DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (DMLT) COURSE CURRICULUM

GENERAL INFORMATION
1. The Duration of Diploma Course of Medical Laboratory Technology (DMLT) is two years.
2. The minimum educational qualification for selection of trainees for the Diploma Course of Medical Laboratory Technology is +2 Science with Biology as one of the subject.
3. Total marks of the DMLT Course is 1000.
4. Minimum pass mark of the trainees if 50% in Theory, 50% in Oral & 50% in Practical.
5. 1st Class mark is 60% in Theory, Practical & Oral in aggregate respectively.
6. Less than 40% either in Theory or in Practical or in Oral in any paper will be treated as unsuccessful (Fail).
PART-1
BASIC COURSE ON MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Duration - 4 Months

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>16 weeks (110hrs)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Anatomy (Theory+ Practical) – 20hrs+10hrs</td>
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<td>2. Physiology (Theory + Practical) - 20hrs+10hrs</td>
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<td>3. Comm. Medicine, Computer Science+Statistics(Theory+ Practical) – 20hrs+10hrs</td>
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<td>4. Pharmacology (Theory) – 20hrs</td>
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EXAM - First

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<tr>
<th>Theory Paper I</th>
<th>Anatomy</th>
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SECTION-I

ANATOMY

Total period - 4 months

Theory – 20 hrs.  
Marks - 35

1. **Introduction to the subject**  - Anatomical position, common planes & Anatomical terms. -Different branches of Anatomy.
2. **Histology**  -Typical animal cell (Structure & Function) -4 primary tissues (Classification & function)
3. **Skeletal System**  - Axial and appendicular bones -Joints & movements
4. **Skin, Fascia and Muscles & Tendons**
5. **Circulatory System**  –Heart, Blood Vessels, Lymphatic & R.E.System -Spleen, Thymus & Tonsils
6. **Respiratory System**  - Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi Lungs and Pleura
7. **Digestive System**  - Alimentary canal (different parts)-Liver, Gall Bladder, Pancreases Peritoneum
8. **Urogenital System**  - Different parts of urinary system -Different parts of Male & Female genital -System (Internal & External Genitalia)

Practical – 10hrs  
Marks - 20
SECTION-II

PHYSIOLOGY

Total Period – 4 months

Theory – 20 hrs.  
Mark – 35


2- Reparatory System - Name of structures involved in respirations and their function. External and internal respiration. How inspiration, expiration are brought about. Transport of $O_2$ and $CO_2$ in the blood. Definition of respiratory rate, Tidal volume, vital capacity, Hypoxia.

3- Excretory System - Functions of Kidney, Nephron - Functions of Glomerulus and tubules, compositions of Urine, normal & abnormal. Skin - Function of Skin.

4- Digestive System - Composition and functions of saliva, mastication and deglutition. Functions of stomach, composition of gastric juice. Pancreatic Juice, Bile and Digestion of food by different Enzymes, Absorption and Defecation.

5- Endocrine-glands - Definition of endocrine gland, Names of the endocrine gland and the hormone secreted by them. Major actions of such Hormones.


Practical – 10hrs  
Marks - 20

Note: The teaching of Anatomy & Physiology should be coordinated so that structure and function of different parts of human body are correlated.

Only brief outline of the subjects to be given.
SECTION-III

PHARMACOLOGY

Total period - 4 months

Theory – 20 hrs. Mark-35

1. General Pharmacology
   Drug, Drug nomenclature, Route of administration, concept of Pharmacokinetics, Pharmaco-dynamics and Adverse during action.

2. Drugs for the diseases of fundamental System
   GI System. Respiratory System. Cardiovascular System. Blood, Blood Coagulation, Thrombosis, different types of anti-coagula (Special emphasis). Drugs affecting the Urine and renal functions, excretion of drugs in stool, bile and other body fluids (Special emphasis).

3. Drugs for diseases of integrating systems of body

4. Chemotherapeutic Agents

5. Antiseptic, disinfectants.

6. Drugs interfering in different Pathological tests.

7. Measurement of Drug levels in different body fluids and significance.
SECTION-IV
COMMUNITY MEDICINE (SPM)  
Total period - 4 months

Theory – 20 hrs.

Part A  
Mark-15
1. Identification and Public Health Importance of arthropods (Entomology):
   Mosquitoes, Lice, Fleas, Flies, Rats & Rodents.
2. Water Sources:
   Types, Purification
   Bio-Medical Waste Management
   Sanitation in Public Health
3. Food and Nutrition: Collection of different food samples : Cereals, Pulses, Vegetables, Roots and tubers, Fats and oils, Animal foods including milk
   Food-borne diseases of Public Health importance, Assessment of Nutritional status.

