पाठ्यक्रमको रुपरेखाः यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार दुई चरणमा परिक्षा लिईने छः

प्रथम चरणः लिखित परिक्षा पूर्णाङ्गः २०० द्वितीय चरणः सामहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता पूर्णाङ्गः ५०

प्रथम चरणः- लिखित परिक्षा योजना (Examination scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परिक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या×अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	Basic Knowledge on Management, Applicable Legislations and Contemporary Issues Technical subject	900	γo	विषयगत (Subjective) बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	ξ×4= ₹0 ΘΟ×9=ΘΟ	२ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	Technical subject	900	λo	विषयगत (Subjective)	90×90=900	३ घण्टा

द्वितीय चरण

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परिक्षा प्रणाली	समय
सामूहिक परिक्षण	२०	सामूहिक छलफल	३० मिनेट
अन्तर्वार्ता	30	मौखिक	

द्रष्टव्यः

- यो पाठयऋम योजनालाई प्रथम र द्वितीय चरण गरी दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।
- २. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अङ्ग्रेजी दुवै हुन सक्नेछ।
- ३. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको सही उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत १ अङ्क प्रदान गरिनेछ भने 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।
- ४. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै पनि प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator), स्मार्ट वाच (Smart watch) र विद्युतीय उपकरणहरू (Electronic devices) परीक्षा हलमा लैजान र परीक्षामा प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन।
- प्र. विषयगत प्रश्नहरूको हकमा तोकिएको 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 सिकनेछ।
- ६. द्वितीय पत्रमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन्। परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेखुपर्नेछ।
- ७. परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसङ्ख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार विषयका पाठयक्रममा दिइए अनुसार हनेछ ।

- द. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र र विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगािड संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाइएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ।
- ९. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छुनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्तामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ।
- १०. प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षामा प्राप्त गरेको अङ्क र द्वितीय चरणको सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्तामा प्राप्त गरेको अङ्कको कुल योगका आधारमा अन्तिम परीक्षाफल प्रकाशित गरिनेछ।
- ११. पाठ्यक्रम लागू मितिः २०७८/१०/०८

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग, बागमती प्रदेश

स्वास्थ्य सेवा, विविध समूह, वायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियरिङ्ग उपसमूह, आठौँ (८) तह, वायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियर पदको परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथम पत्र

The question pattern in the First Paper is divided into A, B, C, D, E, F and G Sections in which under Section A of Basic Knowledge on Management, Applicable Legislations and Contemporary Issues, there are 6 Subjective Questions of 5 Marks each totaling 30 marks.

Under Section B, C, D, E, F, G and there will be 70 MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) with one mark each totaling 70 marks and the question distribution patterns are as follows:

Section B – 16 MCQs

Section C – 16 MCQs

Section D – 16 MCQs

Section E – 6 MCQs

Section F – 8 MCQs

Section G – 8 MCQs

Section A $(6 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 30 \text{ Marks})$

Basic Knowledge on Management, Applicable Legislations and Contemporary Issues

- 1. Basic Knowledge on Nepal and Bagamati State:
- $(1 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 5 \text{ Marks})$
- 1.1 Physical, socio-cultural and economic geography and demography of Nepal
- 1.2 Geographical diversity, climatic conditions, and livelihood & lifestyle of people of Bagamati State
- 1.3 Current periodical plan of Bagamati State
- 2. Constitution of Nepal

 $(1 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 5 \text{ Marks})$

3. Management Aspects and Governance

 $(1 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 5 \text{ Marks})$

- 3.1 Management concepts:
 - Planning, organizing, directing, controlling, coordinating, budgeting,
 - Motivation & morale
 - Leadership
 - Decision making,
 - Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation
- 3.2 Project Cycle
- 3.3 Good Governance
- 4. Relevant Cross Cutting Issues:

 $(1 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 5 \text{ Marks})$

4.1Sustainable Development Goals and Health

- 4.2 Climate change and environment,
- 4.3 Disaster Management
- 4.4 Effectiveness of Service Delivery through Citizen Charter, Social Audit, Public Hearing, Grievance Handling and Information Technology,
- 4.5 Effectiveness of Service Delivery- Public Service Charter
- 4.6 Evaluation of public works by citizens: public hearings, social audit, public audit and third-party evaluations
- 4.7 Reservation and Positive Discrimination

5. Applicable Legislations:

 $(2 \times 5 \text{ Marks} = 10 \text{ Marks})$

- 5.1The Public Procurement Act, 2063
- 5.2 The Public Procurement Rules, 2064 (2007)
- 5.3 The Prevention of Corruption Act, 2059 (2002 A.D)
- 5.4 Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2064 (2008)
- 5.5 Right to Information Act, 2064 (2007)
- 5.6 Provisions of State Civil Service Act and Regulation of Bagamati State
- 5.7 National Health policy,
- 5.8 Nepal Medical Council Act
- 5.9 Mother's milk Substitute Act,
- 5.10 Organ transplant Act
- 5.11 Legalization of abortion

Section B $(16 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 16 \text{ Marks})$

1. Cell Biology, Immunology & Tissue Device Interaction

- 1.1 Cell biology: Cell growth, apoptosis and oncogenic transformation, cell signaling
- 1.2 Biomolecules: Proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acid
- 1.3 Molecular biology and genetics: DNA, RNA and Protein synthesis; Techniques of genetic engineering
- 1.4 Immunology: Types of immunity, Antigen and antibody, Antigen-Antibody reactions
- 1.5 Tissue Device Interactions: Inflammation, wound healing and foreign body response; Endothelial cells & ECM-Biomaterial interaction; Blood-biomaterials interaction Bacteria and biomaterials

