Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Ophthalmology **Level: II**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level II examination in Ophthalmology should be able to:

- Initially assess the patients seeking advice for symptoms relating to the eyes and vision by :
  - Obtaining pertinent history.
  - Performing physical examinations correctly.
  - Formulating a working diagnosis.
  - Deciding whether the patient requires:
    - Ambulatory care or hospitalization
    - Referral to other health professionals
- Manage patients requiring treatment by an ophthalmologist:
  - Plan and enquiry strategy i.e order appropriate investigations and interpret the results.
  - When required perform surgical procedures independently and competently.
  - Deal effectively and promptly with any complications which may occur during the course of diseases.
  - Maintain records of patients.
- Undertake research and publish findings.
- Aquire new information, assess and make appropriate applications.
- Recognized the role of team work and function as an effective member/leader of the team.
- To have competency levels in clinical skills:
  - Observer status
  - Assistant status
  - Performed under supervision
  - Performed independently.

Syllabus:

- Anatomy of the eye ball, adnexa and orbit and central nervous system related to visual apparatus.
- Physiology of visual apparatus and ocular adnexa.
- Occular pharmacology
- Optic and refraction including:
  - Elementary optics

- Physiological optics
- Errors of refraction

- Ophthalmic Pathology and Microbiology
- Medical Ophthalmology.
- Surgical Ophthalmology.
- Community Ophthalmology.

Format of Examination:

The Examination comprises of:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

Short Cases

OSCE

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Microbiology **Level: II**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level II examination in Microbiology should be able to:

- Demonstrate understanding of comprehensive microbiological basis of infectious diseases
- List different pathogens affecting different body systems.
- Discuss advanced techniques for detection of infectious diseases
- Explain molecular mechanisms of microbial pathogenesis.
- Interpret and differentiate types of bacterial and viral diseases.
- Integrate different aspects of microbial pathogenesis
- Predict the diagnosis of different microbial infections.
- Assess a professional decision regarding medical care and infectious diseases
- Quality control tests used for diagnosis of infections in bacteriology, parasitology, mycology and serology & design.
- Manage quality control plans for good lab. practice
- Conduct standard laboratory procedure .
- Handle the reference microorganisms
- Work in aseptic areas
- Integrate the methods used for the collection, transport and microbiological
- Analysis of different clinical specimens.
- Perform simple, Gram's, AFB and Capsule staining for microscopic examination of clinical samples including Sputum, Fluids, aspirates, HVS, Pus, blood etc
- Describe blood culture technique and the recent kits used for performing it
- Perform culture, Biochemical identification and sensitivity for routine samples along with anaerobic culture technique.
- Perform serology on ELISA and ICT
- Perform Urine DR and examination of stool samples for parasites and occult blood
- Perform microscopic examination and culture for fungi

Syllabus:

1) Basic Microbiology & various fields of microbiology
2) Structure of bacterial cell and various components
3) Growth of microorganisms
4) Microbial genetics
5) Pathogenesis of infectious diseases
6) Sterlization,dinfecton and it's application in various conditions
7) Antimicrobials and emergence of Resistance
8) Basic Immunology and Immunopathogenesis

9) System wise infectious diseases , their pathogenesis and causative pathogens
10) Practical application of Laboratory Diagnostic methods for Good Lab.Practice and diagnosis of infectious diseases.
11) Diagnostic Procedures:
    - Staining methods including Gram's staining, Z.N Staining, Capsule Staining
    - Culture of blood, urine & sputum fluids, HVS, PUS.
    - Biochemical identification of isolates from pure cultures.
    - Sensitivity testing prantimicrobials.
    - Serological diagnostic procedures for hepatitis viruses, HIV, Rubella, Malaria and dengue infections by ELISA and ICT.
    - Urine and stoll D/R for parasites and other infections
    - Microscopy and culture for fungal pathogens

Format of Examination:

The Examination comprises of:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Practical

Clinical / Lab based OSCE

Viva

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Dermatology **Level: II**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level II examination in Dermatology should be able to:

- Assess the patients with skin diseases by:
  - Obtaining pertinent history.
  - Performing physical examination correctly.
  - Formulating a working diagnosis.
  - Deciding whether the patient requires.
    - Ambulatory care for hospitalization.
    - Referral to other health professionals.

