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यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ:

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

द्वितीय चरण :- अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- २०० पर्णाङ्क :- ३०

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

प्रथम चरण (First Phase) : लिखित परीक्षा

Paper	Subject	Full Marks	Pass Marks	No. Questions & Weightage	Time Allowed
I	Technical	100	40	100× 1= 100 (Objective Multiple Choice Questions)	1.15 hrs
II	Subject & Organizational Knowledge	100	40	$4 \times 5 = 20$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ (Subjective Descriptive Type)	3.00 hrs

द्वितीय चरण (Second Phase)

Subject	Full Marks	Examination	
Interview	30	Oral	

द्रष्टव्य :

- यो पाठ्यक्रमको योजनालाई प्रथम चरण र द्वितीय चरण गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।
- २. प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको पत्रको विषयवस्त् एउटै हुनेछ ।
- ३. प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै ह्नेछ ।
- ४. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
- ५. वस्तुगत बहुवैकित्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर निदएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पिन गरिने छैन ।
- ६. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक हुने परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले उत्तर लेख्दा अंग्रेजी ठूलो अक्षर (Capital letter) A,B,C,D मा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । सानो अक्षर (Small letter) a,b,c,d लेखेको वा अन्य कुनै सङ्केत गरेको भए सबै उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।
- ७. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा क्नै प्रकारको क्याल्क्लेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसंख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार यथासम्भव सम्बन्धित पत्र /विषयमा दिइए अन्सार हुनेछ ।
- ९. परीक्षामा परीक्षार्थीले मोबाइल वा यस्तै प्रकारका विद्यतीय उपकरण परीक्षा हलमा लैजान पाइने छैन ।
- १०. विषयगत प्रश्न हुने पत्रका हकमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्ने छ ।
- 99. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगािड (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्कममा परेको सम्भन् पर्दछ ।
- १२. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- १३. पाठ्यक्रम लाग् मिति :- २०७८/०२/०१

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Paper I & II: - Technical Subject & Organizational Knowledge

Section (A): 45% Marks

1.	Anatomy	and	Physiology
1.	randoniy	unu	I II J DI DI DE J

- 1.1 Cell and Tissues (Epithelial, Connective, Skeletal, Muscular and Nervous)
- 1.2 General pathology: Bacteria, Viruses, Tumours
- 1.3 Surface and regional anatomy
 - 1.3.1 The anatomical position
 - 1.3.2 Head, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen and Pelvic cavity
- 1.4 Skeleton System
 - 1.4.1 Structure and function of bones
 - 1.4.2 Development and growth of bones, and healing of fractures
 - 1.4.3 The skull
 - 1.4.3.1 The skull viewed from the above and the below
 - 1.4.3.2 The skull viewed from the side and the front
 - 1.4.3.3 The interior of the skullcap
 - 1.4.3.4 The interior of the base of the skull
 - 1.4.3.5 The nasal cavity
 - 1.4.3.6 The accessory nasal sinuses
 - 1.4.3.7 The individual bones of the skull
 - 1.4.4 The vertebral column, ribs and sternum
 - 1.4.5 The bones of the upper limb
 - 1.4.5.1 The clavicle
 - 1.4.5.2 The scapula
 - 1.4.5.3 The humerus
 - 1.4.5.4 The radius
 - 1.4.5.5 The ulna
 - 1.4.5.6 The carpal bones
 - 1.4.5.7 The metacarpal bones
 - 1.4.5.8 The phalanges
 - 1.4.5.9 Arteries and nerves related to the bones of the upper limb
 - 1.4.5.10 Ossification of the bones of the upper limb
 - 1.4.6 The bones of the lower limb
 - 1.4.6.1 The hipbone
 - 1.4.6.2 The pelvis
 - 1.4.6.3 The femur
 - 1.4.6.4 The patella
 - 1.4.6.5 The tibia
 - 1.4.6.6 The fibula
 - 1.4.6.7 The tarsal bones
 - 1.4.6.8 The metarsal bones
 - 1.4.6.9 The phalanges
 - 1.4.6.10 The arches of the foot
 - 1.4.6.11 Arteries and nerves related to the bone of the lower limb
 - 1.4.6.12 Ossification of the bones of the lower limb
 - 1.4.7 The joints of the bones of the lower limb
 - 1.4.7.1 Types of joints
 - 1.4.7.2 The muscles and joints of the head

