

पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथम पत्र:

सामान्य ज्ञान एवं भाषा ज्ञान

- (क) सामान्य अध्ययन :- इसमें प्रश्नों का उद्देश्य अभ्यर्थी के सामान्य जानकारी तथा समाज में उनके अनुप्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में उसकी योग्यता की जाँच करना होगा। वर्तमान घटनाओं और दिन-प्रतिदिन की घटनाओं के सूक्ष्म अवलोकन तथा उनके प्रति वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण जैसे मामलों की जानकारी जैसा कि किसी भी शिक्षित व्यक्ति से अपेक्षा की जाती है। इसमें झारखण्ड, भारत और पड़ोसी देशों के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से यथा सम्भव प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं। सम-सामयिक विषय, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति, राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, भारतीय भाषाएँ, पुस्तक, लिपि, राजधानी, मुद्रा, खेल-खिलाड़ी, महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएँ। भारत का इतिहास, संस्कृति, भूगोल पर्यावरण, आर्थिक परिदृश्य, स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन, भारतीय कृषि तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ एवं भारत का संविधान एवं राज्य व्यवस्था, पंचायती राज, सामुदायिक विकास, पंचवर्षीय योजना। झारखण्ड की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, भाषा, स्थान, खान-खनिज, उद्योग, भूगोल एवं इतिहास, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में झारखण्ड का योगदान, साहित्य, विकास योजनाएँ, खेल-खिलाड़ी, व्यक्तित्व, नागरिक उपलब्धियाँ, पुरस्कार, राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विषय इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में झारखण्ड राज्य की सामान्य जानकारी।
- (ख) हिन्दी भाषा ज्ञान : हिन्दी अपठित अनुच्छेद तथा हिन्दी व्याकरण पर आधारित 20 प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे।
- (ग) अंग्रेजी भाषा ज्ञान: अंग्रेजी अपठित अनुच्छेद तथा अंग्रेजी व्याकरण पर आधारित 20 प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे।

SYLLABUS FOR PHARMACIST (फार्मासिस्ट) / COMPOUNDER (मिश्रक)

PHARMACEUTICS

1. Introduction of different dosage forms. Their classification with examples- their relative applications. Familiarisation with new drug delivery systems.
2. Introduction to Pharmacopocias with special reference to Indian Pharmacopocia.
3. Metrology- Systems of weights and measures. Calculations including conversion from one to another system. Percentage calculations and adjustments of products. Use of allegation method in calculations. Isotonic solutions.
4. Packing of Pharmaceuticals- Desirable features of a container types of containers study of glass and plastics as materials of containers and rubber as material for closures- their merits and demerits. Introduction to aerosol packaging.
5. Size reduction objectives and factors affecting size reduction, methods of size reduction- Study of Hammer mill, Ball mill, Fluid Energy mill and disintegrator.
6. Size separation- Size separation by sifting. Official Standard for powders. Sedimentation methods of size separation. Construction and working of cyclone separator.
7. Mixing and Homogenisation – Liquid mixing and powder mixing, mixing of semisolids, study of Silverson Mixer- Homogeniser, Planctary Mixer, Agitated powder mixer; Triple roller mill, Propeller mixer, Colloid mill and hand homogenizer. Double cone mixer.
8. Classification and filtration – theory of filtration, filter media, filter aids and selection of filters. Study of following filtration equipments- Filter Press, Sintered filters, Filter candles, Metafilter.
9. Extraction and Galenicals- (a) Study of percolation and maceration and their modification. Continuous hot extraction, - Application in extraction of tincture and extracts. (b) Introduction to Ayurvedic dosages forms.
10. Heat processes Evaporation- Definition. Factors affecting evaporation. Study of evaporating still and evaporating pan.
11. Distillation- Simple distillation and fractional distillation, steam distillation and vacuum distillation. Study of vacuum still, preparation of purified water I.P. and water for injection I.P. Construction and working of still used for the same.
12. Introduction to drying processes- Study of tray dryers, Fluidized Bed dryer vacuum Dryer and freeze Dryer.
13. Sterilization- Concept of sterilization and its differences from disinfection, thermal resistance of micro organism, Detailed studies of the following sterilization process– (a) Sterilization with moist heat, (b) dry heat sterilization, (c) Sterilization by radiation, (d) Sterilization by Filtration and (e) Gaseous sterilization. Aseptic techniques. Study of sterilization process in hospitals particularly with reference to surgical dressing and intravenous fluids, precautions for safe and effective handling of sterilization equipment.