2. Human Anatomy and Physiology

2.1 Introduction to Human Body: Understanding of body design at structure-function level;

Interpretation of the molecular cell biology to the development of body organs & system; Appreciation of the Control & regulation of body function; The Cells, Tissues & Organization of the Body; Understanding of structure & function of different types of cells & tissues; Cell to cell transport mechanisms

- 2.2 Blood: Composition of Blood; Erythrocytes (RBCs), leukocytes (WBCs) and platelets and their functions; Clotting factors; Haematopoesis; Haematopoetic stem cell; Differentiation and maturation of haematoblast into RBCs, WBCs and Platelets; Hemostasis, Components of coagulation cascades; Extrinsic, intrinsic and common pathway of coagulation cascades
- 2.3 The Cardiovascular System: Understanding of Anatomy of heart & blood vessels; Study of blood supply of heart or coronary circulation; Blood circulation from different organs to the heart & from the heart to different organs; Outline the heart functions; Understanding of cardiac cycle, cardiac output & blood pressure; Learning of conduction system of heart
- 2.4 The Respiratory System: Understanding of Anatomy-physiological relationship of upper respiratory tract; Lungs & its topography. Pleura & pleural cavity; Learning of lung functions; Mechanism of breathing, types of breathing & control of respiration; Understanding of Ventilation & Lung volumes Gas transfer & diffusion
- 2.5 The Digestive System: Structure of oral cavity & underlying glands; Teeth systems, functions & abnormalities of teeth; Structure of alimentary system; Functions of stomach, intestine & role of smooth muscle of gut; Understanding of digestion, secretion & absorption capacity of gut; Structure-function relationship of liver, billiary tract & gall bladder; Pancreas & its functions; Revision of Metabolic functions of body
- 2.6 The Urinary System: Topography of Kidneys; Microanatomy of kidney; Role of kidney in saltwater balance Structure-function relationship of ureter, bladder & urethra; Control of bladder function Renal & urinary diseases

3. Implantable Devices

- 3.1 Cardiovascular Implants: Heart valves: Single leaflet, Bi-leaflet, Bioprosthetic; Vascular grafts: Artificial and biological; Stents, catheters and cannulas; Pacemakers; Inferior venacava filters; Intraaortic balloon pump; Ventricular assist device
- 3.2 Orthopaedic Implants: Biomaterials used in orthopaedic implants; Total hip Replacement; Total Knee Replacement
- 3.3 Urology Implants: Materials used in urology implants; Urethral catheters; Urology stents
- 3.4 Plastic Surgery implants: Materials used in plastic surgery implants; Types and procedures of breast implants; Gels and fillers in plastic surgery

3.5 Tissue Engineering: Introduction; Basic procedure of cell culture

4. Bio-engineering Materials and Components

- 4.1 Biomaterials: Introduction to Bio-materials and biocompatibility; Classes of materials used in medicine.
- 4.2 Metals: Introduction, structure, chemistry, mechanical properties and applications of various metals relating to biomaterials.
- 4.3 Polymers: Introduction, Types of polymers used in medicine Hydrogel
- 4.4 Ceramics, Glasses and Composites: Structure, chemistry and properties of ceramics and glasses used in medical devices; Types of bio-ceramics.
- 4.5 Natural Materials: Different types of natural materials; Collagen: Structure, Physical modification, Chemical Modification; Proteoglycans and glycosaminoglycans

5. Biomechanics

- 5.1 Human joints: Classification and forces in joints (elbow, shoulder, hip, knee, spine, ankle, wrist)
- 5.2 Mechanics of hard tissues: Bone growth and development, fracture mechanics, mechanical properties of cortical and cancellous bones
- 5.3 Mechanics of soft tissues: Mechanical properties of ligaments &tendons, collagen, elastin; Muscle Mechanics-skeletal and cardiac muscles
- 5.4 Biofluid Mechanics: Basics of blood rheology; Blood flow and measurement

Section C $(16 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 16 \text{ Marks})$

6. Medical Imaging

- 6.1 X-ray Equipment: X-ray production and methods; X-ray tubes: Stationary and Rotating anode; X-ray control and indicating equipment; Filters and grids; Fluoroscopy: Introduction; Biological Effects of X-rays
- 6.2 Computed Tomography (CT): Introduction; Basic Principles of CT; Generation of CT; System Components
- 6.3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI): Fundamental Concepts; Principles of Parameters of MRI; Basic Principles of MR Imaging and Related Parameters Image formation; Contrast Enhanced MRI; Clinical Application

- 6.4 Ultrasonography (USG): Physics of Ultrasound; Construction and Properties of Ultrasound Transducer Ultrasonic Beam; Modes of Ultrasound Imaging; Doppler Ultrasound; Clinical Application; Biological Effects of Ultrasound
- 6.5 Digital Imaging: Introduction; Digital Radiography; PACS (Picture Archiving and Communicating System)

