Oral cholecystography (OCG)
 - 2.2.4.2 Intravenous cholangiography (IVC)
 - 2.2.4.3 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography and drainage (PTC)

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and PTCB)

- 2.2.4.4 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography (ERCP)
- 2.2.4.5 Operative cholangiography
- 2.2.4.6 T. Tube cholangiography
- 2.2.5 Use of portable/mobile x-ray in ward and operation theatre
 - 2.2.5.1 Uses of mobile machine
 - 2.2.5.2 Technique of using ward radiography
 - 2.2.5.3 Technique of using operating theatre radiography
 - 2.2.5.4 Technique to help in Hip pinning
 - 2.2.5.5 Technique of operative-cholangiography
- 2.2.6 Vascular and Neurological examinations
 - 2.2.6.1 Carotid and vertebral angiogram
 - 2.2.6.2 Femoral angiogram
 - 2.2.6.3 Aortogram
 - 2.2.6.4 Phlebogram
 - 2.2.6.5 Encephalogram
 - 2.2.6.6 Ventriculogram
 - 2.2.6.7 Myelogram
- 2.2.7 Special examinations
 - 2.2.7.1 Arthrogram
 - 2.2.7.2 Dacryocystogram
 - 2.2.7.3 Sinogram/Fistulogram
 - 2.2.7.4 Sialogram
 - 2.2.7.5 Mammogram
 - 2.2.7.6 Macro-radiography
 - 2.2.7.7 Soft tissue radiography

3. Patient Care and Management

3.1 The hospital, the patient and the radiographer

- 3.1.1 Clinical responsibility
- 3.1.2 Legal responsibility
- 3.1.3 The radiographer and the hospital

3.2 Features of general patient care

- 3.2.1 General preliminaries to the examination
- 3.2.2 Moving chair and stretcher patients
- 3.2.3 The anaesthetized patient
- 3.2.4 Hygiene in the x-ray department
- 3.2.5 General comfort and reassurance for the patient

3.3 Drugs in the x-ray department

- 3.3.1 Poisons and dangerous drugs
- 3.3.2 Units of measurement
- 3.3.3 Drugs used in preparation of the patient
- 3.3.4 Contrast agents used in x-ray examinations
- 3.3.5 Drugs used in resuscitation
- 3.3.6 Labeling and issuing

3.4 Sterilization and sterile techniques

- 3.4.1 Methods of sterilization
- 3.4.2 Central sterile supply
- 3.4.3 Preparation of the hands for aseptic procedures

- 3.5 Preparation of the patient**
 - 3.5.1 General abdominal preparation
 - 3.5.2 Clothing of the patient
- 3.6 First aid in the x-ray department**
 - 3.6.1 Radiological emergencies
 - 3.6.2 Shock
 - 3.6.3 Hemorrhage
 - 3.6.4 Burns, scalds
 - 3.6.5 Loss of consciousness
 - 3.6.6 Asphyxia
 - 3.6.7 Fractures
 - 3.6.8 Electric shock
- 3.7 Medico-legal aspects of the radiographer's work**
 - 3.7.1 Breach of professional confidence
 - 3.7.2 Negligence
 - 3.7.3 Procedure in the event of an accident
 - 3.7.4 The importance of records
- 4. Radiographic Photography**
 - 4.1 Film**
 - 4.1.1 Construction and composition of x-ray film
 - 4.1.2 Types of x-ray film
 - 4.1.3 Characteristic curve, special sensitivity & role of dyeing
 - 4.1.4 Film speed, density, contrast, sensitometry
 - 4.1.5 Artifacts and its causes
 - 4.2 Intensifying screen**
 - 4.2.1 Construction and composition of I.S.
 - 4.2.2 Screen speed, sharpness, coating weight
 - 4.2.3 Fluorescent material and phosphorescence
 - 4.2.4 Fluorescent material, new phosphors
 - 4.3 Image**
 - 4.3.1 Production of radiographic image
 - 4.3.2 Component of radiographic image
 - 4.1.1.1 Contrast, sharpness, resolution
 - 4.1.1.2 Exposure factors
 - 4.1.1.3 Absorption coefficient
 - 4.4 Film processing**
 - 4.4.1 Manual film processing
 - 4.1.1.1 Processing cycle
 - 4.4.1.1.1 Development-constituents of developer, factors affecting control of development, developer replenishes maintenance of activity & level of developer
 - 4.4.1.1.2 Rinsing
 - 4.4.1.1.3 Fixation-constituents of fixer, factors affecting fixation and regeneration of the Fixer
 - 4.4.1.1.4 Washing processing
 - 4.4.1.1.5 Drying process
 - 4.4.1.1.6 Tanks and containers for processing chemical, processing units
 - 4.4.1.1.7 Mixing chemicals
 - 4.4.1.1.8 storage of chemicals

