

**DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF NURSE GRADE II IN  
GOVERNMENT HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGES**

*(Category No.486/2020)*

**ANATOMY,PHYSIOLOGY& MICROBIOLOGY**

**Anatomical terms,Cell & Tissues**

**Blood-composition&functions**

**Circulatory system-Heart & Blood vessels structure,function**

**Lymphatic system-structure & function**

**Respiratory system- structure & function,physiology of  
respiration**

**Digestive system- structure & function,process of digestion**

**Excretory system- structure & function of  
kidney,ureter,bladder,& urethra**

**Endocrine system-- structure & function of pituitary, thyroid,  
parathyroid, adrenal,pancreas,ovary & testis**

**Reproductive system- - structure & function of male& female  
reproductive organs**

**Nervous system-brain & nerves,spinal cord,autonomic nervous  
system**

**Sense organs-skin,ear,nose,eye & tongue,physiology of  
vision,hearing, smell, touch,taste**

**Skeletal system-bones, tendons, ligaments, cartilages**

**Muscular system-types, structure & function**

**Micro organisms-classification,common diseases,study of  
microbes**

**Infection & its transmissions ,Sources, types.**

**Immunity,Types,Immunization Schedule**

**Disinfection & sterilization,asepsis,biomedicalwaste  
management**

**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES**

**a) PSYCHOLOGY**

**Scope of learning psychology for nurses, Structure of  
mind ,Body Mind relationship, Learning, Thinking, Reasoning,  
Observation, Perception, Attention(Nature & Factors affecting)**

**Personality-& Intelligence-(Nature,Assessment,Development of)**

**b) SOCIOLOGY**

**Scope in Nursing , Uses, Influence of environment in individual**

**development,Rights & Responsibilities of individual in democratic society Family-Characteristics, Types, Family cycle, Functions ,Types of Marriage Society—Social groups , Social change ,Social control , Social stratification, Social agencies, & Social problems Culture & characteristics, Community ,types –rural & urban**

### **INTERNSHIP SUBJECTS**

- a) Nursing education-scope and purposes,basic principles of teaching,lesson plan,methods of teaching-case method,bedside clinic,nursing rounds,nursing conference**
- b) Introduction to research-need and importance, characteristics, research approaches,methods,datab collection process , analysis of data,evidence based practice**
- c) Professional trends and adjustment-nursing as a profession, professional ethics and etiquettes,personal and professional development,continuing education, inservice education,career in nursing,nursing in future,legislations in nursing,common legal hazards in nursing,professional organisations-INC, ICN, TNAI,SNA,WHO,red cross**
- d) Nursing administration and ward management-philosophy, principles,management process-planning, organisation, staffing, directing, co-ordination and control,budgeting,administration of hospital/ ward,safety measures,leadership styles,problem solving, records and reports,material management,cost and financing of health care.**

## FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

Nursing—Concept ,Profession, Ethics, etiquette, Health care agencies ,Approaches ,Holistic Nursing ,Health ,Basic human needs

Nursing care of patients-therapeutic environment, meeting needs of patient, Admission ,Discharge & Transfer procedures, Communication ,Nursing process & Care plan

Meeting Basic Needs of Patient –Physical needs(comfort, rest, sleep, exercises ,body mechanics, comfort devices,bed making , safety devices) . Hygienic needs-(personal & environmental hygiene ,mouth,skin, hair,eyes,pressure sores). Nutritional needs- feeding helpless patient . .Elimination needs-managing constipation &diarrhoea

giving laxatives ,enema , suppository& bowel wash

Meeting psychological & spiritual needs Care of terminally ill & dying-medicolegal issues,care of dead body

Hygiene-Personal Hygiene-skin ,hair ,teeth .eyes ,ear, mental health & hygiene Assessment of patient—

Physical assessment, Psychological assessment.Infection Control-asepsis, PPE, Isolation precautions,Biomedical waste

management.Therapeutic nursing care-care of patient-IV Fluid with respiratory problems, suctioning, ,fever ,-IV Fluid ,hot& cold applications,care of unconscious patient, bedridden patient, pain,elimination problems

Introduction to Clinical pharmacology—medicine administration-oral & parenteral, routes , nurses responsibility

### FIRST AID

Aims,Rules,first aid kit, dressings & bandaging CPR.