14. Processing of tablets- Definition; Different types of compressed tablets and their properties, Processes involved in production of tablets, Tablets excipients, Defects in tablets, Evaluation of Tablets: physical standards including disintegration and Dissolution. Tablet coating- sugar coating, film coating enteric coating and microencapsulation (Tablet coating may be dealt in an elementary manner.)
15. Processing of capsules- Hard and soft gelating capsules, different sizes capsules, filling of capsules, handling and storage of capsules, special application of capsules.
16. Study of immunological products like sera vaccines, toxoids and their preparations.

PHARMACEUTICS-II

1. Dispensing Pharmacy:
 - (i) Prescriptions- Reading and understanding of prescription; Latin terms commonly used (Detail study is not necessary), modern methods of prescribing, adoption of metric system, calculation involved in dispensing.
 - (ii) Incompatibilities in Prescriptions- Study of various types of incompatibilities- Physical, Chemical and therapeutic.
 - (iii) Posology- Dose and doses of drugs, Factors influencing dose, Calculation of dose on basis of age, sex and surface area, Veterinary doses.
2. Dispensed Medications:

(Note- A detailed study of the following dispensed medication is necessary Methods of preparation with theoretical and practical aspects, use of appropriate containers and closures, special labelling requirements and storage conditions should be highlighted).

 - (i) Powders- Types of powders- Advantages and disadvantages of powders, Granules, Cachets and Tablet triturates. Preparation of different types of powders encountered in prescriptions, weighing methods, possible errors in weighing, minimum weighable amounts and weighing of material below the minimum weighable amount, geometric dilution and proper usage and care of dispensing balance.
 - (ii) Liquid - Oral Dosage Forms:
 - (a) Monophasic- Theoretical aspects including commonly use vehicles, essential adjuvant like stabilizers, colourants and flavours with examples.
Review of the following monophasic liquids with details of formulation and practical methods.

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| Liquids for internal administration | Liquids for external administration or used on mucus membranes |
| Mixtures and Concentrates Syrups, Elixirs | Gargles, Mouth washes, Throat paints, Douches, Ear drops, Nasal drops & sprays, Liniments, Lotions, |

- (b) Biphasic Liquid Dosages forms:
- (i) Suspension (elementary study) Suspension containing diffusible solids and liquids and their preparations. Study of adjuvants used like thickening agents, wetting agents, their necessity and quantity to be incorporated. Suspensions of precipitate forming liquids like tinctures, their preparation and stability. Suspensions produced by chemical reaction. An introduction of flocculated, non flocculated suspension system.
 - (ii) Emulsions- Types of emulsions, identification of emulsion system, formulation of emulsions, selection of emulsifying agents. Instabilities in emulsions. Preservation of emulsions.
 - (iii) Semi- Solid Dosages Forms:
 - (a) Ointments- Types of ointments, classification and selection of dermatological vehicles. Preparation and stability of ointments by the following processes:
 - (i) Trituration (ii) Fusion (iii) Chemical reaction (iv) Emulsification.
 - (b) Pastes- Difference between ointments and pastes, bases of pastes. Preparation of paste and their preservation.
 - (c) Jellies- An introduction to the different types of Jellies and their preparation.
 - (d) An elementary study of poultice.
 - (e) Suppositories and pessaries- Their relative merits and demerits, types of suppositories, suppository bases, classification, properties. Preparation and packing of suppositories. Use of suppositories for drug absorption.
 - (iv) Dental and Cosmetic Preparations: Introduction to Dentrifices, Facial cosmetics. Deodorants, Antiperspirants, Shampoos, Hair dressing and hair removers.
 - (v) Sterile dosages forms:
 - (a) Parenteral dosage forms- Definition, General requirements for parenteral dosage forms. Types of parenteral formulations, vehicles, adjuvants, processing, personnel, facilities and Quality control, Preparation of Intravenous fluids and admixtures- Total parenteral nutrition, dialysis fluids.
 - (b) Sterility testing, Particulate matter monitoring – Faulty seal packaging.
 - (c) Ophthalmic products- Study of essential characteristics of different ophthalmic preparations. Formulation additives, special precautions in handling and storage of ophthalmic products.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

1. General discussion on following inorganic compounds including important physical and chemical properties, medicinal and pharmaceutical uses, storage condition and chemical incompatibility.
 - (a) Acids, bases and buffers. Boric acid, Hydrochloric acid, strong ammonium hydroxide, Calcium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and official buffers.
 - (b) Antioxidants- Hypophosphorous acid, sulphur dioxide, Sodium bisulphite, Sodium metabisulphite, Sodium thiosulphate, Nitrogen and Sodium Nitrite.
 - (c) Gastrointestinal agents- (i) Acidifying agents, dilute Hydrochloric acid. (ii) Antacids- Sodium bicarbonate, Aluminium hydroxide gel, Aluminium Phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Magnesium carbonate, Magnesium trisilicate, Magnesium oxide, Combination of antacid preparations. (iii) Protective and Adsorbents- Bismuth subcarbonate and Kaolin. (iv) Saline Cathartics- Sodium Potassium tartrate and Magnesium sulphate.
 - (d) Topical Agents- (i) Protective- Talc, Zinc oxide, Calamine, Zinc stearate, Titanium dioxide, Silicon Polymers. (ii) Antimicrobials and Astringents- Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Chlorinated lime, Iodine, Solutions of Iodine, Povidone iodine, boric acid, Borax, Silver nitrate, Mild silver protein, Mercury, Yellow Mercuric oxide, Ammoniated Mercury. (iii) Sulphur and its compounds- Sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur, Selenium sulphide. (iv) Astringents- Alum and Zinc sulphate.
 - (e) Dental products- Sodium fluoride, Stannous fluoride, Calcium carbonate, Sodium meta phosphate, Dicalcium phosphate, Strontium chloride, Zinc chloride.
 - (f) Inhalants- Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrous oxide.
 - (g) Respiratory stimulants- Ammonium carbonate.
 - (h) Expectorants and Emetics- Ammonium chloride, Potassium iodide, Antimony Potassium tartrate.
 - (i) Antidote- Sodium nitrate.
2. Major Intra and Extracellular electrolytes-
 - (a) Electrolytes used for replacement therapy- Sodium chloride and its preparations, Potassium chloride and its preparations.
 - (b) Physiological Acid- base balance and electrolytes used- Sodium acetate, Potassium acetate, Sodium bicarbonate injection, Sodium citrate, Potassium citrate, Sodium lactate injection, Ammonium chloride and its injection.
 - (c) Combination of oral electrolyte powder and solutions.
3. Inorganic official compounds of Iron, Iodine AND Calcium ferrous sulphate and Calcium gluconate.
4. Radio pharmaceuticals and Contrast media- Radio activity- Alpha, Beta and Gamma radiation, Biological effects of radiation, measurement of radio activity, G.M. Counter, Radio isotopes- their uses, storage and precautions with special reference to the official preparation. Radio opaque. Contrast media- Barium sulphate.

5. Quality control of drugs and pharmaceuticals- Importance of quality control, significant errors, methods used for quality control, sources of impurities in pharmaceuticals. Limit test for Arsenic, Chloride, sulphate, Iron and heavy metals.
6. Identification test for cations and anions as per Indian Pharmacopoeia.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY-II

1. Introduction to the nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to heterocyclic system containing up to 3 rings.
2. The chemistry of following pharmaceutical organic compound, covering their nomenclature, chemical structure, uses and important physical and chemical properties (Chemical structure of only those compounds marked with asterisk(*)).
3. The stability and storage conditions and the different types of Pharmaceutical formulation of drugs and their popular brand names.

Antiseptics and Disinfectants- Proflavine*, Benzalkoniumchlorides, Cetrimide, Chlorocresol*, Chloroxylylene, Formaldehyde solution, Hexachlorophene, Liquefied phenol, Nitrofurantoin.

Sulfonamides- Sulfadiazene, Sulfaguanidine*, Phthalylsulfathiazole, Succinylsulfathiazole, Sulfamethoxypyridazine, Sulfamethoxazole, co-trimoxazole, Sulfacetamide*.

Antileprotic drugs- Clofazimine, Thiambutosine, Dapsone*, Solapson.

Anti tubercular drugs- Isoniazid*, PAS*, Streptomycin, Rifampicine, Ethambutol*, Thiacetazone, Ethionamide, Cycloserine, Pyrazinamides*.

Anti amoebic and Anthelmintic Drugs- Emetine, Metronidazole*, Halogenated Hydroxyquinolines, diloxanidefuroate, Paramomycin Piperazine*, Mebenazole, D.E.C.*.

Antibiotics- Benzyl Penicillin*, Phenoxy methyl, Penicillin*, Benzathine Penicillin, Ampicillin*, Cloxacillin, Carbenicillin, Gentamicin, Neomycin, Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Cephalexin, Cephaloridine, Cephalothin, Griscofulvin, Chloramphenicol.

Antifungal agents- Undecylenic acid, Tolnaftate, Nystatin, Amphotericin, Hamycin.

Antimalarial drugs- Chloroquin*, Amodiaquine, Primaquine, Proguanil, Pyrimethamine*, Quinine, Trimethoprim.