- 4.4.1.1.9 Film hangers
- 4.4.2 Automatic processor
 - 4.1.1.2 Basic principle & its functioning
- 4.5 **Dark room planning**
 - 4.5.1 Location, layout, radiation protection, safelight filter & sensitivity range
- 4.6 **Identification**
 - 4.6.1 Methods
 - 4.6.2 Importance
- 4.7 **Silver recovery**
 - 4.7.1 General introduction
- 5. **Radiographic equipment**
 - 5.1 **Historical background of X-ray and its production**
 - 5.1.1 X-ray tube construction
 - 5.1.2 Stationary and rotating x-ray tube
 - 5.1.3 Recent advancement of an x-ray tube
 - 5.1.4 Tube rating cooling and care of x-ray tube and its faults
 - 5.2 **Control panel, X-ray table and tube column**
 - 5.2.1 Type of X-ray table
 - 5.2.2 Different metering equipment
 - 5.2.3 X-ray tube support
 - 5.3 **Fluoroscopic equipment**
 - 5.3.1 Conventional fluoroscopy and image intensifier tube
 - 5.4 **Control of scatter radiation & beam restricting devices**
 - 5.4.1 Secondary radiation grids
 - 5.4.2 Air gap technique
 - 5.5 **Portable and mobile x-ray units**
 - 5.5.1 Capacitor discharge and c-arm
 - 5.6 **Conventional tomography**
 - 5.7 **Introduction to modern modalities (CT, MRI, mammography)**
- 6. **Radiation Physics**
 - 6.1 **Atomic structure**
 - 6.1.1 The Nucleus
 - 6.1.2 Electron orbits and energy levels
 - 6.2 **Production of x-ray, properties of x-rays**
 - 6.2.1 General radiation (Bremsstrahlung),
 - 6.2.2 Characteristic Radiation
 - 6.2.3 Intensity of x-rays beams
 - 6.2.4 Target material
 - 6.2.5 voltage (kVp) applied
 - 6.3 **Basic interactions between X-rays and matter**
 - 6.3.1 Coherent scattering
 - 6.3.2 Photoelectric effect
 - 6.3.3 Compton scattering
 - 6.3.4 Pair production
 - 6.3.5 Photodisintegration
 - 6.4 **Radiation measurement and units**
 - 6.4.1 Construction & working of the free air ionization chamber
 - 6.4.2 Thimble ionization chamber & condenser ionization chamber

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6.5 Radiation protection

- 6.5.1 Historical introduction or why the protection is necessary against the radiation
- 6.5.2 Maximum permissible dose
- 6.5.3 Tabulation of the recommended maximum permissible doses for the different parts of the body
- 6.5.4 Following the code of practice
- 6.5.5 Identifying the protective materials

6.6 Personnel monitoring

- 6.6.1 The necessity of personnel monitoring & monitoring instruments (film badge, ionization chamber & thermos luminescent dosimeter)

