

SYLLABUS OF POST BASIC NURSING ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION

Total Question -100

100 Marks

1. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Skeletal system

Bones :types , structures ,functions, Axial skeleton, Appendicular skeleton, Joints :classification, structure and function

Muscular system

Types ,structure and functions, Position and action of chief muscles of body

Cardio-vascular system

Blood :composition, clotting and blood group , cross matching, blood products and their use, Heart, Blood vessels , Circulation of blood, Blood pressure and pulse, . Lymphatic system

Respiratory system

Structure and functions of respiratory organs

Digestive system

Structure and functions of organs of digestion and accessory organs

Excretory system

Structure and functions of organs of urinary system and skin

Nervous system

Type, structure and functions of neuron, Central nervous system and Autonomic nervous system

Endocrine system

Structure and functions of pituitary , pancreas , thyroid, parathyroid, thymus and supra renal glands.

Reproductive system

Structure and functions of reproductive and accessory organs .

MICROBIOLOGY

Classification, structure, size method and rate of reproduction of microorganism, Pathogenic and non-pathogenic organisms, Common diseases caused by different types of microorganisms, Sources and transmission of infection, collection of specimens, type of immunity, Hypersensitivity and autoimmunity, Sterilization and Disinfection, Pasteurization, Bio-safety and waste management. Inoculation of culture media, Staining and examination of slides

FUNDAMENTAL OF NURSING

Introduction to Nursing

Nursing: Definition, meaning, Nature, Scope, Principle sand history of Nursing, Ethics in nursing, Health care agencies, holistic and comprehensive nursing.

Nursing care of the patient / Client

Admission and discharge process of patients, different types of beds and their uses and Principles, Maintenance of therapeutic environment, Temperature, Light, noise and humidity, Nursing Process and Nursing Care Plan, Recording and Reporting

Basic Nursing Care and Needs of the patient

Importance of maintaining good personal and environmental hygiene in health and disease and role of nurse, Importance of diet in health and disease and role of nurse in maintaining good nutrition, feeding helpless, role in elimination and safety, active and passive exercise.

Physical Comforts devises and their uses, Care of pressure points, bed sores:

Physical examination of patient / Client,

Infection control and waste management, barrier nursing, Cold application, Hot application

Basic Needs and Care in Special conditions

Care of patient with fever, unconscious patient, patient with fluid imbalance, patient with dyspnoea, Care of terminally ill patient, Care of physically handicapped, Dying patient and communicable diseases.

FIRST AID

First aid in all emergency condition and role of nurse.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Introduction to community Health and community health Nursing

Health and disease, Community, community health, community health nursing, Primary health care, Health for all by 2000 A.D. Differences between institutional and community health nursing, Community health team functioning, Philosophy, goals, objectives and principles of community health nursing practice. Qualities and functions of a community health nurse.

community health nursing process

Concepts and definition, Importance of the community health nursing process, Steps of the process: Community identification, population composition, health and allied resources, community assessment, planning and conducting community health nursing care services.

Health Assessment

Characteristics of healthy individual, Identification of deviation from normal health. Referral systems, Records and Reports, Principles and concept of Epidemiology and Epidemiological methods, Family Health Nursing care Family health services, Roles and function of a community health nurse in family health services, Family health care settings and Home visiting
- health care services and health planning in India.

- **Nurses role in national health programs**
- **demography and family welfare demography.**
- **vital statistics.**

ENVIORNMENTAL HYGIENE

Importance of enviournmental health, prevention of control of enviournmental pollution, community organization to promote enviournmental health.

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

- Nurse's role in Management of Fluids, Electrolyte and Acid Base Balance, Management of patients in pain Operation Theater Technique Physical Environment, Management of patient undergoing surgery,
- Medical surgical and Nursing management of patient with impaired respiratory function, digestive and gastrointestinal disorders, endocrinal and metabolic disorders, renal and urinary disorders, neurological disorders, cardiovascular and hematological disorders in all nutritional consideration.
- Nursing management of elderly
- Nurses role in emergency conditions.
- medical surgical and nursing management of cancer patients, patient with ophthalmic, ear nose and throat disorders.
- role of nurse in disaster management.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

- Meaning and definition of mental health and mental illness. mental mechanisms (ego mechanisms), personality and types of personality.
- Mental Health Assessment and mental status examination
- Community Mental Health its Concept, importance and scope, Attitude and misconception towards mentally ill, Prevention of mental illness (preventive psychiatry) during childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age, Community mental health services, Role of nurses in community mental health services.
- Role of nurses in providing psychiatric nursing care.

- Mental disorders and Nursing Interventions like Schizophrenic disorders, Mood (affective) disorders, Manic depressive psychosis, Anxiety states.

Definition, etiology, signs, symptoms, medical and nursing management of:

Phobic disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, depressive neurosis, conversion disorders, dissociative reaction, hypochondriasis, psychosomatic disorders, alcohol,

drugs and other psychoactive substances abuse.