7. Biomedical Instrumentation

- 7.1 Fundamental of Medical Instrumentation: Sources of Biomedical Signals; Basic Medical Instrumentation System; Performance Requirements of Medical Instrumentation Systems; Intelligent Medical Instrumentation Systems; General Constraints in Design of Medical Instrumentation; Systems Regulation of Medical Devices
- 7.2 Signals and Electrodes: Bioelectric potential; Resting potential; Action potential; Propagation of action potential; Biological signals; Electrodes; Bio-potential electrodes; Microelectrodes; Skin surface electrodes
- 7.3 Physiological Transducers: Introduction; Classification of Transducers: Active and Passive; Performance Characteristics of Transducers; Displacement, Position and Motion Transducers; Pressure Transducers; Transducers for Body Temperature Measurement; Photoelectric Transducers; Optical Fiber Transducers; Optical Fiber Sensors; Biosensors; Smart Sensors
- 7.4 Biomedical Recorders: Electrocardiograph (ECG); Electroencephalograph (EEG); Electromyograph (EMG); Biofeedback Instrumentation
- 7.5 Patient Monitoring System: System Concept; Cardiac Monitor; Beside Patient Monitoring Systems; Central Monitors; Measurement of Heart Rate; Measurement of Pulse Rate; Blood Pressure Measurement; Measurement of Temperature; Measurement of Respiration Rate; Catheterization Laboratory Instrumentation
- 7.6 Arrhythmia and Ambulatory Monitoring Instruments: Cardiac Arrhythmias; Arrhythmia Monitor; QRS Detection Techniques; Exercise Stress Testing; Ambulatory Monitoring Instruments
- 7.7 Fetal Monitoring Instruments: Cardiotocograph; Methods of Monitoring Fetal Heart Rate; Monitoring Labor Activity; Recording System
- 7.8 Biomedical Telemetry and Telemedicine: Wireless Telemetry; Single Channel Telemetry Systems; Multi-patient Telemetry; Multi-channel Wireless Telemetry Systems; Implantable Telemetry System; Transmission of Analog Physiological Signals; Telemedicine
- 7.9 Oximeters: Ear Oximeter; Pulse Oximeter; Skin Reflectance Oximeters; Intravascular Oximeter

- 7.10 Blood Flowmeters: Electromagnetic Blood Flowmeter; Types of Electromagnetic Blood Flowmeter; Ultrasonic Blood Flowmeters; NMR Blood Flowmeters; Laser Doppler Blood Flowmeter
- 7.11 Cardiac Output Measurement: Indicator Dilution Method; Dye Dilution Method; Thermal Dilution Techniques; Measurement of Continuous Cardiac Output Derived from Aortic Pressure Waveform; Impedance Technique; Ultrasound Method
- 7.12 Pulmonary Function Analyzers: Pulmonary Function Measurements; Spirometry; Pneumotachometers; Measurement of Volumes; Pulmonary Function Analyzers
- 7.13 Clinical Laboratory Equipment: Medical Diagnosis with Chemical Tests; Spectrophotometry; Spectrophotometer type Instruments; Colorimeters; Biochemistry Analyzers; Electrolyte Analyzers; Microscope; Centrifuge; ELISA reader and washer; Biosafety Cabinet; Autoclave
- 7.14 Blood Gas Analyzers: Acid Base Balance; Blood pH Measurements; Measurement of Blood PCO2; Blood pO2 Measurement; Intra-Arterial Blood Gas Monitoring; A Complete Blood Gas Analyzer
- 7.15 Blood Cell Counters: Methods of Cell Counting; Coulter Counters; Automatic Recognition and Differential Counting of Cells
- 7.16 Audiometers and Hearing Aids: Mechanism of Hearing; Measurement of Sound; Basic Audiometer; Pure Tone Audiometer; Speech Audiometer; Audiometer System Bekesy; Evoked Response Audiometry System; Calibration of Audiometers; Hearing Aids
- 7.17 Cardiac Pacemakers: Need for Cardiac Pacemaker; External Pacemaker; Implantable Pacemakers; Recent Development in Implantable Pacemakers; Pacing System Analyzer
- 7.18 Cardiac Defibrillators: Need for a Defibrillator; DC Defibrillator; Pacer cardioveter-defibrillaror; Defibrillator Analyzers
- 7.19 Instruments for Surgery: Principle of Surgical Diathermy; Surgical Diathermy Machine: Monopolar and Bi-polar; Safety Aspects in Electro-surgical Units
- 7.20 Laser Applications in Biomedical Field: Principle of Laser; Pulsed Ruby Laser; Nd-YAG Laser; Helium-Neon Laser; Argon Laser; CO2 Laser; Excimer Lasers; Semiconductor Lasers; Laser Safety
- 7.21 Physiotherapy and Electrotherapy Equipment: High Frequency Heat Therapy; Short-ware Diathermy; Microwave Diathermy; Ultrasonic Therapy Unit; Electrodiagnostic/ Therapeutic Apparatus; Pain Relief Through Electrical Stimulation

- 7.22 Hemodialysis Machines: Function of the Kidneys; Artificial Kidney; Dialyzers; Membranes for Hemodialysis; Hemodialysis machine
- 7.23 Lithotripters: The Stone Disease Problem; Conventional Lithotripter Machine; Modern Lithotripter Systems; Extra-corporeal Shock-wave Therapy
- 7.24 Anesthesia Machine: Need for Anesthesia; Anesthesia Machine: Introduction and Electronics parts in Anesthesia Machine
- 7.25 Ventilators: Mechanisms of Respiration; Artificial Ventilation Ventilators; Types of Ventilators; Ventilator Terms; Classification of Ventilators; Pressure-volume-flow Diagrams; Modern Ventilators; High Frequency Ventilators Humidifiers, Nebulizers and Aspirators
- 7.26 Automated Drug Delivery Systems: Components of Drug Infusion Systems; Closed-loop Control in Infusion Systems; Examples of Typical Infusion Pumps and syringe pumps
- 7.27 Patient Safety: Electric Shock Hazards; Leakage Currents; Safety Codes for Electromedical Equipment; Electrical Safety Analyzer