6.7 Safety requirements for operating a X-ray unit

7. Policies, laws and regulations

- 7.1 Nepal Health Sector Programme
- 7.2 Nepal Health Service Act, 2053 and Regulation, 2055
- 7.3 Nepal Health Professional Council

प्रथम पत्रको लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरू सोधिने छ :

भाग	विषयवस्तु	परीक्षा प्रणाली	अङ्कभार	प्रश्न संख्या × अङ्क
I	सामान्य ज्ञान र सामान्य अभिक्षमता परीक्षण (General Awareness & General Aptitude Test)	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	५०	२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क= ५०
II	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge)		५०	२५ प्रश्न × २ अङ्क= ५०

प्रथम पत्रको **भाग (Part II)** सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge) को पाठ्यक्रमको एकाइबाट परीक्षामा यथासम्भव देहाय बमोजिम प्रश्नहरू सोधिने छ :

पाठ्यक्रमको एकाइ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
प्रश्न सङ्ख्या	5	6	2	4	5	2	1

द्वितीय पत्र (Paper II) :-

सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional knowledge)

खण्ड (Section) (A) :- ५० अङ्क

1. **Anatomy and Physiology**
 - 1.1 **General introduction**
 - 1.1.1 Cell & Reproduction of the individual
 - 1.2 **Tissues**
 - 1.2.1 Epithelial, Connective, Skeletal, Muscular & Nervous tissues
 - 1.3 **General pathology**
 - 1.3.1 Bacteria, Viruses & Tumours
 - 1.4 **Surface and regional anatomy**
 - 1.4.1 Anatomical position, head, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvic cavity
 - 1.5 **Skeleton**
 - 1.5.1 Structure and function of bone
 - 1.5.2 Development and growth of bones
 - 1.5.3 Healing of fractures
 - 1.6 **Skull**
 - 1.6.1 Skull viewed from above, skull viewed from the front, skull viewed from the side, skull viewed from the below
 - 1.6.2 Interior of the skullcap, interior of the base of the skull
 - 1.6.3 Nasal cavity, accessory nasal sinuses
 - 1.6.4 Individual bones of the skull
 - 1.7 **Vertebral column, ribs and sternum**
 - 1.7.1 Vertebral column, ribs and sternum
 - 1.8 **Bones of the upper limb**
 - 1.8.1 Clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna
 - 1.8.2 Carpal bones, metacarpal bones, phalanges
 - 1.8.3 Arteries and nerves related to the bones of the upper limb
 - 1.8.4 Ossification of the bones of the upper limb
 - 1.9 **Bones of the lower limb**
 - 1.9.1 Hipbone, pelvis, femur, patella, tibia, fibula
 - 1.9.2 Tarsal bones, metatarsal bones, phalanges
 - 1.9.3 Arches of the foot
 - 1.9.4 Arteries and nerves related to the bone of the lower limb
 - 1.9.5 Ossification of the bones of the lower limb
 - 1.10 **Joints of the bones**
 - 1.10.1 Types of joints
 - 1.10.2 Muscles and joints of the head
 - 1.10.3 Joints and muscles of the neck and trunk
 - 1.10.4 Joints and muscles of the upper limb
 - 1.10.5 Joint and muscles of the lower limb
 - 1.11 **Circulatory system**
 - 1.11.1 Blood and blood vessels
 - 1.11.2 Heart, pulmonary circulation, systemic circulation
 - 1.11.3 Veins
 - 1.12 **Lymphatic system**
 - 1.12.1 Lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphatic drainage of the body