Tranquilizers- Chlorpromazine*, Prochlorperazine, Trifluo Perazine, Thiothixene, Haloperidol*, Triperidol, Oxypertine, Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam*, Lorazepam, Meprobamate.

Hypnotics- Phenobarbitone*, Butobarbitone, Cyclobarbitone, Nitrazepam, Phenobarbitone Glutethimide*, Methpyrlyone, Paraldehyde, Triclofor sodium.

General Anaesthetics- Halothane*, Cyclopropane*, Diethyl ether*, Methohexial sodium, Thiopental sodium, Trichloroethylene.

Antidepressant drugs- Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline, Imipramine*, Phenelzine, Tranylepromine.

Analeptics- Theophylline, Caffeine*, Coramine*, Dextroamphetamine.

Adrenergic Drugs- Adrenaline*, Noradrenaline, Isoprenaline*, Salbutamol, Terbutaline, Ephedrine*, Pseudoephedrine.

Adrenergic Antagonist- Tolazine, Propranolol*, Practolol.

Cholinergic Drugs- Neostigmine*, Pyridostigmine, Pralidoxime, Pilocarpine, Physostigmine*.

Cholinergic Antagonist- Atropine*, Hyoscine, Homatropine, Propantheline*, Benztropine, Tropicamide, Biperiden*.

Diuretic drugs- Furosemide, Chlorothiazide, Hydrochlorothiazide*, Benzthiazide, Urea*, Mannitol*, Ethacrynic acid.

Cardiovascular Drugs- Ethyle nitrite, Glyceryl trinitrate, Alpha methyl dopa, Guanethidine, Clofhrate Quinidine .

Hypoglycemic Agents- Insulin, Chlorpropamide*, Tolbutamide, Glibenclamide, Phenformin*, Metaformin.

Coagulants and Anti- Coagulants- Heparin, Thrombin, Menadione*, Bishydroxycoumarine, Warfarin Sodium.

Local Anaesthetics- Lignocaine*, Procaine*, Benzocaine.

Histamine and Anti- Histamine Agents- Histamine, Diphenhydramine*, Promethazine, Cyprohepatadine, Mepyramine, Pheniramine, Chlorpheniramine*.

Analgesics and Anti- pyretics- Morphin, Pethidine*, Codeine, Methadone, Aspirin*, Paracetamol*, Analgin, Dextropropoxyphene, Pentazocine.

Non steroidal anti inflammatory Agents- Indomethacine*, Phenylebutazone*, Oxyphenbutazone, Ibuprofen, Thyroxine and Antihydroids-Thyroxine*, Methimazole, Methylethiouracil, Propylthiouracil.

Diagnostic agents- Iopanoic acid, Propyliodone, Sulfobromophthalein. Sodium Indigotindisulfonate, Indigo Carmine, Evans blue, Congo red, Fluorescein Sodium.

Anticonvulsant, cardiac glycosides, Antiarrhythmic antihypertensives & vitamins.
Steroidal drugs- Betamethazone, Cortisone, Hydrocortisone, prednisolone, Progesterone, Oestradiol, Nandrolone.

PHARMACOGNOSY

1. Definition, history and scope of Pharmacognosy including Indian system of medicine.
2. Various systems of classification of drugs of natural origin.
3. Adulteration and drug evaluation; significance of Pharmacopocial standards.
4. Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, outline of isolation, identification tests, therapeutic effects and pharmaceutical application of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.
5. Occurrence, distribution, organoleptic evaluation, chemical constituents including tests wherever applicable and therapeutic efficacy of following categories of drugs-
 - (a) Laxatives: Aloes, Rhuburb, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna.
 - (b) Cardiotonics- Digitalis, Arjuna.
 - (c) Carminatives & G.I. regulators- Umbelliferous fruits, Coriander, Fennel, Ajowan, Cardamom, Ginger, Black pepper, Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Clove.
 - (d) Astringents- Catechu.
 - (e) Drugs acting on nervous system- Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Aconite, Ashwagandha, Ephedra, Opium, Cannabis, Nux vomica.
 - (f) Antihypertensives- Raulwolfia.
 - (g) Antitussives- Vasaka, Tolu balsam, Tulsi.
 - (h) Antirheumatics- Guggul, Colchium.
 - (i) Antitumour- Vinaca.
 - (j) Antileprotics- Chaulmoogra oil.
 - (k) Antidiabetics- Pterocarpus, Gymnema, Sylvestro.
 - (l) Diuretics- Gokhru, Punarnava.
 - (m) Antidysentrics- Ipecacuanha.
 - (n) Antiseptic and disinfectants- Benzoin, Myrrh, Nim, curcuma.
 - (o) Antimalarials- Cinchona.
 - (p) Oxytocics- Ergot.
 - (q) Vitamins- Shark liver oil and Amla.
 - (r) Enzymes- Papaya, Diastase, Yeasts.
 - (s) Perfumes and flavouring agents- Peppermint oil, Lemon oil, Orange oil, Lemon grass oil, Sandalwood.
 - (t) Pharmaceutical aids- Honey, Arachis oil, Kaolin, Pectin, Olive oil, Lanolin, Bees wax, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sodium alginate, Agar, Gaur gum, Gelatin.
 - (u) Miscellaneous- Liquorice, Garlic, Picrorhiza, Dioscorea, Linseed, Shatawari, Shankpushpi, Pyrethrum, Tobacco.