Section D $(16 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 16 \text{ Marks})$

8. Electronic Devices and Circuits

- 8.1 Integrated Circuit Technology and Device Models
- 8.2 Overview of dc and ac diode models, JFET models, bipolar transistor models, MOS transistor models.
- 8.3 Operational Amplifier Circuits
- 8.4 Bias circuits suitable for IC design.
- 8.5 The differential amplifier
- 8.6 Active loads.
- 8.7 Power Supplies and Voltage Regulators
- 8.8 Half-wave and full-wave rectifiers.
- 8.9 Capacitive filtering.
- 8.10 Zener diodes, bandgap voltage references, constant current diodes.
- 8.11 Zener diode voltage regulators.
- 8.12 Untuned and Tuned Power Amplifiers
- 8.13 Amplifier classification.
- 8.14 Direct-coupled push-pull stages.
- 8.15 Transformer-coupled push-pull stages.
- 8.16 Tuned power amplifiers.
- 8.17 Oscillator Circuits and Filter Circuits:

- 8.18 CMOS inverter relaxation oscillator.
- 8.19 Operation amplifier-based relaxation oscillators.
- 8.20 Voltage-to-frequency converters.
- 8.21 LC Filters, RC Filters, Active Filters

9. Digital Electronics and Microprocessors

- 9.1 Logic Gates: truth tables and Boolean expressions
- 9.2 Universal gates and gate conversion
- 9.3 DeMorgan's theorem
- 9.4 Combinational Logic Devices
- 9.5 Encoder and Decoder
- 9.6 Multiplexer and Demultiplexer
- 9.7 Half and Full: Adder and Subtractor
- 9.8 Sequential Logic Devices
- 9.9 Counters: types and characteristics
- 9.10 Registers: SISO, SIPO, PISO, PIPO
- 9.11 Digital clocks and frequency counter
- 9.12 Bus Structure and Memory Devices
- 9.13 Bus structure, synchronous and asynchronous data bus, address bus, bus timing
- 9.14 Static and dynamic RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM
- 9.15 Input/Output Interfaces for serial communication
- 9.16 Asynchronous interface: ASCII code, baud rate, start bit, stop bit, parity bit Synchronous interface
- 9.17 Physical communication standard
- 9.18 Interrupt vector and descriptor table
- 9.19 Interrupt service routine requirements
- 9.20 Interrupt priority: Maskable and Non-maskable interrupts, software interrupts, traps and exceptions

10. Digital Signal Processing

- 10.1 Introduction to Discrete Signal and Systems
- 10.2 Discrete signals unit impulse, unit step, exponential sequences.
- 10.3 Linearity, shift invariance, casualty.
- 10.4 Convolution summation and discrete systems, response to discrete inputs.
- 10.5 Stability, sum and convergence of power series.

- 10.6 Sampling continuous signals spectral properties of sampled signals.
- 10.7 General Introduction of various filters

11. Control Systems

- 11.1 System Modeling
- 11.2 Differential equation and transfer function
- 11.3 State-space formulation of differential equations, matrix notation
- 11.4 Mechanical components and Electrical components: mass, spring, damper, inductance, capacitance, resistance, sources, motors, tachometers, transducers, operational amplifier circuits
- 11.5 Linearized approximations
- 11.6 Frequency domain characterization of systems
- 11.7 Bode amplitude and phase plots, Effects of gain and time constants on Bode diagrams, Stability from the Bode diagram
- 11.8 Nyquist plots, Correlation between Nyquist diagrams and real time response of systems: stability, relative stability, gain and phase margin, damping ratio

12. Communication Systems

- 12.1 Analog and digital communication sources, transmitters, transmission channels and receivers.
- 12.2 Types and reasons for modulation.
- 12.3 Representation of Communication Signals and Systems
- 12.4 Frequency Modulation (FM) and Phase Modulation (PM)
- 12.5 Distortion, noise, and interference.
- 12.6 Nyquist sampling theory, sampling of analog signals, spectrum of a sampled signal.
- 12.7 Sampling theorem for band-limited signals, effects of aliasing, reconstruction of sampled signals.

Section E $(6 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 6 \text{ Marks})$

13. Medical Industry Management

- 13.1 Introduction to Medical Industry concept: Classification of medical devices: Class I, IIa, IIb, III; Introduction to ISO, CE marking, FDA
- 13.2 Selection and purchase and management of Medical equipment: Need analysis; Specification preparation
- 13.3 Various procurement methods: Direct purchase, Sealed quotation, Tender; Incoming inspection and commissioning

- 13.4 Preventive maintenance; Corrective maintenance; AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract); CMC (Comprehensive Maintenance Contract); Decommissioning
- 13.5 Basics of hospital management: Hospital traffic flow; Architectural planning of hospital
- 13.6 Basics of Patient Management system and Laboratory management system

14. Engineering Professional Practice

- 14.1 Codes of ethics and guidelines for professional engineering practice
- 14.2 Relationship of the engineering profession to basic science and technology
- 14.3 Relationship of the engineering profession to other professions

Section F $(8 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 8 \text{ Marks})$