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- 1.12.2 Lymphatic tissue
 - 1.12.3 Spleen
 - 1.13 **Respiratory system**
 - 1.13.1 Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs
 - 1.13.2 Physiology of respiration
 - 1.14 **Digestive system**
 - 1.14.1 Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, liver, biliary apparatus
 - 1.14.2 Function of the alimentary system
 - 1.15 **Urinary system**
 - 1.15.1 Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra
 - 1.15.2 Functions of kidneys
 - 1.15.3 Control of micturition
 - 1.16 **Nervous system**
 - 1.16.1 Nervous tissue
 - 1.16.2 Central nervous system, brain, spinal cord
 - 1.16.3 Peripheral nervous system
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 - 1.17 **Endocrine system**
 - 1.17.1 Pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland
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 - 1.19 **Skin and the organs of special senses**
 - 1.19.1 Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue
2. **Radiographic Technique**
- 2.1 **General radiography**
 - 2.1.1 Routine Radiography Technique for upper limb : Fingers, thumb, hand, wrist forearm, elbow, humerus, shoulder, scapula, clavicle
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 - 2.1.4 Routine technique for the abdomen : Routine technique of plain & erect abdomen x-ray
 - 2.1.5 Routine technique for the spine (Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacrum and coccyx, sacro-illac joint)
 - 2.1.6 Routine technique for the skull
 - 2.1.5.3 The radiograph anatomical landmarks of the skull
 - 2.1.5.4 The process of routine examination of the bones of skull (cranium, facial bone and mandible)
 - 2.1.7 To locate the following by x-rays (scaphoid, foreign body in the hand, head of humerus & axial Shoulder, acromio-calvicular joints, sterno-calvicular joints, foreign body in the foot, lateral foot weight bearing, skyline view of patella, tibial Tuberosity)

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- 2.1.8 Supplementary views of the chest and abdomen (Apical views, lordotic view & decubitus, oblique views for heart size & lateral with barium swallow, thoracic inlet, diaphragm excursion, inhaled or swallowed foreign body, imperforated anus); The purposes of these views
- 2.1.9 Supplementary views for the spine and pelvis (soft tissue) (Neck, odontoid peg (open-mouth), vertebral foramina of cervical spine, upper thoracic spine oblique lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction, oblique sacro-illiac joints, illum, acetabulum, pelvimetry, skeleton survey)
- 2.1.10 Supplementary views for the skull (towne's view, submento vertical, sella turcica, temporo-mandibular joint, nasal bones, paranasal sinuses, mastoids, orbits, optic foramina, foreign body in the eye, dental radiography)
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 - 2.1.11.1 Basic principle of tomogram
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- 2.2 **Radiographic examination with contrast media**
 - Special examination with contrast media
 - 2.2.1 Contrast media
 - 2.2.1.1 Definition and types of the contrast media
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 - 2.2.2.4 Examination of GI tract
 - 2.2.2.5 Ba-enema
 - 2.2.2.6 Small bowel enema
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 - 2.2.3.4 Urethrogram
 - 2.2.3.5 Retrograde pyelogram
 - 2.2.3.6 Hystero salpinogram (HSG)
 - 2.2.4 Radiographic procedure of the Biliary tract
 - 2.2.4.1 Oral cholecystography (OCG)

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- 2.2.4.2 Intravenous cholangiography (IVC)
- 2.2.4.3 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography and drainage (PTC and PTCD)
- 2.2.4.4 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography (ERCP)
- 2.2.4.5 Operative cholangiography
- 2.2.4.6 T. Tube cholangiography
- 2.2.5 Use of portable/mobile x-ray in ward and operation theatre
 - 2.2.5.1 Uses of mobile machine
 - 2.2.5.2 Technique of using ward radiography
 - 2.2.5.3 Technique of using operating theatre radiography
 - 2.2.5.4 Technique to help in Hip pinning
 - 2.2.5.5 Technique of operative-cholangiography
- 2.2.6 Vascular and Neurological examinations
 - 2.2.6.1 Carotid and vertebral angiogram
 - 2.2.6.2 Femoral angiogram
 - 2.2.6.3 Aortogram
 - 2.2.6.4 Phlebogram
 - 2.2.6.5 Encephalogram
 - 2.2.6.6 Ventriculogram
 - 2.2.6.7 Myelogram
- 2.2.7 Special examinations
 - 2.2.7.1 Arthrogram
 - 2.2.7.2 Dacryocystogram
 - 2.2.7.3 Sinogram/Fistulogram
 - 2.2.7.4 Sialogram
 - 2.2.7.5 Mammogram
 - 2.2.7.6 Macro-radiography
 - 2.2.7.7 Soft tissue radiography