Part B  
Mark-15
STATISTICS-GENERAL

TABULATIONS : Simple Tables, Frequency Distribution Tables

DIAGRAMS : Bar Diagrams, Histogram, Line Diagram
            Pie Diagram

STATISTICAL AVERAGES : Mean, Median, Mode

MEASURES OF DISPERSION : Normal Curve, Range,
                         Standard Deviation
                         Standard Error.

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE : 't' Test.

Part C  
Mark-5
COMPUTER

1. Computer Basics:
   Importance, History, Computer Generation, Types of Computer, Anatomy of Computer,
   Input –output Devices, Processing Units and outline of Data Processing, Computer memory,
   external storage devices, Hardware, Software
   Basic functioning of Computers.

2. Computer and Communication, Networking, Internet

3. Use of computer in Radio-diagnosis/Pathology Laboratory

Practical – 10hrs  
Marks - 20
# PART-2 (FIRST DMLT)

TOTAL MARK- 400, DURATION OF COURSE - 10 MONTHS

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PART-2 (FIRST DMLT)- details

PAPER-I  PATHOLOGY
Total Marks: 150 Theory -100, Practical-30, Oral-20

IMMUNO HAEMATOLOGY & BLOOD BANKING

THEORY.
Introduction, Human blood group antigens, ABO blood group system and incompatibility, Rh blood group system and incompatibility, Technique of grouping and cross matching, Commb’s test, Direct, Indirect, Blood Transfusion Procedure, Complication of blood transfusion, Blood Collection, Selection and Screening of donors, Collection of blood, Storage of blood, Cell separator and transfusion of various components of blood like Plasma and Platelet Separation, Organization, Operation and Administration of Blood Bank and anticoagulants.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL
ABO-Blood Grouping : Slide technique, Cross matching, -Major Cross Matching
-Minor Cross Matching, Rh.-Typing, Coomb’s Test –Direct, Indirect, Donor Screening and Selection, Identification, Recording, Grouping and typing of donor's blood,
Drawing of blood – Asepsis, Measurance, Venipuncture, Collection.,Blood, Preservation and Storage , Recording the details and storage of blood, Maintenance, cleaning of various equipments used in the blood bank.

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY & HAEMATOLOGY
Interpretation of result, Red Cell Indices, Calculation and importance of Reticulocyte count., Method-Interpretation, Sickle Cell Preparation, Osmotic fragility test- Interpretation, Estimation of G-6-PD, Principle of Electrophoresis, Preparation of bone marrow aspiration and trephine biopsy, Coagulation test: Bleeding time, Whole blood coagulation time, Clot retraction test, Prothrombin time, Platelet count, Comments on peripheral smear, LE Cell Phenomenon.

**ORAL AND PRACTICAL**

1. Analysis of Urine for routine and others tests.
2. Urine microscopic examination.
3. Faeces occult blood test.
4. Seminal fluid analysis.
5. Analysis of aspiration fluids.
6. Staining and examination of different smears.
7. Use of Microscope, care and Maintenance.
8. Haemoglobin estimation – Sahali’s
10. Total RBC Count.
11. Total Leucoyte Count.
13. Reticulocyte
14. Total platelet count, Direct, Indirect
15. Absolute Eosnophil count, Direct, Indirect
16. Bleeding time and clotting time.
17. Examination of Blood Parasites, Malaria Parasite, Microfilaria
18. Prothrombin time-Demonstration
19. ESR-Westergren’s&Wintrobes
20. POV (Haematocrit)
21. Sickle Cell Test
22. Osmotic Fragility Test
23. Estimation of G-6-PD
24. Electrophoresis Test
25. Comments’ on peripheral smear
26. LE Cell phenomenon.
GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY

- History of Microbiology, Microbes and their classification, Study of different microscopes, Morphology of bacteria, Motional requirements of bacteria, Preparation and uses of culture media, Culture methods and identification of bacteria.

Sterilization and Disinfection

- Physical Chemical, Mechanical methods, Sterilization of media, syringe, glassware’s etc., Safe disposal of contaminated media etc.

Common Laboratory equipments and uses

- Different microscope, incubator, BOD incubator, Refrigerator, Deep Freeze,
- Hot air oven, Autoclave, Inspissator, Bacterial Filters, Water bath, VDRI rotation Centrifuge machine, Vacuum pump, media pouring chamber EUSA reader, etc.
- Anaerobic culture, Inoculation techniques, subculture and maintenance of stock culture.
- Isolation and identification of bacteria (Cultural characters biochemical reaction) serotyping etc. Antimicrobial susceptibility tests

SYSTEMIC BACTERIOLOGY

More importance should be given to culture methods and identification of bacteria that other properties like Pathogenesis etc.

