



Dr.M.G.R.
Educational and Research Institute
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
(An ISO Certified Institution)
University with Graded Autonomy Status
Maduravoyal , Chennai - 600 095



FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

B.Sc., PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT

Regulations, Curriculum and Syllabus 2020



C. B. Palanivelu
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Regulations for B.Sc. (Allied Health Science) Courses

Introduction:

B.Sc. (Allied Health Science), a (3-year course work + 1-year internship) program under the **Faculty of Allied Health Sciences**, is aimed at training students who will be able to meticulously assist the doctors for providing quality patient care in selected areas of clinical speciality. This program is a taught course that covers relevant topics and specialized areas of knowledge as opted. The aim of this B.Sc. program is to provide a thorough training to the candidates through formal lectures and/or seminars and practical programs which culminate in a one year internship that finally prepares the student for the rigors of the medical world.

1. Short Title and Commencement:

These Regulations shall be called the “Regulations for B.Sc. (Allied Health Science) Course” of Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute. These regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2020-2021. These regulations are subject to modifications as may be approved by the Academic Council from time to time.

2. Eligibility for Admission:

- a) A candidate desiring to join the (3-year course work + 1-year internship) program, leading to the degree B.Sc. (Allied Health Science) should have passed the HSC/CBSE/ISC or equivalent examination with one of the following subject combinations:
 - i) Physics, Chemistry, Biology (Eligible for all AHS courses)
 - ii) Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology (Eligible for all AHS courses)
 - iii) Physics, Chemistry, Biology, biochemistry (Eligible for all AHS courses)
 - iv) Physics, Chemistry, Biology, nutrition dietetics (for B.Sc., Clinical nutrition only)
 - v) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics (for B. Optometry only)
- b) A candidate shall, at the time of admission submit to the Head of the Institution, a certificate of medical fitness from an authorized Medical Officer certifying that the candidate is physically fit to undergo the academic course and does not suffer from any disability or contagious disease.

3. Age limit for admission

A candidate should have completed the age of 17 years or would complete the age as on 31st December of the year of admission to the B.Sc .Allied Health Science Course.

4. Eligibility Certificate

Candidates, who have passed any qualifying examination other than the Higher Secondary Course examination conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, shall obtain an Eligibility Certificate from Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute and produce the same at the time of admission.

5. Registration

A candidate admitted to the course shall register his/her name with the University by submitting the application form for registration, duly filled in along with the prescribed fee, through the Head of the Institution within the stipulated date.

6. Duration of the course

The duration of the B.Sc. (Allied Health Science) Degree Course shall be 3-year course work comprising of 6(six) semesters and one year (semesters 7 & 8) of compulsory internship. The candidate is required to pursue the course on a full time basis, and must complete the course within seven years from the date of provisional registration.

7. Commencement of the Course:

The course shall ordinarily commence by the month of August of the academic year.

8. Curriculum:

The Curriculum and syllabus for the course shall be as specified in the annexure to these regulations which are subject to modifications by the standing

Academic Board from time to time.

(i) The first three years of the course will be utilized as follows:

- The first two semesters will be spent on Basic nutrition, Applied Microbiology, Family meal management, Clinical Nutrition, Advanced Nutrition, Physiology, Allied chemistry, Physics, English and Communication skills, Introduction to Computers, and Pharmacology.
- Specialized training in the concerned speciality will be offered during the third, fourth, fifth and sixth semesters.

(ii) The fourth year of the course shall be compulsory internship in the respective speciality.

9. Medium of Instruction:

English shall be the medium of instruction for all the subjects of study and for the examination.

10. Working Days:

Each semester shall consist of not less than 100 working days and each academic year shall have a total of 200 working days or above in the first to Sixth Semesters. In the Seventh and Eighth semesters, each semester shall have a minimum of 120 working days.

11. Attendance:

The candidate shall have not less than 80% attendance in Theory and Practical separately. Each semester shall be taken as a unit for the purpose of calculating the attendance. The candidate lacking attendance in a subject shall be denied permission to appear for the University Examination in that subject.

12. Condonation of Lack of Attendance:

The discretionary power of condonation of shortage of attendance to appear for University Examination rests with the University.

Lack of attendance can be condoned up to a maximum of 10% of the minimum attendance required in the following exceptional circumstances:

- (i) Any illness/ accident (for which Medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner must be produced)
- (ii) Any unforeseen tragedy in the family (should produce the letter from the parent/guardian)
- (iii) Participation in NCC/NSS and other co-curricular activities representing the Institution / University. (Certificate from competent authority is required)

For any of the above reasons, request shall be made by the candidate with prescribed fees to the Controller of Examination through proper channel, ten days prior to the commencement of the theory examination.

13. Commencement of the examinations

There shall be two sessions of University examinations in an academic year, viz., February and August.

14. Continuous (Internal) Assessment:

Continuous (Internal) Assessment for Theory shall be the average of the best two out of three.

Continuous (Internal) Assessment for Practical shall be the average of the best two out of three.

15. Semester - End Examination (University/Department):

a. The examination in B.Sc. (Allied Health Science) shall consist of Written Theory examinations and Practical examinations. The Semester - End Examination (University/Department) shall be conducted at the end of each semester.

b. Papers for which Internal Examination is recommended by the Board of Studies and approved by the Academic Council, the date of Semester - End Examinations (Internal examinations) shall be as per the University guidelines.

16. Pattern of Semester - End Examination (University/Department):

EXAMINATION PATTERN-

SEMESTER-I AND SEMESTER-II (FOR ALL SPECIALITIES)

THEORY

MARKS- 60 Marks

DURATION -2¹/₂ Hours

PART –A (Answer any one from Two)

1. Essay (1x15=15 Marks)

PART-B (Answer all questions)

1. Short Notes (5x5=25 Marks)

PART-C (Answer all questions)

1. Short answers (10x2=20 Marks)

PRACTICAL

Practical (including Orals) 15 Marks

CONTINUOUS (INTERNAL) ASSESSMENT

Theory
Practical

20 Marks
5 Marks

TOTAL

100 Marks

SEMESTER III – SEMESTER VI

Duration -3hours

Theory

80 marks

Section –A (Answer any TWO from THREE)

1. Essay (2x15=30)

Section-B (Answer any EIGHT from TEN)

1. Short notes (8x5=40)

Section-C

1. Very short notes (5x2=10)

Internal assessment

Based on CAT Exams (I, II, III & Model)

20 marks

TOTAL

100 Marks

Practical Pattern

80 marks

1. Spotters

20 marks

2. Viva (Theory & Practical)

20 marks

3. Charts/stations

20 marks

4. Record

20 marks

Internal assessment

20 marks

- Attendance
- Based on CAT exams
- Log book

TOTAL

100 Marks

17. Marks Qualifying for a Pass:

For passing the University/End-Semester Examination from Semester I to Semester VI, the candidate shall secure the marks as stated below,

- 40% minimum in the University End-Semester Theory examination
- 40% minimum in the University End-Semester Practical examination
- 40% of marks in the subject where internal evaluation alone is conducted
- 40% of aggregate of theory, practical and internal assessment taken together

18. Classification of successful candidates:

- Successful candidates who secure 75% marks and above as a course aggregate in the first appearance taking University theory, practical, and project/dissertation evaluation shall alone be awarded Distinction. This will also apply for award of University rank.
- Successful candidates who secure 60% marks and above as a course aggregate in the University theory, practical, project/dissertation evaluation and viva shall be awarded First Class.
- All others who secure 40-59% in gross percentage will be classified to have passed in Second Class.

19. Revaluation of answer papers

There shall be revaluation and retotaling of answer papers of failed candidates. Failed candidates are however, permitted to apply to the University within fifteen days of publication of the results for revaluation and retotaling.

20. Carry- over of failed subjects

- 1) A candidate has to pass in theory and practical examinations separately in each of the paper.

- 2) If the candidate fails either in theory or practical examinations, he/she has to reappear for both (theory and practical)
- 3) The student shall start the Internship training (VII & VIII semester) only after he/she clears all the papers from Semester I to Semester VI.

21. Temporary break of study

- a) A candidate is not normally permitted to temporarily break the study.
- b) If a candidate is continuously absent from the institute for four or more weeks,
 - i) Having notified the Dean/Director/Principal within this period, this absence shall be treated as “Temporary Break of Study”.
 - ii) Without notifying the Dean/Director/Principal, his/her name will be removed from the institute rolls.
- c) If a candidate is compelled to temporarily break the study for valid reasons (such as accident or hospitalization due to prolonged ill health), he/she shall apply for condonation of the break to the Dean/Director/Principal through the Head of the Department.
- d) For condonable break of study:
 - i) If the lack of attendance is within condonable limits as per Clause No. 12, the candidate shall be permitted to write the examination for the current semester.
 - ii) If there is non-condonable lack of attendance, the candidate shall rejoin the program at the respective semester as and when it is offered after the break and shall be governed by the rules and regulations in force at the time of rejoining.
- e) The total period for completion of the program reckoned from the commencement of the semester to which the candidate was first admitted shall not exceed the maximum period specified in Clause No.6 irrespective of the period of break of study in order that he/she may be qualified for the award of the degree.
- f) In any case, a candidate shall be permitted to temporarily break the study only once during the entire duration of the program. The candidate shall forfeit the registration in case of a second break or in case of a non-condonable break of study.
- g) Without prejudice to the above rules, the candidate who has completed the attendance requirement for a semester, but has proceeded on a condonable break of study without appearing for the University Examination, shall be permitted to appear for the examinations without repeating the semester and thereafter continue the subsequent semester.

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SCHEME OF EXAMINATION - Semester-I

TOTAL 330 HOURS

S. No	Paper	Hours per semester		Evaluation (marks)				
				Continuos Assessment (Internals)		End Semester examination (University/Department Exams)		
		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical (Viva)	Total
1.	Anatomy –I (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
2.	Physiology –I (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
3.	Biochemistry –I (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
4.	Microbiology –I (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
5.	Pathology –I (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
6.	English (IE)	30 hours	-	-	-	50	-	50

UE- University Exam IE- Internal Exam

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION SEMESTER II**TOTAL : 420 HOURS**

S. No	Paper	Hours per semester		Evaluation (marks)				
				Continuous Assessment (Internals)		End Semester examination (University/Department Exams)		Total
		Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical (Viva)	
1.	Anatomy –II (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
2.	Physiology –II (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
3.	Biochemistry –II (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
4.	Microbiology –II (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
5.	Pathology –II (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	100
6.	Pharmacology (UE)	40 hours	20 hours	20	05	60	15	80
7.	Physics (IE)	30 hours	-	-	-	50	-	50
8.	Computer (IE)	30 hours	-	-	-	50	-	50

UE- University Exam**IE- Internal Exam**

SEMESTER – III (PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT)

Total Hours: 420 Hrs.

S.No	PAPER	Hours / Semester		Evaluation (Marks)				
		Lecture	Practical	Continuous assessment (internals)		End Semester Examination (University Department Examination)		Total
						Theory	Practical	
1.	General medicine – Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
2.	General medicine – Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
3.	Surgery & Equipments & Anesthesiology Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
4.	Surgery & Equipments & Anesthesiology Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
5.	Medical Ethics & Bio safety (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50
6.	Psychology (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50

UE- University Exam

IE- Internal Exam

SEMESTER – IV (PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT)

Total Hours: 420 Hrs.

S.No	PAPER	Hours / Semester		Evaluation (Marks)				
		Lecture	Practical	Continuous assessment (Internals)		End Semester Examination (University/ Department Exams)		Total
				Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
1.	Obstetrics & Gynecology – Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
2.	Obstetrics & Gynecology – Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
3.	Paediatrics & Geriatrics Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
4.	Paediatrics & Geriatrics Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
5.	Basics and Advanced Life support (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50
6.	Sociology (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50

UE- University Exam

IE- Internal Exam

SEMESTER – V (PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT)

Total Hours: 450 Hrs.