- Manage Patients by:
  - Planning appropriate investigations and interpretation of the results.
  - Deciding and implementing suitable treatment.
  - Followup of patients at required intervals.
  - Maintaining record of patients.
  - Discussing prognosis with the patients
  - Counseling the patients

- Recognize the role of team work and function as an effective member/leader of the team.
- Keeps abreast with recent advances.
- Undertake research.

Syllabus:

- Anatomy and physiology of the skin and the appendages.
- Cutaneous microbiology.
- Immunology of the skin.
- Dermatological history taking and clinical examination.
- Communication skills.
- Common and important skin disorders

- Genetic and genodermatoses
- Neontal dermatology
- Naevi and other development disorders
- Pruritus
- Eczemas
- Occupational skin diseases
- Skin disorder related to cold
- Photodermatoses
- Infections/infestations with special emphasis on tropical diseases like leprosy, tuberculosis and leishmaniasis
- Disorders of keratization
- Skin tumours (Benign and Malignant)
- Pigmentary disorders
- Disorders of skin appendages
- Disorders of connective tissue
- Lichenoid disorders
- Sarcoidosis
- Collagen vascular diseases
- Acne and related disorders
- Bullous disorders
- Vascular disorder including purpura, urticaria, erythemas, vasculities, leg ulcers.
- Drug reactions
- Skin diseases in childhood, pregnancy and old age.
- Skin manifestations of system diseases.
- Skin diseases of specific sites
- Mucosal disorders
- Sexually transmitted diseases

- Diagnostic procedures
  - Skin scrapings for mycology

- Special stains like Grams/Leishman/Geimsa
- Skin biopsy
- Patch test
- Basic dermatopathology

- Management
  - Therapeutic procedures/ Modalities
  - Topical therapy
  - Dermatological dressings
  - Dermatological formularies
  - Systemic therapy
  - Light therapies

Format of Examination:

The Examination comprises of:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

Short Cases

OSCE

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Anesthesiology **Level: II**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level II examination in Anesthesiology should be able to:

- Understand the fundamentals of clinical anesthesia practice including equipment and resuscitation.
- Understand the principles of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Physics, clinical measurements and statistics as is appropriate for the discipline of Anesthesiology.
- Acquire skills and develop attitude appropriate to the above level of training.
- Decide on the type of anesthesia to be administered to a given a patient.
- Deal with emergency before during and after anaesthesia and be able to stabilize a patient's condition until senor assistance can be obtained.
- Administer Anaesthesia for different kind of indications including intractable pain.
- Provide critical care to patients and monitor those on ventilator support.

Syllabus:

- **Anatomy:**

Central nervous system, meninges, cranial nerves and distribution of peripheral nerves with special reference to surface anatomy of nerve plexus and segmental distribution of nerves. Autonomic nervous system, nose, pharynx, larynx, thyroid gland, trachea, heart, great vessels, lungs, diaphragm, respiratory, muscles, alimentary canal, liver, urogenital system, endocrine glands, arterial venous circulation of the body.

- **Physiology:**

Circulatory system: origin and conduction of cardiac impulse, control of blood vessels, disturbances in the cardiovascular system as a result of adaptation to stress for trauma. Composition and functions of blood and tissue fluids, determination of blood volume.

Respiratory system: control of respiration, physiology of noxia (Hypoxia) and the effects of disturbed acid base equilibrium. Respiratory functions of blood.

Nervous system: structure and formation of the brain and spinal cord. Physiology of sensation, neuromuscular conduction, visceral sensation, autonomic nervous system, synaptic transmission, formation and functions of cerebrospinal fluid.

Metabolism and nutrition: general principles of nutrition, effects of starvation.

Endocrine system: physiology of ductless glands and reproductive organs, renal and hepatic functions, fluid and electrolyte balance, thermoregulation of the body.

Clinical measurements be added to physiology.

- **Physics:**

Physics as applied to anesthesiology, laws of gases, flow of gases, vaporization and vapor pressure, explosions, etc.