1= नेपालको संविधान र सान्दर्भिक कानून तथा सम्बद्ध विविध विषय

८ अङ्क

- क) नेपालको संविधान
- ख) सान्दर्भिक कानून
 - १. भ्रष्टाचार निवारण ऐन, २०५९
 - २. प्रदेश सुशासन ऐन, २०७७
 - ३. कर्मचारी समायोजन ऐन. २०७४
 - ४. बागमती प्रदेशको प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग ऐन, २०७६
 - ५. बागमती प्रदेश सरकार अन्तर्गतका निकायहरू मन्त्रालय. विभाग र कार्यालयहरू

Section G $(8 \times 1 \text{ Marks} = 8 \text{ Marks})$

1= नेपाली र अंग्रेजी भाषा योग्यता परिक्षण

८ अङ्क

A. नेपाली भाषा शुद्धा शुद्धीको योग्यता परिक्षण :

४ अङ्ग

नेपाली भाषामा स्तरीय शुद्ध शब्द, वाक्यांश र वाक्य लेखनको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने ह्रस्व दीर्घ, ब र व, तथा श, ष, स लगायतका व्याकरणगत शुद्ध लेखनशैलीमा केन्द्रित शुद्ध शब्द, वाक्यांश र वाक्य लेखनसिहतको नेपाली भाषाको शुद्धाशुद्धिको ज्ञान

(नेपाली भाषा शुद्धसँग लेख्ने सीप र लेखाइको योग्यता परीक्षण गरिने - नेपालको संविधानमा भएको व्यवस्थाबमोजिम नेपाली भाषा सरकारी काम काजको भाषा भएको हुँदा सरकारी सेवाका कर्मचारीले सरकारी काम काजमा लेखिने सरकारी कामकाजको नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइ विशेष गरी पत्राचार, निर्देशन, आदेश, टिप्पणी र आदेश, परिपत्र, प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, सूचना, विज्ञापन, राजपत्र, प्रतिवेदन, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, ऐन, नियमावली तथा कार्यविधि, बैठकको माइन्युट तथा निर्णय, प्रशंसा पत्र, निमन्त्रणा पत्र, करारनामा, सम्झौता, कबुलियतनामा, बयान,

वेवसाइटको लेखाइ लगायत सबै प्रकारका नेपाली भाषाका लिखत कागजातहरू व्याकरण अनुरूप शुद्धसँग लेखे सीप र शुद्धा शुद्धि लेखाइको योग्यता परीक्षण गर्ने।)

B. English Language Competence Test:

4 Marks

(English proficiency- 2 questions from Comprehension and 1 question each from Vocabulary and Syntactic ability)

2.1 Comprehension:

(2 Question x 1=2 Marks)

Questions will be asked on the passage given. The questions will try to accommodate the following areas: Fact finding, inferential, core theme, true/false identification, issues raised, and language based.

2.2 Vocabulary:

(1 Question x 1 = 1 Mark)

Questions will be asked to assess their grasp on the English language vocabulary. The questions will be of the following nature:

Meaning of the words (literal/figurative/contextual), single word for expressions, synonyms/antonyms, derivatives and homonyms/ homophones.

2.3 Syntactic ability:

(1 Question x 1 = 1 Marks)

Questions will be asked to assess the syntactic ability of the candidates. The questions will be based on the following categories:

Agreement, tense aspect, parallel structures, clauses, modifier, conditionals, phrasal expressions, shifts (tense, number, person), transformations, varieties, prepositions/conjunctions, and parts of speech.

Note: The above **English Language Competence Test** syllabus is devised for assessing the proficiency of the English language of candidates. With the view to assess the candidates' language competence, the syllabus aims:

- To test the understanding of their language through reading comprehension,
- To map the range of their vocabulary,
- To examine their syntactic ability.

The nature and standard of questions in English Language Competence Test will be such that an educated class XII level person will be able to answer them without any specialized study.

अंकभार विभाजन (Marks Division)

प्रथम पत्रका लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिने छ ।

पत्र	खण्ड(Section)	परिक्षा प्रणाली	अङ्कभार	प्रश्न संख्या"अङ्क
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प्रथम	В	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	9६	१६ प्रश्न × १ अङ्ग=१६ अङ्ग
	С		१६	१६ प्रश्न 🗴 १ अङ्ग=१६ अङ्ग
	D		१६	१६ प्रश्न 🗙 १ अङ्ग=१६ अङ्ग
	E		w	६ प्रश्न × १ अङ्ग=६ अङ्ग
	F		5	द प्रश्न 🗙 १ अङ्ग=द अङ्ग
	G		ζ	८ प्रश्न × १ अङ्क=८ अङ्क

द्रष्टव्यः प्रथम पत्र सामान्य सचेतनाको बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न पाठ्यक्रम एकाइहरूबाट यथासम्भव Level। का ६० प्रतिशत र Level॥ का ४० प्रतिशत गरी प्रश्नहरू सोधिनेछ।

द्वितीय पत्र

Section A

1. Cell Biology, Immunology & Tissue Device Interaction

- 1.1 Cell biology: Cell growth, apoptosis and oncogenic transformation, cell signaling
- 1.2 Biomolecules: Proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acid
- 1.3 Molecular biology and genetics: DNA, RNA and Protein synthesis; Techniques of genetic engineering
- 1.4 Immunology: Types of immunity, Antigen and antibody, Antigen-Antibody reactions
- 1.5 Tissue Device Interactions: Inflammation, wound healing and foreign body response; Endothelial cells & ECM-Biomaterial interaction; Blood-biomaterials interaction Bacteria and biomaterials