S.No	PAPER	Hours / Semester		Evaluation (Marks)				
		Lecture	Practical	Continuous assessment (Internals)		End Semester Examination (University/ Department Exams)		Total
				Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
1.	Cardiology & Cardiac surgery – Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
2.	Cardiology & Cardiac surgery – Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
3.	Neurology - Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
4.	Neurology - Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
5.	EVS & Community Medicine (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50
6.	Biostatistics and research methodology (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50
7.	Basic Nutrition (Elective) / Advanced Diagnostic techniques(Elective) (IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50

UE- University Exam

IE- Internal Exam

SEMESTER – VI (PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT)

Total Hours: 420 Hrs.

S.No	PAPER	Hours / Semester		Evaluation (Marks)				
		Lecture	Practical	Continuous assessment (Internals)		End Semester Examination (University/ Department Exams)		Total
				Theory	Practical	Theory	Practical	
1.	Gastroenterology/Orthopedics – Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
2.	Gastroenterology/Orthopedics – Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
3.	Nephrology & Pulmonology Theory (UE)	60	-	20	-	80	-	100
4.	Nephrology & Pulmonology Practical (UE)	-	120	-	20	-	80	100
5.	Health Care and Basic Principles(IE)	30	-	-	-	50	-	50
6.	Hospital Management / Applied clinical research (Elective) (IE)	30	-	-	-	-	50	50

UE- University Exam

IE- Internal Exam

SEMESTER – VII (FOR ALL SPECIALITIES)

S.No	PAPER	Hours / Semester		Evaluation (Marks)				
		Lecture	Practical	Continuous Assessment (Internals)		End Semester Examination		Total
				Project	Viva	Project	Viva	
1.	Project/ Dissertation	-	-	100	-	100	-	200

Project dissertation

SEMESTER – VII & VIII (FOR ALL SPECIALITIES)

Internshi-12months

SEMESTER - I

S.No:	Subject
1.	Anatomy – I (UE)
2.	Physiology –I (UE)
3.	Biochemistry - I(UE)
4.	Microbiology - I(UE)
5.	Pathology – I(UE)
6.	English (IE)

SEMESTER - I
ANATOMY – I (UE)

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- Describe the structure and functions of the organ systems of the human body.
- Describe how the organ systems function and interrelate.
- Learn basic technical terminology and language associated with anatomy.
- Develop a self-identity of what it means to be “human”.

Learning Objectives: Skills

- Identify the anatomical structure in the dissected specimen.
- Learn to correlate anatomical structures with relevant clinical conditions.

CONTENTS

Unit I

Organization of the Human Body

- Introduction to the human body
- Definition and subdivisions of anatomy
- Anatomical position and terminology
- Regions and Systems of the body
- Cavities of the body and their contents
- Levels of organization of the body

Cell

- Definition of a cell, shapes and sizes of cells
- Parts of a cell – cell membranes cytoplasm, sub cellular organelles and their main function
- Cell Division – Definition and main events that occur in different stages of mitosis and meiosis.

Tissues

- Tissues of the body
- Definition and types of basic tissues

- Characteristics, functions and locations of different types of tissues

Unit II

Systems of Support and Movement

1. Skeletal system

- Skeleton – Definition, axial and appendicular skeleton with names and number of bones, Types of bones. Parts of bones. Functions of bones. Name location and general features of the bones of the body.
- Joints – Definition and types of joints with examples. Axes and kind of movements possible. Name, location, type, bones forming, movements possible.

2. Muscular system

- Parts of the skeletal muscle. Definition of origin and insertion. Name and location of the skeletal muscles of the body. Origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of large muscles like sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major, deltoid, Biceps brachial, Triceps brachia, gluteus, gastronemius and diaphragm.

Unit III

Control Systems of the Body

1. Nervous system

- Sub-divisions of the nervous system
- **Spinal cord** – Location, extent, spinal segments, external features and internal structure.
- **Brain** – Sub-divisions, location external features of medulla oblongata, pons, mid-brain, cerebellum and cerebrum. Meninges and spaces around them. Name and location of ventricles of brain and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid. Blood supply of the brain and spinal cord.
- **Cranial nerves** - Name, number, location and general distribution.
- **Spinal nerves** - Typical spinal nerve groups and number of spinal nerves. Name and location of cervical plexus and brachial plexus. Location and general distribution of the branches.
- **Autonomic Nervous system** –definition and functions

2. Sense organs

- Location and features of the nose, tongue, eye, ear and skin

3. Endocrine system

- Names of the endocrine glands. Location and features of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, suprarenal, pancreas, ovaries and testes. Names of hormones produced by each gland.

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

1. Histology – Epithelium

2. Axial & Appendicular Skeleton With Names & Number Of Bones

3. Muscles

- Trapezius
- Lattissimus dorsi
- Biceps
- Triceps
- Deltoid

4. Nervous System

- Cerebrum
- Cerebellum
- Brain Stem
- Spinal Cord

5. Special Senses

- Tongue
- Ear
- Skin
- Eye

6. Viva Voce

- Radiology – X rays
- Osteology
- Charts
- Models
- Gluteus Muscles

Recommended books:

1. Manipal manual of Anatomy for Allied Health Sciences, Sampathmadhyastha
2. B D Chaurasia: General human anatomy

References:

1. B D Chaurasia: Regional Anatomy. Vol I, II,III
2. Richard S. Snell: Clinical Anatomy

PHYSIOLOGY-I**Objectives of the course:**

At the end of this course the students should be able to:

- Comprehend basic terminologies used in the field of Human Physiology
- Define and describe basic Physiological processes governing the normal functioning of the human body.
- Apply this knowledge in their Allied Health Science practice.

CONTENTS

Unit 1

General Physiology

- Concept of Homeostasis
- Cell structure and functions
- Transport across membranes

Nerve and muscle

- Nerve structure, classification of nerve fibers,
- Muscles- classification , structure , Neuro-Muscular junction(NMJ).
- Muscle contraction-mechanism, types.

Blood and body fluids

- Body fluid volumes, compartments, and composition
- Blood composition and functions
- Plasma proteins
- Erythrocytes –Morphology and functions
- Leucocytes-Morphology and functions
- Platelets-Morphology and functions
- Blood groups.

Unit II

Digestive system

- Salivary glands -Nerve supply, functions of saliva.
- Gastric juice-composition & functions of gastric juice.
- Pancreatic juice- composition, functions and regulation of pancreatic juice.
- Bile- composition, functions of bile and bile salts.
- Succus entericus and small intestinal movements.
- Deglutition, vomiting, functions of large intestine.

Excretory system

1. Structure of Nephron and its blood supply, Juxtaglomerular Apparatus(JGA).
2. Formation of urine-Filtration, Reabsorption and secretion.
3. Counter-Current mechanism
4. Micturition.

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

- Microscope
- Estimation of Hemoglobin
- RBC
- WBC
- Spotters

Recommended book

1. Basics of Medical Physiology (Third edition) by D. Venkatesh/ H.H. Sudhakar

Reference books

1. Medical physiology for under graduates by Indhu Khurana,
2. Text Book of Physiology by A.K. Jain for BDS.

BIOCHEMISTRY-I (UE)

Objectives:

At the end of this course the students should be able to:

- To have a knowledge about the chemistry and metabolism of various macromolecules- carbohydrate, protein and lipids
- To learn about enzymes, vitamins, minerals and nutrition
- To know the structure and function of Hemoglobins, Nucleic acids.
- To learn about the organ function tests like Liver Function Tests and Renal Function Tests.

CONTENTS

Unit I - CARBOHYDRATES

Carbohydrates:

- Classification of carbohydrates and their biological importance,
- Reducing property of sugars.

Metabolism of Carbohydrates :

- Digestion and Absorption of carbohydrates,
- Steps of Glycolysis and energetics,
- Steps of TCA cycle and energetics,
- Steps of Glycogen synthesis and breakdown,
- Significance of HMP shunt pathway,
- Definition and steps of Gluconeogenesis, Galactose metabolism
- Galactosemia.
- Diabetes mellitus ,

Bioenergetics :

- Importance of ATP, Outline of respiratory chain.

Unit II - LIPIDS

Lipids:

- Classification of lipids,
- Essential fatty acids,
- Functions of cholesterol,
- Triglycerides,
- Phospholipids

Metabolism of Lipids :

- Digestion and Absorption of lipids,
- Fatty acid synthesis & Steps of β oxidation of fatty acids,
- Types and functions of lipoprotein,
- Lipid profile, hyper cholesterolemia

Unit III - VITAMINS

Vitamins:

- Vitamins, its classification
- Vitamin A
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin E & K
- Vitamin B complex
- Vitamin C

Unit IV - ENZYMES**Enzymes:**

- Definition,
- Classification,
- Coenzymes,

Factors affecting enzyme activity, Types and examples of enzyme inhibition

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

1. Reactions of Glucose
2. Reactions of Fructose
3. Reactions of Maltose
4. Reactions of Lactose
5. Tests for Sucrose
6. Tests for Starch
7. Identification of unknown Carbohydrates

SPOTTERS

- **CRYSTALS**
 - Maltosazone
 - Lactosazone

- Glucosazone/Fructosazone
- **REAGENTS**
 - Benedict's reagent
 - Barfoeds reagent
 - Foulgers reagent
 - Seliwanoff reagent
 - Fouchets reagent
- **CHEMICALS**
 - Sodium Acetate
 - Phenyl hydrazine
 - α Naphthol
- **STRUCTURES.**
 - Structure of Cholesterol
 - Structure of Glucose
 - Structure of Fructose
- **VITAMINS**
 - Carrots
 - Rickets
 - Scurvy
 - Egg

Text books Recommended :

- Textbook of Biochemistry for Paramedical Students By Dr.P.Ramamoorthy
- Essentials of Biochemistry by U. Sathyanarayana

Reference books :

- Text book of Biochemistry for Medical students by DM vasudevan, Sreekumari S, Kannan Vaidyanathan. 7th Edition
- Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry – 30th Edition.

MICROBIOLOGY – I (UE)

OBJECTIVE:

At the end of the semester the students should be able to

- Know the concepts of sterilization and disinfection procedures and their applications.
- Understand the basic principles of immunology.
- Understand the basic fundamental aspect of bacteria and study the common disease caused by them.

Contents

Unit I:

General Microbiology-History and Introduction of Microbiology, Microscopy and Morphology of bacterial cell and their function, Growth and nutrition of Bacteria, Sterilization and Disinfection , Culture media, Culture methods and Identification of bacteria.

Unit

II:

Immunology-Basic concept about Infection (Source, Portal of entry and Spread), Immunity, Antigen, Antibody, Antigen-Antibody reaction, Hypersensitivity.

Unit

III

Systemic bacteriology- Disease caused and lab diagnosis of medically important bacteria (Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Neisseria, Echerichia coli, Salmonella, Shigella, Vibrio, Mycobacteria, Spirochetes)

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

1. Gram staining

2. Spotters:

- Disposable syringe
- Sterile cotton swab
- Bacteriological loop
- Sterile tube
- McIntosh fildes Jar
- Autoclave
- Nutrient Agar plate
- Mac Conkey agar plate
- Mac conkey with LF
- Mac conkey with NLF
- Blood agar plate
- L J Media
- RCM
- BHI broth
- Antibiotic susceptibility test
- Gram Positive Cocci in Clusters
- Gram negative bacilli
- AFB
- VDRL Slide
- Microtitre plate

RECOMMENDED BOOK:

1. Dr.C.P.Baveja- Microbiology in Nutshell (Arya Publications).

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ananthanaryanan and Paniker's - Textbook of Microbiology.
2. Subhash Chandra Parija – Textbook of Microbiology.