6. Collection and preparation of crude drug for the market as exemplified by Ergot, Opium, Rauwolfia, Digitalis, Senna.
7. Study of source, preparation and identification of fibres used in sutures and surgical dressings- cotton, silk, wool and regenerated fibres.
8. Gross anatomical studies of Senna, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Fennel, Clove, Ginger, Nux vomica & Ipecacuanha.

BIOCHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.

- a. Introduction to biochemistry.
- b. Brief Chemistry and role of proteins, polypeptides and amino acids, classification, Quantitative tests, Biological value, Deficiency diseases.
- c. Brief chemistry and role of carbohydrates, Classification, qualitative tests. Diseases related to carbohydrate metabolism.
- d. Brief chemistry and role of Lipids, Classification, qualitative tests, Diseases related to lipid metabolism.
- e. Brief chemistry and role of vitamins and enzymes.
- f. Role of minerals and water in life process.
- g. Enzymes: Brief concept of enzymic action, factors affecting it, therapeutic and pharmaceutical importance.
- h. Brief concept of normal and abnormal metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids.
- i. Introduction to pathology of blood and urine.
 - (a) Lymphocytes and Platelets, their role in health and disease.
 - (b) Erythrocytes – Abnormal cells and their significance.
 - (c) Abnormal constituents of urine and their significance in disease.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

- i. Scope of Anatomy and Physiology.
- ii. Definition of various terms used in Anatomy. Structure of cell, function of its components with special reference to mitochondria and micomes.
- iii. Elementary tissues of the body i.e. epithelial tissue, muscular tissue, connective tissue and nervoustissue.
- iv. Structure and function of skeleton, classification of joints and their function, joint disorder.
- v. Composition of Blood, function of blood elements. Blood group and coagulation of blood. Brief information regarding disorder of blood.
- vi. Name and function of lymph glands.
- vii. Structure and function of various parts of the heart. Arterial and venous system with special reference to the names and positions of main arteries and veins. Blood pressure and its recording. Brief information about cardiovascular disorders.
- viii. Various parts of respiratory system and their functions. Physiology of respiration.

- ix. Various parts of urinary system and their functions, structure and function of kidney. Physiology of urine formation. Pathophysiology of renal disease and oedema.
- x. Structure of skeletal muscle, physiology of muscle contraction. Names, position, attachments and function of various skeletal muscles. Physiology of neuromuscular junction.
- xi. Various parts of central nervous system, brain and its parts, functions and reflex action, anatomy and physiology of autonomic nervous system
- xii. Elementary knowledge of structure and functions of the organs of taste, smell, ear, eyes and skin. Physiology of pain.
- xiii. Digestive system, names of the various parts of digestive system and their functions. Structure and functions of liver, physiology of digestion and absorption.
- xiv. Endocrine glands and hormones. Locations of the glands, their hormones and functions. Pituitary, thyroid, Adrenal and Pancreas.
- xv. Reproductive system- Physiology and Anatomy of Reproductive system.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY PHARMACY

1. Concept of health – Definition of physical health, mental health, social health, spiritual health, determinants of health, indicators of health, concept of disease, natural history of diseases, the disease agents, concept of prevention of diseases.
2. Nutrition and health- Classification of foods, requirements, diseases induced due to deficiency of proteins, vitamins and minerals- treatment and prevention.
3. Demography and family planning- Demography cycle, fertility, family planning, contraceptive methods, behavioural methods, natural family planning method, chemical method, mechanical methods, hormonal contraceptives, population problem of India.
4. First aid- Emergency treatment in shock, snake bite, burns, poisoning, heart disease, fractures and resuscitation methods. Elements of minor surgery and dressings.
5. Environment and health- Sources of water supply, water pollution, purification of water, health air, noise, light, solid waste disposal and control- medical entomology, anthropod borne diseases and control, rodents, animal and diseases.
6. Fundamental principles of microbiology, classification of microbes, isolation, staining techniques of organisms of common diseases.
7. Communicable diseases- Causative agents, modes of transmission and prevention.
 - (a) Respiratory infections- Chicken pox, measles, Influenza, diphtheria, whooping cough and tuberculosis.
 - (b) Intestinal infections- Poliomyelitis, Hepatitis, Cholera, Typhoid, Food poisoning, Hook worm infection.
 - (c) Anthropod borne infection- Plague, Malaria, Filariasis.
 - (d) Surface infections- Rabies, Trachoma, Tetanus, Leprosy.
 - (e) Sexually transmitted diseases- Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, AIDS.