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- 1.4.7.3 The joints and muscles of the neck and trunk
- 1.4.7.4 The joints and muscles of the upper limb
- 1.4.7.5 The joint and muscles of the lower limb
- 1.5 Circulatory System
 - 1.5.1 The blood
 - 1.5.2 The blood vessels
 - 1.5.3 The heart
 - 1.5.4 The pulmonary circulation
 - 1.5.5 The systemic circulation
 - 1.5.6 The veins
- 1.6 Lymphatic System
 - 1.6.1 Lymph
 - 1.6.2 The lymphatic vessels
 - 1.6.3 The lymph nodes
 - 1.6.4 The lymphatic drainage of the body
 - 1.6.5 Lymphatic tissue
 - 1.6.6 The spleen
- 1.7 Respiratory System
 - 1.7.1 The nose
 - 1.7.2 The pharynx
 - 1.7.3 The larynx
 - 1.7.4 The trachea
 - 1.7.5 The bronchi
 - 1.7.6 The lungs
 - 1.7.7 The physiology of respiration
- 1.8 Digestive System
 - 1.8.1 The mouth
 - 1.8.2 The salivary glands
 - 1.8.3 The pharynx
 - 1.8.4 The oesphagus
 - 1.8.5 The stomach
 - 1.8.6 The small intestine
 - 1.8.7 The large intestine
 - 1.8.8 The pancreas
 - 1.8.9 The liver
 - 1.8.10 The biliary apparatus
 - 1.8.11 The function of the alimentary system
- 1.9 Urinary System
 - 1.9.1 The kidneys
 - 1.9.2 The ureters
 - 1.9.3 The urinary bladder
 - 1.9.4 The urethra
 - 1.9.5 The functions of kidneys
 - 1.9.6 The control of micturition
- 1.10 Nervous System
 - 1.10.1 Nervous tissue
 - 1.10.2 Central nervous system, brain and spinal cord
 - 1.10.3 Peripheral nervous system

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- 1.10.4 Autonomic nervous system
- 1.11 Reproductive System
 - 1.11.1 Female Reproductive System & Breast
 - 1.11.1.1 External genitalia, Uterus, Ovaries: Position, structure functions
 - 1.11.1.2 Menstrual cycle, Reproduction & menopause
 - 1.11.1.3 Breast-Position, structure and its functions
 - 1.11.1.4 Puberty
 - 1.11.2 Male Reproductive System:
 - 1.11.2.1 Position structure and functions of scrotum, testes, epididymis, deferent ducts, seminal vesicles, ejaculatory ducts and penis
 - 1.11.2.2 Puberty
- 1.12 Special Senses
 - 1.12.1 Skin- structure and function
 - 1.12.2 The ear (external, middle & internal ear)-structure and function
 - 1.12.3 The Eyes- structure & functions.
 - 1.12.4 Nose- structure and functions
 - 1.12.5 Tongue-structure, functions,
 - 1.12.6 Taste buds and Sense of taste
- 1.13 Endocrine System
 - 1.12.7 Endocrine glands pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal gland, islets of langerhans, pineal gland, testis, ovaries, thymus etc.
 - 1.12.8 Endocrine glands Position, structure, functions and hormone secretion

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
 - 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

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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 homogenous and heterogeneous x-ray beam through matter
- 2.7.6 Effects of filtration
- 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 Objective and principle of radiation protection
- 2.9.2 Radiation and Radiation units
- 2.9.3 Personnel monitoring
- 2.9.4 Protective materials

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2.9.5 ICRP recommendations on dose limits

3. Clinical Oncology

- 3.1 Tumors
 - 3.1.1 Tumor definition
 - 3.1.2 Benign tumors and malignant tumors
 - 3.1.3 Spread of tumors