PRACTICAL BOOK:

1. Patwardhan,Bhat,Satish Patwardhan – Handbook of Practical examination in Microbiolog

PATHOLOGY-I (UE)

Objective:

At the end of the semester the students should be able to

- To develop better understanding of pathological conditions and their causes.
- To develop knowledge on the diseases of major organs and structures.

Contents

Unit-I. Introduction to cell

- Normal Cell Structure Function

Unit-II.Cell injury and Adaptation

- Causes and Types of Cell Injury
- Cellular Adaptations- (Hypertrophy, Hyperplasia,Atrophy, Metaplasia)
- Necrosis-Definition, Causes, Types with Examples, Morphology
- Apoptosis-Definition, Causes, Morphology
- Pathological Calcification

Unit-III.Inflammation and Repair

- Inflammation-Definition, Types, Cardinal signs
- Acute Inflammation-Vascular events and Cellular events(ONLY NAMES) , Outcomes of Acute inflammation, Morphological types of Acute inflammation(ONLY NAMES), Chemical Mediators(ONLY NAMES)
- Chronic Inflammation- Causes and Granulomatous inflammation
- Wound Healing and Repair- Definition, Steps in wound healing, Factor influencing wound healing,Complications of wound healing(ONLY NAMES)

Unit-IV.Hemodynamic Disorder

- Edema- Definition, Causes and Pathogenesis
- Thrombosis-Definition, Causes and Fate of thrombus

- Embolism-Definition and Types
- Infarction-Definition and Classification
- Shock-Definition, Stages, Types of Shock, Etiopathogenesis of Septic shock

Unit-V.Infectious Disease

- Tuberculosis-Etiology, predisposing factors, primary & secondary tuberculosis and complications
- Leprosy-Etiology, classification, Lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy

Unit-VI.Neoplasia

- Definition, Nomenclature & Classification
- Characteristics of Benign and Malignant neoplasms,
- Pathogenesis of Cancer(Only Names of Carcinogenic agents)
- Spread of Cancer(Metastasis and Pathways of spread)

Unit-VII.Genetics

- Down syndrome
- Klinefelter syndrome
- Turner syndrome

Unit-VIII. Radiation

- Effects of Radiation

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

- **DIFFERENTIAL COUNT**

- Spotter

- **GROSS (SPOTTER)**

- Fatty liver
- Lipoma
- Dry gangrene foot
- Wet gangrene bowel
- CVC Spleen
- Hydatid cyst
- TB – Lung

- **INSTRUMENTS**

- Westergrens ESR tube
- Sahlihemocytometer
- Neubaur's chamber
- Bone Marrow Needle

Recommended Textbook:

1. Textbook of Pathology ,Harsh Mohan,3rd edition

Reference book:

1. Harsh Mohan,3rd edition – Text book of Pathology
2. Dr. Ramddas Nayak, Publisher: Jaypee - Text book of Pathology

ENGLISH (IE)

General objectives:

At the end of the semester the students should be able to

- To improve comprehensive and writing skills in English

- To discuss about effective communication skills
- To prevent barriers in communication.

Unit I: Grammar

- Components of a sentence
- Positive and Negative statements
- Interrogative Statement
- Parts of speech in brief
- Transformation and synthesis of sentences
- Verb and Tense forms
- Voice
- Reported Speech
- Common errors and how to avoid them

Unit II. Vocabulary

- Medical Terminology
- Words often confused or misused
- Words and expression in British and American English
- Idioms and Phrases

Unit III. Oral communication

- Importance of speaking efficiently
- Voice culture
- Preparation of Speech
- Secrets of good delivery
- Audience Psychology
- Presentation Skills
- Using non-verbal communication
- Interview technique
- Skill in arguing

Unit IV. Spoken English

- The phonetic symbols
- Stress
- Intonation
- Rhythm
- Transcription
- Using dictionaries for learning to pronounce

Unit V. Written communication

(a) Art of writing

- Rules for effective writing

- Expansion of proverbs & Ideas
- Précis writing

(b) Letter writing

- Private letters & Social letters
- Business letters
- Letter to a Bank
- Letter to a Newspaper
- Letter to Application
- Curriculum Vitae (Different models)
- Placing an order

(c) Report writing

- Guidelines to prepare a good report
- Usage of impersonal language
- Preparing lab reports

(d) Note making and Note taking

- Note making and note taking strategies
- Organizing notes
- Exercise and note making / taking

(e) Comprehension

- Listening and reading comprehension
(Exercise of prescribed short answers)

Unit VI. Reading

- What is efficient and fast reading?
- Awareness of existing reading habits
- Tested techniques for improving speed
- Improving concentration and comprehension through systematic study.

Reference Books:

1. English for Competitive Examinations by R.P.Bhatnagar, Rajiel Bhargava
2. English for college and competitive exams by Dyvadatham
3. Written Communication in English by Sarah Freeman
4. Writing with a purpose by Tickoo & Sasikumar
5. English phonetics for Beginners by P.Iyadurai
7. Empowerment through verbs & idioms by Padmini devkumar
8. High School English Grammer and Composition by Wren & Martin
9. Communication techniques for your success everywhere by Muralidharan.

SEMESTER-II

S.No:	Subject
1.	Anatomy – II (UE)
2.	Physiology –II (UE)
3.	Biochemistry – II(UE)
4	Microbiology – II(UE)
5.	Pathology – II(UE)
6.	Pharmacology(UE)
7.	Physics(IE)
8.	Computer science (IE)

SEMESTER II
ANATOMY – II (UE)

Objectives:

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- Describe the structure and functions of the organ systems of the human body.
- Describe how the organ systems function and interrelate.
- Learn basic technical terminology and language associated with anatomy.
- Develop a self-identity of what it means to be “human”.

Unit I

Maintenance of the Human Body

a) Cardio-vascular system

- Types and general structure of blood vessels. Structure and types of arteries and veins. Structure of capillaries. Shape, size, location, coverings, external and internal features of heart. Structure of heart wall, conducting system of the heart.
- Blood supply of the heart. The systemic arteries and veins. Name, location, branches and main-distribution of principal arteries and veins.

b) Lymphatic system

- Lymph, lymphatic vessels, name, location and features of the lymphatic organs.

c) Respiratory system

- Names of organs of respiration, Location and features of nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs and pleura.

Unit II

a) Digestive system

- Names of organs of digestion. Parts of alimentary canal and accessory organs. Location and features of mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. Location and features of salivary glands, pancreas, liver and gall bladder.

b) Urinary system

- Names of urinary organs, location and features of kidney, ureter, urinary bladder and urethra.

Unit III

a) Reproductive system

- Names of male and female organs of reproduction. Location and features of scrotum, testis, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct, prostate gland, penis and spermatic cord. Location and features of uterus and its supports, uterine tube, ovary vagina vulva and breast.

b) Anatomical Regions

- Simple ideas about scalp, triangles of neck, axilla, cubital fossa, mediastinum, inguinal canal, femoral triangle, popliteal fossa.

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE SYLLABUS

- **Endocrine System**

- Pituitary gland
- Pineal body
- Thyroid & parathyroid gland
- Adrenal
- Pancreas
- Gonads – Ovary & Testis

- **Cardio-Vascular System**

- Heart

- **Lymphatic system**

- Spleen

- **Respiratory System**

- Lungs
- Larynx
- Trachea

- **Digestive System**

- Salivary glands
- Esophagus

- Pharynx
- Stomach
- Liver, Gall bladder
- Duodenum
- Small intestine
- Large intestine
- **Urinary system**
 - Kidneys
 - Ureter
 - Urinary bladder
- **Reproductive System**
 - Sagittal section – Male & Female pelvis
 - Uterus & ligaments
 - Ovary
 - Prostate
 - Seminal vesicles
 - Vas deferens
 - Testis
- **Viva Voce**
 - Radiology – Xrays
 - Osteology
 - Charts
 - Models

Recommended books:

1. Manipal manual of Anatomy for Allied Health Sciences, Sampathmadhyastha.
2. B D Chaurasia: General human anatomy.

References:

1. B D Chaurasia: Regional Anatomy. Vol I, II,III.
2. Richard S. Snell: Clinica

PHYSIOLOGY-II (UE)

Objectives:

- To develop vocabulary for appropriate terminologies to effectively communicate terms related to physiology of various body systems
- To identify and describe physiological functions of various structures involved in smooth functioning of the body.

Unit I Cardiovascular System

- Cardiac muscle, action potential and conducting system of the heart.
- Cardiac cycle.
- ECG, heart sounds, Heart Rate.
- Cardiac output-Definition, factors regulating cardiac output and measurement of cardiac output.
- Blood pressure-Definition, measurement, factors maintaining BP.
- Regional circulation-Coronary and cerebral.

Unit -II Nervous system

- Structure & Properties of Neuron.
- Nerve- Classification, injury.
- Types and properties of Receptors
- Synapse and synaptic transmission.
- Reflex and its properties.
- Spinal cord-Ascending & Descending tracts.
- Thalamus, Basal ganglia, Cerebellum, Cerebral cortex, Hypothalamus & Cerebrospinal fluid.
- Autonomic nervous system.
- Ascending and descending tracts.

Unit -III Respiratory system

- Structure of upper and lower respiratory tract. Muscles of respiration and Mechanism of respiration.
- Lung volumes and capacities-definition ,normal values, intrapulmonary and intra pleural pressures, surfactant.
- Oxygen transport,carbon-dioxide transport.
- Neural and chemical regulation of respiration.
- Hypoxia ,cyanosis, Artificial Respiration.

Unit – IV Special sense and skin

- Vision,
- Audition,
- Olfaction,
- Gustation.

Unit – V Reproductive system

- Male reproductive organs-Spermatogenesis and testosterone actions.
- Female reproductive organs.
- Contraception Methods.

Unit – VI Endocrine system

- Hypothalamus hypophyseal inter relationship.
- Anterior pituitary hormones and their functions.
- Posterior pituitary hormones and their actions.
- Thyroid hormones, biosynthesis and functions.
- Parathyroid hormones ,functions.
- Insulin, glucagons, actions and Diabetes mellitus.
- Adrenal cortex hormones and their functions.
- Adrenal medullary hormones and their actions

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE SYLLABUS

1. WBC.
2. Blood pressure.
3. Bleeding time
4. Clotting time.
5. Charts and spotters.

Recommended book

- Basics of Medical Physiology (Third edition) by D. Venkatesh/ H.H. Sudhakar

Reference books

- Medical physiology for under graduates by Indhu Khurana,
- Text Book of Physiology by A.K. Jain for BDS.

BIOCHEMISTRY – II (UE)

Objectives:

At the end of the semester the students should be able

- To have a knowledge about the chemistry and metabolism of proteins
- To learn about nutrition-balanced diet and malnutrition
- To know the structure and function of Hemoglobins, Nucleic acids.
- To learn about the organ function tests like Liver Function Tests and Renal Function Tests.

Unit I - PROTEINS

Proteins :

- Classification of amino acids,
- Structure of proteins,
- Plasma proteins,
- Immunoglobulins.

