

शहीद धर्मभक्त राष्ट्रिय प्रत्यारोपण केन्द्र
नेपाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रेडियोग्राफी समूह, सातौं (७) तहको रेडियोग्राफर पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको लागि
पाठ्यक्रम

एवं परीक्षा योजना

यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ :

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

पूर्णाङ्क :- २००

द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- ३०

प्रथम चरण (First Phase) : लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Written Examination Scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली		प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	Radiography I	१००	४०	वस्तुगत	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न	५० प्रश्न x २ अङ्क	४५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	Radiography II	१००	४०	विषयगत		१० प्रश्न x १० अङ्क	३ घण्टा

द्वितीय चरण (Second Phase)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
अन्तर्वार्ता	३०	मौखिक

द्रष्टव्य :

- यो परीक्षा योजनालाई प्रथम चरण (लिखित परीक्षा) र द्वितीय चरण (अन्तर्वार्ता) गरी दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।
- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसंख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार यथासम्भव सम्बन्धित पत्र/विषयमा तोकिए अनुसार 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 ।
- बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नका लागि तोकिएका १० अङ्कका प्रश्नहरूको हकमा १० अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका 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 ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नमा प्रत्येक पत्र/विषयका प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डका उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
- प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति :-

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Paper I: Radiography I

Section (A): 30 %

1. ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 General anatomical terms

1.2 MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

1.2.1 Function of bone according to the size and shape of bone

1.2.2 Classification of bone

1.2.3 Classification of joints and their function

1.2.4 Different groups of muscle responsible for joint movement

1.3 NERVOUS SYSTEM

1.3.1 Central nervous system and brain

1.3.2 Parts of ventricles of the brain and their extent

1.3.3 The cerebrospinal fluid.

1.3.4 Midbrain and brain stem

1.3.5 Peripheral nervous system

1.3.6 Autonomic nervous system

1.3.7 Cranial nerves, spinal nerves

1.4 CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM

1.4.1 Blood vessels- arteries, veins, and capillaries

1.4.2 Different parts of heart and its function

1.4.3 Cardiac cycle

1.4.4 Systemic circulation

1.4.5 Pulmonary circulation

1.4.6 Coronary circulation

1.4.7 Aorta

1.4.8 Inferior venacava (IVC) & Superior venacava (SVC)

1.5 THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

1.5.1 Lymphatic System

1.5.2 Lymph nodes

1.5.3 Spleen

1.5.4 Thymus gland

1.6 THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1.6.1 Respiration, Alveolar respiration

1.6.2 Lungs and Pleura

1.6.3 Organs of the respiratory system, Respiratory passages (Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchioles, Alveoli)

1.7 THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1.7.1 Organs of the digestive system, Mouth, Pharynx, Esophagus, Stomach, Small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anal canal Salivary glands,

1.7.2 Function of alimentary tract

1.7.3 Pancreas, Liver, biliary tract and their function

1.7.4 Metabolism of Carbohydrates, Protein and fat

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- 1.8 THE URINARY SYSTEM
 - 1.8.1 Organs of urinary system: Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra
 - 1.8.2 Kidneys-position, gross structure, cortex, medulla pelvis
 - 1.8.3 Functional unit of kidney: nephron, function of kidneys
 - 1.8.4 Formation of urine, water-electrolyte balances in body, etc.
 - 1.8.5 Ureters: Position structure and function
 - 1.8.6 Micturation-reflex control
 - 1.8.7 Structure and function of the urinary bladder and urethra
 - 1.8.8 Supra-renal glands, prostate gland.
- 1.9 THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
 - 1.9.1 Female Reproductive System & Breast
 - 1.9.1.1 External genitalia, Uterus, Ovaries: Position, structure functions
 - 1.9.1.2 Menstrual cycle, Reproduction & menopause
 - 1.9.1.3 Breast-Position, structure and its functions
 - 1.9.1.4 Puberty
 - 1.9.2 Male Reproductive System:
 - 1.9.2.1 Position structure and functions of scrotum, testes, epididymis, deferent ducts, seminal vesicles, ejaculatory ducts and penis
 - 1.9.2.2 Puberty
- 1.10 SPECIAL SENSES
 - 1.10.1 The ear (external, middle & internal ear)-structure and function
 - 1.10.2 The Eyes- structure & functions.
 - 1.10.3 Nose- structure and functions
- 1.11 THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
 - 1.11.1 Endocrine glands - pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal gland, islets of langerhans, pineal gland, testis, ovaries, thymus
 - 1.11.2 Endocrine glands- Position, structure, functions and hormone secretion