- **Pathology:**

General Pathology: inflammation, tissue damage, reaction and repair body temperature and fever principles of infection, resistance and immunity.

Circulatory system: effects of injury or disease.

Urinary system: effects of injury or disease.

Respirator system: effects of injury or disease.

Nervous system: effects of injury or disease, cerebrospinal fluid in health and disease. Peripheral nerves, effects of injury, regeneration. Autonomic nervous system. Its derangement in disease and effect of injury.

Pathology of ductless glands.

- **Pharmacology:**

Anesthetic drugs, analgesics, hypnotics, drugs acting on autonomic and cardiovascular system, muscle relaxants, diuretics and aperients. Principles of hormone therapy. While the student of anesthesiology will be taught by surgeon about the general principles of surgery, the professor of medicine will instruct him in cardiovascular, respiratory and metabolic diseases and anemia and their treatment.

- **Clinical:**

  Laboratory Investigations and interpretation of Results.

- **Intensive Care:**

  Surgical

  Medical

Format of Examination:

The Examination comprises of:

Theory:

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Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time: 3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

OSCE

Viva

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Radiology **Level: III**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level III examination in Radiology should be able to:

1. Have a detailed knowledge of anatomy and normal variants relevant to radiological examinations. In addition, the candidate should have a clear knowledge of topographic anatomy as displayed by modern imaging techniques.
2. Know the special "core of knowledge" of the current ionizing radiation protection Principles as per rules and regulation of Pakistan and it's other governing agencies e.g. AECOP.
3. Have a knowledge of radiation protection sufficient to:
   a. Understand current official radiation protection guidelines and regulations, and to be able to explain those guidelines and regulation to medical and radiographic staff as well as to patients, both for clinical practice and research purposes.
   b. Comprehend those practical measures, which should be in place in department of Clinical Radiology.
   c. Understand the relative risks of medical radiation.
4. Have sufficient knowledge of X-radiation and diagnostic X-rays equipment to be able to understand the interaction of X-ray on tissues and the factors that affect image quality, in order to be able to discuss these subjects with radiographers, and clinicians, to recognize artifacts and to be able to use equipment correctly.
5. Have sufficient knowledge of the basic principles of ultrasound, CT, MRI and radionuclide imaging to be able to understand the nature of the radiation / electromagnetic / sounds waves used in these techniques and to understand in outline the performance of imaging equipment as well as the means by which the relevant images are created
6. Know sufficient basic radiography to demonstrate an understanding of the standard radiographic projections to the regions outlined in the radiological anatomy sylla and to be able to give practical advice on improving the of the image obtained.
7. Have a knowledge of the techniques, including the mat (e.g. contrast agents, drugs) and equipment (e.g. cathe needles) to have carried out personally and on his / her during the first 6 months of training in Radiology. These techniques are listed in the syllabus under section 1.2
8. Have a basic knowledge of and have observed the bas interventional procedures e.g. angiographic procedure percutaneous techniques for urological and biliary inter

Syllabus:

➢ RADIOGRAPHIC PHYSICS.

- General principles of radiation products (x-ray and Gama rays) and factors affecting the quality of production of ionizing radiation.

- Nuclear physics with practical implementation in nuclear imaging.
- X-ray tubes, their functioning and role in x-rays production.
- Type of x-ray and nuclear radiation and their effects.
- Measurement of x-ray and Gamma x-rays, knowledge about the dosimetry and instruments use for dosimetry
- Measures taken for Radiation protection
- Radiographic image and factor affecting image quality.
- Image receptors, their physical properties, application, operation and merits and demerits. For example intensifying screen, x-ray film etc.
- X-ray film, its structure, function, processing and storage.
- Fluoroscopy and image intensifier. Components and function as well as factors affecting the image quality.
- Xeroradiogrpahy, technique, component, applications, factors affecting the image quality.
- Types of x-rays, their interaction, production, affects and factor affecting their production
- Radio nuclear imaging, types such as SPECT, PET their practical implementation in clinical nuclear imaging.
- Radio-pharmaceutical in nuclear medicine, technique, indication procedure and types of equipments used.