Metabolism of Proteins :

- Digestion and absorption of proteins,
- Transamination,
- Deamination,
- Steps of urea cycle,
- Phenyl ketonuria,
- Alkaptonuria,
- Transmethylation,
- Products derived from Glycine and tyrosine

Unit II -- NUCLEIC ACIDS

Nucleic acids:

- Structure & Function of DNA,
- Structure, Its types & Functions of RNA
- Nucleic Acid Metabolism

Unit III - HAEMOGLOBIN

Haemoglobin:

- Structure & Function of Haemoglobin
- Haemoglobin Metabolism

Unit IV-- MINERALS

Minerals:

- Macro & Minor Minerals & Metabolism

Unit V -- NUTRITION

Nutrition:

- BMR, SDA & Glycemic Index
- Dietary Fibers & Balanced Diet
- Protein Energy Malnutrition

Unit VI -- ORGAN FUNCTION TEST

- RFT

Unit XI - ACID BASE BALANCE ₄₁

Acid Base Balance:

- pH Homeostasis

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

- Non- Protein Nitrogenous Substances
- Analysis Constituents of normal urine
- Analysis Constituents of abnormal urine
- Identification of abnormal constituents in urine
- Estimation of Glucose in blood
- Estimation of Urea in blood.

Spotters

Spotters: The student must identify the spotter and write some important uses of the spotter.

1. Urinometer
2. Lactometer
3. Centrifuge
4. Spectroscope
5. Colorimeter
6. pH meter
7. Ryles' Tube
8. Chromatography apparatus
9. Electrophoresis apparatus
10. Micropipette
11. Fluorosis
12. Inborn Errors of Metabolism
13. Protein Energy Malnutrition
14. Benzidine powder
15. Sulphur powder
16. Fouchet's Reagent
17. Structure of t RNA
18. Egg White

19. Jaundice

20. Gout

Text books Recommended:

- Textbook of Biochemistry for Paramedical Students By Dr.P.Ramamoorthy
- Essentials of Biochemistry by U. Sathyanarayana

Reference books:

- Text book of Biochemistry for Medical students by DM vasudevan, Sreekumari S, Kannan Vaidyanathan. 7th Edition
- Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry – 30th Edition.

MICROBIOLOGY – II (UE)

OBJECTIVE:

At the end of the semester the students should be able to

- Explain general and specific mechanisms by which an infectious agent like viruses, fungi and parasites causing diseases.
- Explain interventions employed to prevent infectious diseases including infection control measures and vaccines.

Unit-I

Virology: Introduction to virology, List of medically important viruses and diseases (AIDS, Hepatitis, Rabies, Polio) and Lab diagnosis of viral infections

Unit - II

Mycology: Introduction to Mycology, List of medically important fungi and diseases (Candidiasis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatophytes, Aspergillosis and Mucor mycosis) and Lab diagnosis of fungal infections.

Unit - III

Parasitology: Introduction to Parasitology, List of medically important parasites and diseases (E.histolytica, Plasmodium, W.bancrofti, Ascaris, Ancylostoma) and Lab diagnosis of parasitic infections

Unit - IV

Applied Microbiology-Collection and transport of clinical specimen, Sexually transmitted disease, Hospital acquired infection, Urinary tract infection, Skin and Soft tissue infection, Anaerobic infection, Respiratory tract infection and Bloodstream infection, Immunoprophylaxis, Biomedical Waste Management and standard precautions.

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

1.SPOTTERS

1. Ascaris lumbricoides
2. Taenia
3. Gram stained smears showing Candida
4. Universal container
5. Vaccine-OPV
6. BCG
7. Hepatitis
8. DPT
9. TT
10. MMR
11. Virology –Embryonated egg
12. Tissue culture

13. Rhabdovirus
14. Polio virus
15. HIV

II. Clinical case discussion with charts

1. Skin and soft tissue infections
2. Ring worm/ Tinea infections
3. Food poisoning
4. Gastroenteritis

RECOMMENDED BOOK:

1. Dr.C.P.Baveja- Microbiology in Nutshell (Arya Publications).

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ananthanaryanan and Paniker's - Textbook of Microbiology.
2. Dr.C.P.Baveja – Textbook of Microbiology.

PRACTICAL BOOK:

1. Patwardhan, Bhat, SatishPatwardhan – Handbook of Practical examination in Microbiology.

PATHOLOGY- II (UE)

UNIT-1: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Myocardial Infarction-Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology
- Valvular Heart Disease
- Rheumatic Heart Disease- Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology
- Infective Endocarditis- Definition , Etiopathogenesis and Morphology
- Congenital Heart Diseases- Only Names
- Hypertension- Definition, causes, Morphology and Complications
- Atherosclerosis- Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Morphology and Complications

UNIT-2: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- Pneumonia- Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology

- COPD-(Emphysema, Chronic Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma) - Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology
- Bronchiectasis- Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology

UNIT-3: GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

- Gastritis and Peptic ulcer disease- Definition, Etiopathogenesis, Morphology and Complications
- Tumors of GIT
- Gastric carcinoma-Etiology and Morphology

UNIT-4: HEPATOBILIARY SYSTEM

- Liver Abscess
- Amoebic liver abscess
- Alcoholic Liver Disease and Liver Cirrhosis- Definition, Etiopathogenesis , Morphology and Complications, Jaundice- Definition, Pathophysiology, Types and Causes
- Viral Hepatitis- Definition, Etiology and Morphology
- Cholecystitis

UNIT-5: RENAL AND URINARY SYSTEM

- Renal Calculus- Etiology, Types and Complications
- UTI and Pyelonephritis – Causes, Etiopathogenesis , Morphology and Complications
- Renal Cell Carcinoma- Causes and Names of Tumors
- Renal Failure
- Acute Glomerulonephritis/Nephritic syndrome and Nephrotic syndrome- Definition, Causes, Clinical Presentation and Complications

UNIT-6: REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Diseases of Testis, Uterus, Cervix, Ovary- Only Names

UNIT-7: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Infection
- Meningitis- Definition, Causes and CSF Findings

UNIT-8: DISEASES OF BONES & JOINTS

- Septic Arthritis
- Osteomyelitis-Definition, Causes, Morphology and Complications
- Rheumatoid Arthritis- Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Morphology
- Bone Tumors- Only Names

UNIT-9: ANEMIA

- Anemia- Definition, Classification
- Iron deficiency and Megaloblastic Anemia- Etiology and Morphology

UNIT-10: AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

- Definition and Names of common autoimmune diseases

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

INSTRUMENT TEST

- RBC Pipette
- WBC Pipette
- Sahli's Pipette
- Wintrobe's PCV tube
- Hb Estimation
- Blood grouping

SPECIMEN

- Chronic Pyelonephritis
- RCC
- SCC – Foot
- Leiomyoma – Fibroid uterus
- Gall stones
- Appendicitis
- Liver abscess

Recommended Textbook:

1. Textbook of Pathology ,Harsh Mohan,3rd edition

Reference book:

1. Harsh Mohan,3rd edition – Text book of Pathology
2. Dr. Ramddas Nayak, Publisher: Jaypee - Text book of Pathology
Dr.Ramddas Nayak, Publisher: Jaypee – Text book of Pathology and Genetic

PHARMACOLOGY (UE)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the terminologies and basic principles of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic involved in the use of drugs.
- To understand the pharmacological action and mechanism of action of common drugs used for different disease conditions.
- To know the therapeutic uses and adverse effects of common drugs used for different disease conditions

Unit I: Introduction

- General pharmacological principles-Definition-Routes of drug administration-Pharmacokinetics-
- Pharmacodynamics-Adverse drug effects
- Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System, Peripheral Nervous System and Drugs acting on Central Nervous system

Unit II

- General considerations-Cholinergic system & drugs-Anticholinergic drugs-Adrenergic drugs-antiadrenergic drugs-Drugs acting on autonomic ganglia.

Unit III:

- Skeletal muscle relaxants-Local anaesthetics,General anaesthetics-Ethyl & Methyl alcohol-Sedatives-Hypnotics-Antiepileptics-Antiparkinsonian drugs-Drugs used in mental illness-Opioid analgesics and Non opioid Analgesics-Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory drugs

Unit IV

- Cardiovascular drugs , Drugs affecting Blood & Blood formation and Drugs on Respiratory system
- Cardiac glycosides,Antiarrhythmic drugs, Antianginal drugs,Antihypertensives and Diuretics,Haematinics,Erythropoietin,,Drugs

affecting-coagulation,Fibrinolytic and Antiplatelet drugs,Treatment of cough and antiasthmatic drugs.

Unit V

- Antimicrobial drugs
- General consideration-Antibiotics-Antibacterial agents-Antitubercular drugs-Antifungal-Antileprotic-Antiviral-Antimalarial-Antiamoebic-Antiprotozoal drugs-Cancer Chemotherapy, Antiseptic-Disinfectant-others.

Unit VI

- Hormones & related Drugs, Drugs used in Gastrointestinal diseases & Miscellaneous drugs
- Corticosteroids, Antithyroid drugs and Drugs for Diabetes Mellitus, Treatment of Vomiting, Constipation, Diarrhoea and Treatment of peptic ulcer
- Vitamins, Vaccines, Sera and chelating agents.

Recommended books:

1. Prep Manual for Undergraduates in Pharmacology by Tara V Shanbag, 2nd edition
2. Pharmacology for Dental and Allied Health Sciences by Padmaja Udaykumar, 3rd edition

Reference books:

1. Essentials of Medical Pharmacology by KD Tripathi, 7th edition
2. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by Bertram G Katzung, 12th edition

PRACTICAL & VIVA VOICE

Learning Objective

This module is intended to discuss the various modalities of drug delivery and instruments relevant to it.

- Instruments
- Needles
 - Intravenous
 - Intrathecal

- Spinal
- Intra arterial
- Syringes:
 - Tuberculin
 - Insulin
 - I.V cannula
 - Scalp. Vein set
- Students Discussion
 - Enema can
 - Inhalers
 - Spacers
 - Nebulizers
- Tablets –
 - Enteric coated,
 - Sustained release,
 - Sub-lingual
- Students Discussion
 - Capsules
 - Spansules
 - Pessary
 - Suppository
 - Topical Preparation
 - Ointment,
 - Lotion,
 - Powder,
 - Drops – eye / ear
- Charts:
 - Mechanism of action of drugs, adverse effects, toxicology
- Spotters:
 - drugs

Text books suggested for reading:

- Text book of pharmacology for Dental & Allied Health Science 2nd edition Padmaja Udaykumar
- Pharmacology for dental students Tara V shanbhag, Smita Shenoy, Veena Nayak

- Principles of pharmacology 2nd edition H.L.Sharma & KK Sharma

PHYSICS (IE)

Unit 1: Basic concepts

Basic Units, Heat, Acoustics etc. Basic concepts of power, work, force, energy Einstein's formula Electronics, Electricity & Magnetism, electromagnetic waves Units and measurements temperature and heat SI units of above parameters Atomic structure Nucleus Atomic Number, Mass Number electron orbit and energy levels Periodic table Isotopes Isobars Ionization and excitation Radioactivity, Natural and artificial radioactivity alpha decay beta decay.

Unit 2: Electromagnetic induction

Electric charges electric induction electric potential capacitance and capacitors. Electrical energy and power unit of current resistance and Ohm's law circuit laws heating effect of current sources of electrical energy E.M.F. Magnetism, Magnetic effect of an electric current application of magnetic field. Electromagnetic induction, laws of mutual induction and self-induction. Alternating current transformers theory and losses practical aspects reactance –resonance impedance and power factors.

Unit 3: Laser

Nature of light-Reflection-Refraction-Total internal reflection- Optical fibers- Applications in Medicine - Laser-Principles-Action-Types of laser, Basic principles of laser in Medical application - Argon-Iron laser photo coagulator- Photo thermal-Photochemical application -Applications of laser in Medicine- Laser hazards and safety measures.

Unit 4: Radiation Physics

Introduction to nuclear physics and radioactivity, Radioactive radiations - X-ray, production of x-ray, Properties of x-ray radiations - Biological effects of radiation, Radiation damage in matter, Radiation protection principles,

radiation detection and measurement - Ultrasound and generation of ultrasound.