Section (B): 40 %

2. BASIC RADIATION PHYSICS

- 2.1 REVIEW OF ELECTRICITY
 - 2.1.1 Electromagnetic induction and its laws,
 - 2.1.2 Self and mutual induction,
 - 2.1.3 A.C generator, Peak and effective values of AC
 - 2.1.4 Concept of Reactance, Impedance & phase angle.
- 2.2 TRANSFORMER
 - 2.2.1 Theory, construction, Losses & Efficiency, Transformer ratings,
 - 2.2.2 Filament transformer,
 - 2.2.3 High-tension transformer,
 - 2.2.4 Autotransformer or variac transformer
- 2.3 THERMIONIC EMISSION AND RECTIFIERS
 - 2.3.1 Diode - construction, principle & characteristics

शहीद धर्मभक्त राष्ट्रिय प्रत्यारोपण केन्द्र

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- 2.3.2 Rectifiers: Self-rectification, Half-wave, Full-wave (two valves and four valves) and constant voltage rectifiers.
- 2.3.3 The cold cathode gas filled diode and its use
- 2.4 ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
 - 2.4.1 Electron, proton, neutron, mass number, and atomic number,
 - 2.4.2 Isotopes, isobars and isomers
 - 2.4.3 Electron shells & energy levels
 - 2.4.4 Excitation and ionization
 - 2.4.5 Emission of electromagnetic waves, spectra
 - 2.4.6 Properties of electromagnetic waves
 - 2.4.7 Concept of photon and quanta
 - 2.4.8 Photoelectric effect, photocell
- 2.5 RADIOACTIVITY
 - 2.5.1 Radioactive elements, radioactive disintegration
 - 2.5.2 Properties of radioactive particles
 - 2.5.3 Radioactive decay law, Half-life, mean life.
 - 2.5.4 Artificial radioactivity: Radioactivity induced by neutron bombardment and proton bombardment.
 - 2.5.5 Nuclear binding energy, nuclear stability
 - 2.5.6 Alpha, beta and gamma disintegration
 - 2.5.7 Introduction to fission and fusion
- 2.6 X-RAYS
 - 2.6.1 Historical background
 - 2.6.2 X-ray tube,
 - 2.6.3 Mechanism of x-ray production
 - 2.6.4 Properties of x-rays, Intensity & quality of x-rays, continuous and characteristic spectra,
 - 2.6.5 Effects of variation of tube current and voltage, Brag's law for wavelength determination.
 - 2.6.6 X-ray control and indicating equipment: simple circuit diagram as illustration of sequence from mains supply to exposure control.
 - 2.6.7 Mains voltage circuit
 - 2.6.8 Mains cables, Switches and fuses
 - 2.6.9 Mains voltage compensation, earthing, insulation, Voltage drops in cables
 - 2.6.10 X-ray tube voltage control and indication,
 - 2.6.11 Exposure controls. Contactors and timers
 - 2.6.12 X-ray tube current control and filament supply, mA compensation, Generator regulation
- 2.7 INTERACTION OF RADIATION WITH MATTER
 - 2.7.1 Thompson scattering
 - 2.7.2 Photoelectric interaction
 - 2.7.3 Compton scattering
 - 2.7.4 Pair production
 - 2.7.5 Transmission of a homogenous and heterogeneous x-ray beam through matter
 - 2.7.6 Effects of filtration

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- 2.7.7 Relative amount of scatter from an x-ray beam during the passage through matter
- 2.7.8 Effects of collimation
- 2.8 RADIATION DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT
 - 2.8.1 Principle of measurement
 - 2.8.2 Ionization chamber, Electrometer
 - 2.8.3 Scintillation counter
 - 2.8.4 Gieger-muller counter
 - 2.8.5 Thimble chamber
 - 2.8.6 Condenser chamber
- 2.9 RADIATION PROTECTION
 - 2.9.1 Introduction.
 - 2.9.2 Objective and principle of radiation protection
 - 2.9.3 Radiation and Radiation units
 - 2.9.4 Personnel monitoring
 - 2.9.5 Protective materials
 - 2.9.6 ICRP recommendations on dose limits
- 2.10 ULTRASOUND
 - 2.10.1 Longitudinal waves
 - 2.10.2 Principles of ultrasound, intensity, power and fields
 - 2.10.3 Transmission of ultrasound,
 - 2.10.4 Velocity of ultrasound in different media,
 - 2.10.5 Ultrasonic interactions, absorption and scattering mechanism in tissue, refraction and reflection of ultrasound,
 - 2.10.6 Damping of ultrasound in media,
 - 2.10.7 Doppler effect

