

GROUP-32

Multi-Purpose Health Worker- Matric+ course in MPHWH

1) General awareness, Reasoning, Mathematics, Science, History including Haryana related history, current affairs, literature, Geography, Civics, Environment, Culture etc.- **(Weightage 20%)**

2) Computer terminology, Fundamentals, word software, excel software, Power point, internet, web browsing, Communication, emails, downloading and uploading data on websites etc. - **(Weightage 10%)**

3) Subject related syllabus- **(Weightage 70%)**

Anatomy

Introduction of Bones of the Human Body of : • Upper Limb : clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpus, metacarpus & phalanges • Lower Limb : hipbone, femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, metatarsus & phalanges • Skull : name the bone of skull and sutures between them • Thorax : ribs and their articulations • Vertebral Column : Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal vertebrae

1) **Surface Markings of the Body:**• Nine regions of the abdomen • Four quadrants of the Hip

2) **Introduction of different Vital Organs:**

A) Respiratory Organs:• Nasopharynx • Oropharynx • Larynx • Trachea • Bronchi • Lungs (and their lobular segments) • Thoracic cavity • Pleura and Pleural cavity.

B) Circulatory Organs:• Anatomical position of the heart • Pericardium of the heart • Chambers of the heart, • Great vessels of the heart • Valves of the heart.

C) Digestive Organs:• Tongue • Teeth • Oral cavity • Pharynx • Oesophagus • Stomach • Small intestine • Large intestine and its colons.

Physiology

1) **The Cell in health and disease**

a. Introduction of pathology b. Cellular structure and metabolism c. Inflammation – Acute and Chronic d. Derangement of Body Fluids and Electrolytes • Types of shocks • Ischaemia • Infection e. Neoplasia – Etiology and Pathogenesis

2) **Introduction of haematology**

a. Formation of Blood b. Erythropoiesis c. Leucopoiesis d. Thrombopoiesis e. Collection of Blood f. Anticoagulants g. red cell count – Haemocytometer, Methods and Calculation h. WBC Count -- Methods i. Differential Leucocytes Count (DLC)-- Morphology of White Cells, Normal Values j. Reticulocyte Stains: Staining procedures Counting Methods, Principle of staining k. Hb estimation – Method Colorimetric Method Chemical Method Gasometric Method S.G. Method Clinical Importance

I. Haematology:• ESR • Methods • Factors – Affecting ESR • Normal Values • Importance • RBC – Indices • WBC • Platelets

II. Body Fluids: (a) Urine: • Method of Collection • Normal Constituents • Physical Examination • Chemical Examination (b) Stool Examination: • Method of Collection • Normal Constituents and

appearance • Abnormal Constituents (Ova, Cyst) (c) C.S.F. Examination • Physical Examination • Chemical Examination • Microscopy • Cell 1 Count • Staining (d) Semen Analysis • Collection • Examination • Special Tests.

Microbiology

I. Introduction of brief history of Microbiology • Historical Aspect • Relationship of Micro-organism to men • Micro-organism in Disease and Health

II. Requirement and uses of common Laboratory Equipment • Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath • Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave • Microscope • Glassware – Description of Glassware, its use, handling and care

III. Sterilization: • Definition • Classification and General Principal of Sterilization • Autoclave – its structure, functioning, control and indicator

IV. Antiseptics & Disinfectants • Definition • Types • Mode of Action • Uses V. Collection, Transportation and processing of clinical samples for Microbiological Investigations

Bacteriology

• Definition • Bacteria – General characteristics of Bacteria • Classification and morphology of Bacteria • Structure of Cell, Capsule, Flagella, and Spore • Growth of Bacteria • Nutrition of Bacteria.

Virology:

• Definition • General Introduction of Virus • Physiochemical characteristic of Viruses • Diseases caused by different Virus and mode of infection.