Unit 5: Introduction to Imaging Technique

Principles of Microscope: Simple microscope and compound microscope - Radiography: Making an X-ray image –Fluoroscopy-. CT Scans, MRI - Ultrasonography: Ultrasound picture of Body-A-Scan-B-Scan-M-Scan- Ultrasound diathermy-Phonocardiography - Radio isotopes: Uses of radio isotopes -^{99m}Tc Generator- Scintillation detectors - Application of scintillation detectors - Gamma Camera - Positron Camera.

Unit 6: Semiconductor devices

Principles of diodes and Transistors – Integrated circuits – Amplifiers – Basic configuration and types – differential and operational amplifiers– Waveform generators – Timer – A/D and D/A converters – Active filters – Transducers – Basic configuration and types.

Unit 7: Biopotential Recording Systems

Introduction to bioelectric potential – Electrodes and surfaces – Biopotential amplifier – Frequency ranges of various Bio potential signals – Working principles of bio potential recording systems – Electrocardiography – Electroencephalography – Electromyography.

Recommended books:

1. New Understanding physics for advanced level-JimBreithaupt.
2. Advanced Physics for you by Keith Johnson, Simmon shewett, Sueholt,Johnmiller
3. Christensen's Physics of diagnostic Radiology by Thaomas S.CurryIII, M.D., Robert C Murry, Jr. PhD., Dow Dey, PhD.
4. Applied Electronics, A. Subramanyam, The National Publishing co., Madras(1996).

Computer Science (IE)

Unit-I. History of computers,

- Definition of computers, Input devices, Output devices, Storage devices, Types of memory and units of measurement, Range of computers, Generations of computers, Characteristics of computers

Unit-II. System:

- Hardware, Software, system definition, Fundamentals of Networking, Internet, Performing searches and working with search engines, types of software and its applications

Unit-III. Office application suite

- Word processor, spreadsheet, presentations, other utility tools, Fundamentals of Linux / Windows operating system, functions, interfaces, basic commands, working with the shell and other standard utilities.

Unit-IV. Language

- Comparison chart of conventional language, Programming Languages, Generations Of Programming Languages, Compilers and Interpreters, Universal programming constructs based on SDLC, Variable, constant, identifiers, functions, procedures, if while, do – while, for and other Structures. Programming in C language, Data types, identifiers, functions and its types, arrays, union, structures and pointers

Unit-V. Introduction to object oriented programming with C++:

- Classes, Objects, Inheritance Polymorphism and Encapsulation. Introduction to databases, and query languages, Introduction to Bioinformatics

Practical:

1. Various browsers, search engines, email
2. Text document with images with multiple formatting options using a specified office package
3. Spreadsheet using a specified office package
4. Presentation on a specified topic using the specified locations
5. Shell programming-parameters
6. Shell program- regular expressions
7. C program- functions
8. C program – file handling
9. C program demonstrating the usage of user defined variables
10. Databases
11. Applications in allied health sciences

Text Books:

1. Peter Norton., Introduction to Computers. 7th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited 2010.
2. Gary B. Shelly, Thomas J. Cashman, Misty E. Vermaat., Microsoft Office 2007. 1st Edition, Delmar Cengage Learning 2010

Reference Books:

1. C programming tutorial (K&R version 4) Author(s) Mark Burgess
2. Red hat Linux 9 bible by Christopher Negus May 2003

SEMESTER- III

S.No:	Subject
1.	General Medicine-Theory (UE)
2.	General Medicine –Practical(UE)
3.	Surgery & Equipments & Anaesthesiology-Theory (UE)
4.	Surgery & Equipments & Anaesthesiology–Practical(UE)
5.	Medical ethics and bio safety (IE)
6.	Psychology(IE)

GENERAL MEDICINE-THEORY (UE)

Course Objective

Focuses on the identification and treatment of medical conditions, syndromes and diseases encountered in the integumentary, respiratory, cardiovascular, endocrine, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, neurologic, musculo skeletal, renal, biliary and hematopoietic systems. A case based approach is used to familiarize the physician assistant student with the variety of presentations seen and the treatment options available.

Syllabus

Unit 1

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems:-

Introduction to medical terminology- roots, prefixes, and suffixes,

Skeletal system Disorders– (Fracture & metabolic bone diseases, Arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis and Osteoarthritis)

Muscular system Disorders – (SLE, Fibromyalgia, muscular dystrophy, cardio myopathy)

Unit 2

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems:-

Nervous system Disorders – (cerebro vascular accident, seizures, meningitis, spine disorders, Parkinson's disease)

Endocrine system Disorders– (diabetes mellitus, disorders of thyroid, adrenal, growth hormone)

Unit 3

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems:-

Cardiovascular system Disorders– (hypertension, coronary artery disease, congenital heart disease, rheumatic fever, heart failure)

Respiratory system Disorders – (bronchial Asthma, COPD, tuberculosis, pleural effusion, pneumothorax, respiratory failure)

Integumentary system - skin, hair and nails - disorders.

Unit 4

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and

management of diseases of the following systems:-

Digestive system Disorders—(hepatitis, cholecystitis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease)

Urinary system Disorders —(renal calculi, renal failure)

Reproductive system – male and female-disorders.

REFERENCES

Davidson's principle and practice of medicine

R.Alagappan -Manual of practical medicine

GENERAL MEDICINE –PRACTICAL(UE)

- By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the basic techniques related to General Medicine

Spotters and Practical skills

1. History collection
2. General examination
3. Recording vitals
4. Phlebotomy , collection of blood sample and storage
5. Urine collection & analysis
6. Urine normal and abnormal values significance
7. Biochemical parameters and their normal and abnormal values / significance
8. CSF / Pleural fluid /Ascitic fluid analysis and their significance
9. Mantoux test and its significance
10. Normal ECG recording & Interpretation
11. Chest X ray interpretation
12. IV Cannula
13. Ryle's tube
14. Foley's catheter
15. Viral markers and their significance
16. Culture methods / techniques / swab etc.

SURGERY & EQUIPMENTS & ANAESTHESIOLOGY-THEORY (UE)

Course objective

Course presents the fundamentals of care of surgical patients. It will introduce students to the role of the PA in the surgical environment and surgical patient management. This is a practical, case based course focusing on common general surgery topics and skills needed to succeed in a surgery clinical rotation. Students will draw on the medical knowledge gained throughout didactic training and apply it in various case scenarios and simulated patient encounters. The skill set and knowledge gained will assist the transition from didactic training to becoming a productive part of a surgical inpatient team during clinical rotations.

Syllabus

Unit 1

History of surgery, role of surgeon, importance of team work, stresses arising during operative procedure , surgical terminology, types of incision and their indications, internal & external hemorrhage - signs and symptoms, management , Tourniquets - use and duration of application and dangers of use. Sutures and surgical instruments.

Unit 2

Pathogenesis, causes, epidemiology, clinical presentation, investigations and management of diseases of the following systems:-

Skin – ulcers & wounds, burns, skin infections (boil, carbuncle, abscess)

Cysts (epidermoid, dermoid), tumors (basal cell, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma).

Head and neck region: congenital anomalies (cleft lip, cleft palate, branchial cyst and fistula, thyroglossal cyst), parotid and submandibular glands, oral ulcers, Leukoplakia, jaw tumors, squamous carcinoma of oral cavity. Thyroid and lymph nodes swelling.

Arteries- limb ischemia, Raynaud's syndrome.

Veins - Varicose veins, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

Unit 3

Breast - mastalgia, fibro adenoma, carcinoma breast

Esophagus - dysphagia, reflux, hiatus hernia.

Stomach and duodenum - peptic ulcer, carcinoma, pyloric stenosis Small intestine - small bowel obstruction.

Colon and rectum - ulcerative colitis,

Appendix - acute appendicitis, acute abdomen

Anus - Hemorrhoids, fissure and fistula-in-ano, anorectal abscesses

Liver - trauma, abscess, cancer.

Biliary tract - gall stone disease,

Pancreas-pancreatitis,carcinoma

Hernias of abdominal wall- Inguinal, femoral, umbilical

Urology- urinary calculi, urinary infection, prostatic hyperplasia, Epididymoorchitis, hydrocele.

Unit 4

Common Equipments /anesthesiology

Personal cleanliness and aseptic techniques / dressing techniques / wound care Pre-operative and post-operative care of the surgical patient.

Emergency procedure - endotracheal intubation, tracheotomy, Central line placement, IVcannulation, Ambu bag ventilation, CPR, Basic Life Support.

REFERENCES

Manipal manual of surgery – K.Rajgopal shenoy, anitha shenoy

SURGERY & EQUIPMENTS & ANAESTHESIOLOGY–PRACTICAL(UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History Collection
2. Case Sheet Writing
3. General & Local examination
4. Personal protective Equipments
5. Hand wash technique
6. Identification of surgical instruments
7. Identification of suture materials
8. Dressing techniques
9. Drugs used in general, spinal and local anesthesia
10. Spotters (ET tube ,Tracheostomy tube ,Laryngoscope, Ambu bag)
11. Pre-op & Post op care
12. Emergency drugs
13. Sterilization techniques
14. Antibiotics & Anti septics

MEDICAL ETHICS AND BIOSAFETY (IE)

UNIT-I

Definition and key Concepts; philosophical considerations; epistemology of science; ethical terms; principles and theories; relevance to health care; ethics and the law issues: genetic engineering, stem cells, cloning, medical techniques, trans-humanism, and bio-weapons.

UNIT-II

Define negligence, malpractice & liability; iatrogenic harm; Influence of ethics in general practice; Describe primary and secondary ethical principles; Hippocrates' oath; Professional codes of ethics; Describe the moral basis of informed consent and advance directives; research ethics – animal rights, ethics of human cloning, and stem cell research; ICMR guidelines.

UNIT-III

Genetic testing, genetic screening, Fertility and birth control, sex determination and sex selection, Reproductive control: assisted reproduction and ethics, pre-natal genetic counseling, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, Ethical issues in applied medicine; Workers compensation.

UNIT-IV

Euthanasia and physician-assisted dying; end-of-life care; Physicians, patients and other: autonomy, truth telling & confidentiality; emerging issues: impact of medical advances on society; Use of genetic evidence in civil and criminal court cases; Challenges to public policy – to regulate or not to regulate; improving public understanding to correct misconceptions.

UNIT-V

Introduction to Biosafety; biological safety cabinets; containment of biohazard; precautions for medical workers; precautions in patient care; Biosafety levels of microorganisms; mitigation of antibiotic resistance; radiological safety; measurement of radiation; guidelines for limiting radiation exposure; maximum reasonable dose; precautions against contamination; Institutional Biosafety committee.

PSYCHOLOGY (IE)

UNIT 1: Basic Concepts of Psychology

Definition of Psychology, Origin of Psychology - Philosophical roots of psychology, Schools of Psychology –Structuralism – Gestalt – Functionalism – Behaviorism - Psychoanalysis – Humanistic. Fields of Psychology - Work of a psychologist – Applications of psychology.

UNIT 2: Learning principles and methods

Definition of learning, Factors In The Process of Learning Classical conditioning - Operant Conditioning – The principle of reinforcement and Punishment. Theory of learning. Cognitive learning- Latent learning, Insight learning, and Imitation.

UNIT 3: Motivation, Emotion, Memory and forgetting

Motivation - Definition of motivation – Theories of motivation - Physiological basis of motivation – Motivational factors in aggression – Self-actualization motivation. Emotion – Emotional expression –Theories of emotions. Kinds of remembering – Retrieval processes – The nature of forgetting – Two process theories of memory – Improving memory –Language and thought – Symbols and concepts – Structure – Forms of thought - Thinking and reasoning – Concept formation.