Cocci - Staphylococci, streptococci, Pneumococci, Gonococci, Meniogococci.
Bacilli – Corynebacterium, Bacillus, Clostridium, Nonsporing anaerobes, Enterobacteriaceae, E.Coll, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Shiegella, Proteus, Vibrio
- Pseudomonas, Mycobacterium (M. tuberculosis, M. Leprae), Basic idea on Actinocycetes, Ricketsiaeae, - Spirochetes

CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

- Normal microbial flora of human body, Collection and transport of specimen
- Bacterimia, Pyaemia, Septicemia, Pyrexia of unknown origin (P.U.O)
- Meningitis, Food Poisoning, Respiratory Infection (Sore throat pneumonic, pulmonary Tuberculosis), Nosocomial Infections, Opportunistic Infection

MYCOLOGY

- Classification of pathogenic Fungi, Morphology of Fungi, Laboratory diagnosis of Fungi (KOH prepn. Culture media and methods, LCB mount, etc.)
- Brief idea on Dermatophytes, Candida Aspergillums, Cryptococcus and Opportunistic Fungi.
PRACTICAL & ORAL  MARKS - 30+20

**General Introduction**: Safety measures in the laboratory, First Aid in Laboratory accidents and general precaution- any measures, Handling and care of microscopes, Operation and maintenance of laboratory equipments, Anaerobic jar and other methods of anaerobic culture, Care and cleaning of all glassware (test tubes, slides petridishes pipettes, beakers, Rashes, funnels, syinges etc), Collection & transport of clinical specimens (Blood CSF Urine, Stool, Bone marrow, Sputum, Swabs, Aspiration fluid etc), Receipts, Labeling, recording and dispatching clinical specimens, Keeping records after final computerization, Conversant with S.I. unit system for reporting, Conversant with Fundamental Chemistry, i.e. use of indicators, strength of a solution, percent solution, part-dilution, molar solution, normal solutions etc.

**Various staining technique**: Simple stain, Gram’s stain, Z.N. stain, Albert’s stain, Negative stain, Spore stain, Neisser’s stain, Lactophenol cotton blue staining for fungi, Leishman stain, Geimsa stain, Other special stain,

**Wet preparations like** Hanging drop preparation, KoH preparation for fungi, Vaginal fluid examination, Isolation of bacteria in pure culture and Antibiotic sensitivity, Identification of common bacteria by studying their morphology, cultural character, Biochemical reactions, slide agglutination and other tests, Maintenance and preservation of stock culture, Study of fungi by wet preparation, staining, culture etc.

**CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY**:

**Approach to various clinical syndromes**

Collection transport and processing of various clinical specimens, i.e. blood, CSF urine, swabs faeces, etc. For microbiological diagnosis, Investigation of various common epidemics, Gastroenteritis, Cholera, Food poisoning, Meningitis, Encephalitis, P.U.O., Study of nosocomial infection.
PAPER-III  BIOCHEMISTRY
Total Marks: 100 Theory -60, Practical-25, Oral-15

Theory
1. Chemistry of  
a) Carbohydrates including peptidoglycan  
b) Fat  
c) Proteins& Amino acid  
2. Water & Fat soluble Vitamin, Plasma protein.  
3. Enzymes (Classification, factors regulating, institution 2 clinical application)  
4. Buffers, Molarity, indicators, Radioisotopes, Radiation hazard, RSA.  
5. Overview of Iron, Calcium, Iodine, Flourine.  

Practical
1. Laboratory safety, Glass ware cleaning.  
2. Pipettes, record maintenance.  
3. Tests for Carbohydrate.  
5. Tests for Iron, Calcium, Iodine, Flourine, etc  
6. Physiological Urine.
# PART-3 (FINAL DMLT)

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<td>1. Glucose Homeostasis, overview DM, HGAIC.</td>
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<td>2. Lipoprotein &amp; Hyper Lipoprotein.</td>
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<td>3. Liver function test.</td>
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<td>5. Thyroid function test.</td>
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<td>6. Alimentary function test.</td>
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NB. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED TEN MONTHS AFTER FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION. TOTAL MARKS- 400.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED TEN MONTHS AFTER SECOND SEMESTER. TOTAL MARKS FOR WHICH WILL BE 400.
PART-3 (FINAL DMLT) -details

FINAL PAPER –I PATHOLOGY
Total Marks: 150 Theory -100, Practical-30, Oral-20

HISTOTECHNOLOGY, CYТОLOGY, MUSEUM STUDY
Introduction, Cell, Tissue and their function., Methods of examination of tissues and cells, Fixation of tissue: Classification of fixatives., Simple Fixatives and their properties.,
(a) Staining :, Dyes and their properties, Theory of staining, Staining technique with haematoxylin and eosin., Mounting of actions, Common special stains –, Routine H & E, Meason Trichrome, Men – Geison, Reticulin, PAS, Fe, Lipid, Mucicamine, Vencos for calcium, Special staining, Decalcification :, Fixation, Decalcification, Detection of end point, Neutralization and processing.
(a) Exfoliative Cytology and Fine needle aspiration cytology :, Types of specimens and preservation., Preparation and fixation of smears., Papanicolaous staining technique/MCC staining/HE staining/. , Sex chromatin staining., Nuscum Techniques., Reception of specimen., Preparation of fixation, Preservation, Presentation