-Bio-Psychosocial Therapies, Psychopharmacology, Psychosocial therapies: individual and group therapy, behaviour therapy, occupational Therapy, Somatic therapy, technique of electro-convulsion therapy (ECT).

- Forensic Psychiatry / Legal Aspects.

-Psychiatric Emergencies and Crisis Intervention.

Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing

- Definition : Midwifery, obstetrical nursing , Scope, Historical review, Development of maternity services in India

- Embryology and foetal development and circulation

- Nursing Management of Pregnant Women preparation for delivery institutional and home.

- Nursing Management of women in Labour in first, second, third and fourth stage.

-Nursing Management of Baby at birth

- Nursing management of Mother during puerperium and management at the time of complication of puerperium Puerperal pyrexia, Puerperal sepsis, Thrombophlebitis, Embolism, Puerperal psychosis, Mastitis, Breast abscess.

- Complications of pregnancy and its management

- High Risk pregnancy and its management: - Anaemia, Jaundice, Viral infections, Urinary tract infection, Heart Diseases, Diabetes Mellitus, Osteomalacia, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, AIDS, Teenage pregnancy, Elderly primigravida, Multipara, Multiple pregnancy.

- High Risk Labour and its management: Malpositions, Malpresentations: occipitoposterior position face, brow, shoulder and breech presentation, Contracted pelvis, Abnormal uterine action, Cervical dystocia, Early rupture of membranes, prolonged labour, Induction of labour, Obstructed labour rupture of uterus, Obstetrical emergencies: cord presentation, cord prolapse, amniotic fluid embolism, obstetric shock.

- Complications of third stage,

- all obstetrical operation and MTP Drugs used in obstetrics, Ethical and legal aspects related to Midwifery and Gynecological Nursing.

- Infertility and fertility
- Pelvic infection, uterine displacement and descent., STI and their prevention , breast disorders, benign and malignant neoplast and reproductive organs.

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

- Concept and trends, role and process of child health nursing , Child care in India, Concept of preventive paediatrics.
 - The Newborn and characteristics and its nursing management.
 - Breast feeding-concept of Baby friendly hospital initiative.
 - Common congenital and newborn health problems –medical, surgical and nursing management, High Risk New born and its nursing management
 - High risk to new born of HIV +ve mother, diabetic mother, its medical and nursing care.
 - Growth and development
 - weaning and immunization.
 - nutritional management in different stage of growth.
 - The Sick Child and its nursing management
 - Behavioral Disorders and common Health Problems during Childhood, their prevention, Medical and Nursing Management.
 - Nutritional disturbances, allergies, dermatitis, vomiting, diarrhea, failure to thrive, resistance to feeding, colic anxiety.
 - Children with congenital Defects / Mal formations and its nursing management.
 - Malformations, of the central nervous system, Skeletal defect, Defects of Gastro-intestinal tract, Defects of Genitourinary tract, Sexual abnormalities - Defects of cardio-vascular system – Congenital heart diseases, major acyanotic and cyanotic defects, Orthopedic Abnormalities
- Unit – VII Children with various disorders and diseases
- Etiology, signs, symptoms, complications, prevention, medical, surgical and nursing management of Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte balance, disturbances of renal function, Disturbed respiratory functions: respiratory tract,. Gastro-intestinal disorders, Problems related to the elements of blood, Disturbances of regulatory mechanism: disturbances of cerebral Functions, Endocrine dysfunctions, Problems that interfere with locomotion, Children with development problems, Communication disorders – hearing, vision impairment, deaf and blind children.
- Welfare agencies, act, policies, programmes and rights of Children
- Professional organization: Trained nurses association of India(TNAI), Student Nurse Association, International Council of Nurses(ICN) Indian Nursing Council (INC) State Nursing councils, Commonwealth Nurses Federation(CNF)

Nurses league of Christian Medical Association Related organizations and their contribution to nursing
World health organization (WHO) Red cross, st. john's ambulance, UNICEF, World bank etc.

Administration and Ward Management

- Meaning and philosophy of administration and management and their Significance, Elements and principles of administration.

-Administration of a hospital unit and ward

Administration of ward/unit/health center, physical layout, safety measures, prevention of accident and infections, legal responsibilities of a nurse.

-Personal Management

Job description, job specification, Job analysis, and job satisfaction, Staff development and staff welfare, Leadership styles, Democratic leadership.

-Management of Equipment and supplies

Record and reports, Records and reports maintained in Primary Health Center and Sub-Center.

Professional organization:Trained nurses association of India(TNAI), Student Nurse Association, Internation council of Nurses(ICU) Indian Nursing Council (INC) State Nursing councils, Commonwealth Nurses Federation(CNF), Nurses league of Christian Medical Association, Related organizations and their contribution to nursing, World health organization (WHO) Red cross, st. john's ambulance, UNICEF, World bank etc.