4. Radiographic Technique

- 4.1 Upper Limb
 - 4.1.1 Technique for whole hand, fingers, thumb, wrist joint, Radio ulnar joints
 - 4.1.2 Supplementary technique: carpal tunnel, scaphoid, ulnar groove, head of radius
 - 4.1.3 Supplementary views of elbow, humerus & Supra-condylar projection
- 4.2 Shoulder Girdle and Thorax
 - 4.2.1 Technique for shoulder joint, acromio-clavicular joint, and scapula
 - 4.2.2 Supplementary views: projection to show recurrent dislocation of shoulder, infero-superior projection of clavicle, sterno- clavicular joint, sternum, ribs
- 4.3 Lower Limb
 - 4.3.1 Technique for whole foot, toes, great toe, calcaneum, talo-calcaneal joint, ankle joint, lower leg with ankle joint
 - 4.3.2 Knee joint, patella, tibio-fibular joints
 - 4.3.3 Supplementary technique for torn ligaments, flat feet, axial view of calcaneum, skyline view of patella, intercondylar notch view
- 4.4 Vertebral Column
 - 4.4.1 Technique for cranio-vertebral joint, atlanto-occipital joint, first three cervical vertebra, odontoid peg view
 - 4.4.2 Cervical spine for intervertebral joints and foramina, cervico thoracic vertebrae
 - 4.4.3 Thoracic spine, thoraco-lumbar vertebrae
 - 4.4.4 Lumber spine, intervertebral joints and foramina, lumbo-sacral joint, sacrum, coccyx
 - 4.4.5 Supplementary techniques, to demonstrate scoliosis, kyphosis, spondylolisthesis
- 4.5 Pelvic Girdle and Hip Region
 - 4.5.1 Technique for whole pelvis, ileum, ischium and pubic bones
 - 4.5.2 Sacroiliac joints, symphysis pubis, hip joints, acetabulum, neck of femur
 - 4.5.3 Supplementary projections: acetabulam view, judet view, Von-Rosen view and frog leg view for hip joint (CDH)
- 4.6 Skull
 - 4.6.1 Routine views of Skull, Towne's view, SMV, Emergency Skull radiography
 - 4.6.2 Technique for mastoids, styloid process, IAM
 - 4.6.3 Routine views for facial bones, mandible, zygomatic arches, nasal bone, maxilla, temporo-mandibular joints
 - 4.6.4 Optic foramina, macroradiography for optic foramina
 - 4.6.5 Routine and special views for Paranasal sinuses
- 4.7 Chest Radiography
 - 4.7.1 Routine radiography of chest, High kV technique for Chest
 - 4.7.2 Supplementary views: apicogram, lordotic and oblique views, lateral decubitus, diaphragmatic excursions double exposure technique

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- 4.8 Ward and Operation Theatre Radiography
 - 4.8.1 Knowledge of Electrical supply, radiation protection
 - 4.8.2 Radiography of bed-ridden patients
 - 4.8.3 Radiography in operation theatre
- 4.9 Mammography
 - 4.9.1 Soft tissue radiography
 - 4.9.2 Principle and technique of mammography
- 4.10 Macro-Radiography
 - 4.10.1 Definition, principles and its applications
 - 4.10.2 Magnification factors and uses of magnification radiography

Section (A): 45% Marks

5. Special Radiological Procedures

- 5.1 First Aids and Emergency Care
 - 5.1.1 Introduction to Shock, emergency treatment, Cardio-Pulmonary resuscitation
 - 5.1.2 Introduction to Haemorrhage, primary management of haemorrhage
- 5.2 Contrast Media
 - 5.2.1 Introduction to contrast media
 - 5.2.2 Definition, types and uses of contrast media
 - 5.2.3 Properties of contrast media
 - 5.2.4 Adverse effects of contrast media and their management
 - 5.2.5 Emergency trolley setting
 - 5.2.6 Life saving drugs and emergency trays
- 5.3 Alimentary Tract
 - 5.3.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming & post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.3.1.1 Barium swallow
 - 5.3.1.2 Barium meal
 - 5.3.1.3 Barium follow -through
 - 5.3.1.4 Small bowel enema
 - 5.3.1.5 Barium enema -single contrast, -double contrast
 - 5.3.1.6 Loopogram
- 5.4 Biliary Tract
 - 5.4.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique / procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.4.1.1 Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)
 - 5.4.1.2 Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP)
 - 5.4.1.3 Per operative cholangiography (POC)
 - 5.4.1.4 T-tube cholangiography
- 5.5 Urinary Tract
 - 5.5.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.5.1.1 Intravenous urography (IVU), Modification of IVU and additional techniques
 - 5.5.1.2 Percutaneous nephrostomy (PCN)

