# १. सामाजिक अध्ययन

- भौगोलिक आधारमा नेपालको विभाजन र यसका विशेषताहरू
- (नेपालको प्राकृतिक सम्पदा, जलस्रोत, वन, खानी र जलवायु)
- नेपालको इतिहास पृथ्वीनारायण शाहदेखि हालसम्मका महत्वपूर्ण घटनाहरू
- नेपालका प्रमुख चाडपर्व, धर्म र संस्कृति
- वातावरण प्रद्षण, जनसंख्या वृद्धि र शहरीकरण यसका कारण र निवारण
- नेपालको संविधान र यसको विकासक्रम

# २ स्शासन र नागरिक अधिकार

- स्शासन र नागरिक अधिकारको महत्व र आवश्यकता
- अख्तियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान आयोग र राष्ट्रिय सतर्कता केन्द्रको काम, कर्तव्यअधिकार
- प्रशासनमा संचार र विद्युतीय शासन (e-governance) को आवश्यकता र यसकोमहत्व
- सार्वजनिक उत्तरदायित्व

## ३ बोध र अभिव्यक्तिः

संक्षेपीकरण, विस्तृतीकरण, बुदा टिपोट, सारांश, टिप्पणी लेखन, अनुच्छेद लेखन वा बोध प्रश्नहरुका माध्यमबाट गहनतम ढंगले बोध र अभिव्यक्ति विषयको क्षमता परीक्षण

## ४ सार्वजनिक प्रशासन

- सार्वजनिक प्रशासनको अर्थ, उद्देश्य र यसको कार्यक्षेत्र
- कर्मचारीतन्त्रको आवधारणा र परिभाषा, कर्मचारीतन्त्रका प्रकारहरु
- प्रशासनमा कर्मचारीतन्त्रको स्थान
- कर्मचरी प्रशासनका विविध पक्षहरु (नियुक्ति देखि निवृत्त सम्म)
- कार्यलय व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी आधारभूत ज्ञानः दर्ता, चलानी, रेकर्डिङ्ग, फाइलिङ,पत्रव्यवहार टिप्पणी र जनसम्पर्क
- शैक्षिक प्रशासन अर्थ उद्देश्य र कार्यक्षेत्र
- लेखा र जिन्सी श्रेष्ता सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- अख्तियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान आयोग र राष्ट्रिय सतर्कता केन्द्रको सामान्य जानकारी

# ५ सम्बिधान एन नियम

- नेपालको सविधान २०७२
- मूलभूत विशेषताहरु कार्यपालिका व्यवस्थापिका र न्यायपालिका
- मोलिक हक निर्देशक सद्धान्त र राज्यका नीतिहरु
- मानवअधिकार
- नागरिक चेतना जनताका कर्तव्य र जिम्मेवारीहरु
- कानुनको शासन लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्य र मान्यता समावेशिकरण समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व र सकारात्मक विभेद
- सुकुना बहुमुखी क्याम्पसको विधान २०७७
- सार्वजनिक खरिद ऐन



समूह-ख़

#### Anatomy and Physiology

- 1.1 Organs and functions of different body system
  - 1.1.1 Skeletal System
  - 1.1.2 Muscular System
  - 1.1.3 Respiratory System
  - 1.1.4 Circulatory System
  - 1.1.5 Digestive System
  - 1.1.6 Urinary System
  - 1.1.7 Reproductive System
  - 1.1.8 Nervous System
  - 1.1.9 Structure and functions of skin
  - 1.1.10 Cardiovascular system
  - 1.1.11 Endocrine system
  - 1.1.12 Sense organ system
- 1.2 Body temperature regulation
  - 1.2.1 Conduction; Convection; Radiation
  - 1.2.2 Excretion (excretion)
- 1.3 Organisms and parasites
  - 1.3.1 Virus; Bacteria; Protozoa; Helminths; Fungi
- 1.4 Factors affecting microorganisms
  - 1.4.1 Aerobic; Anaerobic; Temperature; Humidity; Nutrients
- 1.5 Mechanism of acid-base balance
  - 1.5.1 Electrolyte
  - 1.5.2 Relationship with respiration
  - 1.5.3 Relation with excretion
- 1.6 Fluid and electrolyte replacement
  - 1.6.1 Oral rehydration solution
  - 1.6.2 Intra venous therapy
- 1.7 Pharmacokinetics
  - 1.7.1 Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism & Excretion of drugs
- 1.8 Drugs acting on endocrine system
  - 1.8.1 Insuline
  - 1.8.2 Oral hypoglycemic drug
  - 1.8.3 Male and female sex hormone
- 1.9 Uses of essential drugs in Nepal

## 2. Fundamentals of Nursing

- 2.1 Basic needs of clients Maslow's Hierarchy of need
- 2.2 Nursing process
- 2.3 Procedure used in Physical Assessment
- 2.4 Routes of administration of drug; Oral & Parental
- 2.5 First aid treatment : Drowning; Bites; Choking; Hemorrhage; Poisoning; Burn
- 2.6 Purpose, principle and methods of sterilization of different goods
- 2.7 Roles and responsibilities of nurses
- 2.8 National and international professional organization and its code of ethic
  - 2.8.1 International Council of Nurses (ICN)
- 2.9 Stress and coping with stress

#### 3. Nursing care of the Adult

- 3.1 Medical/surgical nursing management of the disease condition in different body system
  - 3.1.1 Nervous System: Meningitis, Encephalitis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Epilepsy, Parkinson disease, Spinal cord injury, Head injury
  - 3.1.2 Respiratory System: Pleurisy, Pneumothorax, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pulmonary TB, Bronchial Asthma, Pulmonary embolism
  - 3.1.3 Urinary system: Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), Nephrotic syndrome,

M

Renal calculi, Renal failure, Prostatic hyperplasia Digestive System: Peptic ulcer, Esophageal varices, Hernias, 3.1.4 Appendicitis, Intestinal obstruction, Peritonitis, Tuberculosis of Abdomen, Ulcerative colitis, Hemorrhoids, Hepatitis, Cirrhosis of liver, Cholecystitis Cardiovascular System: Congestive cardiac failure, Angina pectoris, 3.1.5 Cardiac arrest, Varicose vein, Blood diseases Endocrine disorders: Hyper and hypothyroidism, Diabetes insipidus, 3.1.6 Diabetes mellitus Nursing care of gynecological & breast disorder Disorder of uterine bleeding 3.2.1 3.2.2 Cystoceal and Rectoceal 3.2.3 Uterine prolaps Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) 3.2.4 Infection of genital tract 3.2.5 Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) 3.2.6 Human Immune Deficiency Virus & Acquired immune Deficiency 3.2.7 Syndrome (HIV & AIDS) 3.2.8 Breast disorder 3.2.9 Infertility Care of eye, ear and nose Eye: Conjunctivitis, Blephritis, Corneal ulcer, Foreign body in eye, Cataract, Claucoma 3.3.2 Ear: Foreign body, Otitis media, Mastoiditis, Menier's disease 3.3.3 Nose: Foreign body, Sinusitis, Epistaxis Throat: Foreign body, Laryngitis, Tonsillitis, Pharynxitis 3.3.4 Mental health problem in Nepal Nurse's - responsibilities in helping the individual and family in crisis Service afford to the disabled individual during the rehabilitation Problem cause by immobility and their prevention **Community Nursing** Factors influencing health in Nepal Elements of primary health care Five basic principle of Primary Health Care (PHC) Important and steps of home visit Nursing in community Maternal Child Health & Family Planning (MCH & F) 4.5.1 4.5.2 School health 4.5.3 Public health nursing service 4.5.4 Industrial health Nursing 4.5.5 Mental health Nursing 4.5.6 Geriatric Nursing 4.5.7 Rehabilitation Nursing Source of Nutrients Communication Epidemiology concepts of: Infection, Epidemic, Sporadic & Pandemic 4.8.2Communicable and non communicable disease **Immunization** 4.9.1 Cold chain 4.9.2 Type of vaccine 4.10 Various health indicator and statistics 4.11 Environmental sanitation 4.11.1 Method of refuse disposal 4.11.2 Transmission of feacal borne disease 4.12 Method of sewage disposal

3.2

3.3

3.4 3.5

3.6 3.7

4.1

4.2

4.3

4.4 4.5

4.6 4.7

4.8

4.9

4.13 Water-sources and purification of water

4.

- 4.14 Ways and means of public relation
- 4.15 Role of nurses in community organization
- 4.16 Principle, methods and media of health education
- 4.17 Roles and function of the nurses in family health care.
- 4.18 Home delivery: Preparation, Care of the mother, Care of the baby
- 4.19 Family planning
  - 4.19.1 Population problem and need of it in Nepal
  - 4.19.2 Methods of Family Planning: Behavioral, Chemical, Mechanical, Physiological, Voluntary surgical contraception (VSC)
- 4.20 Nutritional deficiencies diseases : Kwasiorkor, Marasmus, Night blindness, Goiter, Anemia

#### 5. Behavioral Science

- 5.1 Factors and theories of effective learning
- 5.2 Characteristic of mentally health assessment
- 5.3 Component of mental health assessment
- 5.4 Classification of mental disorders: Psychosis; Neurosis; Personality disorder; Mental retardation

## 6. Leadership and Management in Nursing

- 6.1 Leadership and management: Leadership style; Factor affecting leadership; Management process
- 6.2 Delivery of health care services
  - 6.2.1 Organizational structure of government and nongovernment health service
  - 6.2.2 Integrated health services
  - 6.2.3 Co-operation and collaboration of multisectoral groups and agencies in Nepal
- 6.3 Health Planning
  - 6.3.1 National health planning and concept of National Health System
  - 6.3.2 Categories of different level of health personnel in Nepal
  - 6.3.3 Jon Description of different level of nursing personnel

#### प्रश्न योजना

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

सबै प्रश्नहरु अनिवार्य हनेछन।

सबै खण्डबाट प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी देहाय अनुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछन।

क. प्रश्न १० x ५ अङ् = ५०

ख. प्रश्न ३ x 90 अङ्ग = ३0

प्रश्न २० x १ अङ्क = २० (बहबैकल्पिक)

जम्मा

900



