

**Syllabus of Lab Technician, Lab Technician Pathology, Lab Technician Biochemistry,  
Lab Supervisor, Technical Assistant, Lab Assistant**

**Anatomy**

Primary tissue of body  
Skeletal Systems  
GIT, Liver, Gall Bladder, Spleen & Pancreas,  
Kidney, Male & Female Genital Tracts  
Respiratory System  
Cardiovascular System  
Brain & Spinal Cord

**Physiology**

Composition of General Functions of Blood  
Blood Cells Normal count & Functions  
Coagulation & Anticoagulants  
CSF, Formation & Composition  
Blood Groups ABO, Rh Factor  
Kidney Functions (Including formation of Urine)  
Endocrine Hormones and their functions

**Pathology**

1. Haematology :  
Haemoglobin, RBC, Total & Differential Count, ESR, PCV, Absolute Values,  
Reticulocyte Count, Platelet Counting, Bleeding Time & Clotting Time. Blood Smear  
For malaria & Filaria
2. Clinical Pathology :  
Urine Examination ( Routine & Microscopic ) Stool Examination for Ova & Cyst  
Sputum for Acid fast Bacilli Throat Swab for KLB Scraping for Hansen's Bacilli,  
CSF & Other fluid examination semen analysis
3. Blood Banking  
ABO Grouping, Slide & Tube method Major & Minor Cross Matching RH Typing,  
Rh Antibody titre Direct & Indirect coomb's test, Donor Screening for safe Blood  
Identification, Labelling & Maintaining the records Anticoagulant Preparation  
Component Separation.

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## 4. Hystopathology

Types of specimens & processing

Preparation & Fixation of Smears

Biopsy labelling and preparation, section cutting, mounting and mountants. Staining, H&E, common special stains.

## 5. Cytology

Types of specimens & processing

Preparation & Fixation of Smears

Pap Staining & MGO Staining

## 6. Museum Techniques

Preparation of Fixatives

Restoration of colour

Autopsy Techniques

Preservation of specimens

Museum mounting

Disposal of Waste & Safety in Laboratory.

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## Syllabus for Perfusionist

### 1-HUMAN ANATOMY

Upper Limb - Bones of upper limb , Muscle attachment & action, neurovascular supply –

Lower Limb-Bones of lower limb , Muscle attachment & action, neurovascular supply –

Thorax & Lungs-Intercostal space, pleura, bony thoracic cage, ribs , sternum & thoracic vertebra trachea, bronchial area, alveoli

Head & Neck & Brain- Skull, Cervical vertebrae and part of brain.

Visual Organ-Liver, spleen, kidney, stomach & pancreas

Heart- Surface Anatomy of heart, chambers the hear, valves major blood vessels of heart, pericardium, coronary artery.

### 2 -HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

The Cell-- Cell structure and function of varies organelles.

Circulatory System- Composition of blood , function of blood plasma blood serum.

Cardio Vascular System - Physiology of the heart, heart sounds, cardiac cycle, cardiac output, auscultatory areas , blood pressure , hypertension E.C.G.

Respiratory System- Lung volume and capacities, respiration.

Excretory System- micrution physiology, GFR, function of Kidney.

Central Nervous System-Introduction of Neuron, spinal cord,nervous regulation cardiac and respiratory function.

Endocrine System- Endocrine glands and function.

Reproductive System- Reproductive organ, function of LH, FHS testosterone, menstrual cycle.

### 3.PHARMACOLOGY

General Pharmacology- Defination, pharmacokinetics & pharmacodynamics, Adverse drug effects

Respiratory System Drug - Drugs use for cough & bronehial asthma. Drugs used for nebulisation.

Drug acting on central nervous system- General Anaethesai, Sedative-Hypnotics, drugs.

Drug acting on kidney- Diuretics & Anti Diuretics.

Drug affecting blood formation- anticoagulants, antithrombotic & antiplateletdrugs.

### 4.PRINCIPLE OF PERFUSION TECNOLOGY

Physiology of extra corporeal circulation

Heart lung machine basics

Principle of Extracorporeal circulation

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Principle of Extracorporeal gas exchange

Various type of oxygenators (Bubble,membrane)

Theory of blood pump (pulsatile and continuous flow)

IABP

Connection of vascular system and extracorporeal circulation

Venous drainage, suction pump , hemodynamic of arterial reentry , cardiotomy

Mechanical ventilator

**5-DIEASE OF HEART & DIOGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE**

Congenital heart disease - Septal defect (ASD,VSD) , great vessels defect , TOF

Acquired heart disease

Myocardial & pericardial disease

Rheumatic heart disease

Coronary artery disease

Respiratory failure

Chest X-Ray Interpretation

ECG

Echocardiography

TMT

Cardiac Enzyme analysis

Angiography

ABG

**6-CARDIO PULMONARY BYPASS & PERFUSION TECHNOLOGY**

Hemodynamic Aspect Of Total Heart - Lung Technology- Perfusion Flow Pressure And Resistance, 'Capillary Flow Of Blood.

Metabolic aspect of total heart - lung bypass- Electrolyte balance, acid base balance, perfusion flow & O2 Uptake.

systematic effect of perfusion of organs - Oxygen flow & O2 toxicity

Perfusion control

Hematological aspect of Perfusion

Assisted circulation

Circulatory support & metabolic support by partial heart lung bypass.

IABP

Cardiopulmonary by pass 8s complication

Air Embolism and complication –

Technique of termination of bypass

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## Syllabus for Clinical Psychologist

### **1. Perceptual Process:**

Approaches to the Study of Perception : Gestalt and physiological approaches  
Perceptual Organization : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization  
Perceptual Constancy : Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion, Perception of Depth and Movements.  
Role of motivation and learning in perception

### **2. Learning Process**

Classical conditioning : Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues  
Reinforcement : Basic variables and schedules  
Verbal learning : Methods and materials, organizational processes

### **3. Memory and forgetting**

Memory processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval  
Stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM)  
Episodic and Semantic memory  
Theories of Forgetting : Interference, decay, retrieval

### **4. Thinking and Problem Solving**

Theories of thought processes : Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing  
Concept formation : Rules and strategies  
Reasoning : Deductive and inductive  
Problem-solving : Type and strategies  
Role of concepts in thinking

### **5. Motivation and Emotion**

Basic motivational concepts : Instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle  
Approaches to the study of motivation : Psychoanalytical, ethological, S-R Cognitive, humanistic  
Biological Motives : Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex  
Social Motives : Achievement, affiliation, approval  
Exploratory behaviour and curiosity  
Physiological correlates of emotions  
Theories of emotions : James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer

### **6. Human Abilities**

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Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants

Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford

Individual and group differences : Extent and causes

Measurement of human abilities

### **7. Personality**

Determinants of personality : Biological and socio-cultural

Approaches to the study of personality : Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social learning , trait and type, cognitive

Personality assessment : Psychometric and projective tests

Self-concept : Origin and development

### **8. Research Methodology**

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization

Types of psychological research

Methods of psychological research : Experimental, Quasi-experimental, case studies, field studies and cross-cultural studies.

Methods of data collection : Observation, interview, questionnaire, tests and scales. non-parametric tests

### **9. Measurement and testing**

Test construction : Item writing, item analysis

Test standardization: Reliability, validity and norms

Types of tests : Intelligence, aptitude, personality-characteristics and important Examples

Attitude scales and interest inventories

Educational measurement and evaluation

### **10. Biological Basis of Behaviour**

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms

Neural impulse : Origin, conduction and measurement

Sensory system : Vision and Audition

Human nervous system : Structure and functions

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