8. Non communicable diseases- Causative agents, prevention, care and control, cancer, diabetes, blindness, cardiovascular diseases.
9. Epidemiology- It's scope, methods, dynamics of disease transmission, immunity, immunization, Immunological products and their schedule, principle of disease control and prevention, hospital acquired infection, prevention and control, Disinfection, types of disinfection, disinfection procedures for faces, urine, sputum, dead bodies, instruments.

PHARMACOLOGY & TOXICOLOGY

1. Introduction to Pharmacology, scope of pharmacology.
2. Routes of administration of drugs, their advantages and disadvantages,
3. Various process of absorption of drug and the factors affecting them, Metabolism, distribution and excretion of drugs.
4. General mechanism of drugs action and the factors which modify drug action.
5. Pharmacological classification of drugs. The discussion of drug should emphasise following aspects-
 - (i) Drugs acting on the central nervous system:
 - (a) General anaesthetics, adjunction to anaesthesia, intravenous anaesthetics,
 - (b) Analgesic antipyretics and non steroidal anti- inflammatory drugs, Narcotics analgesic, Antirheumatic and anti-gout remedies, Sedatives and Hypnotics, Psychopharmacological agents, Anti convulsants, analeptics.
 - (c) Centrally acting muscles relaxants and anti parkinsonism agents.
 - (i) Local anaesthetics.
 - (ii) Drug acting on autonomic nervous system.
 - (a) Cholinergic drug, Anticholinergic drugs & anti cholinesterase drugs,
 - (b) Adrenergic drugs and adrenergic receptor blockers.
 - (c) Neurone blockers and ganglion blockers.
 - (d) Nueromuscular blockers, drugs used in myasthenia gravis.
 - (iii) Drugs acting on eyes, mydriatics, drugs used in glaucoma.
 - (iv) Drugs acting on respiratory system- Respiratory stimulants, Bronchodialators, Nasal decongestants, Expectorants and Antitussive agents.
 - (v) Antacids, Physiological role of histamine and Anti histamines, and serotonin, Histamine and Antihistamines, Prostaglandins.
 - (vi) Cardio vascular drugs, Cardiotonics, Antiarrhythmic agents, Antianlginal Agents, Anti hypertensive agents, Peripheral Vasodialators and drugs used in arterosclerosis.
 - (vii) Drugs acting on the blood and blood forming organs, Haematinics, Coagulants and anti coagulants, Haemostatics, Blood substitutes and plasma expanders.
 - (viii) Drugs affecting renal function- Diuretics and anti diuretics.

- (ix) Hormones and hormone antagonists- hypoglycemic agents, Anti thyroids drugs, sex hormones and oral contraceptives, Corticosteroids.
 - (x) Drugs acting on digestive system- Carminatives, digestants,, Bitters, Antacids and drugs used in peptic ulcers, purgatives and laxatives, Anti diarrhoeals, Emetics, Anti emetics, Anti- spasmodic.
- (6) Chemotherapy of microbial diseases- Urinary antiseptic, Sulfonamides, Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracyclines and other antibiotics, Anti tubercular agents, Anti fungal agents, Anti viral drugs, Anti leprotic drugs.
 - (7) Chemotherapy of protozoal diseases, Anti helminthic drug.
 - (8) Chemotherapy of cancer.
 - (9) Disinfectants and antiseptic.

A detailed study of the action of drugs on each organ is not necessary.

PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

1. Origin and nature of pharmaceutical legislation in India, it's scope and objectives. Evolution of the " Concept of Pharmacy" as an integral part of Health care system.
2. Principles and significance professional ethics, Critical study of the code of Pharmaceutical Ethics drafted by Pharmacy Council of India.
3. Pharmacy Act, 1948- The General study of the Pharmacy Act with special reference to Education Regulations, working of State and Central Councils, Constitution of these Councils and functions, Registration procedure under the Act.
4. The drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940- General study of drugs and cosmetics Act and Rules there under. Definitions and salient features related to retail and wholesale distribution of drugs. The powers of Inspectors, the sample procedures and the procedure and formalities in obtaining license under the rules. Facilities to be provided for running a Pharmacy effectively. General study of the schedules with special reference of schedules C, C1,F,G,J,H,P and X and salient features of labeling and storage condition of drugs.
5. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable advertisements) Act,1954- General study of the Act, Objectives, special reference to be laid on Advertisements. Magic remedies and objectionable and permitted Advertisements- disease which cannot be claimed to be cured.
6. Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985-A, brief study of the Act with special reference to it's objectives, offences and punishment.
7. Brief introduction to the study of the following acts-
 - (a) Latest Drugs (Price Control) Order in force.
 - (b) Poisons Act- 1919 (As amended to date).
 - (c) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act,1955 (as amended to date).
 - (d) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended to date).

DRUG STORE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Part 1- COMMERCE

1. Introduction- Trade, Industry and Commercial Functions and subdivision of Commerce, Introduction to Elements of Economics and Management.
2. Forms of business organizations.
3. Channels of distribution.
4. Drug house management- Selection of site, Space lay out and legal requirement. Importance and objectives of purchasing, selection of suppliers, credit information, tender, contracts and price determination and legal requirements there to. Codification, handling of drug stores and other hospital supplies.
5. Inventory control- Objectives and importance, modern techniques like ABC, VED analysis, the lead time, inventory carrying cost, safety stock, minimum and maximum stock levels, economic order quantity, scrap and surplus disposal.
6. Sales Promotion, Market research, salesmanship, quality of salesman, Advertising and window Display.
7. Recruitment, training, evaluation and compensation of the pharmacist.
8. Banking and Finance Service and functions of banks, Finance planning and source of finance.

Part-2 - ACCOUNTANCY

1. Introduction to accounting concepts and convention, double entry book keeping, different kinds of account.
2. Cash book.
3. General ledger and trial balance,
4. Profit and loss account, balance sheet.
5. Simple technique of analyzing financial statements.
6. Introduction to budgeting.

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

Part 1- Hospital Pharmacy

1. Hospitals- Definition, Function, Classification based on various criteria, organization, management and Health delivery system in India.
2. Hospital pharmacy-
 - (a) Definition.
 - (b) Function and objectives of Hospital Pharmaceutical Service.
 - (c) Location, layout, flow chart of material and men.
 - (d) Personnel and facilities requirements including equipments based on individual and basic needs. Requirement and abilities required for Hospital pharmacist.
3. Drug distribution system in Hospitals:
 - (a) Out patient service.
 - (b) In patient services- (i) types of services, (ii) detailed discussion of Unit dose system, Floor ward stock system, satellite pharmacy services, Central Sterile services, Bed side pharmacy.

4. Manufacturing:
 - (a) Economical considerations estimation of demand.
 - (b) Sterile manufacture- Large and small volume parenterals, facilities, requirements, layout, production planning, man power requirements.
 - (c) Non sterile manufacture- Liquid orals, externals- bulk concentrates.
 - (d) Procurement of stores and testing of raw material.
5. Nomenclature and uses of surgical instruments and Hospital Equipments and health accessories.
6. PTC (Pharmacy Therapeutic Committee), Hospital Formulary system and their organization, functioning, composition.
7. Drug Information service and drug Information bulletin.
8. Surgical dressing like cotton, gauze, bandage and adhesive tapes including their pharmacopocial test for quality. Other hospital supplies e.g. I V sets, Ryals tubes, D.G. sets, Catheters, Syringes etc.
9. Application of Computer in maintenance of records, inventory control, medication monitoring, drug information and data storage and retrieval in hospital and retail pharmacy establishments.

Part-2 - Clinical Pharmacy

1. Introduction to Clinical Pharmacy Practice- definition, scope.
2. Modern dispensing aspects- Pharmacists and patient counseling and advice for the use of common drugs, medication history.
3. Common daily terminology used in practice of medicine.
4. Diseases, manifestation and pathophysiology including salient systems to understand the disease like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Cardiovascular diseases, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Peptic Ulcer, Hypertension.
5. Physiological parameters with their significance.
6. Drug Interactions:
 - (a) Definition and introduction,
 - (b) Mechanism of drug interaction,
 - (c) Drugs- drug interaction, with reference to analgesics, diuretics, cardiovascular drugs, Gastrointestinal agents, Vitamins and Hypoglycemic agents.
 - (d) Drug- food interaction.
7. Adverse drug reactions: definition and significance. Drugs- induced diseases and Teratogenicity.
8. Drugs in clinical Toxicity- Introduction, general treatment in poisoning, systematic antidotes, Treatment of insecticide poisoning, heavy metal poison, Narcotic drugs, Barbiturates, Organo phosphorous poison.
9. Drug dependence, drug abuse, addictive drugs and their treatment, complication.
10. Bio- availability of drugs including factors affecting it.