Section (C): 30 %

- 3. **Organ (Kidney, liver, pancreas and others) donation and Transplantation**
 - 3.1 Basic concept of organ donation and transplantation
 - 3.2 Basic and special procedures in renal and liver transplantation
 - 3.3 Role of nuclear medicine in kidney transplantation
- 4. **Human Organ Transplant Act and Regulations**
 - 4.1 Human Organ Transplant (Regulation and Prohibition) Act- 2055
 - 4.2 Human Organ Transplant (Regulation and Prohibition) Act- 2072
 - 4.3 Human Organ Transplant Regulations- 2073
- 5. **General knowledge on Shahid Dharmabhakta National Transplant Center**

Paper II: Radiography II

Section (A): 40 %

1. RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE

1.1 UPPER LIMB

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

1.2 SHOULDER GIRDLE AND THORAX

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

1.3 LOWER LIMB

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

1.4 VERTEBRAL COLUMN

- 1.4.1 Technique for crano-vertebral joint, atlanto-occipital joint, first three cervical vertebra, odontoid peg view
- 1.4.2 Cervical spine for intervertebral joints and foramina, cervico thoracic vertebrae, Thoracic spine, thoraco-lumbar vertebrae
- 1.4.3 Lumbar spine, intervertebral joints and foramina, lumbo-sacral joint, sacrum, coccyx
- 1.4.4 Supplementary techniques, to demonstrate scoliosis, kyphosis, spondylolisthesis

1.5 PELVIC GIRDLE AND HIP REGION

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

1.6 SKULL

- 1.6.1 Routine views of Skull, Towne's view, SMV, Emergency Skull radiography
- 1.6.2 Technique for mastoids, styloid process, IAM.
- 1.6.3 Routine views for facial bones, mandible, zygomatic arches, nasal bone, maxilla, temporo-mandibular joints,
- 1.6.4 Optic foramina, macroradiography for optic foramina
- 1.6.5 Routine and special views for Paranasal sinuses

1.7 DENTAL RADIOGRAPHY

- 1.7.1 Intra-oral and extra-oral projections, occlusal projection,
- 1.7.2 Orthopantomography (OPG)

1.8 CHEST RADIOGRAPHY

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

1.9 WARD AND OPERATION THEATRE RADIOGRAPHY

- 1.9.1 Knowledge of Electrical supply, radiation protection,
- 1.9.2 Radiography of bed-ridden patients
- 1.9.3 Radiography in operation theatre

2. SPECIAL RADIOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

2.1 FIRST AIDS AND EMERGENCY CARE

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- 2.1.1 Introduction to Shock, emergency treatment, Cardio-Pulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- 2.1.2 Introduction to Haemorrhage, primary management of haemorrhage
- 2.2 CONTRAST MEDIA
 - 2.2.1 Introduction to contrast media
 - 2.2.2 Definition, types and uses of contrast media
 - 2.2.3 Properties of contrast media
 - 2.2.4 Adverse effects of contrast media and their management
 - 2.2.5 Emergency trolley setting
 - 2.2.6 Life saving drugs and emergency trays
- 2.3 ALIMENTARY TRACT
 - 2.3.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming & post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 2.3.1.1 Barium swallow meal
 - 2.3.1.2 Barium follow -through
 - 2.3.1.3 Small bowel enema
 - 2.3.1.4 Barium enema- single contrast, -double contrast
- 2.4 BILIARY TRACT
 - 2.4.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique / procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 2.4.1.1 Intravenous cholelithography (IVC)
 - 2.4.1.2 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)
 - 2.4.1.3 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP)
 - 2.4.1.4 Per operative cholangiography (POC)
 - 2.4.1.5 T-tube cholangiography
- 2.5 URINARY TRACT
 - 2.5.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 2.5.1.1 Intravenous urography (IVU), Modification of IVU and additional techniques
 - 2.5.1.2 Percutaneous renal puncture (PcRP)
 - 2.5.1.3 Percutaneous nephrostomy (PCN)
 - 2.5.1.4 Retrograde pyelography (RGP)
 - 2.5.1.5 Micturating cysto-urethrography
- 2.6 REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
 - 2.6.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for Hysterosalpingography
- 2.7 CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM
 - 2.7.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 2.7.1.1 Carotid angiography
 - 2.7.1.2 Abdominal aortography
 - 2.7.1.3 Portal venography
 - 2.7.1.4 Peripheral and lower limb venography