UNIT 4: Development, Sensory Processes and Perception.

Erikson's stages of psychosocial development Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development Freud's Stages of Psychosexual Development Physiological basis of behavior – The brain and nervous system –The sensory process , Some general characteristic of senses – Five senses ,Perception: Organization – The role of learning in perception – Perception and attention – Perceptual process.

UNIT 5: Intelligence & Personality

Theories of intelligence – Measuring Intelligence – Kinds of intelligence tests – Ability – Formation of aptitude and attitude – Aptitude tests –Creativity and its tests. Personality –

Definition of Personality – Theories of Personality – Assessment of Personality. Social Factors Influencing Personality.

UNIT 6: Social Psychology

Definition, Nature, Subject Matter and Scope Of Social Psychology-Applications and Importance of Social Psychology, Groups: Definition and Type- Primary And Secondary Groups Social Interaction, Social and Inter-Personal Relations. Inter-personal attraction – Love and Companionship. Prosocial-behavior. Modes of empathy: self – other differentiation and development of empathy. Social influence: attitude and conformity. Definition - Characteristics and Classification of Crowd. Leadership: Definition and characteristics, Defense Mechanisms, frustration and conflict, sources of frustration and conflict, types of conflicts. Aggression and Types of aggression.

UNIT 7: Health Psychology

Definition of Health Psychology -Relating Health Psychology to other fields Clinical Health Psychology, Public Health Psychology, Community Health Psychology, Critical Health Psychology

Abnormal Psychology: Concepts of normality and abnormality, causation of mental illness, neuroses, psychoses, psychosomatic disorders, measures to promote mental health.

Stress - Definitions- Models of Stress – Theories of Stress - Stress reactions – Coping and Stress Management techniques, Pain and its management - Psychological reactions of a patient to loss – Stages of Acceptance by Kubler-Ross.

REFERENCES:

1. Clifford T. Morgan, Richard a. King, John R. Weis and John Schopler, “**Introduction to Psychology**” – **7th Edition**. Tata McGraw Hill Book Co. New Delhi, 1993.
2. Baron, R. A., & Byrne, D (2006), “**Social psychology**”, New Delhi: Prentice hall of India private limited.
3. Elliot Aronson, Timothy D. Wilson, Robin M. Akert, Samuel R. Sommers, “**Social psychology**” **9th edition** published by Pearson education, Inc., 2006
4. Shelley E. Taylor. “**Health Psychology**” **Third Edition**. McGraw Hill International Editions, 1995.

5. Swaminathan, V.D, Latha Sathish, “**Psychology for Effective Living**”, Department of Psychology, University of Madras.
6. Coleman, James. 1980. “**Abnormal Psychology and modern life**”. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Ltd.

SEMESTER IV

S.No:	Subject
1.	Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Theory(UE)
2.	Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Practical(UE)
3.	Paediatrics & Geriatrics -Theory(UE)
4.	Paediatrics & Geriatrics - Practical(UE)
5.	Basic and Advanced Life Support (IE)
6.	Sociology(IE)

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

Course provides the student with an overview of commonly encountered obstetric and gynecologic conditions in women's health care. Major topics include pregnancy and prenatal care, menopause, lactation, uterine and breast disorders, the menstrual cycle, its hormonal regulation and commonly encountered conditions.

Unit 1

Bony pelvis - important landmarks of obstetrics significance, fetal skull

Physiological changes in pregnancy / menopause

Conception, abortions, gestational trophoblastic diseases

Infections - STD, genital TB, HIV, TORCH, vertical transmission of HIV

Unit 2

Obstetrics- Diagnosis of pregnancy, antenatal care and fetal surveillance, first trimester bleeding, normal and abnormal presentations and positions, dystocia due to bony pelvis, soft tissue, high risk pregnancies, IUGR, IUD, preterm labour, premature rupture of membranes, poly and oligohydramnios, postdated delivery, Prolonged labour, obstructed labour, rupture uterus, previous LSCS, third trimester bleeding, preeclampsia and eclampsia, medical disorders complicating pregnancy, surgical emergencies in obstetrics, Rh isoimmunization, partogram, ultra sound in obstetrics, fetal monitoring, active management of labour, neonatal resuscitation, analgesia and anaesthesia in obstetrics, instrumental deliveries, LSCS, third stage complications, normal and abnormal puerperium.

Unit 3

Gynecology: - Maldevelopment, injuries, infections, cysts, tumors of female genital tract.

Vulva - inflammation, ulcers, atrophy, dystrophies, cysts, neoplasm

Vagina - leucorrhoea, infections, carcinoma.

Cervix - erosion, ulcer, dysplasia, carcinoma

Uterus - prolapse, displacements (inversion and retroversion), endometriosis, and adenomyosis

Abnormal uterine bleeding / post-menopausal bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia, benign and malignant Tumours.

Primary and secondary amenorrhea, infertility, PCOD, assisted reproductive techniques

Unit 4

Urinary system - Stress incontinence, pelvic pain, low back ache

Cancer screening for genital malignancy and breast / Pap smear Radiotherapy outline and chemotherapy

Neonatology: - Neonatal resuscitation, meconium aspiration syndrome, preterm care, RDS, neonatal jaundice, congenital anomalies, birth injuries.

REFERENCES

D C DUTTAS text book of gynecology

Mudaliar and Menons clinical obstetrics

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - PRACTICAL(UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History Collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Normal delivery
4. Pregnancy test
5. Ultrasound
6. Partogram
7. Biophysical profile
8. Neonatal care and resuscitation
9. Obs and Gyn instruments/ sterile techniques / instruments (forceps etc.)
10. Obs and Gyn Emergencies
11. Importance of Pap smear /terminal care
12. Preparing the discharge summaries
13. Rh ISO Immunization
14. Puerperal care
15. Infertility Investigations
16. Contraceptive methods
17. Medical termination of Pregnancy

PAEDIATRICS & GERIATRICS -THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

This course uses a case based learning format to aid the students in understanding the physical and psychosocial fundamentals of normal growth and development. Immunizations and health maintenance. In addition, it focuses on the presentation of major paediatric disorders and conditions, their signs and symptoms, diagnosis and management. And provide an understanding of medical problems of the elderly, including the changes commonly associated with aging

Syllabus

Unit 1

Definition, population, morbidity and mortality in children ,maternal , perinatal , neonatal , infant and preschool mortality rates, current National Programmes like ICDS, RCH, Vitamin A prophylaxis, UIP,IMCI, Pulse Polio, AFP,ARI. Diarrhoea control programmes.

Growth and development - anthropometry - Measurement and interpretation of weight length/height, head circumference, mid-arm circumference. Use of weighing machines, infant meter, interpretation of Growth.

Charts: Road to health card and percentile growth curves, abnormal growth patterns- failure to thrive, short stature, growth pattern of different organ systems like lymphoid, brain and sex organs, normal pattern of teeth eruption.

Important milestones in infancy and early childhood in areas of gross motor, fine motor, language and personal - social development, psychological and behavioral problems

Measurement and interpretation of sitting height, US: LS ratio and arm span
Age- independent anthropometric measurement - principles and application.

Unit 2

Nutrition - normal requirements of carbohydrates, protein, fats, minerals and vitamins for newborn, children, pregnant and lactating mother. Common food sources.

Breast feeding - colostrum and composition of breast milk, initiation and technique of feeding, hazards and demerits of prelacteal feed, top milk and bottle - feeding. Feeding of LBW babies. Infant feeding /weaning foods, methods of weaning. Assessment of nutritional status of child based on history and physical examination.

Protein energy malnutrition-definition, classification, features, causes and management.

Vitamins -etio-pathogenesis, clinical feature, biochemical and radiological findings, differential diagnosis and management of nutritional disorders.

Definition, causes and management of obesity

Immunization: - National immunization programme, vaccine preservation and cold-chain.

Vaccination types, contents, efficacy, storage, dose, site, route, contraindications and adverse reactions BCG, DPT, OPV, Measles, MMR and Typhoid.

Pulse Polio Immunization, AFP (Acute flaccid paralysis) surveillance

Special vaccines - Hepatitis B, H influenza B, Pneumococcal, Hepatitis A, Chicken Pox, Meningococcal and Rabies.

Unit 3

Disorders of respiratory system- bronchopneumonia, CROUP, tuberculosis

Gastro intestinal tract disorders - diarrhea, hepatitis, giardiasis, amoebiasis, intestinal helminthiasis

Cardiovascular system disorder - congenital heart diseases, rheumatic fever

Hematological disorder- Anemia

Nervous system disorder - meningitis, seizures

Infectious disease - epidemiology, basic pathology, symptoms, signs, complications, investigations, differential diagnosis, management and prevention of common bacterial (typhoid), viral (dengue) and parasitic (malaria) infections, fever of unknown origin, chicken pox

Paediatric emergencies- status epilepticus, status asthmaticus/ acute severe asthma, shock, burns, hypertensive emergencies, gastrointestinal bleed, comatose child, congestive cardiac failure, acute renal failure

Genetics- principles of inheritance and diagnosis of genetic disorders - Down's syndrome

Unit 4:-

Geriatrics- physiological and psychological fundamentals of aging process

Diet for the aged and management of nutritional disorders

Disorders of major geriatric ailments and management

Medical - infections, dehydration, acute confusional state, osteoporosis, Degenerative joint diseases, effects of immobility - prevention of contracture and bedsores. Economic and psychosocial needs of the aged. Role of various health care providers including family.

REFERENCES

Ghai essential pediatrics – Vinod k Paul, Aravind Bagga

PAEDIATRICS & GERIATRICS - PRACTICAL(UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History Collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Discharge summary
4. APGAR Score
5. Primitive reflexes
6. Anthropometry measurement
7. Nebulization
8. Fontanelles
9. Incubator
10. Phototherapy
11. Identification of vaccines
12. Normal nutritional requirements
13. Spotters
14. Developmental milestone assessment
15. BLS (demonstration of basic life support)

BASIC AND ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT (IE)

- BLS
- TRIAGE
 - Primary Survey
 - Secondary Survey
- Airway & Ventilator management
- Shock
- Central & peripheral venous access
- Thoracic trauma – Tension pneumothorax
- Other thoracic injuries
- Abdominal trauma – Blunt injuries
- Abdominal trauma – Penetrating injuries
- Spine and spinal cord trauma
- Head trauma
- Musculoskeletal trauma
- Electrical injuries
- Thermal burns
- Cold injury
- Pediatric trauma
- Trauma in pregnant women
- Workshop BLS
- Workshop cervical spine immobilization
- Imaging studies in trauma
- The universal algorithm for adult ECC
- Ventricular fibrillation/Pulseless ventricular tachycardia algorithm
- Pulseless electrical activity (PEA) / asystole algorithm
- Bradycardia treatment algorithm
- Tachycardia Treatment algorithm
- Hypotension / Shock
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Pediatrics Advanced life support
- Defibrillation
- Drugs used in ACLS
- Emergency cardiac pacing
- AED

Techniques for oxygenation and ventilation.

SOCIOLOGY(IE)

Unit 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

Definition, Historical background, subject matter of sociology, Nature and scope, Importance, Sociology of India, Relationship of sociology with other social sciences

Unit 2: FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY

Society and Individual, Community, Social structure and functions of Institutions, Association, Organization, Social system, social order, Social control, social groups, Social Process, Social change,

Unit 3: CLASSICAL THINKERS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Herbert Spencer

Unit 4: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

Characteristics of Indian society, Racial linguistic, Religious and demographic, Hindu social organization-ashramas, varnas, dharma and karma, purushartha, Caste system, Problems of SC&ST, Sanskritisation, Westernization and Modernization,

Unit 5: ANTHROPOLOGY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Definition of anthropology, Subfield of anthropology, Cultural Anthropology yesterday and today, Anthropological Perspectives, Early Anthropologist
Environment and culture, Kinship, Clan Ethno methodology, Gender, Subsistence and Exchange, Social Organization and evolution of political system.