SYLLABUS FOR X-Ray Technician

Anatomy and Physiology

1. Applied Anatomy and Physiology in relation to Radiology
2. Different radiographic positioning.

Applied Physics

1. Discovery, Production of X-rays.
2. Modern X-ray tubes and X-ray tube circuits, X-ray spectrum.
3. Factors affecting X-ray spectrum.
4. Half Value Layer, Filtration etc.
5. Inverse Square Law.
6. ALARA - principle of Radiation Protection.
7. Different radiation monitoring instruments in Radiology & Radiology & Radiotherapy Department.
8. International recommendations of permissible Exposure Dose limits for Radiation workers and public.
9. Dark room, Manual and Automatic film processing, Density, Contrast, Speed Image un-sharpness, Distortion etc. Film fault in radiography and remedy.
10. Type of radiographic films.

General Physics

1. Basic idea of measurement of Physical Quantities and their Units. Heat energy and Temperature.
2. Conduction, Convection and Radiation.
3. Structure of atom, Electro-magnetic radiation, Theory of Wave and Quanta, Electromagnetic induction, Electric motor and generators, Transformers.
4. Rectifiers, Radio isotopes, Natural and Artificial radioactivity.
5. Interaction of radiation with matter.
6. Campton interaction. Application of Photoelectric effect in diagnostic radiology.

X-Ray

- Construction of X-ray tubes
- Filament design
- Anode design
- Methods of heat dissipation
- Heat unit
- Tube rating charts
- Three phase X-ray generator
- Common causes of X-ray tube failure
- Heal effect
- Line focus Principle
- Special Radiographic Techniques
- Tomography
- Miniature X-ray etc. radiographic factors,
- Grid and Grid parameters,
- Grid faults,
- Layout of X-ray Installation

SYLLABUS FOR A.N.M. (Male/Female)

Community Health Nursing

Concept of Health, Community Health practices, Health problems and policies, Health Organization, Role of Health team, Structure of Community, Rural community, Dynamics of Community, Community need assessment, Community methods & Media, Counseling, Community based Rehabilitation.

Health Promotion

- A. **Nutrition:** Essential nutrients, Nutritional problems, Nutritional assessment, promotion of Nutrition.
- B. **Human body and Hygiene:** The Human Body, Hygiene of the Body, Optimal functioning of the Body.
- C. **Environmental Sanitation** – Environmental Sanitation, Safe water, Disposal of Excreta and Waste, Community participation.
- D. **Mental Health** – Mental Health, Maladjustment, Mental illness, Old age care.

Primary Health Care

- A. **Infection and Immunization** – Concept of Disease, Infection, Immunity and Body defense mechanisms, immunization, Collection of Specimen (Principles & Methods), Disinfection and Sterilization, waste Disposal.
- B. **Communicable Diseases** – Introduction to Communicable diseases, Communicable diseases, Care in Communicable diseases, Epidemic Management.
- C. **Community Health Problems** – Care of the Sick In the Community, Fever (Vital signs), Respiratory problems (Types & Classification), Aches and Pains (Nursing Management), Digestive problems, Urinary Problems, Cardiovascular problems (Signs & Symptoms), Diseases of the nervous system (Neurological problems, Metabolic diseases, Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system, care of Handicap.
- D. **Primary Medical Care** – Types of Drugs, Administration of Drugs, Drugs used in minor ailments, Common Emergency Drugs
- E. **First Aid and Referral** – Need for First Aid, Minor Injuries and Ailments, Fractures, Life threatening conditions.

Child Health Nursing

Growth & Development, Nutrition of Infants and Children, Children's Rights, Care of the sick child, Care of School children, School Health, Care of Adolescents, Care of Adolescent girls

Midwifery

Human Reproductive System, Female Pelvis and Foetal skull, Foetus and Placenta, Normal Pregnancy, Antenatal Care, Normal Labour, Care during Normal labour, Normal puerperium, Care of New-born, High risk New-Born, Safe Mother-hood, High risk Pregnancies, Abnormalities of pregnancy, Abortion, Abnormal childbirth, Abnormal puerperium, Surgical Intervention, Medications used In midwifery, Life cycle approach, Status of women and empowerment, women Health Problems, RTIs and STIs, HIV/AIDS, Infertility, Population Education, Family welfare.

Health Centre Management

The Sub-centre, Maintenance of Stock, Co-ordination, Implementation of National health programs, Update knowledge.