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- 5.5.1.3 Retrograde pyelography (RGP)
- 5.5.1.4 Micturating cysto-urethrography
- 5.6 Reproductive System
 - 5.6.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for Hysterosalpingography
- 5.7 Cardio-Vascular System
 - 5.7.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.7.1.1 Carotid angiography
 - 5.7.1.2 Abdominal aortography
 - 5.7.1.3 Portal venography
 - 5.7.1.4 Peripheral and lower limb venography
- 5.8 Myelography
 - 5.8.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.8.1.1 Lumabr, Thoracic and Cervical Myelogrphy
 - 5.8.1.2 Post Myelo-CT (CT Myelography)
- 5.9 Arthrography
 - 5.9.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.9.1.1 Knee Arthrography
 - 5.9.1.2 Hip Arthrography
- 5.10 Sinography
 - 5.10.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique /procedure, filming, post procedure care for Sinography
- 5.11 Sialography
 - 5.11.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for following investigations:
 - 5.11.1.1 Parotid sialography
 - 5.11.1.2 Sub-mandibular sialography
- 5.12 Dacryocystography
 - 5.12.1 Definition, indications, contraindications, equipment required, contrast media, preparation of the patient, technique/procedure, filming, post procedure care for Dacryocystography.

6. Equipment for Diagnostic Radiology

- 6.1 X-Ray Tubes
 - 6.1.1 Overview of production of x-rays, Historical background
 - 6.1.2 Components of an x-ray tube: Cathode assembly, Anode assembly
 - 6.1.3 Stationary and rotating anodes
 - 6.1.4 Line focus principle, anode heel effect, Off-focus radiation
 - 6.1.5 Glass envelope, tube shielding, care of x-ray tubes
 - 6.1.6 X-ray tube faults

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- 6.1.7 Modification and recent advances in x-ray tube
- 6.2 Radiographic Couches, Stands and Tube Supports
 - 6.2.1 X-ray tube supports
 - 6.2.2 Radiographic couches
 - 6.2.3 Chest stands and vertical bucky
 - 6.2.4 Modern basic radiographic units
- 6.3 Exposure Timers
 - 6.3.1 Clockwork timer, synchronous motor and impulse timers
 - 6.3.2 Electronic timers
 - 6.3.3 Autotimers (photoelectric timer and ionization chamber timer)
- 6.4 Beam Centering & Beam Limiting Devices
 - 6.4.1 Cones and cylinders, Aperture diaphragms
 - 6.4.2 Light beam diaphragms, Positive beam limitation
- 6.5 Portable and Mobile Radiographic Equipments
 - 6.5.1 Main features of portable and mobile equipment
 - 6.5.2 Mains dependent mobile equipment
 - 6.5.3 Capacitor discharge equipment
 - 6.5.4 Battery powered generators
- 6.6 Control of Scattered Radiation
 - 6.6.1 Significance of scattered radiation
 - 6.6.2 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation produced (field size, use of appropriate exposure factors, compression band)
 - 6.6.3 Reduction in the amount of scatter radiation reaching to the film (metal backing of cassettes, filters, air-gap technique, cones and diaphragms, Grids)
 - 6.6.4 Grid: construction, function, grid characteristics, grid types and patterns. Grid movement
 - 6.6.5 Reduction in the effect of scatter (use of intensifying screens)
- 6.7 Fluoroscopic Equipment
 - 6.7.1 Conventional fluoroscopy
 - 6.7.2 Mobile and specialised fluoroscopic units
 - 6.7.3 Image intensified fluoroscopy
 - 6.7.4 Image intensifier- construction and working principle
 - 6.7.5 TV camera and TV monitor
 - 6.7.6 Digital fluoroscopy
- 6.8 Equipment for Dental Radiography
 - 6.8.1 A simple dental radiographic unit, Orthopantomography (OPG)
- 6.9 Vascular Imaging Equipment
 - 6.9.1 Generators and x-ray tubes
 - 6.9.2 C-Arm/U-Arm assembly
 - 6.9.3 Angiographic tables
 - 6.9.4 Automatic pressure injectors
 - 6.9.5 Digital subtraction Angiography
- 6.10 Mammographic Equipment
 - 6.10.1 Mammography x-ray tube
 - 6.10.2 Image receptors in mammography
 - 6.10.3 Apparatus for magnification radiography in mammography
 - 6.10.4 Digital mammography/ Digital Breast tomosynthesis
- 6.11 Digital Imaging