Reference:

1. Bottomore.T.B., Sociology: A guide to problems and Literature, 1971, Random House
2. Gisbert P. Fundamentals of sociology, 3rd Edition, 2004, Orient Longman publications
3. Neil J.Smelser, Handbook of sociology, 1988.sage publication
4. Johnson R.M, Systematic Introduction to Sociology, 1960, Allied Publishers
5. Cultural Anthropology, Barbara D.Miller, 2006 Pearson/Allyn and Bacon Co
6. C.N.ShankarRao., Introduction to Sociology, 2008, S.CHAND & Company Publications.
7. C.N.ShankarRao., Sociology of India, S.CHAND & Company Publications

SEMESTER-V

S.No:	Subject
1.	Cardiology & Cardiac surgery-Theory(UE)
2.	Cardiology & Cardiac surgery - Practical (UE)
3.	Neurology- Theory(UE)
4.	Neurology- Practical (UE)
5.	Environmental Science and Community Medicine(IE)
6.	Biostatistics & Research Methodology(IE)
7.	Basic Nutrition (Elective) / Advanced Diagnostic techniques (Elective) (IE)

CARDIOLOGY & CARDIAC SURGERY-THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

Focuses on the identification and treatment of medical conditions, syndromes and diseases encountered in the Cardiology, interpretation of ECG ,ECHO ,TMT ,orientation to Cathlab and gaining knowledge on cardio pulmonary bypass ,ECMO, as well as various adult and pediatric surgical procedures.

Syllabus

Unit 1

Embryology of the heart

Basics –Anatomy of the heart (chambers, valves, great vessels, surface markings, coronary circulation), cardiac cycle, cardiac output, Action Potential

Unit 2

Cardiovascular diseases - symptoms and signs, pulse, BP, JVP

Congenital heart disease –cyanotic (TOF, TGA) and acyanotic (ASD, VSD, PDA) heart diseases

Hypertension- essential, malignant,

Arterial diseases - atherosclerosis - risk factors, Coronary artery disease, Rheumatic heart disease, heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiomyopathies,Peripheral vascular disease, pulmonary thromboembolism, infective endocarditis, diseases of aorta.

Systemic diseases affecting the heart, pregnancy and heart disease, pericardial diseases, Cardiac trauma, tumors of heart.

Unit 3

Diagnostic tools - ECG, Chest X-ray, ECHO, TMT, Holter, 24 hour ambulatory BP monitoring, blood analysis. Etc.,

Cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography- preparation of patient physically and mentally. Pre and post-operative care and rehabilitation programme. PPI

Importance of life style modification measures.

Unit 4 Cardiac surgery :- Basics - Cardiopulmonary bypass - closed and open heart operation, PDA ligation, closed mitral valvotomy, pulmonary artery banding , block trussing shunt, Pericardiectomy, shunt operations, ASD and VSD closure, Tetralogy of Fallot correction, valvular disease surgeries, surgery for transpositions, other corrective surgeries and coronary surgeries.

CARDIOLOGY & CARDIAC SURGERY - PRACTICAL (UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Discharge summary preparation
4. Cardiovascular examination
5. Pulse, JVP, BP, Arterial line, CVP
6. Cardiac bio markers
7. Loading dose of MI
8. ECG- Interpretation, basics, ischemia, infarction, heart block, arrhythmias
9. Echo-basics, stress
10. TMT, Holter, X-ray
11. Cardiac catheterization
12. Pacemaker
13. Pulmonary artery catheter
14. ACT
15. CPB basics
16. IABP
17. Prosthetic valves
18. Acitrom diet

NEUROLOGY- THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

Focuses on the identification and treatment of medical conditions, syndromes and diseases encountered in the Neurology, gaining basic knowledge on EEG,EMG,CT/MRI A case based approach is used to familiarize student with the variety of rehabilitations like physiotherapy ,speech therapy for disability caused by neurological problems

Syllabus

UNIT 1

- Nervous system – Review of anatomy and physiology,
- Neurotransmitters general principles and common transmitters
- Action potential and saltatory conduction, properties of nerve-fibers.
- Neuromuscular junction, Excitation- contraction coupling, Reflexes

UNIT 2

- Sensory system -Functional organization of sensory system, perception of touch, physiology of pain.
- Motor System - Functional organization of motor system, proprioception
- Basal ganglia and Cerebellum in maintenance of equilibrium and its disturbances
- Neurological disorder manifestation and localizing the level of lesion in neurological diseases
- Higher cerebral functions - learning, memory and speech.

UNIT 3

- Neuropathology - Trauma ,Cerebrovascular accident
- Inflammatory and infectious disorders - Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain abscess
- CSF and its disturbances - cerebral edema, raised intracranial pressure and tension
- Sleep and wakefulness – physiology and pathology
- Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies — Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia

UNIT 4

- Neurological diseases - Clinical examination of nervous system, Investigations
- Disorders of movement, coma and brain death,
- Headaches - migraine, cluster and Epilepsy
- Cranial Neuropathies — Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia
- Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain-Barre Syndrome Myasthenia gravis Multiple sclerosis
- Parkinson's disease. Degenerative diseases Delirium - Dementia - Alzheimer's disease
- Rehabilitative medicine in neurological diseases

Reference:

Davidson principles and practice of medicine

Fundamentals of Neurology – Heinrich Mattle, Marco Mumenthaler

NEUROLOGY- PRACTICAL (UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Neurological examination
4. Discharge summary preparation
5. Use of Glasgow coma scale and attending unconscious patients
6. Introduction to diagnostic evaluation (CT, MRI, EEG, Evoked potential, EMG)
7. Protocols in meeting with emergency condition (Epilepsy, hemorrhage)
8. Stroke protocol
9. Introduction to rehabilitative medicine (physiotherapy , speech therapy)
10. Introduction to sleep medicine

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE(IE)

UNIT-I

Natural Resources: Introduction, Multi-disciplinary nature of environmental studies, Earth Resources and Man, Renewable And Non-Renewable Resources, Water Resources, Mineral Resources: Food Resources: Effects of modern agriculture, Fertilizer/ pesticide problems, Water Logging, and salinity, Energy Resources.

Ecosystems: Concept of an Ecosystem, Structure And Functions of an Ecosystem, Producers, Consumers and Decomposers, Cycles in The Ecosystem **Biodiversity:** Introduction, Definition: Genetic, Species, Ecosystem Diversity, India as a Mega Diversity Nation, Hotspots Of Biodiversity

Threats to Biodiversity. Poaching of Wildlife, Man-Wildlife Conflicts, Endangered and Endemic

Pollution: Definition, Causes, Effects and Control Measures of Air Pollution, Water Pollution,

Pollution, Marine Pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal Pollution, Nuclear hazards, Solid Waste

Management role of Individuals in Pollution Prevention.

Social Issues Human, Population and Environment: From Unstable To Sustainable

Development, Urban Problems Related To Energy, Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting,

global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and nuclear holocaust.

Concept of health & disease: Concept of health, Definition of health, Philosophy of health-

Dimension of health - Concept of wellbeing, Spectrum of health, Responsibility of health -

Determinates of health & Indicators of health - Concepts of disease & Concepts of cessation -

Natural history of disease- Iceberg phenomenon , Concepts of control - Concepts of prevention -

Modes of Intervention, Changing pattern of disease.

Epidemiology:

Definition & explanation, Aims, Epidemiologic approach, Basic measurements in epidemiology & tools of measurements - Measurements of Mortality & Morbidity, Epidemiologic methods- Descriptive epidemiology - Analytical epidemiology - case control study - Analytical epidemiology – Cohort study - Experimental epidemiology – RCT - Association & Causation Uses of epidemiology (Criteria for judging causality) - Infection disease epidemiology Definitions Dynamic of disease transmission & Modes of transmission -Disinfection – Definition Types Agents used Recommended Disinfection procedures -Investigation of an epidemic.

Environment & health:

Definition & components (environment sanitation environmental sanitation)Water: Safe & Whole some water Requirements Uses source of water supply (sanitary well)-Purification

(1).Large scale purification, (2).Small scale purification - Water Quality - Special treatment of water

Air: Composition The air of occupied room discomfort. Air pollution & its effects. Prevention & Control of air pollution

Ventilation: Definition Standards of ventilation Types of ventilation. Light , Noise & Radiation, Metrological environment, Housing, Disposal of waste Excreta disposal

BIOSTATISTICS & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (IE)

INTRODUCTION

What is statistics – Importance of statistics in behavioral sciences – Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics – Usefulness of quantification in behavioral sciences.

Measurements – Scales of measurements – Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales.

Cumulative frequency curve – Drawing inference from graph. Measures of central tendency – Need – types: Mean, Median, Mode – Working out these measures with illustrations. Measures of variability – Need – Types: Range, Quartile deviation, Average deviation, Standard deviation, Variance – Interpretation. Normal distribution – General properties of normal distribution – Theory of probability – Illustration of normal distribution – area under the normal probability curve.

Variants from the normal distribution – skewness – Quantitative measurement of skewness – kurtosis – measurement of kurtosis – factors contributing for non-normal distribution.

RESEARCH METHODS:

Research Meaning- Scope and Objectives – Research methods vs. Methodology. Types of research – Descriptive vs. Analytical, Applied vs. Fundamental, Quantitative vs. Qualitative, Conceptual vs. Empirical, concept of applied and basic research process, criteria of good research. Defining and formulating the research problem, selecting the problem, necessity of defining the problem, importance of literature review in defining a problem, literature review-primary and secondary sources, reviews, monograph, patents, research databases, web as a source, searching the web, critical literature review, identifying gap areas from literature and research database, development of working hypothesis

DATA COLLECTION AND SAMPLING:

Data collection – Classification of data – Class intervals – Continuous and discrete measurements – Drawing frequency polygon – types of frequency polygon – Histogram. Accepts of method validation, observation and collection of data, methods of data collection, sampling methods, data processing and analysis strategies and tools, data analysis with statically package (Sigma STAT, SPSS for student t-test, ANOVA, etc.),

hypothesis testing. Correlation – historical contribution – meaning of correlation – types: Product, moment, content correlation, variation of product, movement correlation, rank correlation, Regression analysis.

Tests of significance- need for – significance of the mean – sampling error – significance of differences between means – interpretation of probability levels – small samples – large samples.

BASIC NUTRITION (ELECTIVE) (IE)

UNIT 1 - NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT

- Nutritional anthropometric measurements , Nutritional biochemical assessment, Clinical signs & symptoms, Dietary assessment

UNIT 2 - NUTRITION THROUGH LIFE CYCLE

- Diet during infancy, Diet during preschool, Diet during school, Diet during adolescence, Diet during adulthood, Diet during geriatrics, Diet during special needs- Pregnancy and lactation

UNIT 3 - THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION 1

- Dietary management in underweight, dietary management in obesity, Dietary management in diabetes, Dietary management in hypertension.

UNIT 4 - THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION 2

- Dietary management in cardiovascular diseases, Dietary management in renal diseases, Dietary management in cancer

ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (ELECTIVE) (IE)

Unit I

Volumetric analysis, Balancing & Weighing, Concept of solute & solvent, Unit of measurement. Specimen Collection & Processing: Specimen collection (Blood, urine, spinal fluid, saliva synovial fluid, Amniotic fluid), Preservation, transportation

Unit II

Clinical Enzymology: Principle of diagnostic enzymology, Digestive enzyme, miscellaneous enzyme. General Function Tests: Liver function test, Cardiac Function Test, Renal Function Test, Thyroid Function test, Reproductive endocrine function test

Unit III

Immunodiagnosics: Introduction, Antigen-Antibody Reactions, Conjugation Techniques, Antibody Production, Enzymes and Signal Amplification Systems, Separation and Solid-Phase Systems, Studies related to bacterial, viral and parasitic infections.