2. Human Anatomy and Physiology

- 2.1 Introduction to Human Body: Understanding of body design at structure-function level; Interpretation of the molecular cell biology to the development of body organs & system; Appreciation of the Control & regulation of body function; The Cells, Tissues & Organization of the Body; Understanding of structure & function of different types of cells & tissues; Cell to cell transport mechanisms
- 2.2 Blood: Composition of Blood; Erythrocytes (RBCs), leukocytes (WBCs) and platelets and their functions; Clotting factors; Haematopoesis; Haematopoetic stem cell; Differentiation and maturation of haematoblast into RBCs, WBCs and Platelets; Hemostasis, Components of coagulation cascades; Extrinsic, intrinsic and common pathway of coagulation cascades
- 2.3 The Cardiovascular System: Understanding of Anatomy of heart & blood vessels; Study of blood supply of heart or coronary circulation; Blood circulation from different organs to the heart & from the heart to different organs; Outline the heart functions; Understanding of cardiac cycle, cardiac output & blood pressure; Learning of conduction system of heart
- 2.4 The Respiratory System: Understanding of Anatomy-physiological relationship of upper respiratory tract; Lungs & its topography. Pleura & pleural cavity; Learning of lung functions; Mechanism of breathing, types of breathing & control of respiration; Understanding of Ventilation & Lung volumes Gas transfer & diffusion
- 2.5 The Digestive System: Structure of oral cavity & underlying glands; Teeth systems, functions & abnormalities of teeth; Structure of alimentary system; Functions of stomach, intestine & role of smooth muscle of gut; Understanding of digestion, secretion & absorption capacity of gut;

- Structure-function relationship of liver, billiary tract & gall bladder; Pancreas & its functions; Revision of Metabolic functions of body
- 2.6 The Urinary System: Topography of Kidneys; Microanatomy of kidney; Role of kidney in saltwater balance Structure-function relationship of ureter, bladder & urethra; Control of bladder function Renal & urinary diseases

3. Implantable Devices

- 3.1 Cardiovascular Implants: Heart valves: Single leaflet, Bi-leaflet, Bioprosthetic; Vascular grafts: Artificial and biological; Stents, catheters and cannulas; Pacemakers; Inferior venacava filters; Intraaortic balloon pump; Ventricular assist device
- 3.2 Orthopaedic Implants: Biomaterials used in orthopaedic implants; Total hip Replacement; Total Knee Replacement
- 3.3 Urology Implants: Materials used in urology implants; Urethral catheters; Urology stents
- 3.4 Plastic Surgery implants: Materials used in plastic surgery implants; Types and procedures of breast implants; Gels and fillers in plastic surgery
- 3.5 Tissue Engineering: Introduction; Basic procedure of cell culture

4. Bio-engineering Materials and Components

- 4.1 Biomaterials: Introduction to Bio-materials and biocompatibility; Classes of materials used in medicine.
- 4.2 Metals: Introduction, structure, chemistry, mechanical properties and applications of various metals relating to biomaterials.
- 4.3 Polymers: Introduction, Types of polymers used in medicine Hydrogel
- 4.4 Ceramics, Glasses and Composites: Structure, chemistry and properties of ceramics and glasses used in medical devices; Types of bio-ceramics.
- 4.5 Natural Materials: Different types of natural materials; Collagen: Structure, Physical modification, Chemical Modification; Proteoglycans and glycosaminoglycans

5. Biomechanics

- 5.1 Human joints: Classification and forces in joints (elbow, shoulder, hip, knee, spine, ankle, wrist)
- 5.2 Mechanics of hard tissues: Bone growth and development, fracture mechanics, mechanical properties of cortical and cancellous bones
- 5.3 Mechanics of soft tissues: Mechanical properties of ligaments &tendons, collagen, elastin; Muscle Mechanics-skeletal and cardiac muscles
- 5.4 Biofluid Mechanics: Basics of blood rheology; Blood flow and measurement

Section B

6. Medical Imaging

- 6.1 X-ray Equipment: X-ray production and methods; X-ray tubes: Stationary and Rotating anode; X-ray control and indicating equipment; Filters and grids; Fluoroscopy: Introduction; Biological Effects of X-rays
- 6.2 Computed Tomography (CT): Introduction; Basic Principles of CT; Generation of CT; System Components
- 6.3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI): Fundamental Concepts; Principles of Parameters of MRI; Basic Principles of MR Imaging and Related Parameters Image formation; Contrast Enhanced MRI; Clinical Application
- 6.4 Ultrasonography (USG): Physics of Ultrasound; Construction and Properties of Ultrasound Transducer Ultrasonic Beam; Modes of Ultrasound Imaging; Doppler Ultrasound; Clinical Application; Biological Effects of Ultrasound
- 6.5 Digital Imaging: Introduction; Digital Radiography; PACS (Picture Archiving and Communicating System)