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- 6.11.1 Introduction to digital imaging concepts and advantages of image digitization
- 6.11.2 Digital image structure
- 6.11.3 Digital radiography: Scanned projection radiography (SPR), Computed radiography (CR), Direct digital radiography (DR)
- 6.12 Computed Tomography (CT)
 - 6.12.1 Basic principles of CT
 - 6.12.2 Generations of CT/ MDCT/Newer advances in CT
 - 6.12.3 System components
 - 6.12.4 Image characteristics & Image quality in CT
 - 6.12.5 Artifacts in CT
- 6.13 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
 - 6.13.1 Fundamental concepts: magnetic moments, precession, resonance, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 - 6.13.2 Introduction to MR Scanners: imaging magnets, RF transmitter and receiver coils, shim coils and gradient coils
 - 6.13.3 Principal parameters of MRI: spin density, T1- and T2 relaxation time
 - 6.13.4 Basic principles of MR imaging and related parameters
 - 6.13.5 Spin echo pulse sequence
 - 6.13.6 Gradient echo pulse sequence
 - 6.13.7 Artifacts in MRI
 - 6.13.8 Advances in MR technology
- 6.14 CT and MRI Technique
 - 6.14.1 Technique for Brain
 - 6.14.2 Technique for Head, Chest, Abdomen and other body parts
 - 6.14.3 Technique for CTA and MRA
 - 6.14.4 Technique for Spine and Joint
- 6.15 Bone Mineral Densitometry: Indication and techniques
- 6.16 Dual Headed Gamma Camera

7. Radiographic Photography

- 7.1 Photographic Principle
 - 7.1.1 Photographic effect
 - 7.1.2 Photosensitive materials
 - 7.1.3 Photographic emulsion
 - 7.1.4 Characteristic curve
 - 7.1.5 Spectral sensitivity
 - 7.1.6 Direct exposure film (x-ray sensitive)
 - 7.1.7 Gurney-Mott theory of latent image formation
- 7.2 Film Materials
 - 7.2.1 Construction of x-ray film
 - 7.2.2 Film for medical imaging
 - 7.2.3 Comparison between single coated and double coated x-ray films
- 7.3 Film Storage
 - 7.3.1 Different storage areas
 - 7.3.2 Ideal storage condition
 - 7.3.3 Stock control and film ordering methods
- 7.4 Intensifying Screens
 - 7.4.1 Luminescence: fluorescence and phosphorescence
 - 7.4.2 Construction of Intensifying screen and their types

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- 7.4.3 Types of phosphors: calcium tungsten, rare earth and their comparison
- 7.4.4 Detective Quantum efficiency (DQE)
- 7.4.5 Quantum mottle
- 7.4.6 Care, monitoring and cleaning of IF screen
- 7.4.7 X-ray film cassettes
- 7.4.8 Cassette function, construction, materials used, types and care of cassettes
- 7.5 Radiographic Processing
 - 7.5.1 Manual and Automatic processing
 - 7.5.2 Processing cycles
 - 7.5.3 Processing chemical
 - 7.5.4 Care and maintenance of automatic processors
 - 7.5.5 The principle of dry silver imager
 - 7.5.6 Silver recovery
 - 7.5.7 Daylight processing
- 7.6 Design and Construction of Darkroom
 - 7.6.1 The layout of an ideal darkroom
 - 7.6.2 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
- 7.7 The Radiographic Image
 - 7.7.1 Radiographic image quality
 - 7.7.2 Factors affecting radiographic image quality
 - 7.7.3 Image artifacts
- 7.8 Identification and Viewing of Radiographs
 - 7.8.1 Methods of film
- 7.9 Quality assurance in radiography

Section (C): 10 % Marks

8. Concept of management

- 8.1 Management: concept, scope, functions, principles, and its practices
- 8.2 Hospital Management: concept, scope, function, principle and its practices
- 8.3 Communication skills, problem solving and decision making
- 8.4 Planning, organizing, monitoring and evaluation in health sector
- 8.5 Participative management
- 8.6 Social justice and social security system in Nepal
- 8.7 Positive attitude and self-development
- 8.8 Demographic characteristic of Nepal

9. Organizational Knowledge and General Health Issues

- 9.1 B.P.Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital: History, organizational structure, functions, roles, services, problems and challenges
- 9.2 National Health Policy
- 9.3 B.P.Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital related act and regulations
- 9.4 Health Service Act, 2053 and Health Service Regulation, 2055
- 9.5 Professional council related acts and regulations
- 9.6 Professional and medical ethics