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2.8 MYELOGRAPHY

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

2.8.1.1 Lumabr, Thoracic and Cervical Myelography

2.8.1.2 Post Myelo-CT (CT Myelography)

2.9 SINOGRAPHY

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

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

Section (B): 30 %

3. EQUIPMENT FOR DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

3.1 X-RAY TUBES

3.1.1 Overview of production of x-rays, Historical background,

3.1.2 Components of an x-ray tube: Cathode assembly, Anode assembly

3.1.3 Stationary and rotating anodes

3.1.4 Line focus principle, anode heel effect, Off-focus radiation

3.1.5 Glass envelope, tube shielding, care of x-ray tubes,

3.1.6 X-ray tube faults,

3.1.7 Modification and recent advances in x-ray tube

3.2 RADIOGRAPHIC COUCHES, STANDS AND TUBE SUPPORTS

3.2.1 X-ray tube supports

3.2.2 Radiographic couches

3.2.3 Chest stands and vertical bucky

3.2.4 Modern basic radiographic units

3.3 EXPOSURE TIMERS

3.3.1 Clockwork timer, synchronous motor and impulse timers,

3.3.2 Electronic timers,

3.3.3 Autotimers (photoelectric timer and ionization chamber timer)

3.4 BEAM CENTERING & BEAM LIMITING DEVICES

3.4.1 Cones and cylinders, Aperture diaphragms,

3.4.2 Light beam diaphragms, Positive beam limitation

3.5 PORTABLE AND MOBILE RADIOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENTS

3.5.1 Main features of portable and mobile equipment

3.5.2 Mains dependent mobile equipment

3.5.3 Capacitor discharge equipment

3.5.4 Battery powered generators

3.6 CONTROL OF SCATTERED RADIATION

3.6.1 Significance of scattered radiation

3.6.2 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation produced (field size, use of appropriate exposure factors, compression band)

3.6.3 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation reaching to the film (metal backing of cassettes, filters, air-gap technique, cones and diaphragms, Grids)

3.6.4 Grid: construction, function, grid characteristics, grid types and patterns. Grid movement

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- 3.6.5 Reduction in the effect of scatter (use of intensifying screens)
- 3.7 FLUOROSCOPIC EQUIPMENT
 - 3.7.1 Conventional fluoroscopy
 - 3.7.2 Mobile and specialised fluoroscopic units,
 - 3.7.3 Image intensified fluoroscopy,
 - 3.7.4 Image intensifier- construction and working principle,
 - 3.7.5 TV camera and TV monitor
- 3.8 TOMOGRAPHY
 - 3.8.1 Introduction to Tomography
 - 3.8.2 Main features of tomographic equipment,
 - 3.8.3 Wide angle and narrow angle Tomography, Different types of tomographic movement
 - 3.8.4 Multi-section Tomography
 - 3.8.5 Generations of CT
 - 3.8.6 Types of CT procedures
 - 3.8.7 Position in CT, radiation, Dose of CT scan, contrast used
 - 3.8.8 Complications of contrast used in CT, advantages and disadvantages of CT over MRI
- 3.9 VASCULAR IMAGING EQUIPMENT
 - 3.9.1 Generators and x-ray tubes
 - 3.9.2 C-Arm/U-Arm assembly
 - 3.9.3 Automatic film changers (roll and cut film changers)
 - 3.9.4 Angiographic tables
 - 3.9.5 Automatic pressure injectors
 - 3.9.6 Program selector, cine cameras
- 3.10 MAMMOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT
 - 3.10.1 Mammography x-ray tube
 - 3.10.2 Image receptors in mammography
 - 3.10.3 Apparatus for magnification radiography in mammography
- 3.11 DIGITAL IMAGING
 - 3.11.1 Introduction to digital imaging concepts and advantages of image digitization,
 - 3.11.2 Digital image structure
 - 3.11.3 Digital radiography:
 - 3.11.4 MScanned projection radiography (SPR)
 - 3.11.5 Computed radiography (CR)
 - 3.11.6 Direct digital radiography (DR)
- 3.12 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)
 - 3.12.1 Basic principles of CT
 - 3.12.2 Generations of CT
 - 3.12.3 System components
 - 3.12.4 Image characteristics & Image quality in CT
 - 3.12.5 Artefacts in CT
- 3.13 MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)
 - 3.13.1 Fundamental concepts: magnetic moments, precession, resonance, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 - 3.13.2 Introduction to MR Scanners: imaging magnets, RF transmitter and receiver coils, shim coils and gradient coils