7. Biomedical Instrumentation

- 7.1 Fundamental of Medical Instrumentation: Sources of Biomedical Signals; Basic Medical Instrumentation System; Performance Requirements of Medical Instrumentation Systems; Intelligent Medical Instrumentation Systems; General Constraints in Design of Medical Instrumentation; Systems Regulation of Medical Devices
- 7.2 Signals and Electrodes: Bioelectric potential; Resting potential; Action potential; Propagation of action potential; Biological signals; Electrodes; Bio-potential electrodes; Microelectrodes; Skin surface electrodes
- 7.3 Physiological Transducers: Introduction; Classification of Transducers: Active and Passive; Performance Characteristics of Transducers; Displacement, Position and Motion Transducers; Pressure Transducers; Transducers for Body Temperature Measurement; Photoelectric Transducers; Optical Fiber Transducers; Optical Fiber Sensors; Biosensors; Smart Sensors
- 7.4 Biomedical Recorders: Electrocardiograph (ECG); Electroencephalograph (EEG); Electromyograph (EMG); Biofeedback Instrumentation
- 7.5 Patient Monitoring System: System Concept; Cardiac Monitor; Beside Patient Monitoring Systems; Central Monitors; Measurement of Heart Rate; Measurement of Pulse Rate; Blood

- Pressure Measurement; Measurement of Temperature; Measurement of Respiration Rate; Catheterization Laboratory Instrumentation
- 7.6 Arrhythmia and Ambulatory Monitoring Instruments: Cardiac Arrhythmias; Arrhythmia Monitor; QRS Detection Techniques; Exercise Stress Testing; Ambulatory Monitoring Instruments
- 7.7 Fetal Monitoring Instruments: Cardiotocograph; Methods of Monitoring Fetal Heart Rate; Monitoring Labor Activity; Recording System
- 7.8 Biomedical Telemetry and Telemedicine: Wireless Telemetry; Single Channel Telemetry Systems; Multi-patient Telemetry; Multi-channel Wireless Telemetry Systems; Implantable Telemetry System; Transmission of Analog Physiological Signals; Telemedicine
- 7.9 Oximeters: Ear Oximeter; Pulse Oximeter; Skin Reflectance Oximeters; Intravascular Oximeter
- 7.10 Blood Flowmeters: Electromagnetic Blood Flowmeter; Types of Electromagnetic Blood Flowmeter; Ultrasonic Blood Flowmeters; NMR Blood Flowmeters; Laser Doppler Blood Flowmeter
- 7.11 Cardiac Output Measurement: Indicator Dilution Method; Dye Dilution Method; Thermal Dilution Techniques; Measurement of Continuous Cardiac Output Derived from Aortic Pressure Waveform; Impedance Technique; Ultrasound Method
- 7.12 Pulmonary Function Analyzers: Pulmonary Function Measurements; Spirometry; Pneumotachometers; Measurement of Volumes; Pulmonary Function Analyzers
- 7.13 Clinical Laboratory Equipment: Medical Diagnosis with Chemical Tests; Spectrophotometry; Spectrophotometer type Instruments; Colorimeters; Biochemistry Analyzers; Electrolyte Analyzers; Microscope; Centrifuge; ELISA reader and washer; Biosafety Cabinet; Autoclave
- 7.14 Blood Gas Analyzers: Acid Base Balance; Blood pH Measurements; Measurement of Blood PCO2; Blood pO2 Measurement; Intra-Arterial Blood Gas Monitoring; A Complete Blood Gas Analyzer
- 7.15 Blood Cell Counters: Methods of Cell Counting; Coulter Counters; Automatic Recognition and Differential Counting of Cells
- 7.16 Audiometers and Hearing Aids: Mechanism of Hearing; Measurement of Sound; Basic Audiometer; Pure Tone Audiometer; Speech Audiometer; Audiometer System Bekesy; Evoked Response Audiometry System; Calibration of Audiometers; Hearing Aids
- 7.17 Cardiac Pacemakers: Need for Cardiac Pacemaker; External Pacemaker; Implantable Pacemakers; Recent Development in Implantable Pacemakers; Pacing System Analyzer

- 7.18 Cardiac Defibrillators: Need for a Defibrillator; DC Defibrillator; Pacer cardioveter-defibrillaror; Defibrillator Analyzers
- 7.19 Instruments for Surgery: Principle of Surgical Diathermy; Surgical Diathermy Machine: Monopolar and Bi-polar; Safety Aspects in Electro-surgical Units
- 7.20 Laser Applications in Biomedical Field: Principle of Laser; Pulsed Ruby Laser; Nd-YAG Laser; Helium-Neon Laser; Argon Laser; CO2 Laser; Excimer Lasers; Semiconductor Lasers; Laser Safety
- 7.21 Physiotherapy and Electrotherapy Equipment: High Frequency Heat Therapy; Short-ware Diathermy; Microwave Diathermy; Ultrasonic Therapy Unit; Electrodiagnostic/ Therapeutic Apparatus; Pain Relief Through Electrical Stimulation
- 7.22 Hemodialysis Machines: Function of the Kidneys; Artificial Kidney; Dialyzers; Membranes for Hemodialysis; Hemodialysis machine
- 7.23 Lithotripters: The Stone Disease Problem; Conventional Lithotripter Machine; Modern Lithotripter Systems; Extra-corporeal Shock-wave Therapy
- 7.24 Anesthesia Machine: Need for Anesthesia; Anesthesia Machine: Introduction and Electronics parts in Anesthesia Machine
- 7.25 Ventilators: Mechanisms of Respiration; Artificial Ventilation Ventilators; Types of Ventilators; Ventilator Terms; Classification of Ventilators; Pressure-volume-flow Diagrams; Modern Ventilators; High Frequency Ventilators Humidifiers, Nebulizers and Aspirators
- 7.26 Automated Drug Delivery Systems: Components of Drug Infusion Systems; Closed-loop Control in Infusion Systems; Examples of Typical Infusion Pumps and syringe pumps
- 7.27 Patient Safety: Electric Shock Hazards; Leakage Currents; Safety Codes for Electromedical Equipment; Electrical Safety Analyzer