खण्ड (Section) (B) : - ५० अङ्क

3. Patient Care and Management

- 3.1 **The hospital, the patient and the radiographer**
 - 3.1.1 Clinical responsibility
 - 3.1.2 Legal responsibility
 - 3.1.3 The radiographer and the hospital
- 3.2 **Features of general patient care**
 - 3.2.1 General preliminaries to the examination
 - 3.2.2 Moving chair and stretcher patients
 - 3.2.3 The anaesthetized patient
 - 3.2.4 Hygiene in the x-ray department
 - 3.2.5 General comfort and reassurance for the patient
- 3.3 **Drugs in the x-ray department**
 - 3.3.1 Poisons and dangerous drugs
 - 3.3.2 Units of measurement
 - 3.3.3 Drugs used in preparation of the patient
 - 3.3.4 Contrast agents used in x-ray examinations
 - 3.3.5 Drugs used in resuscitation
 - 3.3.6 Labeling and issuing

- 3.4 **Sterilization and sterile techniques**
 - 3.4.1 Methods of sterilization
 - 3.4.2 Central sterile supply
 - 3.4.3 Preparation of the hands for aseptic procedures
- 3.5 **Preparation of the patient**
 - 3.5.1 General abdominal preparation
 - 3.5.2 Clothing of the patient
- 3.6 **First aid in the x-ray department**
 - 3.6.1 Radiological emergencies
 - 3.6.2 Shock
 - 3.6.3 Hemorrhage
 - 3.6.4 Burns, scalds
 - 3.6.5 Loss of consciousness
 - 3.6.6 Asphyxia
 - 3.6.7 Fractures
 - 3.6.8 Electric shock
- 3.7 **Medico-legal aspects of the radiographer's work**
 - 3.7.1 Breach of professional confidence
 - 3.7.2 Negligence
 - 3.7.3 Procedure in the event of an accident
 - 3.7.4 The importance of records
- 4. **Radiographic Photography**
 - 4.1 **Film**
 - 4.1.1 Construction and composition of x-ray film
 - 4.1.2 Types of x-ray film
 - 4.1.3 Characteristic curve, special sensitivity & role of dyeing
 - 4.1.4 Film speed, density, contrast, sensitometry
 - 4.1.5 Artifacts and its causes
 - 4.2 **Intensifying screen**
 - 4.2.1 Construction and composition of I.S.
 - 4.2.2 Screen speed, sharpness, coating weight
 - 4.2.3 Fluorescent material and phosphorescence
 - 4.2.4 Fluorescent material, new phosphors
 - 4.3 **Image**
 - 4.3.1 Production of radiographic image
 - 4.3.2 Component of radiographic image
 - 4.1.1.1 Contrast, sharpness, resolution
 - 4.1.1.2 Exposure factors
 - 4.1.1.3 Absorption coefficient
 - 4.4 **Film processing**
 - 4.4.1 Manual film processing
 - 4.1.1.1 Processing cycle
 - 4.4.1.1.1 Development-constituents of developer, factors affecting control of development, developer replenishes maintenance of activity & level of developer
 - 4.4.1.1.2 Rinsing
 - 4.4.1.1.3 Fixation-constituents of fixer, factors affecting fixation and regeneration of the Fixer