Parasitology:

• Definition • General Characteristics of Parasite • Classification of Parasite • Mode of transmission

Fungus:

• Definition • Structure • Classification

Health & Hygiene

Definition of Health, Responsibility of Health, Nutrition, Environmental sanitation, Concept of Health & Diseases, Factors influencing Health, Healthful Living, Health Habits & Practices, Maternal Health, Equipment & supplies for Maternal Health Work, School Health Service, National Health Programme, Community Resources for health education, Communication Skills for health worker, Audio Visual aids in health education, Dietary needs of the patient.

Public Health

Introduction of Public Health:

Concept of health, nursing, community, community health and development. Responsibilities of health workers. Ethics and behaviour of health worker. Health team. Organisation of health and nursing and nursing services, principles of organizing care, in the home, health agencies, clinics, school and hospitals., principles of organizing care according to the needs and priorities, health and medical problems.

Public Health and problems in India: -

Factors related to family health, integrating family services (MCH services), family life education for parents, nutrition of the family, introduction of nutrition relation of nutrition of health ,foods nutrients and function of food ,vitamins minerals, vitamins minerals deficiencies ,applied nutrition Programme, nutrition education.

Dietary needs of the patient:

Healthful environment in the home care of Sick, aged person handicapped, home visiting and domiciliary health service, in home Understanding and learning about community, family structure and activities, Urban and rural administrative pattern, social processes, social control (traditional, customs and habits).

First aid and Emergency Care

Life saving measures

Management of emergency situation, general rules for first aid, observations, examinations, tests, temperature, pulse, respirations, blood pressure, weight and height, history taking physical examination, urine analysis, collection of specimens, X-ray and special tests, dressing and bandages. First aid in the injuries of the skin (wounds, burns and scalds, bites and stings), first aid in injuries to bones, joint and muscles(fracture), transport of casualties, first aid in loss of consciousness, first aid in convulsions and hysteria, first aid in shock, first aid for foreign bodies in the ear, eye, nose and throat, artificial respiration, first aid in asphyxia, first aid in poison.

Mental Health: -

Introduction to psychology, mental hygiene and health, self-understanding and growth, mental hygiene and health in various stages of life. Mental illness: normal and abnormal behaviour, education.

Health Information Education & Communication

Child health, growth and development of a child, tags of child life a basic need, teaching mother about child health needs and priorities, assessment of growth and development, new born observation and assessment, care of the normal new born at home, management of minor disorders, care of premature baby at home, feeding of infants and children prevention and treatment of common childhood diseases and ailments, agencies for child care and welfare.

Health of mother: - principles of care during the maternity cycle, ante-natal care, action in case of abnormalities of pregnancy, intra-natal care, post. Natal care, health education: diet, exercise, hygiene and family planning, organization of maternal health care services, training of dais. Immunization: Immunity immunization, care and storage of vaccines, immunization schedule, methods of immunization, immunization reaction, treatment, and prevention, responsibilities of health workers in immunization campaigns.

Family Planning & family welfare including population duration: -introduction importance of family planning to the family and community, aspects of family health and welfare services, contraception and family planning methods, methods requiring medical attention and supervision, national family welfare programme, organizing family welfare work, records and reports, supervision of dais and community level workers.

Communication Skill

Communicating with the community (Introduction to communication, what are the barriers to communication, traditional and modern channels of communication), types of communication, motivation in communication, basic skill for communication, evaluating the effects of communication, health education-communication in health work, principles of teaching, teaching methods ,audio-visual and other teaching aids, preparation of low cost A. V. Aids and their use, planning health education activities, identifying community resources for health education, the process of planning and implementing health education, community resources and organization for health education. Assessing needs and priorities, referral maintenance of supplies, equipment and other facilities, records and reports, patient retained records, admission and discharge of a patient, vital statistics and event, gathering information about our communities, registration of vital statistics and making use of information statistics and local resources.

Important Note: The Weightage as mentioned against the syllabus is tentative & may vary.