AUTOPSY TECHNIQUE: Assisting in autopsy, Preservation of organs and , Processing of the tissue.
1. Waste disposal and safety in laboratory.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL MARKS-30+20

Histotechnology and Cytology, Fixation, processing, embedding and section and, reparation of slides., Sharpending of the knife., Preparation of fixatives and, decalcifying fluid. , Preparation of adhesives to fix the section to the slide., Preparation and fixation of cytology smears and Papanicolaoue’s staining techniques., MOG staining /HE staining., Mounting.


FINAL PAPER-II   MICROBIOLOGY
Total Marks: 150 Theory -100, Practical-30, Oral-20

IMMUNOLOGY AND SEROLOGY
Emphasis on principal and uses/application ,Immunity –Basic principles and classification, Antigen, Antibody (Immunoglobulin’s), Complement system, Antigen – Antibody reactions, Hypersensitivity- classification & different skin tests used for diagnosis., Immunodeficiency diseases including AIDS –in brief, Autoimmunity – Basic concept, Immuno-prophylaxis & Immunization schedule, Vaccines-classification & uses.

PARASITOLOGY
- Introduction & classification of medically important parasites, Intestinal & Tissue protozoa (E.histolytica, Giardia Primary Amoebic meningo-encephalitis)
- Malaria parasite, Leishmanial parasites, Tapeworms, Flukes of liver and , Intestine, Intestinal nematodes, Filarial worms and other tissue nematodes

VIROLOGY
- General Characters of viruses, Classification in brief and name of the diseases they produce., Hepatitis viruses, HIV, (Polio, Rabies, Rata, Measles, Dengue)
- Oncogenic viruses in brief, Collection and transport of virological specimens
- Laboratory diagnosis of viral infections (various methods of virus culture, serology etc.)

ANIMAL CARE
- Care of sheep and procedure to draw blood from sheep.,Handling, feeding and Breeding of laboratory animals.

Practical & Oral Marks-30+20
(Serology + Parasitology + Virology + Animal Care)

Parasitology
Collection, transportation, preservation of faecalmaterials for examination of parasites.
  a)   Saline and iodine preparation of faeces for identification of Ova Cysts, RBC, Puscells, Macrophage bacterial and fungal study

  b)  Concentration techniques for examination of faeces.
Blood smear examination for malaria parasite L.D. bodies, micro filarial etc.

Virology  - (all theory discussion), Embryonated egg inoculation, Tissue culture techniques
- Serological tests for diagnosis of common viral diseases, HIV surveillance lab and EUSA / Rapid tests.

**Serology** - Widal test and preparation of Salmonella antigens, VDRI Test, Latest agglutination tests for (RA, CRP, ASO, Pregnancy Test, Australia Antigen, Toxoplasmosis)
ELISA test RIA Test, Get diffusion techniques and ,Immuno electro phoresis, Detection of Antigen / Antibody for Malarial (ICT), Optimal Test, Assay of immunoglobulins

**Diagnostic skin tests**

- Tuberculin test (montoux test), Lepromin test, Casoni’s test, Other tests.
**FINAL PAPER-III  BIOCHEMISTRY**
Total Marks: 100 Theory -60, Practical-25, Oral-15

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

**SECTION-A**

**ORGAN FUNCTION TESTS**

1. Endocrine Function Testes – Thyroid Function Tests- 2
2. Biochemical tests of CSF- 12
3. Renal FunctionTests- 3
   - 24 hr collection, preservation
   - Physical characteristics, clearance tests.
4. Liver function tests.- 3
5. Gastric Function Tests-1
6. Pancreatic Function Tests-2
   - Serum Amylase, Serum Trypsin, Serum Lipase,

**SECTION-B**

**CLINICAL ENZYMOLOGY & ORGANIZATION**

**Fundamentals of analytical bio-chemistry and instrumentation.**
2. Fundamentals of Analytical Bio-chemistry & Instrumentation
   - Analytical balance
   - Centrifuges
   - Colorimeter and spectrophotometer
   - Flame photometer
   - Auto analyzers
   - Chromatography
   - Electrophoresis

**ORAL AND PRACTICAL**

**List of Practical’s in Clinical Bio-chemistry**
- Determination in Blood/Serum of
  - Glucose Tolerance Tests
  - Urea
- Creatinine
- Uric Acid
- Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL Cholesterol, Lipid Profile
- Total serum protein and albumin
- T₃, T₄, TSH