Unit IV

Product Development: Immunoassay Classification and Commercial Technologies, Assay Development, Evaluation, and Validation, Reagent Formulations and Shelf Life Evaluation, Data Analysis, Documentation, Registration, and Diagnostics Start-Ups.

Unit V

DNA based diagnostics: PCR, RFLP, SSCP, Microarrays, FISH, In-situ hybridization, Studies related to bacterial, viral and parasitic infections, Cell based diagnostics: Antibody markers, CD Markers, FACS, HLA typing, Bioassays.

SEMESTER-VI

S.No:	Subject
1.	Gastroenterology & Orthopaedics-Theory(UE)
2.	Gastroenterology& Orthopaedics -Practical(UE)
3.	Nephrology & Pulmonology Theory(UE)
4.	Nephrology & Pulmonology– Practical(UE)
5.	Health Care and Basic Principles (IE)
6.	Hospital Management / Applied clinical research (Elective) (IE)

GASTROENTEROLOGY & ORTHOPAEDICS-THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

Focuses on the identification and treatment of medical conditions, syndromes and diseases encountered in the Gastroenterology and orthopedics, A case based approach is used to familiarize student with the variety of diseases and their treatment options as well as trauma patient care, emergency procedures .gaining knowledge on patient preparation for endoscopy and assisting the procedure.

Syllabus

Unit 1

Basics- functions and physiology of defecation

Preventive gastroenterology- obesity, GI disorders (IBS, IBD), constipation, diarrhea and dysentery

Surgical asepsis and hygienic endoscopy room - preparation of sterile field - preparation of tables, Equipments, instruments for the procedure, giving oral anaesthetic agent, transfer and positioning of the patient, care of the room before , during and after the endoscopy procedure, special precautions in handling patients with sepsis, blood borne infection - Hepatitis B, HCV, HIV etc., cleaning and disinfection , terminal disinfection.

Unit 2

Basics- ossification of bones of the limbs for age determination, X-rays of bones

Infections - osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, mycetoma.

Metabolic diseases - rickets /osteomalacia, osteoporosis, hyperparathyroidism

Tumours- Primary (Osteosarcoma, Osteoclastoma, Ewing's sarcoma, chondrosarcoma) and Secondary tumors

Arthritis - Rheumatoid, osteo arthritis/ ankylosing spondylitis.

Unit 3

Fracture - definition, classification, management, fracture healing, delayed union, open fractures,

Management of fracture clavicle, shaft of Humerus and dislocation of shoulder.

Classification of injuries around the elbow and management of supracondylar fracture and

dislocation of elbow, Monteggia fracture dislocation and fracture of both bones of forearm, Volkmann's ischemic contracture, fracture lower end of radius, scaphoid and metacarpal fracture.

Fracture of pelvis and dislocation of hip, fracture neck of femur, trochanter, and shaft of femur tibia, fibula and metatarsal.

Unit 4

Internal derangements of knee, injuries of ankle and foot, amputations,

Congenital malformations - CTEV, torticollis, CDH, Pseudarthrosis

Disorders of hip- Coxa vara, Perthes disease.

Deformities and disorders of the spine

Blood transfusion

References

Natarajans text book of orthopedics and traumatology

Essential orthopedics – Maheshwari& mhaskar

Davidson's principle and practice of medicine

GASTROENTEROLOGY& ORTHOPAEDICS -PRACTICAL(UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Discharge summary
4. Endoscopy
5. Colonoscopy
6. POP cast
7. Instruments used in orthopedics
8. Splints
9. Traction
10. Prosthesis
11. Physiotherapy
12. X ray, MRI, CT
13. Wound care / trauma patient care
14. Blood transfusions
15. Fracture reduction

NEPHROLOGY & PULMONOLOGY THEORY(UE)

Course Objective

Focuses on the identification and treatment of medical conditions, syndromes and diseases encountered in the Nephrology and Pulmonology ,A case based approach is used to familiarize student with the variety of diseases and their treatment options like hemodialysis ,Peritoneal dialysis ,Renal transplant etc and gaining knowledge in patient preparation for bronchoscopy and assisting the procedure.

Syllabus

Unit 1

Basics-macroscopic and microscopic structure of the kidney, innervations of urinary bladder in detail, histopathology of kidney, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra. Renal hemodynamics and glomerular filtration, renal function, renal function tests, micturition

Unit 2

Urinary tract pathology- basis of impaired renal function, urine analysis.

Glomerulonephritis - classification - primary (proliferative and non-proliferative)

Secondary glomerulonephritis - (SLE, polyarteritis, amyloidosis, diabetes, lupus nephritis, Wegener's granulomatosis)

Acute renal failure, progressive renal failure and end stage renal disease

Pyelonephritis, reflux nephropathy, interstitial nephritis

Tumours - renal cell carcinoma and nephroblastoma

Renal vascular disorders, kidney changes in hypertension

Urinary bladder - cystitis, carcinoma, urinary tract tuberculosis, urolithiasis and obstructive uropathy.

Congenital abnormalities of kidneys and urinary system

Unit 3

Clinical examination of kidney and genitourinary system- symptoms, signs and investigations. Major manifestations - dysuria, pyuria, urethral symptoms, Disorders of urine volume, hematuria, proteinuria, edema, incontinence,

Renal involvement in systemic disorders, Drugs and kidney, renal replacement therapy

Unit 4

Pathophysiology of hypoxia and hypercapnia.

Respiratory failure -acute, chronic mechanism and management, bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive lung diseases.

Restrictive / interstitial lung diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, occupational lung diseases

Lung cancer - Primary and secondary, hemoptysis, pneumonia.

Pleural diseases -Pneumothorax, Pleural effusion.

Cardiogenic and non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema, Diseases of the Diaphragm and the chest wall.

REFERENCES

Davidson's principle and practice of medicine

NEPHROLOGY & PULMONOLOGY– PRACTICAL(UE)

OBJECTIVE

By the end of this semester students should gain knowledge about the following

1. History collection
2. Case sheet writing
3. Clinical examination of respiratory and urinary system
4. Discharge summary preparation
5. Renal function test
6. 24 hrs. urine protein
7. Intravenous pyelogram, ESWL
8. Cystoscopy
9. Dialysis, AV fistula
10. Renal biopsy, plasmapheresis
11. Renal transplant
12. Chest x ray, CT
13. Pulmonary function test
14. Oxygen mask – nasal prongs, venture mask, CPAP, BIPAP, nebulization
15. Mechanical ventilator
16. Pleural tapping
17. Bronchoscopy
18. Anti-tuberculous treatment
19. ABG

HEALTH CARE AND BASIC PRINCIPLES (IE)

1. Concept of Health Care and Health Policy

- Health in Medical Care
- Indigenous systems of Health Care & their relevance
- Framework for Health Policy Development

2. Health Organization

- Historical development of Health Care System in the third world & India
- Organization & Structure of Health Administration in India
- Type of Health Organization including International Organizations
- Private & Voluntary Health care provider
- Distribution of Health Care Services
- Health Care System in Public Sector Organization
- Health systems of Various Countries

3. Health Policy and National Health Programme

- National Health Policy
- Drug Policy
- National Health Programs (Malaria, T.B., Blindness, AIDS etc.)
- Evaluation of Health Programs (Developing indicators for evaluation)
- Medical Education & Health Manpower Development

4. Health Economics

Fundamentals of Economics

- Scope & Coverage
- Demand for Health Services
- Health as an Investment
- Population, health of Economic Development.

5. Methods & Techniques of Economic Evaluation of Health Program

- Cost Benefit & Cost Effective Methods

6. Household & Health

- Health Expenditure & Outcome
- Rationale for Government action
- Household capacity, income and schooling

7. Economics of Health

- Population based health services

- Economics of Communicable and Non Communicable diseases

8. Health Insurance

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT (ELECTIVE) (IE)

Objectives:

- ☐ To promote awareness of health care among all sections of the Indian people
- ☐ To promote awareness among functionaries involved in Health and Hospital Management.
- ☐ To promote research in the field of Health and Hospital Management. in order to improve the efficiency of Health Care delivery Systems.
- ☐ To promote the development of high quality hospital services and community health care.
- ☐ To promote a forum for the exchange of ideas and information among health and hospital planners, academicians, administrators, various statutory bodies and the general public for the improvement of Hospital and Health Care delivery Systems
- ☐ To develop norms and standards for accreditation of the Health Care Organization and adopt means of evaluation of such institutions, so as to improve the quality of health care in the community
- ☐ To provide opportunities for training and research in all aspects of Hospital Services Health Care Delivery System and Health Care Administration.
- ☐ To update the knowledge and skill of the Health & Hospital Administrators and other personnel involved in the management of health care organization through continuous education and research.

UNIT – I

Introduction to Management: Introduction, concept, Characteristics and nature, scope, Principles of Management, Functions and techniques.

UNIT II

Planning: Principles, Characteristics, and Essential of good planning, advantages and limitations, Classifications.

UNIT – III

Staffing: Importance, Norms and activities, PCS, Types of PCS, and Duty Roaster.

Human resource management: HR planning, Recruitment, selection process, Placement, Orientation of new staff and training, Staff development, staff promotion.

UNIT – IV

Budgetting and material management: Purpose, Types, Principles, Function, cost benefit analysis, Auditing.

Principles of MM, process, supply and equipment, Inventory control, Procurement.

UNIT- V

Controlling-Quality management: Essential of effective control system, Importance of controlling, TQM. Hospital and patient care, ward management. Legal Issues.

UNIT - VI

Staff development and welfare:

Importance of staff development, Training Vs Education, Function. Staff welfare. In-service education, Continuing education and career Opportunities-Component, manager role.

APPLIED CLINICAL RESEARCH (ELECTIVE)

UNIT I: Introduction to clinical research

Basic pharmacology and drug development process, clinical research definition, Basic terminology used in clinical research, preclinical studies, Introduction to pharmacoeconomics, Types of clinical trials, Good Clinical Practices, and Scope of Clinical Research.

UNIT II: Clinical trials

New drug discovery process- purpose, main steps involved in new drug discovery process, timelines of each steps, advantages and purposes of each steps, Pre-clinical toxicology: General principles, Systemic toxicology, animal toxicity requirements, Phase-I, II, III, IV trials: Introduction and designing, Various phases of clinical trials, Termination of trial, Safety monitoring in clinical trials

UNIT III: Ethics & Regulations in Clinical research

Ethical Theories and Foundations, Ethics Review Committee and Informed Consent Process, Integrity & Misconduct in Clinical Research, Clinical Trial Application in India Import & Export of Drug in India, Investigational New Drug application (IND), New Drug Application (NDA), Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA), Post Drug Approval Activities, PMS, FDA Audits and Inspections EU Regulatory Affairs

UNIT IV: Principles of controlled clinical trials

Clinical trial design (observational and interventional) protocol, consent in clinical trials, placebo, bias and methods to prevent bias, ethics in clinical trials, monitoring, problems and solutions of controlled clinical trials.

UNIT V: Biostatistics and data management

Preparation of a successful clinical study, Study management, Project management Documentation, Monitoring, Audits and Inspections Pharmacovigilance Training in clinical research Budgeting in clinical research, Supplies and vendor management.

SEMESTER VII

S.NO	SUBJECT
1	PROJECT AND DISSERTATION

SEMESTER – VII & VIII (FOR ALL SPECIALITIES)

Internship - 12 months



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