➢ **CR AND DR RADIOGRAPHY**

➢ **CT SCAN.**

Different types of ct scanners, structures, physics, components, clinical applications, image interpretation, radiographic anatomy, normal variation, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of ct image independently.

Factors affecting the ct image contrast, resolution and image quality.

Protocols for imaging different body systems and for different disease processes

➢ ULTRASOUND:

- Physics, type of probes, machines, gray scale ultrasound, Doppler physics, technique, image interpretation and factor affecting the image contrast, sharpness and quality. Technique of the Doppler ultrasound including color and pulse wave Doppler, image interpretation and diagnosis.
- Different method of ultrasound, different types of ultrasound such as abdominal, pelvic, small parts, TRUS, TVUS etc and image interpretation on these types of ultrasounds with normal anatomy and diagnosis of different disease processes independently.

➢ M.R.I.

- MRI Physics
- Different types of MRI machines, their application and component of the each type of machine.
- Normal anatomy on various sequences and planes
- Protocols for imaging different body systems and different disease processes.
- Image interpretation with diagnosis independently.

➢ CONTRAST STUDY:

- Barium studies including technique, indications, procedure and complications.
- Urinary tract studies including IVP, MCUG, PCN, technique indication, procedure and complication of the above techniques as well as their image interpretation and diagnosis
- Types of the contrast, their uses and complications.
- Contrast studies such as fistulogram, sonogram, sialogram, dacrocystogram, their technique, procedure and complication and diagnosis.

➢ INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY.

- Diagnostic

  a. Vascular.

     - Arteriography, their technique, procedure, complication and indication
     - Venography their technique, procedure, complication and indication
     - Lymphangiography. Their technique, procedure, complication and indication.

  b. Non-vascular.

     - Biliary imaging including PTC, ERCP, T.Tube Cholangiography, their technique, procedure, complication and indication.
     - Biopsies of the liver, spleen etc, their technique, procedure, complication and indication.
     - Diagnostic aspiration of the pleural and ascetic fluid
     - Urinary tract diagnostic procedures like percutaneous Nephrostomy, ante grade pyelography, retrograde pyelography.

- Therapeutic.

  - Aspiration of ascites and pleural effusion.
  - Aneurysm and AVM Embolization, lyses of the vascular stenosis
  - Embolization of vascular tumors
  - Gonadal vein embolization, their technique, procedure, complication and indication
  - Percutaneous extraction of billiary stone
  - Percutaneous stenting in billiary stricture
  - Liver spleen, renal and other organ FNAC and TRUCUT biopsies , indication ,technique , procedure and complications Chemo-embolization, types, indications, procedure, complications.

Format of Examination:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

OSCE

Viva

Clinical Radiology

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Paediatrics **Level: III**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level III examination in Paediatrics should be able to:

1. Initially assess the children with pediatric problems by:
    a. Obtaining pertinent history.
    b. Performing physical examination correctly.
    c. Formulating a working diagnosis.
    d. Deciding whether the patient requires
        i. Ambulatory care for hospitalization
        ii. Referral to other health professionals
2. Manage patient requiring treatment of pediatrician:
    a. Plan and enquiry strategy i.e order appropriate investigations and interpret the results.
    b. Decide and implement suitable treatment
    c. Maintain followup of patients at required intervals
    d. Maintain record of patients.
3. Acquire new information, assess its utility and make appropriate applications.
4. Advice the community on matters related to promoting health and preventing diseases.

Syllabus:

1. Patient Management.
    a. History taking.
    b. Physical examination.
    c. Interpreting Investigations
    d. Deciding & implementing treatment.
2. Neonatology
3. Management of emergencies
4. Common pediatric diseases
5. Common pediatric problems
6. Preventive Paediatrics:
    a. Nutrition
    b. Growth and Development.
    c. Vaccination
    d. Genetic Counseling
7. Routine Clinical Procedures

Format of Examination:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time: 3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time: 3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

Short Cases

OSCE / Viva

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Orthopaedics **Level: III**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level III examination in Orthopaedics should be able to:

1. Initially assess the Patient seeking advice for symptoms related to the muscles bones and joints:
    a. Obtaining pertinent history.
    b. Performing physical examination correctly.
    c. Formulating a working diagnosis.
    d. Deciding whether the patient requires
        i. Ambulatory care for hospitalization
        ii. Referral to other health professionals

2. Manage patient requiring treatment by an orthopaedic surgeons:
    a. Plan and enquiry strategy i.e order appropriate investigations and interpret the results.
    b. When required perform surgical procedures independently and competently.
    c. Deal effectively and promptly with complications which may occur during the course of disease.
    d. Maintain record of patients.