Section C

8. Electronic Devices and Circuits

- 8.1 Integrated Circuit Technology and Device Models
- 8.2 Overview of dc and ac diode models, JFET models, bipolar transistor models, MOS transistor models.
- 8.3 Operational Amplifier Circuits
- 8.4 Bias circuits suitable for IC design.
- 8.5 The differential amplifier
- 8.6 Active loads.
- 8.7 Power Supplies and Voltage Regulators

- 8.8 Half-wave and full-wave rectifiers.
- 8.9 Capacitive filtering.
- 8.10 Zener diodes, bandgap voltage references, constant current diodes.
- 8.11 Zener diode voltage regulators.
- 8.12 Untuned and Tuned Power Amplifiers
- 8.13 Amplifier classification.
- 8.14 Direct-coupled push-pull stages.
- 8.15 Transformer-coupled push-pull stages.
- 8.16 Tuned power amplifiers.
- 8.17 Oscillator Circuits and Filter Circuits:
- 8.18 CMOS inverter relaxation oscillator.
- 8.19 Operation amplifier-based relaxation oscillators.
- 8.20 Voltage-to-frequency converters.
- 8.21 LC Filters, RC Filters, Active Filters

9. Digital Electronics and Microprocessors

- 9.1 Logic Gates: truth tables and Boolean expressions
- 9.2 Universal gates and gate conversion
- 9.3 DeMorgan's theorem
- 9.4 Combinational Logic Devices
- 9.5 Encoder and Decoder
- 9.6 Multiplexer and Demultiplexer
- 9.7 Half and Full: Adder and Subtractor
- 9.8 Sequential Logic Devices
- 9.9 Counters: types and characteristics
- 9.10 Registers: SISO, SIPO, PISO, PIPO
- 9.11 Digital clocks and frequency counter
- 9.12 Bus Structure and Memory Devices
- 9.13 Bus structure, synchronous and asynchronous data bus, address bus, bus timing
- 9.14 Static and dynamic RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM
- 9.15 Input/Output Interfaces for serial communication
- 9.16 Asynchronous interface: ASCII code, baud rate, start bit, stop bit, parity bit Synchronous interface
- 9.17 Physical communication standard

- 9.18 Interrupt vector and descriptor table
- 9.19 Interrupt service routine requirements
- 9.20 Interrupt priority: Maskable and Non-maskable interrupts, software interrupts, traps and exceptions

10. Digital Signal Processing

- 10.1 Introduction to Discrete Signal and Systems
- 10.2 Discrete signals unit impulse, unit step, exponential sequences.
- 10.3 Linearity, shift invariance, casualty.
- 10.4 Convolution summation and discrete systems, response to discrete inputs.
- 10.5 Stability, sum and convergence of power series.
- 10.6 Sampling continuous signals spectral properties of sampled signals.
- 10.7 General Introduction of various filters

11. Control Systems

- 11.1 System Modeling
- 11.2 Differential equation and transfer function
- 11.3 State-space formulation of differential equations, matrix notation
- 11.4 Mechanical components and Electrical components: mass, spring, damper, inductance, capacitance, resistance, sources, motors, tachometers, transducers, operational amplifier circuits
- 11.5 Linearized approximations
- 11.6 Frequency domain characterization of systems
- 11.7 Bode amplitude and phase plots, Effects of gain and time constants on Bode diagrams, Stability from the Bode diagram
- 11.8 Nyquist plots, Correlation between Nyquist diagrams and real time response of systems: stability, relative stability, gain and phase margin, damping ratio

12. Communication Systems

- 12.1 Analog and digital communication sources, transmitters, transmission channels and receivers.
- 12.2 Types and reasons for modulation.
- 12.3 Representation of Communication Signals and Systems
- 12.4 Frequency Modulation (FM) and Phase Modulation (PM)
- 12.5 Distortion, noise, and interference.
- 12.6 Nyquist sampling theory, sampling of analog signals, spectrum of a sampled signal.
- 12.7 Sampling theorem for band-limited signals, effects of aliasing, reconstruction of sampled signals.

Section D

13. Medical Industry Management

- 13.1 Introduction to Medical Industry concept: Classification of medical devices: Class I, IIa, IIb, III; Introduction to ISO, CE marking, FDA
- 13.2 Selection and purchase and management of Medical equipment: Need analysis; Specification preparation
- 13.3 Various procurement methods: Direct purchase, Sealed quotation, Tender; Incoming inspection and commissioning
- 13.4 Preventive maintenance; Corrective maintenance; AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract); CMC (Comprehensive Maintenance Contract); Decommissioning
- 13.5 Basics of hospital management: Hospital traffic flow; Architectural planning of hospital
- 13.6 Basics of Patient Management system and Laboratory management system

14. Engineering Professional Practice

- 14.1 Codes of ethics and guidelines for professional engineering practice
- 14.2 Relationship of the engineering profession to basic science and technology
- 14.3 Relationship of the engineering profession to other professions

अंकभार विभाजन (Marks Division)

द्वितीय पत्रका लागि यथासम्भव निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरू सोधिने छ ।

पत्र	खण्ड(Section)	परिक्षा प्रणाली	अङ्कभार	प्रन्न संख्या"अङ्क	
द्वितीय	A	विषयगत (Subjective)	0 m	३ प्रश्न × १० अङ्ग=३०अङ्ग	
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	D		२०	२ प्रश्न × १० अङ्ग=२०अङ्ग	