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग, बागमती प्रदेश
स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, पाँचौं तह, रेडियोग्राफर वा सो सरह पदको खुला
प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 4.4.1.1.4 Washing processing
- 4.4.1.1.5 Drying process
- 4.4.1.1.6 Tanks and containers for processing chemical, processing units
- 4.4.1.1.7 Mixing chemicals
- 4.4.1.1.8 storage of chemicals
- 4.4.1.1.9 Film hangers
- 4.4.2 Automatic processor
 - 4.1.1.2 Basic principle & its functioning
- 4.5 **Dark room planning**
 - 4.5.1 Location, layout, radiation protection, safelight filter & sensitivity range
- 4.6 **Identification**
 - 4.6.1 Methods
 - 4.6.2 Importance
- 4.7 **Silver recovery**
 - 4.7.1 General introduction
- 5. **Radiographic equipment**
 - 5.1 **Historical background of X-ray and its production**
 - 5.1.1 X-ray tube construction
 - 5.1.2 Stationary and rotating x-ray tube
 - 5.1.3 Recent advancement of an x-ray tube
 - 5.1.4 Tube rating cooling and care of x-ray tube and its faults
 - 5.2 **Control panel, X-ray table and tube column**
 - 5.2.1 Type of X-ray table
 - 5.2.2 Different metering equipment
 - 5.2.3 X-ray tube support
 - 5.3 **Fluoroscopic equipment**
 - 5.3.1 Conventional fluoroscopy and image intensifier tube
 - 5.4 **Control of scatter radiation & beam restricting devices**
 - 5.4.1 Secondary radiation grids
 - 5.4.2 Air gap technique
 - 5.5 **Portable and mobile X-ray units**
 - 5.5.1 Capacitor discharge and c-arm
 - 5.6 **Conventional tomography**
 - 5.7 **Introduction to modern modalities (CT, MRI, mammography)**
- 6. **Radiation Physics**
 - 6.1 **Atomic structure**
 - 6.1.1 The Nucleus
 - 6.1.2 Electron orbits and energy levels
 - 6.2 **Production of x-ray, properties of x-rays**
 - 6.2.1 General radiation (Bremsstrahlung),
 - 6.2.2 Characteristic Radiation
 - 6.2.3 Intensity of x-rays beams
 - 6.2.4 Target material
 - 6.2.5 voltage (kVp) applied
 - 6.3 **Basic interactions between x-rays and matter**
 - 6.3.1 Coherent scattering

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प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- 6.3.2 Photoelectric effect
 - 6.3.3 Compton scattering
 - 6.3.4 Pair production
 - 6.3.5 Photodisintegration
 - 6.4 **Radiation measurement and units**
 - 6.4.1 Construction & working of the free air ionization chamber
 - 6.4.2 Thimble ionization chamber & condenser ionization chamber
 - 6.5 **Radiation protection**
 - 6.5.1 Historical introduction or why the protection is necessary against the radiation
 - 6.5.2 Maximum permissible dose
 - 6.5.3 Tabulation of the recommended maximum permissible doses for the different parts of the body
 - 6.5.4 Following the code of practice
 - 6.5.5 Identifying the protective materials
 - 6.6 **Personnel monitoring**
 - 6.6.1 The necessity of personnel monitoring & monitoring instruments (film badge, ionization chamber & thermos luminescent dosimeter)
 - 6.7 **Safety requirements for operating a X-ray unit**
- 7. Policies, laws and regulations**
- 7.1 Nepal Health Sector Programme
 - 7.2 Nepal Health Service Act, 2053 and Regulation, 2055
 - 7.3 Nepal Health Professional Council

द्वितीय पत्रको लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरू सोधिनेछ :

द्वितीय पत्र (विषयगत)					
पत्र	विषय	खण्ड	अङ्कभार	छोटो उत्तर	लामो उत्तर
द्वितीय	सेवा सम्बन्धित कार्य-ज्ञान (Job related functional Knowledge)	(A)	५०	६ प्रश्न × ५ अङ्क = ३०	२ प्रश्न × १० अङ्क = २०
		(B)	५०	६ प्रश्न × ५ अङ्क = ३०	२ प्रश्न × १० अङ्क = २०