First Aid in-asphyxia,drowning, bleeding, shock, fracture,sprain,hanging, burns&scalds, poisoning , foreign bodyin eye,ear,nose,throat Community emergencies,disaster management

### c) Practical Experience

Admission discharge procedure,assessment of patient,vital signs,preparation of patient unit, hygienic

**care,comfort devices, feeding,assist in elimination irrigation catheterisation,bladder irrigation nursing process , enema,bowel wash,body alignment oxygen administration, suctioning, chest PT,IVTherapy, blood transfusion , specimen collection,Care of dying patient**

**Philosophy,objectives,Home Visit,principles of epidemiology, immunization,family health care, bag technique,levels of health care,record & reports. Environmental hygiene-factors contributing to health and illness**

**Community organisations promoting environmental health communication skills-**

**importance,barriers,establishing successful communication and listening skills**

**health education-principles,approaches,methods**

**counselling-purpose,principle,process,qualities of a good counsellor,role of nursing counselling media of health education-types of AV**

**aids,selection,preparation,advantages functions of health education agencies-**

**international,national,state,district and local nutrition-classification of food, composition,normal dietary requirements,food preparation ,preservation and storage,therapeutic diet in relation to medical and surgical conditions and special diet,nutritional problems in india,national and international food agencies health systems in india-cental,state,district levels ,healthcare service(public,rural,urban),health planning,specialised community health services and nurse's role,national health problems andprogrammes, demography and family welfare , health information systems, national and international agencies**

**Nursing assessment,altered immune response, fluid and electrolyte balance,operation theatre technique**

**Management of patient with impaired respiratory function-ventillator care,care of upper respiratory disorders,disorders of chest and lower respiratory tract**

**Management of patient with gastro intestinal disorders-upper**

**gastro intestinal disorders,gastrointestinal intubation,lower gastrointestinal disorders**

**Management of patient with metabolic and endocrinal disorders-hepatic ,biliary,pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas,cushing syndrome**

**Management of renal and urinary disorders-retention and incontinence,UTI,glomerulo nephritis,pyelonephritis,urolithiasis,renal calculi,strictures,nephritic syndrome,uremia,hemodialysis and eritoneal dialysis,renal transplant,disorders of male genitourinary tract**

**Management of patient with neurological disorders-altered level of consciousness, seizures, CVA, meningitis,brain abscess,encephalitis,multiple sclerosis,GB**

**syndrome,parkinsonism,Alzheimer disorder,bell's palsy**

**Management of patient with connective tissue and collagen disorders-rheumatoid arthritis,SLE, gout**

**Management of elderly patients**

**Oncology nursing-common malignancies,oral larynx, lungs, stomach,**

**colon,liver,leukemia,lymphoma,breasts,cervix,ovary,uterus,brain,renal and prostate- modalities of treatment-immuno therapy,radio therapy,bone marrow transplantation,psycho social aspects ,palliative care**

**Disorders of breasts**

**Disorders of integumentary systems-skin and its appendages,burns**

**Ophthalmic nursing,infections and inflammations of eye,eye banking in india**

**Management of patient with disorders of ear ,nose and throat-deafness,disorders of external,middle,internal ear , foreign body,epitaxies**

**Management of patient with cardiovascular,circulatory and haematological disorders-diagnostic test,coronary artery disease,mitral stenosis,rheumatic fever,cardiac arrest,pericardial effusion,cardiogenic shock,TAO, aneurysm,DVT,hypertension,cellulitis,varicose vein,CCF,lymphangitis,lymphadenitis,anaemia,thalassemia,polythemia,bleeding disorders**