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- 3.13.3 Principal parameters of MRI: spin density, T1 relaxation time, T2 relaxation time
 - 3.13.4 Basic principles of MR imaging and related parameters
 - 3.13.5 Gradient echo pulse sequence
 - 3.13.6 Artefacts in MRI
 - 3.13.7 Advantages and disadvantages of MRI over CT
- 4. RADIOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHY**
- 4.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLE
 - 4.1.1 Photographic effect
 - 4.1.2 Photosensitive materials
 - 4.1.3 Photographic emulsion
 - 4.1.4 Characteristic curve
 - 4.1.5 Spectral sensitivity
 - 4.1.6 Direct exposure film (x-ray sensitive)
 - 4.1.7 Gurney-Mott theory of latent image formation
 - 4.2 FILM MATERIALS
 - 4.2.1 Construction of x-ray film
 - 4.2.2 Film for medical imaging
 - 4.2.3 Comparison between single coated and double coated x-ray films
 - 4.3 FILM STORAGE
 - 4.3.1 Different storage areas
 - 4.3.2 Ideal storage condition
 - 4.3.3 Stock control and film ordering methods
 - 4.4 INTENSIFYING SCREENS
 - 4.4.1 Luminescence: fluorescence and phosphorescence
 - 4.4.2 Construction of Intensifying screen and their types
 - 4.4.3 Types of phosphors: calcium tungsten, rare earth and their comparison
 - 4.4.4 Detective Quantum efficiency (DQE)
 - 4.4.5 Quantum mottle
 - 4.4.6 Care, monitoring and cleaning of IF screen
 - 4.4.7 X-ray film cassettes
 - 4.4.8 Cassette function, construction, materials used, types and care of cassettes
 - 4.5 RADIOGRAPHIC PROCESSING
 - 4.5.1 Manual and Automatic processing
 - 4.5.2 Processing cycles
 - 4.5.3 Processing chemical
 - 4.5.4 Care and maintenance of automatic processors
 - 4.5.5 The principle of dry silver imager
 - 4.5.6 Silver recovery
 - 4.5.7 Daylight processing
 - 4.6 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF DARKROOM
 - 4.6.1 The layout of an ideal darkroom
 - 4.6.2 Darkroom location, size, radiation protection, floor, walls / ceiling, ventilation and heating, entrance, white lighting and safe light and its test, film hoppers loading bench and wet bench
 - 4.7 THE RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE
 - 4.7.1 Radiographic image quality
 - 4.7.2 Factors affecting radiographic image quality

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- 4.7.3 Image artifacts
- 4.8 IDENTIFICATION AND VIEWING OF RADIOGRAPHS
 - 4.8.1 Methods of film identification: opaque letters and legends, actinic marking and perforating device
 - 4.8.2 Viewing equipment

Section (C): 30 %

5. ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION

- 5.1 Basic concept of organ donation and transplantation
- 5.2 Intra-operative imaging (C-arm)
- 5.3 Post-operative imaging (X-ray, CT)
- 5.4 Role of imaging (X ray, CT, MRI) in pre-transplant evaluation
- 5.5 Special procedures after transplantation (Angiogram, MRCP)
- 5.6 Nuclear medicine in renal transplantation
- 5.7 Role of DTPA and DMSA
- 5.8 Human Organ Transplant Act and Regulations
 - 5.8.1 Human Organ Transplantation (Regulation and Prohibition) Act- 2055
 - 5.8.2 Human Organ Transplantation (Regulation and Prohibition) Act- 2072
 - 5.8.3 Human Organ Transplantation Regulations- 2073
 - 5.8.4 Concept and practice of International rules and regulations on Organ donation and transplantation