3. Acquire new information, assess its utility and make appropriate applications.

4. Advice the community on matters related to promoting health and preventing diseases.

Syllabus:

1. Patient Management.
    a. History taking.
    b. Physical examination.
    c. Interpreting Investigations
    d. Deciding & implementing treatment.
    e. Counseling.
2. Fluid Electrolyte Balance
3. Bleeding, Homeostasis and Transfusion
4. Monitoring of Surgical Patients
5. Trauma: Classification and management
    a. Upper Limb
    b. Lower Limb

c. Spinal Injuries (Basic)
d. Pelvic Injuries (Basic)

6. Infections of surgical importance (Bones & Joints)
7. Metabolic Disorders related to bones.
8. Congenital deformities of Bone and joints.
9. Neuromuscular Disorders
10. Bone and Joint Tumours (Diagnosis & Staging, Principles of therapy, radiation, immunotherapy & chemotherapy)
11. Transplantation & Rejection.

Format of Examination:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

Short Cases

OSCE / Viva

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: Psychiatry **Level: II**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level II examination in Psychiatry should be able to:

1. Assess the patients who need advice for psychiatric problems by
   a) Taking pertinent history considering biological, psychological and socio-cultural factors as a predisposing, precipitating and perpetuating factor for causation of disease.
   b) Assessing the mental state.
   c) Performing physical examinations.
   d) Plan and order appropriate investigation & interpret results.
   e) Taking decision whether the patient is to be treated as:
      - Outdoor or indoor.
      - Referred to other specialty.
   f) Documenting his findings
   g) Formulating a working diagnosis on the basis of etiological hypothesis that covers the predisposing, precipitating and perpetuating causes

2. Manage psychiatric patients on bio-psychosocial model of health care by:
   a) Interpreting & utilizing already taken biological, psychological & social information
   b) Utilizing the knowledge of socioeconomic, anthropological, religious and cultural actors in dealing with the patient and the family
   c) Implementing a suitable pharmacological or non pharmacological treatment plan using evidence based approach in accordance with bio-psychosocial model of health care
   d) Independently undertaking non-pharmacological interventions such as counseling, behavior therapy, supportive therapy etc.
   e) Maintaining follow-up of patients at required intervals
   f) Maintaining records of patients
   g) Independently managing an indoor and outdoor psychiatric facility in a tertiary care health facility

3. Effectively participate in the evaluation and management plans in liaison psychiatry settings, reproductive health settings, emergency settings, and geriatric, and child and adolescent psychiatry cases

4. Be familiar with the mental health laws of Pakistan & able to make independent forensic assessments and prepare appropriate forensic reports.

5. Organize, monitor and evaluate community psychiatric services using the principles of public mental health and health economics.

6. Use evidence base and critically evaluate the evidence in literature in relation to his clinical and academic tasks and decision making.

7. Regulate his/her behavior and attitudes according to the professional ethics.

Syllabus:

1) BASIC MEIDICAL SCIENCES

a) NEURO- ANATOMY:

- Gross anatomy of the brain
- Circulation of Brain
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF),
- Meso-Limbic system
- Cranial Nerves

b) BIO- PHYSIOLOGY:

- Higher mental Functions
- Neuro-vegetative Functions
- Neurotransmitters
- Electro physiology of nervous system (EEG)
- Imaging techniques (MRI, CT Scan)

c) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

- Antidepressant drugs
- Antipsychotic drugs
- Mood Stabilizers
- Anxiolytics

2) PSYCHO-SOCIAL SCIENCES

a) SOCIOLOGY:

- Historical background & its Significance
- Family System:
- Community
- Culture
- Social Stratification
- Marriage and martial conflicts/ problems

b) PSYCHOLOGY

- Introduction to psychology
- Historical Back up of the Psychology
- Concept of mind (Topographical and structural model)
- Ego defense mechanism.

c) PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT:

- **Theorists**
  - (i) Sigmund Freud (psychosexual development)
  - (ii) Erick Erickson
  - (iii) Jean Piaget
- **Others Topics**
  - (i) Learning's theories (Classical, Operant and Cognitive)
  - (ii) Emotions
  - (iii) Thinking
  - (iv) Memory
  - (v) Communication skills
  - (vi) Research methodology
  - (vii) Breaking bad news

3) CLINICAL

- Interviews and Observation Techniques / Skills
- Psychotherapy and Counseling
- Practical 100 hours
- Five batteries for therapeutic interventions
- Diagnostic profile of psychiatric illnesses & Rating Scales

Format of Examination:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time: 3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time: 3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

OSCE

Viva

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Post Graduate NEB PMDC Examination

Guideline for candidates

Subject: General Surgery **Level: III**

Objectives: Candidates appearing in Postgraduate Level III examination in General Surgery should be able to:

1. Initially assess the patients seeking surgical treatment for:
    a. Obtaining pertinent history.
    b. Performing correct physical examination.
    c. Formulating a working diagnosis.
    d. Deciding whether the patient requires:
        i. Ambulatory care
        ii. Referral to other health professionals.
        iii. Emergency care including life saving measures.
2. Manage patients requiring surgical treatment as follows:
    a. Plan an enquiry strategy i.e order appropriate investigations and interpret the results.
    b. When required, perform specified surgical procedures independently and competently.
    c. Deal effectively and promptly with complications which may occur during the course of disease treatment.
    d. Maintain records of patients including summarization and indexing.
    e. Seek consultation when needed.
    f. Carry out effective and efficient management of emergency situations.
3. acquire new information, assess its utility and make appropriate applications.
4. Recognize the role of teamwork and function as an effective member/leader of the team.
5. Advise the community on matters related to promoting health and preventing disease.
6. Train para-professionals and other/junior members of the team.

Syllabus:

1. Principles of surgery:

    Haemostasis, hemorrhage, transfusion, shock, infection, trauma in general, endocrine & metabolic responses to injury, fluid electrolyte and nutritional management, wound healing & care, burns, tissue transplantation, anaesthesia,

complications of surgery, Physiological monitoring of patients, Pre & post operative care.

2. Surgery of the head, neck, face and neurosurgery, congenital anomalies, tumours of head and neck, infections, head injury, intracranial lesions, thyroid, parathyroid, lymph nodes lymphatics, salivary glands, teeth and gums.

3. Orthopaedics & trauma:

   Diseases of skeleton including spine, fractures, dislocations, hand and foot conditions, amputations.

4. Genitourinary System
   Investigations, kidney, ureter, bladder, prostate, penis, urethra, scrotum, testes, epididymis, vas deferens, varicocele, congenital anomalies.

5. Thorax
   Thoracic inlet, chest wall, breast, pleura, mediastinum, lungs, heart, large vessels, thymus, diaphragm, oesophagus.

6. Abdomen:
   a. Anterior and posterior abdominal wall, omentum, mesentery, peritoneum including including peritoneal cavity, hernias, retroperitoneum, pelvis. Gynaecology as related to surgical conditions.
   b. Liver, gall bladder, bile ducts, pancreas, spleen, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, small intestine, appendix, colon, rectum, anal canal and perineum.

7. Special Group:
   Vascular surgery (central & peripheral), lymphatics and lymph nodes. Paediatric surgery including congenital anomalies. Endocrine glands including suprarenals, skin and subcutaneous tissues. Principles of reconstructive surgery, organ transplantation, immunology and oncology.

Format of Examination:

Theory:

Paper-I: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)
Paper-II: SEQ(s)	Time:	3 hours (10 Questions)

Practical / Clinical / Viva:

Long Case

Short Cases

OSCE / Viva

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