**Management of patient with communicable disease-prevention and control of infection, viral and bacterial disorders**

**Management of patient with STD**

**Management of patient with musculo skeletal disorders-**

**infections and inflammations, TB spine and bones,  
tumors, deformities, skin and skeletal traction, fractures  
Emergency management –principles, triage, CPR,  
poisoning, shock, chemical burns, hanging  
Disaster nursing –natural calamities-  
flood, earthquake, volcano, manmade disaster-  
explosion, war, fire, accident**

### **Mental health nursing**

Mental health assessment-history taking and MSE Therapeutic nurse-patient relationship components and phases, communication skills

Management of mental disorders-etiological factors, classification, disorders of thought, motor activity, perception, mood, speech, memory, concentration, judgement, personality types and disorders, organic mental disorders-delirium, dementia, Psychotic disorders-schizophrenia, mood disorders, BPAD, Neurotic disorders, phobia, anxiety disorders, OCD, psychosomatic disorders, substance abuse and deaddiction, sleep disorders, eating disorders, sexual disorders

Psycho-social therapy, somatic therapy-ECT

Psycho pharmacology-anti psychotic, antidepressant, antimanic, antianxiety, antiparkinsons, role of nurse

Community mental health-preventive psychiatry, community mental health services

Psychiatric emergencies and crisis intervention

Forensic psychiatry –legal aspects-admission discharge procedure, legal responsibilities of nurse

### **Child health nursing**

Preventive pediatrics

Growth and development-infant, toddler, preschooler, schooler, adolescent Pediatric procedure-calculation and administration of medicine, preparation for diagnostic tests, oxygen administration, steam inhalation, nebulisation, procedures related to feeding and elimination, pediatric resuscitation Health problems in-infancy, childhood, adolescent Congenital disorders- CNS, skeletal, cleft lip and palate, GIT defects, defects of genitourinary tracts, CVS defects, chromosomal abnormalities

Nursing management of children with defects of – renal system, respiratory system, GIT, CBS, haematological, neurological, endocrine and developmental

problems

Child welfare services and agencies ,laws pertaining to pediatrics.

**Embryology and fetal development ,placenta and membrane,fetal skull  
Normal pregnancy and its management-genetic counselling,physiological changes , diagnosis of pregnancy , antenatal care,minor disorders**

**Normal labour and its management-stages,signs of onset of labour,true and false labour,management of first ,second,third, and fourth stages of labour**

**Management of new born- assessment ,apgar scoring,breast feeding,minor disorders,newborn care**

**Management of normal puerperium,physiological changes , lactation and feeding,postnatal exercises,minor disorders,family planning**

**Management of complications during pregnancy-bleeding in pregnancy(early and late),hyperemesis gravidarum,gestational DM,PIH,pre eclampsia and eclampsia,poly and oligo**

**hydramios,PID,IUGR,IUD,management of high risk pregnancy**

**Management of high risk labour,obstetric emergencies,contracted pelvis,cervical dystocia,PPH,atonic uterus,inversion of uterus,rupture of uterus**

**Management of complications of puerperium-pyrexia,sepsis,psychosis**

**High risk and sick newborn-hyperbilirubinemia,hypothermia,Rh incompatibility,LBW,RDS,new born of HIV positive mother,diabetic mother,NICU care**

**Obstetric operations-induction of labour,manual removal of placenta,forceps/vacuum delivery,LSCS sterilisation,D&C**

**Drugs used in obstetrics-oxytocin,uterotonics,tocolytics,antihypertensives, teratogens**

**Fertility and infertility-management,artificial reproductive techniques**

**Pelvic infections and STD**

**Gynaecological disorders-fistula,uterine prolapsed,polyps,tumors,breast disorders**

**Menopause-physiological changes,hormone replacement therapy,health education and counselling**

***NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper***