DIT UNIVERSITY

DEHRADUN



Detailed Course Structure & Syllabus of B.P.T (Bachelor of Physiotherapy)

Curriculum Outline

First Semester (0-6 months)

Course Code	Course Titles	Hours			Weekly
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
BPT-001T & BPT-001P	Human Anatomy-1	60	75	135	9
BPT-002T & BPT-002P	Human Physiology -1	60	30	90	6
BPT-003T & BPT-003P	Biochemistry	45	15	60	4
BPT-004T	Sociology	30	-	30	2
	Foundation course - Internal examination				
BPT-005TF	Introduction to Healthcare Delivery System in India	30		30	2
BPT-006TF& BPT-006PF	Basic computer and information science	15	30	45	3
BPT-007TF& BPT-007PF	English, Communication and soft skills	15	15	30	2
BPT-008TF&BPT-008PF	Introduction to Yoga- Basic theory, science and techniques	15	30	45	3
ICT-001P	ICT learning			45	3
CO-001P	Community orientation and clinical visit	V		30	2
	Total	285	165	540	36

Second Semester (7 – 12 months)

Second Semester (7 – 12 months)								
Course Code	Course Titles	Hours			Weekly			
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours			
BPT-009T& BPT-009P	Human Anatomy-2 (Including Applied Anatomy)	60	90	150	10			
BPT-010T& BPT-010P	Human Physiology -2 (Including Applied Physiology)	60	45	105	7			
BPT-011T& BPT-011P	General and Clinical Psychology	45	15	60	4			
BPT-012T& BPT-012P	Basic principles of Biomechanics	45	30	75	5			
	Foundation course - Internal examination							
BPT-013TF	Medical terminology and record keeping	30		30	2			
ICT-002P	ICT learning			45	3			
CO-002P	Clinical observation		75	75	5			
	Total	240	255	540	36			

Third Semester (13-18 months)

Course Code	Course Titles	Hours			Weekly
		Theory	Practic al	Total	class hours
BPT-014T& BPT-014P	Pathology	45	15	60	4
BPT-015T& BPT-015P	Microbiology	45	15	60	4
BPT-016T	Pharmacology	45		45	3
BPT-017T& BPT-017P	Biomechanics and kinesiology	75	75	150	10
BPT-018T& BPT-018P	Foundation of Exercise Therapy and therapeutic massage	45	60	105	7
	Foundation course – Internal examination				
BPT-019TF& BPT-019PF	Introduction to quality and patient safety (Including Emergency care, BLS, Biomedical waste management, Infection prevention and control, etc.)		30	45	3
CO-003P	Clinical observation			75	5
	Total	270	195	540	36

Fourth Semester (19-24 months)

Course Code	Course Titles		Hours		
		Theory	Practic al	Total	class hours
BPT-020T& BPT-020P	Exercise Therapy	75	105	180	12
BPT-021T& BPT-021P	Bio physics	15	30	45	3
BPT-022T& BPT-022P	Electrotherapy (LMHF & Equipment care)	75	120	195	13
	Foundation course – Internal examination				
BPT-023TF	Medical/ Physiotherapy Law and Ethics	30		30	2
CE-001P	Clinical Education		90	90	6
	Total	195	345	540	36

Fifth Semester (25-30 months)

Course Code	Course Titles	Hours			Weekly
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
BPT-024T	Clinical Orthopedics &Traumatology	60		60	4
BPT-025T& BPT-025P	General Surgery including burns and plastic surgery & Obstetrics and Gynecology	60	15	75	5
BPT-026T& BPT-026P	General Medicine, Paediatrics & psychiatry	60	15	75	5
BPT-027T	Community Medicine	60		60	4
	Not for university examination				
BPT-028TF& BPT-028PF	Evaluation Methods & Outcome Measures	30	30	60	4
BPT-029TF	Diagnostic imaging for Physiotherapist	15		15	1
CE-002P	Clinical education		195	195	13
	Total	285	255	540	36

Sixth Semester (31-36 months)

Course Code	Course Titles	Hours			Weekly
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
BPT-030T& BPT-030P	Physiotherapy in Orthopedics & sports	60	75	135	9
BPT-031T& BPT-031P	Physiotherapy In General Medicine and General surgery	60	75	135	9
BPT-032T& BPT-032P	Clinical Neurology & Neurosurgery	45	15	60	4
	Not for university examination				
BPT-033TF	Professionalism and values	15	-	15	1
CE-003P	Clinical education		195	195	13
	Total	180	360	540	36

Seventh Semester (37-42 months)

Course Code	Course Titles	Hours		Weekly	
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
BPT-034T& BPT-034P	Physiotherapy in Neurology & psychosomatic disorder	60	75	135	9
BPT-035T	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	60		60	4
BPT-036T& BPT-036P	Health Promotion and Fitness	15	30	45	3
BPT-037T	Clinical cardiovascular & pulmonary	60		60	4
	Not for university examination				
BPT-038TF	Principles of Management	30		30	2
BPT-039PF	Critique inquiry, case presentation and discussion		15	15	1
CE-004P	Clinical education		195	195	13
	Total	225	315	540	36

Eighth Semester (43-48 months)

Course Code	Course Titles		Hours		Weekly
		Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
BPT-040T& BPT-040P	Physiotherapy in cardiovascular, pulmonary & intensive care	60	75	135	9
BPT-041T& BPT-041P	Community Physiotherapy	45	45	90	6
BPT-042T& BPT-042P	Clinical reasoning & Evidence based physiotherapy	15	15	30	2
BPT-043T& BPT-043P	Administration and Teaching Skills	15	30	45	3
RP-001T & RP-001P	Research Project	15	30	45	3
CE-005P	Clinical education		195	195	13
	Total	150	390	540	36

Ninth Semester

Course Titles	Titles Hours			
	Theory	Practical	Total	class hours
Internship		960 (minimum)	960	NA
Total			960	

 $INTERNSHIP-Minimum\ 960\ hours\ (calculated\ based\ on\ 8\ hours\ per\ day,\ if\ 120\ working\ days\ in\ six\ month\ span)$

Approved by the Academic Council in its 23rd Meeting held on 21.08.2023

CREDIT STRUCTURE

SEME	SEMESTER I (0-6 MONTHS)						
THEO	RY						
SL.NO		Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly		
	code				class		
					hours		
1	BPT-001T	Human Anatomy I	4	60	4		
2	BPT-002T	Human Physiology I	4	60	4		
3	BPT-003T	Biochemistry	3	45	3		
4	BPT-004T	Sociology	2	30	2		
5	BPT-005T	Introduction to Healthcare	2	30	2		
		Delivery System in India					
6	BPT-006T	Basic Computer & Information	1	15	1		
		Service					
7	BPT-007T	English Communication & soft	1	15	1		
		skills					
8	BPT-008T	Introduction to Yoga-Basic	1	15	1		
		theory, science and techniques					
	l	meerj, serence and teeningues					

PRACTICAL

SL.NO	Course code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly class hours
9	BPT-001P	Human Anatomy I	2.5	75	5
10	BPT-002P	Human Physiology I	1	30	2
11	BPT-003P	Biochemistry	0.5	15	1
12	BPT-006P	Basic Computer & Information Service	1	30	2
13	BPT-007P	English Communication & soft skills	0.5	15	1
14	BPT-008P	Introduction to Yoga-Basic theory, science and techniques	1	30	2
15	ICT-001P	ICT learning	1.5	45	3
16	CO-001P	Community orientation and clinical visit	1	30	2
	Y	Total	27	540	36

SEMESTER II (7-12 MONTHS)

THEOR	Y				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly class
1	BPT-009T	Human Anatomy II (including applied Anatomy)	4	60	4
2	BPT-010T	Human Physiology II (including applied Physiology)	4	60	4
3	BPT-011T	General and clinical Psychology	3	45	3
4	BPT-012T	Basic Principles of Biomechanics	3	45	3
5	BPT-013T	Medical terminology and record	2	30	2
		keeping			
PRACT	ICAL			7	7
SL.NO	Course	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly
	Code				class
6	BPT-009P	Human Anatomy II (including applied Anatomy)	3	90	6
7	BPT-010P	Human Physiology II (including applied Physiology)	1.5	45	3
8	BPT-011P	General and clinical Psychology	0.5	15	1
9	BPT-012P	Basic Principles of Biomechanics	1	30	2
10	ICT-002P	ICT learning	1.5	45	3
11	CO-002P	Clinical observation	2.5	75	5
		Total	26	540	36

SEMESTER III (13-18 MONTHS)

Total

THEOR	Y				
SL.NO	Course code	Course title	Credits	Hours	Weekly class hours
1	BPT-014T	Pathology	3	45	3
2	BPT-015T	Microbiology	3	45	3
3	BPT-016T	Pharmacology	3	45	3
4	BPT-017T	Biomechanics and Kinesiology	5	75	5
5	BPT-018T	Foundation of Exercise Therapy and Therapeutic massage	3	45	3
6	BPT-019T	Introduction to quality and patient safety(including Emergency care.BLS,Biomedical management,Infection and control,etc) emergency prevention	1	15	Y
PRAC'	Course code	Course title	Credits	Hours	Weekly class
					hours
7	BPT-014P	Pathology	0.5	15	1
8	BPT-015P	Microbiology	0.5	15	1
9	BPT-017P	Biomechanics and Kinesiology	2.5	75	5
10	BPT-018P	Foundation of Exercise Therapy and Therapeutic massage	2	60	4
11	BPT-019P	Introduction to quality and patient safety (including Emergency care. BLS, Biomedical waste management, Infection prevention and control, etc)	1	30	2
10	CO-003P	Clinical Observation	2.5	75	5
12	CO-0031	Chinear Observation	2.3	13	

27

540

36

SEMESTER IV (19-24 months)

THEOR	Y				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly
					Class Hours
1	BPT-020T	Exercise Therapy	5	75	5
2	BPT-021T	Bio Physics	1	15	1
3	BPT-022T	Electrotherapy (LMHF	75	5	
		& Equipment care)			
4	BPT-023T	Medical/Physiotherapy	2	30	2
		Law and Ethics			
PRACT	ICAL				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class Hours
SL.NO	Course Code BPT-020P	Course Title Exercise Therapy	Credits 3.5	Hours	•
					•
5	BPT-020P	Exercise Therapy		105	Class Hours 7
5 6	BPT-020P BPT-021P	Exercise Therapy Bio Physics	3.5	105 30	Class Hours 7 2
5 6	BPT-020P BPT-021P	Exercise Therapy Bio Physics Electrotherapy (LMHF	3.5	105 30	Class Hours 7 2

SEMESTER V (25-30 months)

THEOR		C T:41-	C 1:4	TT	XX71-11
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly class hours
1	BPT-024T	Clinical Orthopedics and Traumatology	4	60	4
2	BPT-025T	General Surgery including burns and plastic surgery & Obstetrics and Gynaecology	4	60	4
3	BPT-026T	General Medicine, Paediatrics & psychiatry	4	60	4
4	BPT-027T	Community Medicine	4	60	4
5	BPT-028T	Evaluation methods and Outcome measures	2	30	2
6	BPT-029T	Diagnostic Imaging for Physiotherapists	1	15	1
PRACT	TICAL				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class Hours
7	BPT-025P	General Surgery including burns and plastic surgery & Obstetrics and Gynaecology	0.5	15	1
8	BPT-026P	General Medicine, Paediatrics & psychiatry	0.5	15	1
9	BPT-028P	Evaluation methods and Outcome measures	1	30	2
10	CE-002P	Clinical Education	6.5	195	13
		Total	27.5	540	36

SEMESTER VI (31-36 Months)

THEOR	RY				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class hours
1	BPT-030T	Physiotherapy in Orthopaedics and sports	4	60	4
2	BPT-031T	Physiotherapy in General Medicine and General surgery	4	60	4
3	BPT-032T	Clinical Neurology & Neurosurgery	3	45	3
4	BPT-033T	Professionalism and values	1	15	1
PRACT	TCAL				
SL.NO	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class hours
5	BPT-030P	Physiotherapy in Orthopaedics and sports	2.5	75	5
6	BPT-031P	Physiotherapy in General Medicine and General surgery	2.5	75	5
7	BPT-032P	Clinical Neurology & Neurosurgery	0.5	15	1
8	CE-003P	Clinical education	6.5	195	13
		Total	24	540	36

SEMESTER VII (37-42 Months)

THEOR	Y				
SL.NO.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class Hours
1	BPT-034T	Physiotherapy in Neurology & Sychosomatic disorders	4	60	4
2	BPT-035T	Biostatistics & Research Methodology.	4	60	4
3	BPT-036T	Health promotion and fitness	1	15	1
4	BPT-037T	Clinical Cardiovascular & Pulmonary	4	60	4
5	BPT-038T	Principles of management	2	30	2
PRACT	Course	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class
	Code			/	Hours
6	BPT-034P	Physiotherapy in Neurology &	2.5	75	5
		Psychosomatic disorders	\		
7	BPT-036P	6,	1	30	2
7 8	BPT-036P BPT-039P	Psychosomatic disorders Health promotion and		30	2
•		Psychosomatic disorders Health promotion and fitness Critique inquiry, case presentation and			

SEMESTER VIII (43-48 Months)

THEOR	Y				
SL.NO.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class Hours
1	BPT-040T	Physiotherapy in cardiovascular, pulmonary & intensive care.	4	60	4
2	BPT-041T	Community Physiotherapy	3	45	3
3	BPT-042T	Clinical Reasoning & Evidence based Physiotherapy	1	15	1
4	BPT-043T	Administration and Teaching skills	1	15	1
5	RP-001T	Research Project	1	15	1
PRACT SL.NO.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits	Hours	Weekly Class
					Hours
6	BPT-040P	Physiotherapy in cardiovascular, pulmonary & intensive care.	2.5	75	5
7	BPT-041P	Community Physiotherapy	1.5	45	3
8	BPT-042P	Clinical Reasoning & Evidence based Physiotherapy	0.5	15	1
9	BPT-043P	Administration and Teaching skills	1	30	2
	DD 001D		1	30	2
10	RP-001P	Research Project	1	30	<u> </u>
10 11	CE-005P	Clinical Education	6.5	195	13

NINTH SEMESTER

S.No	Course title	Credits		HOURS		Weekly class hours
5.110	Course title		Theory	Practical	Total	ciass nours
1	Internship	20		960 (minimum)	960	NA
	Total	20			960	

INTERNSHIP-Minimum 960 hours-20 credits (calculated based on 8 hours per day, if 120 working days in six month span)

Total Credits to be earned for the Award of Degree : 218										
Semester I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX-Internship Total Credits								Total Credits		
Credits	27	26	27	24.5	27.5	24	25.5	23	20	224.5

EVALUATION SCHEME

SEMESTER I (0-6 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course code	Course Title	Continuo	us Internal asses (30)	ssment	Internal Total	End Semester	Grand Total
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm		(70)	
1	BPT-001T	Human Anatomy I	5	5	20	30	70	100
2	BPT-002T	Human Physiology I	5	5	20	30	70	100
3	BPT-003T	Biochemistry	5	5	20	30	70	100
4	BPT-004T	Sociology	5	5	20	30	70	100
Foundation C	ourses		•					•
5	BPT- 005TF	Introduction to Healthcare Delivery System in India	-	-	50	50	-	50
6	BPT- 006TF	Basic Computer & Information Service	-	-	50	50)-	50
7	BPT- 007TF	English Communication & soft skills	-	-	50	50	-	50
8	BPT- 008TF	Introduction to Yoga-Basic theory, science and techniques	-		50	50	-	50

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Continuous Internal assessment (30)			Total	End term	Grand total
			Demonstration/presentation/ (10)	File Record (5)	Viva Voice (10)	(30)	(70)	(100)
9	BPT- 001P	Human Anatomy I	15	5	10	30	70	100
10	BPT- 002P	Human Physiology I	15	5	10	30	70	100
11	BPT- 003P	Biochemistry	15	5	10	30	70	100
F	oundation	courses						
12	BPT- 006PF	Basic Computer & Information Science	30	-	20	50	-	50
13	BPT- 007PF	English Communication & soft skills	50	-	-	50	-	50
14	BPT- 008PF	Introduction to Yoga-Basic theory, science and techniques	50	8	-	50	-	50
15	ICT- 001P	ICT learning	30	-)	20	50	-	50
16	CO- 001P	Community orientation and clinical visit		50	-	50	-	50
								1150

SEMESTER II (7-12 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Contir	nuous Internal as	ssessment	Internal Total	End Semester	Grand Total
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm	(30)		(100)
							(70)	
1	BPT-009T	Human	5	5	20	30	70	100
		Anatomy-2						
2	BPT-010T	Human	5	5	20	30	70	100
		Physiology-2						
3	BPT-011T	General and	5	5	20	30	70	100
		Clinical						
		Psychology						
4	BPT-012T	Basic principles	5	5	20	30	70	100
		of Biomechanics						
Foundati	ion Courses							
5	BPT-013TF	Medical	-	-	50	50	-	50
		Terminology						
		and record						
		keeping						

S.NO	Course code	Course Title	Continuous Internal assessment (30)			Total	End term	Grand total
			Demonstration/presentation/ (10)	File Record (5)	Viva Voice (10)	(30)	(70)	(100)
6	BPT - 009P	Human Anatomy-2	15	5	10	30	70	100
7	BPT- 010P	Human Physiology-2	15	5	10	30	70	100
8	BPT- 011P	General and Clinical Psychology	15	5	10	30	70	100
9	BPT- 012P	Basic Principles of Biomechanics	15	5	10	30	70	100
Fo	undation co	ourses						
10	ICT- 002P	ICT Learning	30	-	20	50	-	50
11	CO- 002P	Clinical observation	-	50	-	50	-	50
								950

SEMESTER III (13-18 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Contin	nuous Internal a	ssessment	Internal Total	End Semester	Grand Total
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm	(30)	(70)	(100)
1	BPT-014T	Pathology	5	5	20	30	70	100
2	BPT-015T	Microbiology	5	5	20	30	70	100
3	BPT-016T	Pharmacology	5	5	20	30	70	100
4	BPT-017T	Biomechanics and Kinesiology	5	5	20	30	70	100
5	BPT-018T	Foundation of Exercise Therapy and therapeutic massage	5	5	20	30	70	100
Foundati	ion Courses							
5	BPT-019TF	Introduction to quality and patient safety	-	-	50	50	-	50

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Continuous Internal assessme (30)	ent		Total	End term	Grand total
			Demonstration/presentation/ (10)	File Record (5)	Viva Voice (10)	(30)	(70)	(100)
6	BPT- 014P	Pathology	15	5	10	30	70	100
7	BPT- 015P	Microbiology	15	5	10	30	70	100
8	BPT- 017P	Biomechanics and Kinesiology	15	5	10	30	70	100
9	BPT- 018P	Foundation of Exercise Therapy and therapeutic massage	15	5	10	30	70	100
Fo	oundation c	ourses						
10	BPT- 019PF	Introduction to quality and patient safety	30	-	20	50	-	50
11	CO- 003P	Clinical observation	-	50	-	50	-	50
								1050

SEMESTER IV (19-24 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course	Course title	Co	ontinuous Intern	al	Internal	End	Grand
	code			assessment			Semester	Total
				(30)		(30)	(70)	
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm			(100)
1	BPT-	Exercise Therapy	5	5	20	30	70	100
	020T							
2	BPT-	Biophysics	5	5	20	30	70	100
	021T							
3	BPT-	Electrotherapy (LMHF& Equipment	5	5	20	30	70	100
	022T	care)						
Founda	ation Cour	ses						
4	BPT-	Medical/Physiotherapy Law and Ethics	-	-	50	50	- 7	50
	023TF							

S.NO	Course	Course title	Continuous Internal assessme (30)	ent		Total	End term	Grand total
	code		Demonstration/presentation/	File	Viva	-	term	totai
			(10)	Record (5)	Voice	(30)	(70)	(100)
				(3)	(10)			
5	BPT- 020P	Exercise Therapy	15	5	10	30	70	100
6	BPT- 021P	Biophysics	15	5	10	30	70	100
7	BPT- 022P	Electrotherapy (LMHF& Equipment care)	15	5	10	30	70	100
Fou	ındation cou			1				
8	CE- 001P	Clinical Education	-	50	-	50	-	50
								700

SEMESTER V (25-30 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Co	ontinuous Intern assessment	al	Internal Total	End Semester	Grand Total
			Quiz	Assignment (30)	Midterm	(30)	(70)	(100)
1	BPT- 024T	Clinical Orthopaedics &Traumatology	5	5	20	30	70	100
2	BPT- 025T	General Surgery including burns and plastic surgery &obstetrics and gynaecology	5	5	20	30	70	100
3	BPT- 026T	General Medicine,Paediatrics&Psychiatry	5	5	20	30	70	100
4	BPT- 027T	Community Medicine	5	5	20	30	70	100
Founda	ation Cours	ses						
5	BPT- 028TF	Evaluation Methods &Outcome Measures	-	-	50	50	-	50
6	BPT- 029TF	Diagnostic imaging for Physiotherapist	-	-	50	50	-	50

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Continuous Internal assessmen (30)		Total	End term	Grand total	
			Demonstration/presentation/	File	Viva			
			(10)	Record	Voice	(30)	(70)	(100)
				(5)	(10)			
7	BPT-	General Surgery	15	5	10	30	70	100
	025P	including burns and						
		plastic surgery						
		&Obstetrics and						
		Gynaecology						
8	BPT-	General Medicine,	15	5	10	30	70	100
	026P	Paediatrics						
		&Psychiatry						
Foun	dation cou	rses						
9	BPT-	Evaluation	30	-	20	50	-	50
	028PF	Methods &						
		Outcome Measures						
10	CE-	Clinical Education		50	-	50	-	50
	002P							
								800

SEMESTER VI (31-36 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Co	Continuous Internal assessment (30)			End Semester (70)	Grand Total
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm	, ,		(100)
1	BPT- 030T	Physiotherapy in Orthopaedics &sports	5	5	20	30	70	100
2	BPT- 031T	Physiotherapy in General Medicine and General surgery	5	5	20	30	70	100
3	BPT- 032T	Clinical Neurology& Neurosurgery	5	5	20	30	70	100
Founda	ation Cour	ses						
4	BPT- 033TF	Professionalism and values	-	-	50	50	-	50

S.NO	Course	Course title	Continuous Internal assessmen	nt		Total	End	Grand
	code		(30) Demonstration/presentation/	File	Viva		term	total
			(10)	Record	Voice	(30)	(70)	(100)
				(5)	(10)			
5	BPT- 030P	Physiotherapy in Orthopaedics &sports	15	5	10	30	70	100
6	BPT- 031P	Physiotherapy in General Medicine and General surgery	15	5	10	30	70	100
7	BPT- 032P	Clinical Neurology& Neurosurgery	15	5	10	30	70	100
Fou	ndation cou			•				•
8	CE- 003P	Clinical Education		50	-	50	-	50
								700

SEMESTER VII (37-42 Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course	Course title	Co	ontinuous Intern	al	Internal	End	Grand
	code			assessment		Total	Semester	Total
				(30)		(30)	(70)	
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm			(100)
1	BPT- 034T	Physiotherapy in Neurology & psychosomatic disorder	5	5	20	30	70	100
2	BPT- 035T	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	5	5	20	30	70	100
3	BPT- 036T	Health Promotion and Fitness	5	5	20	30	70	100
4	BPT- 037T	Clinical cardiovascular & pulmonary	5	5	20	30	70	100
Founda	ation Cour	ses						
5	BPT- 038TF	Principles of Management	-	-	50	50	-	50

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Continuous Internal assessment (30)			Total	End term	Grand total
			Demonstration/presentation/	File	Viva	(20)	(70)	(100)
			(10)	Record (5)	Voice (10)	(30)	(70)	(100)
6	BPT- 034P	Physiotherapy in Neurology &psychosomatic disorder	15	5	10	30	70	100
7	BPT- 036P	Health Promotion and Fitness	15	5	10	30	70	100
Four	dation cou	rses						
8	BPT- 039PF	Critique enquiry, case presentation and discussion	30	-	20	50	-	50
9	CE- 004P	Clinical education	-	50	-	50	-	50
		Total						750

SEMESTER VIII (43-48Months)

THEORY COURSES

S.NO	Course	Course title	Co	ontinuous Intern	al	Internal	End	Grand
	code			assessment		Total	Semester	Total
			0 :	(30)	N. 1	(30)	(70)	(100)
			Quiz	Assignment	Midterm			(100)
1	BPT-	Physiotherapy in cardiovascular,	5	5	20	30	70	100
	040T	pulmonary &intensive care						
2	BPT-	Community physiotherapy	5	5	20	30	70	100
	041T							
3	BPT-	Clinical reasoning & Evidence based	5	5	20	30	70	100
	042T	physiotherapy						
4	BPT-	Administration and Teaching Skills	5	5	20	30	70	100
	043T							

S.NO	Course code	Course title	Continuous Internal as (30)	ssessment		Total	End term	Grand	I
			Demonstration/presentatio (15)	n/ File Record (5)	Viva Voice (10)	(30)	(70)	(100)	
5	BPT- 040P	Physiotherapy in cardiovascular, pulmonary &intensive care	15	5	10	30	70	100	
6	BPT- 041P	Community physiotherapy	15	5	10	30	70	100	
7	BPT- 042P	Clinical reasoning & Evidence based physiotherapy	15	5	10	30	70	100	
8	BPT- 043P	Administration and Teaching Skills	15	5	10	30	70	100	
9	CE- 005P	Clinical education	-	50	-	50	=	50	
10	RP-001T & RP-001P	Research Project			Assessm (100 Ma				
			Methodology/Objectives	Presentation			Submi		Total
			30 marks 30 marks 20 marks			ırks	20 ma	rks	100
Grand T	otal		950 marks						

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

THEORY

Quiz-Two Quiz to be conducted of 5 marks each, twice per semester, carrying 1 mark for each question (duration -10 min). Finally average of two Quiz marks will be weighted out of 5 marks.

Assignments- Two Assignments to be submitted of 5 marks each, twice per semester and finally average of two assignments, marks will be weighted out of 5 marks.

Midterm Examination-Two Midterm to be conducted of 30 marks each, twice per semester (Duration- 1 ½ hour) and finally average of two Mid semester exams, marks will be weighted out of 20 marks.

End Term Examination-End Term Examination to be conducted of 100 marks at the end of each semester and finally, marks will be weighted out of 70 marks.

Foundation Courses-There shall be no End Term Examination. Only 2 Midterm Examinations of 30 marks each to be conducted and finally average of two will be weighted out of 50 marks.

PRACTICAL

Continuous Internal Assessment in the laboratory shall be evaluated by the concerned laboratory teacher based on the Demonstration/Presentation/File Record/Viva and marks will be weighted out of 30 marks.

End Semester Examination shall be conducted by the concerned faculty and External Expert of the same field and marks will be weighted out of 70 marks.

Foundation Courses-There shall be no end term examination. Only Continuous Internal Assessment in the laboratory shall be evaluated by the concerned faculty by Demonstration/Presentation/File Record/Viva and marks will be weighted out of 50 marks.

First Semester-B.P.T.

HUMAN ANATOMY I

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - It is designed to provide students with the working knowledge of thestructure of the human body which is essential foundation for their clinical studies.

THEORY -

1. Histology: General Histology, study of the basic tissues of the body; Microscope, Cell, Epithelium, Connective Tissue, Cartilage, Bone, Muscular tissue, Nerve Tissue – TS & LS, Circulatory system – large sized artery, medium sized artery, large sized vein, lymphoid tissue, Skin and its appendages.

2. Embryology

- a. Ovum, Spermatozoa, fertilization and formation of the Germ layers and theirderivations.
- b. Development of skin, Fascia, blood vessels, lymphatic,
- c. Development of bones, axial and appendicular skeleton and muscles,
- d. Neural tube, brain vessels and spinal cord,
- e. Development of brain and brain stem structures

3. Regional Anatomy

a. Thorax:

- i. Cardio Vascular System Mediastinum: Divisions and contents Pericardium: Thoracic Wall: position, shape and parts of the heart; conducting System; bloodSupply and nerve supply of the heart; names of the blood vessels and their distribution in the body region wise.
- ii. Respiratory system Outline of respiratory passages: Pleura and lungs: position,parts, relations, blood supply and nerve supply; Lungs emphasize on bronchopulmonary segments.
- iii. Diaphragm: Origin, insertion, nerve supply and action, openings in the diaphragm.
- iv. Intercostal muscles and Accessory muscles of respiration: Origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.

b. Abdomen:

- i. Peritoneum: Parietal peritoneum, visceral peritoneum, folds of peritoneum, functions of peritoneum.
- ii. Large blood vessels of the gut.
- iii. Location, size, shape, features, blood supply, nerve supply and functions of the following: stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidney, urinary bladder, intestines, gallbladder.
- c. Pelvis: Position, shape, size, features, blood supply and nerve supply of the male andfemale reproductive system.
- d. Endocrine glands: Position, shape, size, function, blood supply and nerve supply of thefollowing glands: Hypothalamus and pituitary gland, thyroid glands, parathyroid glands, Adrenal glands, pancreatic islets, ovaries and testes, pineal glands, thymus.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY – I

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION: The course in Physiology over the first year is designed to give the student an in-depth knowledge of fundamental reactions of living organisms, particularly in the human body. The major topics covered include the following: the cell; primary tissue; connective tissue; skin; muscle; nervous tissue; blood; lymphoid tissues; respiration; blood vessels; circulation; cardiac cycle; systemic circulation; gastrointestinal tract; kidneys; uterus; urinary tract; pregnancy; endocrine system.

THEORY

1. General Physiology

- a. Cell: Morphology. Organelles: their structure and functions
- b. Transport Mechanisms across the cell membrane
- c. Body fluids: Distribution, composition.

2. Blood

- a. Introduction: Composition and functions of blood.
- b. Plasma: Composition, formation, functions. Plasma proteins.
- c. RBC: count and its variations. Erythropoiesis- stages, factors regulating. Reticulo-endothelial system (in brief) Haemoglobin –structure, function and derivatives Anemia (in detail), types of Jaundice. Blood indices, PCV, ESR.
- d. WBC: Classification. Morphology, functions, count, its variation of each. Immunity
- e. Platelets: Morphology, functions, count, its variations
- f. Hemostatic mechanisms: Blood coagulation–factors, mechanisms. Their disorders. Anticoagulants.
- g. Blood Groups: Landsteiner's law. Types, significance, determination, Erythroblastosis foetalis.
- h. Blood Transfusion: Cross matching. Indications and complications.
- i. Lymph: Composition, formation, circulation and functions.

3. Nerve Muscle Physiology

- a. Introduction: Resting membrane potential. Action potential ionic basis and properties.
- b. Nerve: Structure and functions of neurons. Classification, Properties and impulse transmission of nerve fibers. Nerve injury degeneration and regeneration.
- c. Neuroglia: Types and functions.
- d. Muscle: Classification. Skeletal muscle: Structure. Neuromuscular junction: Structure. Neuromuscular transmission, myasthenia gravis. Excitation- Contraction coupling. Rigomortis.

4. Cardiovascular System

- a. Introduction: Physiological anatomy and nerve supply of the heart and blood vessels. Organisation of CVS. Cardiac muscles: Structure. Ionic basis of action potential and pacemaker potential. Properties.
- b. Conducting system: Components. Impulse conduction Cardiac Cycle: Definition. Phases of cardiac cycle. Pressure and volume curves. Heart sounds causes, character. ECG: Definition. Different types of leads. Waves and their causes. P-R interval. Heart block.
- c. Cardiac Output: Definition. Normal value. Determinants. Stroke volume and its regulation. Heart rate and its regulation. Their variations
- d. Arterial Blood Pressure: Definition. Normal values and its variations. Determinants. Peripheral resistance. Regulation of BP.
- e. Arterial pulse.
- f. Shock Definition. Classification–causes and features
- g. Regional Circulation: Coronary, Cerebral and Cutaneous circulation.
- h. Cardiovascular changes during exercise.

5. Respiratory System -

- a. Introduction: Physiological anatomy Pleura, tracheo-bronchial tree, alveolus, respiratory membrane and their nerve supply. Functions of respiratory system. Respiratory muscles.
- b. Mechanics of breathing: Intrapleural and Intrapulmonary pressure changes during respiration. Chest expansion. Lung compliance: Normal value, pressure-volume curve, factors affecting compliance and its variations. Surfactant Composition, production, functions. RDS
- c. Spirometry: Lung volumes and capacities. Timed vital capacity and its clinical significance. Maximum ventilation volume. Respiratory minute volume.
- d. Dead Space: Types and their definition.
- e. Pulmonary Circulation. Ventilation-perfusion ratio and its importance.
- f. Transport of respiratory gases: Diffusion across the respiratory membrane. Oxygen transport Different forms, oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation curve. Factors affecting it. P50, Haldane and Bohr effect. Carbon dioxide transport: Different forms, chloride shift.
- g. Regulation of Respiration: Neural Regulation. Hering-breuer's reflex. Voluntary control. Chemical Regulation.
- h. Hypoxia: Effects of hypoxia. Types of hypoxia. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy. Acclimatization Hypercapnoea. Asphyxia. Cyanosis types and features. Dysbarism
- i. Disorders of Respiration: Dyspnoea. Orthopnoea. Hyperpnoea, hyperventilation, apnoea, tachypnoea. periodic breathing types Artificial respiration
- j. Respiratory changes during exercise.

6. Digestive System -

- a. Introduction: Physiological anatomy and nerve supply of alimentary canal. Enteric nervous system
- b. Salivary Secretion: Saliva: Composition. Functions. Regulation. Mastication (in brief)
- c. Swallowing: Definition. Different stages. Function.
- d. Stomach: Functions. Gastric juice: Gland, composition, function, regulation. Gastrin: Production, function and regulation. Peptic ulcer. Gastric motility. Gastric emptying. Vomiting.
- e. Pancreatic Secretion: Composition, production, function. Regulation.

- f. Liver: Functions of liver. Bile secretion: Composition, functions and regulation. Gall bladder: Functions.
- g. Intestine: Succus entericus: Composition, function and regulation of secretion. Intestinal motility and its function and regulation.
- h. Mechanism of Defecation.

7. Endocrine System -

- a. Introduction: Major endocrine glands. Hormone: classification, mechanism of action. Functions of hormones
- b. Pituitary Gland: Anterior Pituitary and Posterior Pituitary hormones: Secretory cells, action on target cells, regulation of secretion of each hormone. Disorders: Gigantism, Acromegaly, Dwarfism, Diabetes insipidus. Physiology of growth and development: hormonal and other influences.
- c. Pituitary-Hypothalamic Relationship.
- d. Thyroid Gland: Thyroid hormone and calcitonin: secretory cells, synthesis, storage, action and regulation of secretion. Disorders: Myxedema, Cretinism, Grave's disease.
- e. Parathyroid hormones: secretory cell, action, regulation of secretion. Disorders: Hypoparathyroidism. Hyperthyroidism. Calcium metabolism and its regulation.
- f. Adrenal Gland: Adrenal Cortex: Secretory cells, synthesis, action, regulation of secretion of Aldosterone, Cortisol, and Androgens. Disorders: Addison's disease, Cushing's syndrome, Conn's syndrome, Adrenogenital syndrome.
- g. Adrenal Medulla: Secretory cells, action, regulation of secretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline. Disorders: Phoechromocytoma.
- h. Endocrine Pancreas: Secretory cells, action, regulation of secretion of insulin and glucagon. Glucose metabolism and its regulation. Disorder: Diabetes mellitus.
- i. Calcitrol, Thymus and Pineal gland (very brief).
- j. Local Hormones. (Briefly) .

PRACTICALS –Practical classes include hematology experiments, clinical examinations, amphibianchart, and recommended demonstrations.

- 1. Haematology: To be done by the students
 - a. Study of Microscope and its uses
 - b. Determination of RBC count
 - c. Determination of WBC count
 - d. Differential leukocyte count
 - e. Estimation of hemoglobin
 - f. Calculation of blood indices
 - g. Determination of blood groups
 - h. Determination of bleeding time
 - i. Determination of clotting time

Demonstrations only

- i. Determination of ESR
- k. Determination of PCV

- 2. Amphibian Experiments Demonstration and Dry charts Explanation. Instruments used for frog experiments. Kymograph, heart liver, Muscle trough, stimulator.
 - a. Simple muscle curve.
 - b. Effect of increasing the strength of the stimuli
 - c. Effect of temperature on muscle contraction
 - d. Effect of two successive stimuli.
 - e. Effect of Fatigue.
 - f. Effect of load on muscle contraction
 - g. Genesis of tetanus and clonus.
 - h. Velocity of impulse transmission.

BIOCHEMISTRY

THEORY

- 1. Nutrition
 - a. Introduction, Importance of nutrition Calorific values, Respiratory quotient Definition, and its significance Energy requirement of a person Basal metabolic rate: Definition, Normal values, factor affecting BMR Special dynamic action of food.
 - b. Physical activities Energy expenditure for various activities. Calculation of energy requirement of a person
 - c. Balanced diet
 - i. Recommended dietary allowances
 - ii. Role of carbohydrates in diet: Digestible carbohydrates and dietary fibers
 - iii. Role of lipids in diet
 - iv. Role of proteins in diet: Quality of proteins Biological value, net protein utilization, Nutritional aspects of proteins-essential and non- essential amino acids. Nitrogen balance
 - v. Nutritional disorders.
- 2. Carbohydrate Chemistry
 - a. Definition, general classification with examples, Glycosidic bond
 - b. Structures, composition, sources, properties and functions of Monosaccharides, Disaccharides, Oligosaccharides and Polysaccharides.
 - c. Glycosaminoglycan (mucopolysaccharides)
- 3. Lipid Chemistry
 - a. Definition, general classification
 - b. Definition, classification, properties and functions of Fatty acids, Triacylglycerol, Phospholipids, Cholesterol
 - c. Essential fatty acids and their importance
 - d. Lipoproteins: Definition, classification, properties, Sources and function Ketone bodies
- 4. Amino-acid Chemistry
 - a. Amino acid chemistry: Definition, Classification, Peptide bonds
 - b. Peptides: Definition, Biologically important peptides
 - c. Protein chemistry: Definition, Classification, Functions of proteins,
- 5. Enzymes
 - a. Definition, Active site, Cofactor (Coenzyme, Activator), Proenzyme. Classification with examples, Factors effecting enzyme activity, Enzyme inhibition and significance, Isoenzymes, Diagnostic enzymology (clinical significance of enzymes)
- 6. Nucleotide and Nucleic acid Chemistry
 - a. Nucleotide chemistry: Nucleotide composition, functions of free nucleotides in body.
 - b. Nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) chemistry: Difference between DNA and RNA, Structure of DNA (Watson and Crick model), Functions of DNA. Structure and functions of tRNA, rRNA, mRNA.
- 7. Digestion and Absorption
 - a. General characteristics of digestion and absorption, Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, proteins and lipids. Disorders of digestion and absorption Lactose intolerance.

8. Carbohydrate Metabolism -

- a. Introduction, Glycolysis Aerobic, Anaerobic Citric acid cycle, Substrate level phosphorylation.
- b. Glycogen metabolism Glycogenesis, Glycogenolysis, Metabolic disorders glycogen, Gluconeogenesis, Cori cycle
- c. Hormonal regulation of glucose, Glycosuria, Diabetes mellitus.

9. Lipid Metabolism -

- a. Introduction to lipid metabolism, Lipolysis, Oxidation of fatty acids -oxidation of fatty acids,
- b. Lipogenesis Denovo synthesis of fatty acids, chain elongation, desaturation, triacylglycerol synthesis, fat metabolism in adipose tissues
- c. Ketone body metabolism: Ketone body formation (ketogenesis), utilization (ketolysis), ketosis, Rothera's test.
- d. Cholesterol metabolism: synthesis, degradation, cholesterol transport
- e. Hypercholesterolemia and its effects (atherosclerosis and coronary heart diseases) Hypocholesterolemic agents, Common hyperlipoproteinemia, Fatty liver

10. Amino acid and Protein Metabolism -

- a. Catabolism of amino acids Introduction, transamination, deamination, Fate of ammonia, transport of ammonia, Urea cycle
- b. Specialized products formed from amino acids from glycine, arginine, methionine, phenylalanine and tyrosine.

11. Vitamins -

- a. Definition, classification according to solubility,
- b. Individual vitamins Sources, Coenzyme forms, functions, RDA, digestion, absorption and transport, deficiency and toxicity.

12. Mineral Metabolism-

a. Definition, Sources, RDA, Digestion, absorption, transport, excretion, functions, disorder of Individual minerals - Calcium, phosphate, iron, Magnesium, fluoride, selenium, molybdenum, copper. Phosphate, calcium and iron in detail.

13. Cell Biology -

a. Introduction, Cell structure, Cell membrane structure and function, various types of absorption. Intracellular organelles and their functions, briefly on cytoskeleton.

14. Muscle Contraction -

a. Contractile elements in muscle, briefly on the process of muscle contraction, Energy for muscle contraction.

15. Biochemistry of Connective tissue -

a. Introduction, various connective tissue proteins: Collagen, elastin - Structure and associated disorders. Glycoproteins, Proteoglycans.

16. Hormone Action -

a. Definition, classification, Mechanism of hormone action. Receptors, signal transduction, second messengers and cell function.

17. Acid-Base balance -

a. Acids, bases and buffers, pH. Buffer systems of the body, bicarbonate buffer system Role of lungs and kidneys in acid base balance, Acid base imbalance.

18. Water balance -

- a. Water distribution in the body, Body water, water turnover, Regulation of water balance: role of ADH and thirst centre.
- 19. Electrolyte balance
 - a. Osmolarity. Distribution of electrolytes.
 - b. Electrolyte balance: Role of aldosterone, rennin angiotensin system and ANF.

20. Clinical Biochemistry -

a. Normal levels of blood and urine constituents, Relevance of blood and urine levels of Glucose, Urea, Uric acid, Creatinine, Calcium, Phosphates, pH and Bicarbonate. Liver function tests, Renal function tests.

SOCIOLOGY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - Sociology will introduce student to the basic sociology concepts, principles and social process, social institutions in relation to the individual, family and community and the various social factors affecting the family in rural and urban communities in India will be studied.

THEORY

- 1. Introduction:
 - a. Meaning- Definition and scope of sociology
 - b. Its relation to Anthropology, Psychology, Social Psychology.
 - c. Methods of Sociological investigations- Case study, social survey, questionnaire, Interview and opinion poll methods.
 - d. Importance of its study with special reference to Health Care Professionals.
- **2.** Social Factors in Health and disease situations:
 - a. Meaning of social factors
 - b. Role of social factors in health and illness
- 3. Socialization:
 - a. Meaning and nature of socialization.
 - b. Primary, Secondary and Anticipatory socialization.
 - c. Agencies of socialization.
- **4.** Social Groups:
 - a. Concepts of social groups, influence of formal and informal groups on health and sickness. The role of primary groups and secondary groups in the hospital and rehabilitation setup.
- **5.** Family:
 - a. The family, meaning and definitions.
 - b. Functions of types of family
 - c. Changing family patterns
 - d. Influence of family on the individuals health, family and nutrition, the effects of sickness in the family and psychosomatic disease and their importance to physiotherapy.
- **6.** Community:
 - a. Rural community: Meaning and features —Health hazards of ruralities, health hazards to tribal community.
 - b. Urban community: Meaning and features- Health hazards of urbanities.

Approved by the Academic Council in its 23rd Meeting held on 21.08.2023

- **7.** Culture and Health:
 - a. Concept of Health
 - b. Concept of Culture
 - c. Culture and Health
 - d. Culture and Health Disorders
- **8.** Social change:
 - a. Meaning of social changes.
 - b. Factors of social changes.
 - c. Human adaptation and social change
 - d. Social change and stress.
 - e. Social change and deviance.
 - f. Social change and health programme
 - g. The role of social planning in the improvement of health and rehabilitation.
- **9.** Social Problems of disabled: Consequences of the following social problems in relation to sickness and disability, remedies to prevent these problems.
 - a. Population explosion
 - b. Poverty and unemployment
 - c. Beggary
 - d. Juvenile delinquency
 - e. Prostitution
 - f. Alchoholism
 - g. Problems of women in employment
 - h. Geriatric problems
 - i. Problems of underprivileged.
- **10.** Social Security:
 - a. Social security and social legislation in relation to the disabled.
- 11. Social worker:
 - a. Meaning of Social Work
 - b. The role of a Medical Social Worker.

INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL HEALTHCARE DELIVERY SYSTEM IN INDIA

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION: The course provides the students a basic insight into the main features of Indian health care delivery system and how it compares with the other systems of the world. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:

- 1. Introduction to healthcare delivery system
 - a. Healthcare delivery system in India at primary, secondary and tertiary care
 - b. Community participation in healthcare delivery system
 - c. Health system in developed countries.
 - d. Private Sector
 - e. National Health Mission
 - f. National Health Policy
 - g. Issues in Health Care Delivery System in India
- 2. National Health Programme- Background objectives, action plan, targets, operations, achievements and constraints in various National Health Programme.
- 3. Introduction to AYUSH system of medicine
 - a. Introduction to Ayurveda.
 - b. Naturopathy
 - c. Unani
 - d. Siddha
 - e. Homeopathy
 - f. Need for integration of various system of medicine
- 4. Health scenario of India- past, present and future
- 5. Demography & Vital Statistics
 - a. Demography its concept
 - b. Vital events of life & its impact on demography
 - c. Significance and recording of vital statistics
 - d. Census & its impact on health policy
- 6. Epidemiology
 - e. Principles of Epidemiology
 - f. Natural History of disease
 - g. Methods of Epidemiological studies
 - h. Epidemiology of communicable & non-communicable diseases, disease transmission, host defense immunizing agents, cold chain, immunization, disease monitoring and surveillance.

BASIC COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION: The students will be able to appreciate the role of computer technology. The course has focus on computer organization, computer operating system and software, and MS windows, Word processing, Excel data worksheet and PowerPoint presentation. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:

- 1. Introduction to computer: Introduction, characteristics of computer, block diagram of computer, generations of computer, computer languages.
- 2. Input output devices: Input devices(keyboard, point and draw devices, data scanning devices, digitizer, electronic card reader, voice recognition devices, vision-input devices), output devices(monitors, pointers, plotters, screen image projector, voice response systems).
- 3. Processor and memory: The Central Processing Unit (CPU), main memory.
- 4. Storage Devices: Sequential and direct access devices, magnetic tape, magnetic disk, optical disk, mass storage devices.
- 5. Introduction of windows: History, features, desktop, taskbar, icons on the desktop, operation with folder, creating shortcuts, operation with windows (opening, closing, moving, resizing, minimizing and maximizing, etc.).
- 6. Introduction to MS-Word: introduction, components of a word window, creating, opening and inserting files, editing a document file, page setting and formatting the text, saving the document, spell checking, printing the document file, creating and editing of table, mail merge.
- 7. Introduction to Excel: introduction, about worksheet, entering information, saving workbooks and formatting, printing the worksheet, creating graphs.
- 8. Introduction to power-point: introduction, creating and manipulating presentation, views, formatting and enhancing text, slide with graphs.
- 9. Introduction of Operating System: introduction, operating system concepts, types of operating system.
- 10. Computer networks: introduction, types of network (LAN, MAN, WAN, Internet, Intranet), network topologies (star, ring, bus, mesh, tree, hybrid), components of network.
- 11. Internet and its Applications: definition, brief history, basic services (E-Mail, File Transfer Protocol, telnet, the World Wide Web (WWW)), www browsers, use of the internet.
 - a. Application of Computers in clinical settings.

PRACTICAL: Practical on fundamentals of computers -

- 1. Learning to use MS office: MS word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel.
- 2. To install different software.
- 3. Data entry efficiency

ENGLISH, COMMUNICATION AND SOFT SKILLS

Major topics to be covered under Communication course –

- 1. Basic Language Skills: Grammar and Usage.
- 2. Business Communication Skills. With focus on speaking Conversations, discussions, dialogues, short presentations, pronunciation.
- 3. Teaching the different methods of writing like letters, E-mails, report, case study, collecting the patient data etc. Basic compositions, journals, with a focus on paragraph form and organization.
- 4. Basic concepts & principles of good communication
- 5. Special characteristics of health communication
- 6. Types & process of communication verbal, non-verbal and written communication. Upward, downward and lateral communication.
- 7. Therapeutic communication: empathy versus sympathy.
- 8. Communication methods for teaching and learning.
- 9. Communication methods for patient education.
- 10. Barriers of communication & how to overcome.

INTRODUCTION TO YOGA- BASIC THEORY, SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUES

THEORY (15 hours)

- 1. Foundations of Yoga (5 hours)
 - a. Introduction to Yoga and its philosophy
 - b. Brief history, development of Yoga
 - c. Philosophical foundations of Yoga
 - d. Streams & types of Yoga
- 2. Yoga and Health (5 hours)
 - a. Concept of body in yoga Panchakosha theory
 - b. Concept of Health and Disease in yoga
 - c. Stress management through yoga
 - d. Disease prevention and promotion of positive health through yoga
- 3. Physiological effects of Yoga practices
 - a. Physiological effects of Shat kriyas
 - b. Physiological effects of Asanas
 - c. Physiological effects of Pranayamas
 - d. Physiological effects of Relaxation techniques and Meditation

PRACTICAL - List of Practical / Demonstrations (30 hours)

- 1. Sukshma Vyayama/Sithilikarna Vyayama and Surya Namaskar: (3 hours)
 - a. Loosening exercises of each part of the body particularly of the joints
 - b. 12 step Surya namaskar with prayer and specific mantras
- 2. Yogic kriyas [Observation/demonstration only] (3 hours)
 - a. Neti (Jala Neti, Sutra Neti)
 - b. Dhauti (Vamana Dhauti, Vastra Dhauti)
 - c. Trataka
 - d. Shankaprakshalana (Laghu & Deergha)
- 3. Yogasanas
 - a. Standing postures (4 hours)
 - i. Tadasana (Upward stretch posture)
 - ii. Ardha Chakrasana (Half wheel posture)
 - iii. Ardha Katicakrasana (Half lumber wheel posture)
 - iv. Utkatasana (Chair posture)
 - v. Pada Hastasana (Hand to toes posture)
 - vi. Trikonasana (Triangle posture)
 - vii. Parshva Konasana (Side angle posture)
 - viii. Garudasana (Eagle posture)
 - ix. Vrikshasana (Tree posture)

- b. Prone positions (4 hours)
 - i. Makarasana (Crocodile posture)
 - ii. Bhujangasana (Cobra posture)
 - iii. Salabhasana (Locust posture)
 - iv. Dhanurasana (Bow posture)
 - v. Naukasana (Boat posture)
 - vi. Marjalasana (Cat posture)
- c. Supine postures (4 hours)
 - i. Ardha halasana/ Uttana Padasana
 - ii. Sarvangasana (All limb posture)
 - iii. Pawana muktasana (Wind releasing posture)
 - iv. Matsyasana (Fish posture)
 - v. Halasana (Plough posture)
 - vi. Chakrasana (Wheel posture)
 - vii. Setu Bandhasana (Bridge posture)
 - viii. Shavasana (Corpse posture)
- d. Sitting postures (4 hours)
 - i. Parvatasana (Mountain posture)
 - ii. Bhadrasana (Gracious posture)
 - iii. Vajrasana (Adamantine posture)
 - iv. Paschimottanasana (Back stretching posture)
 - v. Janushirasana (Head to knee posture)
 - vi. Simhasana (Lion posture)
 - vii. Gomukhasana (Cow head posture)
 - viii. Ushtrasana (Camel posture)
 - ix. Ardha Matsyendrasana (Half matsyendra spine twist posture)
 - x. Vakrasana (Spinal twist posture)
 - xi. Kurmasana (Turtle posture)
 - xii. Shashankasana (Rabbit posture)
 - xiii. Mandukasana (Frog Posture)
- e. Meditative postures and Meditation techniques (2 hours)
 - i. Siddhasana (Accomplished pose)
 - ii. Padmasana (Lotus posture)
 - iii. Samasana
 - iv. Swastikasana (Auspicious posture)

- 4. Pranayamas (4 hours)
 - a. The practice of correct breathing and Yogic deep breathing
 - b. Kapalabhati
 - c. Bhastrika
 - d. Sitali
 - e. Sitkari
 - f. Sadanta
 - g. Ujjayi
 - h. Surya Bhedana
 - i. Chandra Bhedana
 - j. Anuloma-Viloma/Nadishodana
 - k. Bhramari
- 5. Relaxation Techniques (2 hours)
 - a. Shavasana
 - b. Yoga Nidra

ICT-1

Subject Description: This course aims to equip physiotherapy students with essential ICT skills and knowledge to enhance their clinical practice, research, and communication abilities.

Practical

Unit I: Fundamentals of ICT

• Introduction to ICT, Computer System concepts, CPU, Memory technologies, Communication.

Unit II: Professional Communication Tools

- Email etiquette and professional communication
- Introduction to video conferencing tools

Unit III: Microsoft Office Suite

- Word processing (Microsoft Word) for creating reports and documents
- Spreadsheet skills (Microsoft Excel) for data analysis
- Presentation software (Microsoft PowerPoint) for presentations

Unit IV: Data Management and Privacy

- Data handling and organization in healthcare
- Importance of patient data privacy and HIPAA compliance
- Introduction to various Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems

COMMUNITY ORIENTATION AND CLINICAL VISIT

The objective of this particular section of the foundation course is to sensitize potential learners with essential knowledge; this will lay a sound foundation for their learning across the under-graduate program and across their career. Innovative teaching methods should be used to ensure the attention of a student and make them more receptive such as group activities, interactive fora, role plays, and clinical bed-side demonstrations.

- 1. The community orientation and clinical visit will include visit to the entire chain of healthcare delivery system -Sub centre, PHC, CHC, SDH, DH and Medical college, private hospitals, dispensaries and clinics.
- 2. The student will also be briefed regarding governance at village level including interaction and group discussion with village panchayat and front line health workers.
- 3. Clinical visit to their respective professional department within the hospital.

Second Semester

HUMAN ANATOMY II

Studies are concerned with the topographical and functional anatomy of the limbs and thorax. Particular attention is paid to the muscles, bones and joints of the regions. The head and neck and central nervous system (CNS) are studied with particular reference to topics of importance to physiotherapists. The study of the CNS includes detailed consideration of the control of motor function.

- 1. Musculo Skeletal Anatomy (All the topics to be taught in detail)
 - a. Anatomical positions of body, axes, planes, common anatomical terminologies (Groove, tuberosity, trochanters etc)
 - b. Connective tissue classification.
 - c. Bones- Composition & functions, classification and types according to morphology and development.
 - d. Joints-definition-classification, structure of fibrous, cartilaginous joints, blood supply and nerve supply of joints.
 - e. Muscles origin, insertion, nerve supply and actions.
 - f. Upper Extremity
 - i. Osteology: Clavicles, Scapula, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Carpals, Metacarpals, Phalanges.
 - ii. Soft parts: Breast, pectoral region, axilla, front of arm, back of arm, cubital fossa, front of fore arm, back of fore arm, palm, dorsum of hand, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and lymphatic drainage of upper extremity.
 - iii. Joints: Shoulder girdle, shoulder joint, elbow joints, radio ulnar joint, wrist joint and joints of the hand.
 - iv. Arches of hand, skin of the palm and dorsum of hand.

g. Lower Extremity

- i. Osteology: Hip bone, femur, tibia, fibula, patella, tarsals, metartarsals and phalanges.
- ii. Soft parts: Gluteal region, front and back of the thigh (Femoral triangle, femoral canal and inguinal canal), medial side of the thigh (Adductor canal), lateral side of the thigh, popliteal fossa, anterior and posterior compartment of leg, sole of the foot, lymphatic drainage of lower limb, venous drainage of the lower limb, arterial supply of the lower limb, arches of foot, skin of foot.
- iii. Joints: Hip Joint, Knee joint, Ankle joint, joints of the foot.
- h. Trunk & Pelvis:
 - i. Osteology: Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal vertebrae and ribs.
 - ii. Soft tissue: Pre and Para vertebral muscles, intercostals muscles, anterior abdominal wall muscles, Inter-vertebral disc.
 - iii. Pelvic girdle and muscles of the pelvic floor.
- i. Head and Neck:
 - i. Osteology: Mandible and bones of the skull.
 - ii. Soft parts: Muscles of the face and neck and their nerve and blood supply-extra ocular muscles, triangles of the neck.
 - iii. Gross anatomy of eyeball, nose, ears and tongue.

- j. Neuro Anatomy Organization of Central Nervous system Spinal nerves and autonomic nervous system mainly pertaining to cardiovascular, respiratory and urogenital system
 - i. Cranial nerves
 - ii. Peripheral nervous system
 - iii. Peripheral nerve
 - iv. Neuromuscular junction
 - v. Sensory end organs
 - vi. Central Nervous System
 - vii. Spinal segments and areas
 - viii. Brain Stem
 - ix. Cerebellum
 - x. Inferior colliculi
 - xi. Superior Colliculi
 - xii. Thalamus
 - xiii. Hypothalamus
 - xiv. Corpus striatum
 - xv. Cerebral hemisphere
 - xvi. Lateral ventricles
 - xvii. Blood supply to brain
 - xviii. Basal Ganglia
 - xix. The pyramidal system
 - xx. Pons, medulla, extra pyramidal systems
 - xxi. Anatomical integration

PRACTICAL - List of Practical / Demonstrations *

- 1. Upper extremity including surface Anatomy.
- 2. Lower extremity including surface Anatomy.
- 3. Head & Spinal cord and Neck and Brain including surface Anatomy.
- 4. Thorax including surface anatomy, abdominal muscles.
- 5. Histology-Elementary tissue including surface Anatomy.
- 6. Embryology-models, charts & X-rays.

PHYSIOLOGY II

1. Special Senses -

- a. Vision: Introduction: Functional anatomy of eye ball. Functions of cornea, iris, pupil, aqueous humor glaucoma, lens cataract, vitreous humor, rods and cones. Photopic vision. Scotopic vision.
- b. Visual Pathway and the effects of lesions.
- c. Refractive Errors: myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia and astigmatism.
- d. Visual Reflexes: Accommodation, Pupillary and Light. Visual acuity and Visual field. Light adaptation. Dark adaptation. Color vision color blindness. Nyctalopia.
- e. Audition: Physiological anatomy of the ear. Functions of external ear, middle ear and inner ear. Structure of Cochlea and organ of corti. Auditory pathway. Types of Deafness. Tests for hearing. Audiometry.
- f. Taste: Taste buds. Primary tastes. Gustatory pathway.
- g. Smell: Olfactory membrane. Olfactory pathway.
- h. Vestibular Apparatus: Crista ampullaris and macula. Funcions. Disorders

2. Nervous System -

- a. Introduction: Organisation of CNS central and peripheral nervous system. Functions of nervous system. Synapse: Functional anatomy, classification, Synaptic transmission. Properties.
- b. Sensory Mechanism: Sensory receptors: function, classification and properties. Sensory pathway: The ascending tracts Posterior column tracts, lateral spinothalamic tract and the anterior spinothalamic tract their origin, course, termination and functions. The trigeminal pathway. Sensory cortex. Somatic sensations: crude touch, fine touch, tactile localization, tactile discrimination, stereognosis, vibration sense, kinesthetic sensations. Pain sensation: mechanism of pain. Cutaneous pain –slow and fast pain, hyperalgesia. Deep pain. Visceral pain referred pain. Gate control theory of pain. tabes dorsalis, sensory ataxia.
- c. Motor Mechanism: Motor Cortex. Motor pathway: The descending tracts pyramidal tracts, extrapyramidal tracts origin, course, termination and functions. Upper motor neuron and lower motor neuron. Paralysis, monoplegia, paraplegia, hemiplegia and quadriplegia.
- d. Reflex Action: components, Bell-Magendie law, classification and Properties.

 Monosynaptic and polysynaptic reflexes, superficial reflexes, deep reflexes. Stretch reflex—

 structure of muscle spindle, pathway, higher control and functions. Inverse stretch reflex.

 Muscle tone definition, and properties hypotonia, atonia and hypertonia. UMNL and LMNL
- e. Spinal cord Lesions: Complete transection and Hemisection of the spinal cord.
- f. Cerebellum: Functions. Cerebellar ataxia.
- g. Posture and Equilibrium: Postural reflexes spinal, medullary, midbrain and cerebral reflexes.
- h. Thalamus and Hypothalamus: Nuclei. Functions. Thalamic syndrome
- i. Reticular Formation and Limbic System: Components and Functions.
- j. Basal Ganglia: Structures included and functions. Parkinson's disease.

- k. Cerebral Cortex: Lobes. Brodmann's areas and their functions. Higher functions of cerebral cortex learning, memory and speech.
- 1. EEG: Waves and features. Sleep: REM and NREM sleep.
- m. CSF: Formation, composition, circulation and functions. Lumbar puncture and its significance. Blood brain barrier. Hydrocephalus.
- n. ANS: Features and actions of parasymapathetic and sympathetic nervous system.

3. Renal System -

- a. Introduction: Physiological anatomy. Nephrons cortical and juxtamedullary. Juxta-glomerular apparatus. Glomerular membrane. Renal blood flow and its regulation. Functions of kidneys.
- b. Mechanism of Urine Formation: Glomerular Filtration: Mechanism of glomerular filtration. GFR normal value and factors affecting. Renal clearance. Inulin clearance. Creatinine clearance.
- c. Tubular Reabsorption: Reabsorption of Na+, glucose, HCO3-, urea and water. Filtered load. Renal tubular transport maximum. Glucose clearance: TmG. Renal threshold for glucose.
- d. Tubular Secretion: Secretion of H+ and K+. PAH clearance.
- e. Mechanism of concentrating and diluting the Urine: Counter-current mechanism. Regulation of water excretion. Diuresis. Diuretics.
- f. Micturition: Mechanism of micturition. Cystometrogram. Atonic bladder, automatic bladder.
- g. Acid-Base balance (very brief)
- h. Artificial Kidney: Principle of haemodialysis.
- i. Skin and temperature regulation.

4. Reproductive System -

- a. Introduction: Physiological anatomy reproductive organs. Sex determination. Sex differentiation. Disorder
- b. Male Reproductive System: Functions of testes. Pubertal changes in males. Spermatogenesis. Testosterone: action. Regulation of secretion. Semen.
 - c. Female Reproductive System: Functions of ovaries and uterus. Pubertal changes in females. Oogenesis. Hormones: estrogen and progesterone-action. Regulation of secretion. Mentrual Cycle: Phases. Ovarian cycle. Uterine cycle. Hormonal basis.Menarche. Menopause. Pregnancy: Pregnancy tests. Physiological changes duringpregnancy. Functions of placenta. Lactation. Contraception methods

5. Physiology of exercise –

- a. Effects of acute and chronic exercise on
 - i. O2 transport
 - ii. Muscle strength/power/endurance
 - iii. B.M.R./R.Q.
 - iv. Hormonal and metabolic effect
 - v. Cardiovascular system
 - vi. Respiratory system
 - vii. Body fluids and electrolyte
- b. Effect of gravity / altitude /acceleration / pressure on physical parameters
- c. Physiology of Age

APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY -

More detailed study of the physiology and practical applications of the following selected topics with emphasis on aspects, which should help in understanding the nature and treatment of common clinical situations of interest in Physiotherapy.

1. Pulmonary Functions

- a. Properties of gases, Mechanics of respiration, Diffusion capacity, special features of pulmonary circulation and their application.
- b. Respiratory adjustments in exercises.
- c. Artificial respiration
- d. Breath sounds.

2. Cardio vascular Functions

- a. Blood flow through arteries, arterioles, capillaries, veins and venuoles.
- b. Circulation of Lymph, Oedema
- c. Factors affecting cardiac output.
- d. Circulatory adjustment in exercise and in postural and gravitational changes,
- e. Pathophysiology of fainting and heart failure.

3. Muscles and Nervous System Functions

- a. Peripheral nervous system, neuromuscular transmission, Types of nerve fibers.
- b. Action potential, Strength-duration curve, ECG, EMG, VEP, NCV
- c. Degeneration and regeneration of nerve, Reactions of denervations.
- d. Synaptic transmission, Stretch reflex- Mechanism and factors affecting it.
- e. Posture, Balance and Equilibrium/Coordination of voluntary movement.
- f. Voluntary motor action, clonus, Rigidity, incoordination.
- g. Special senses- Vision, taste, hearing, vestibular, Olfaction
- h. Sympathetic and Parasympathetic regulation, Thermoregulation.

4. Blood functions

- a. Thalassemia Syndrome, Hemophilia, VWF
- b. Anemia, Leukocytosis
- c. Bone marrow transplant

5. Metabolic Functions

a. Diabetes Mellitus, Physiological basis of Peptic Ulcer, Jaundice, GIT disorders and Dietary fiber, Thyroid functions, Vitamins deficiency.

PRACTICAL

- 1. Clinical Examination
 - a. Examination of Radial pulse.
 - b. Recording of blood pressure
 - c. Examination of CVS
 - d. Examination of Respiratory system
 - e. Examination of Sensory system
 - f. Examination of Motor System
 - g. Examination of reflexes
 - h. Examination of cranial nerves
 - i. Amphibian Experiments Demonstration and Dry charts Explanation.
 - j. Normal cardiogram of amphibian heart.
 - i. Properties of Cardiac muscle
 - ii. Effect of temperature on cardiogram.
- 2. Recommended Demonstrations
 - a. Spirometry
 - b. Artificial Respiration
 - c. ECG
 - d. Perimetry
 - **e.** Mosso's Ergometry

GENERAL & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION -

Human Psychology involves the study of various behavioral patterns of individuals, theories of development, normal and abnormal aspects of motor, social, emotional and language development, communication and interaction skills appropriate to various age groups.

The study of these subjects will help the student to understand their clients while assessment and while planning appropriate treatment methods.

THEORY -

- 1. Introduction to Psychology
 - a. Schools: Structuralism, functionalism, behaviorism, Psychoanalysis.
 - b. Methods: Introspection, observation, inventory and experimental method.
 - c. Branches: pure psychology and applied psychology
 - d. Psychology and physiotherapy
- 2. Growth and Development
 - a. Life span: Different stages of development (Infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, middle age, old age).
 - b. Heredity and environment: role of heredity and environment in physical and psychological development, "Nature v/s Nurture controversy".
- 3. Sensation, attention and perception
 - a. Sensation: Vision, Hearing, Olfactory, Gustatory and Cutaneous sensation, movement, equilibrium and visceral sense.
 - b. Attention: Types of attention, Determinants of attention (subjective determinants and objective determinants).
 - c. Perception: Gestalt principles of organization of perception (principle of figure ground and principles of grouping), factors influencing perception (past experience and context).
 - d. Illusion and hallucination: different types.
- 4. Motivation
 - a. Motivation cycle (need, drive, incentive, reward).
 - b. Classification of motives.
 - c. Abraham Maslow's theory of need hierarchy
- 5. Frustration and conflict
 - a. Frustration: sources of frustration.
 - b. Conflict: types of conflict.
 - c. Management of frustration and conflict
- 6. Emotions
 - a. Three levels of analysis of emotion (physiological level, subjective state, and overt behavior).
 - b. Theories of emotion
 - c. Stress and management of stress.
- 7. Intelligence
 - a. Theories of intelligence.
 - b. Distribution of intelligence.
 - c. Assessment of intelligence

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8. Thinking

- a. Reasoning: deductive and inductive reasoning
- b. Problem solving: rules in problem solving (algorithm and heuristic)
- c. Creative thinking: steps in creative thinking, traits of creative people

9. Learning

- a. Factors effecting learning.
- b. Theories of learning: trial and error learning, classical conditioning, Operant conditioning, insight learning, social learning theory.
- c. The effective ways to learn: Massed/Spaced, Whole/Part, Recitation/Reading, Serial/Free recall, Incidental/Intentional learning, Knowledge of results, association, organization, and mnemonic methods.

10. Personality

- a. Approaches to personality: type & trait, behavioristic, psychoanalytic and humanistic approach.
- b. Personality assessment: observation, situational test, questionnaire, rating scale, interview, and projective techniques.
- c. Defense Mechanisms: denial of reality, rationalization, projection, reaction formation, identification, repression, regression, intellectualization, undoing, introjection, acting out.

11. Social psychology

- a. Leadership: Different types of leaders. Different theoretical approaches to leadership.
- b. Attitude: development of attitude. Change of attitude.
- 12. Clinical psychology Models of training, abnormal behavior assessment, clinical judgement, psychotherapy, self-management methods, physiotherapist patient interaction, aggression, self-imaging, stress management, assertive training, Group therapy, Body awareness, Pediatric, child and geriatric clinical psychology.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BIOMECHANICS

Biomechanics involves the study of basic concepts of human movement, and application of various biomechanical principles in the evaluation and treatment of disorders of musculoskeletal system. Students are taught to understand the various quantitative and qualitative methods of movement. Mechanical principles of various treatment methods are studied. Study of posture and gait are also included.

THEORY

- 1. Basic Concepts in Biomechanics: Kinematics and Kinetics
 - a. Types of Motion
 - b. Location of Motion
 - c. Direction of Motion
 - d. Magnitude of Motion
 - e. Definition of Forces
 - f. Force of Gravity
 - g. Reaction forces
 - h. Equilibrium
 - i. Objects in Motion
 - j. Force of friction
 - k. Concurrent force systems

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- l. Parallel force system
- m. Work
- n. Moment arm of force
- o. Force components
- p. Equilibrium of levers
- 2. Joint structure and Function
 - a. Joint design
 - b. Materials used in human joints
 - c. General properties of connective tissues
 - d. Human joint design
 - e. Joint function
 - f. Joint motion
 - g. General effects of disease, injury and immobilization.
- 3. Muscle structure and function
 - a. Mobility and stability functions of muscles
 - b. Elements of muscle structure
 - c. Muscle function
 - d. Effects of immobilization, injury and aging
- 4. Biomechanics of the Thorax and Chest wall
 - a. General structure and function
 - b. Rib cage and the muscles associated with the rib cage
 - c. Ventilatory motions: its coordination and integration
 - d. Developmental aspects of structure and function
 - e. Changes in normal structure and function I relation to pregnancy, scoliosis and COPD
- 5. The Temporomandibular Joint
 - a. General features, structure, function and dysfunction

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES AND RECORD KEEPING

This course introduces the elements of medical terminology. Emphasis is placed on building familiarity with medical words through knowledge of roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Topics include: origin, word building, abbreviations and symbols, terminology related to the human anatomy, reading medical orders and reports, and terminology specific to the student's field of study. Spelling is critical and will be counted when grading tests. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:

- 1. Derivation of medical terms.
- 2. Define word roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
- 3. Conventions for combined morphemes and the formation of plurals.
- 4. Basic medical terms in health care and physiotherapy.
- 5. Form medical terms utilizing roots, suffixes, prefixes, and combining roots.
- 6. Interpret basic medical abbreviations/symbols.
- 7. Utilize diagnostic, surgical, and procedural terms and abbreviations related to the integumentary system, musculoskeletal system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, nervous system, and endocrine system.
- 8. Interpret medical records/reports.
- 9. Data entry and management on electronic health record system.

ICT - 2

Subject Description: This course aims to equip physiotherapy students with essential ICT skills and knowledge to enhance their clinical practice, research, and communication abilities.

Practical

Unit I: Research and Information Retrieval

- Effective use of search engines and databases for medical research
- Introduction to ERIC, CINAHL, Web of Science, Academic Search Complete, Medline, Embase, Scopus.
- Critical evaluation of online health information
- Reference management tools like EndNote or Mendeley

Unit II: Telehealth and Remote Monitoring

- Telehealth technologies and applications in physiotherapy
- Remote patient monitoring devices and their usage
- Ethics and legal considerations in telehealth

Unit III: Emerging Technologies

- Introduction to wearable health tech
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning in physiotherapy
- Virtual reality and gamification in rehabilitation

Unit IV: Final Projects and Assessments

- ICT Project on physiotherapy
- Class discussion, progress and presentation of project

Assessment Methods:

Quizzes, Labs, Mid Term, End Term

Recommended Resources:

- Textbooks on ICT fundamentals
- Online tutorials and video lectures
- Access to relevant software and databases
- Physiotherapy-specific ICT case studies and articles

Third Semester

PATHOLOGY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION: This subject follows the basic subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry and it forms a vital link between preclinical subjects and clinical subjects. Pathology involves the study of causes and mechanisms of diseases. Microbiology involves the study of common organisms causing diseases including nosocomial infections and precautionary measures to protect one from acquiring infections. The knowledge and understanding of Microbiology & Pathology of diseases is essential to institute appropriate treatment or suggest preventive measures to the patient. Particular effort is made in this course to avoid burdening the student.

THEORY - General Pathology

- 1. Introduction to Pathology
- 2. Cell injuries
 - a. Aetiology and Pathogenesis with a brief recall of important aspects of normal cell structure. Reversible cell injury: Types, Sequential changes, Cellular swellings, vacuolation, Hyaline changes, Mucoid changes. Irreversible cell injury: Types of Necrosis & Gangrene, Autolysis. Pathologic calcification: Dystrophic and Metastatic. Intracellular Accumulations Fatty changes, Protein accumulations, Glycogen accumulations,
 - b. Pigments Melanin / Hemosiderin.
 - c. Extra cellular accumulations: Amyloidosis Classification, Pathogenesis, Pathology including special stains.
- 3. Inflammation and Repair
 - a. Acute inflammation: features, causes, vascular and cellular events.
 - b. Inflammatory cells and Mediators. Chronic inflammation: Causes, Types, Classification nonspecific and granulomatous with examples.
 - c. Repair, Wound healing by primary and secondary union, factors promoting and delaying the process.
 - d. Healing in specific site including bone healing.
- 4. Immunopathology
 - a. Immune system: General concepts.
 - b. Hypersensitivity: type and examples, antibody and cell mediated tissue injury with examples. . Secondary immunodeficiency including HIV infection. Auto-immune disorders: Basic concepts and classification, SLE.
 - c. AIDS-Aetiology, Modes of transmission, Diagnostic procedures, handling of infected material and health education.
- 5. Infectious diseases
 - a. Mycobacterial diseases: Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Syphilis.
 - b. Bacterial disease: Pyogenic, Diphtheria, Gram negative infection, Bacillary dysentery.
 - c. Viral diseases: Poliomyelitis, Herpes, Rabies, Measles, Rickttsia, Chlamydial infection, HIV infection.
 - d. Fungal disease and opportunistic infections.
 - e. Parasitic diseases: Malaria, Filaria, Amoebiasis, Kala-azar, Cysticercosis, Hydatid cyst.

6. Circulatory Disturbances –

- a. Hyperemia/Ischemia and Haemorrhage Edema: Pathogenesis and types. Chronic venous congestion: Lung, Liver, Spleen, Systemic Pathology Thrombosis and Embolism: Formation, Fate and Effects.
- b. Infarction: Types, Common sites.
- c. Shock: Pathogenesis, types, morphologic changes.

7. Growth Disturbances and Neoplasia

- a. Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Hyperplasia, Aplasia, Hypoplasia, Metaplasia, Malformation, agenesis, dysplasia.
- b. Precancerous lesions.
- c. Neoplasia: Definition, classification, Biological behaviour : Benign and Malignant, Carcinoma and Sarcoma.
- d. Malignant Neoplasia: Grades and Stages, Local & Distant spread.
- e. Carcinogenesis: Environmental carcinogens, chemical, viral, occupational. Heredity and cellular oncogenes and prevention of cancer.
- f. Benign & Malignant epithelial tumours Eg. Squamous papilloma, Squamous cell carcinoma, Malignant melanoma. Benign & Malignant mesenchymal tumours Eg: Fibroma, Lipoma, Neurofibroma, Fibrosarcoma, Liposarcoma, Rhabdo-myosarcoma, Teratoma.

8. Nutritional Disorders –

a. Protein energy malnutrition: Marasmus, Kwashiorkor, and Vitamin deficiency disorders, classification with specific examples.

9. Genetic Disorders –

a. Basic concepts of genetic disorders and some common examples and congenital malformation.

THEORY – Systemic pathology

10. Hematology –

- a. Constituents of blood and bone marrow, Regulation of hematopoiesis. Anemia: Classification, clinical features & lab diagnosis.
- b. Nutritional anemias: Iron deficiency anemia, Folic acid,Vit. B 12 deficiency anemia including pernicious anemia. Hemolytic Anaemias: Classification and Investigations. Hereditary hemolytic anaemias: Thalessemia, Sickle cell anemia, Spherocytosis and Enzyme deficiencies.
- c. Acquired hemolytic anaemias
 - i. Alloimmune, Autoimmune
 - ii. Drug induced, Microangiopathic Pancytopenia Aplastic anemia.
- d. Hemostatic disorders, Vascular and Platelet disorders & lab diagnosis. Coagulopathies
 - i. Inherited
 - ii. Acquired with lab diagnosis.
- e. Leukocytic disorders: Leukocytosis, Leukopenis, Leukemoid reaction.
- f. Leukemia: Classification, clinical manifestation, pathology and Diagnosis. Multiple myeloma and disproteinemias.
- g. Blood transfusion; Grouping and cross matching, untoward reactions, transmissible infections including HIV & hepatitis, Blood-components & plasma-pheresis.

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11. Respiratory System

a. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Bronchiectasis, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Carcinoma of lungs, Occupational lung diseases

12. Cardiovascular Pathology

- a. Congenital Heart disease: Atrial septal defect, Ventricular septal defect, Fallot's tetralogy, Patent ductus arteriosus.
- b. Endocarditis. Rheumatic Heart disease.
- c. Vascular diseases: Atherosclerosis, monckeberg's medial calcification, Aneurysm and Arteritis and tumours of Blood vessels.
- d. Ischemic heart Disease: Myocardial infarction. Hypertension and hypertensive heart Disease.

13. Alimentary tract:

- a. Oral Pathology: Ulcers, leukoplakia, Carcinoma, oral cavity diseases and tumour of salivary gland & esophagus and precancerous lesions, Esophagus inflammatory, functional disorders and tumours.
- b. Stomach: Gastritis, Ulcer & Tumours.
- c. Tumours and tumour like condition of the small and large Intestine: Polyps, carcinoid, carcinoma, Lymphoma.
- d. Pancreatitis and pancreatic tumours : i) Exocrine, ii) Endocrine Salivary gland tumours : Mixed, Warthin's

14. Hepato – biliary pathology.

- a. Jaundice: Types, aetio-pathogenesis and diagnosis. Hepatitis: Acute, Chronic, neonatal.
- b. Alcoholic liver disease
- c. Cirrhosis: Postnecrotic, Alcoholic, Metabolic and Portal hypertension Liver abscesses; Pyogenic, parasitic and Amoebic. Tumours of Liver

15. Lymphatic System

- a. Diseases of the gall bladder: Cholecystitis, Cholelithiasis, Carcinoma. Lymphadenitis Nonspecific and granulomatous. Causes of Lymph Node enlargements. Reactive Hyperplasia, Primary Tumours Hodgkin's and Non hodgkin's Lymphomas, Metastatic Tumours.
- b. Causes of Splenic Enlargements.

16. Musculoskeletal System

- a. Osteomyelitis, acute, chronic, tuberculous, mycetoma
- b. Metabolic diseases: Rickets/Osteomalacia, osteoporosis, Hyperparathyroidism, Paget's disease.
- c. Tumours Classification: Benign, Malignant, Metastatic and synovial sarcoma. Arthritis: Suppurative, Rheumatoid. Osteoarthritis, Gout, Tuberculous.

17. Endocrine pathology

- a. Diabetes Mellitus: Types, Pathogenesis, Pathology, Laboratory diagnosis Non-neoplastic lesions of Thyroid: Iodine deficiency goiter, autoimmune Thyroiditis, Thyrotoxicosis, myxedema, Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
- b. Tumours of Thyroid: Adenoma, Carcinoma: Papillary, Follicular, Medullary, Anaplastic. Adrenal diseases: cortical hyperplasia, atrophy, tuberculosis, tumours of cortex and medulla.

18. Neuropathology

- a. Inflammations and Infections: TB Meningitis, Pyogenic Meningitis, viral meningitis and Brain Abscess
- b. Tuberculosis, Cysticercosis
- c. CNS Tumors, Astrocytoma, Neuroblastoma, Meningioma, Medulloblastoma

19. Dermatopathology

a. Skin tumors: Squamos cell carcinoma, Basal cell carcinoma, Melanoma

PRACTICAL

Demonstration of Slides – The students may be demonstrated the common histopathological, hematological and cytological slides and specimens and charts and their interpretations.

MICROBIOLOGY

THEORY

- 1. General Microbiology
 - a. Definitions: infections, parasite, host, vector, fomite, contagious disease, infectious disease, epidemic, endemic, pandemic, Zoonosis, Epizootic, Attack rate.
 - b. Normal flora of the human body.
 - c. Routes of infection and spread; endogenous and exogenous infections; source at reservoir of infections.
 - d. Bacterial cell. Morphology limited to recognizing bacteria in clinical samples Shape, motility and arrangement. Structures, which are virulence, associated.
 - e. Physiology: Essentials of bacterial growth requirements.
 - f. Sterilization, disinfection and universal precautions in relation to patient care and disease prevention. Definition of asepsis, sterilization, disinfection.
 - g. Antimicrobials: Mode of action, interpretation of susceptibility tests, resistance spectrum of activity.

2. Immunology -

- a. Basic principles of immunity immunobiology: lymphoid organs and tissues. Antigen, Antibodies, antigen and antibody reactions with relevance to pathogenesis and serological diagnosis.
- b. Humoral immunity and its role in immunity Cell mediated immunity and its role in immunity. Imunology of hypersensitivity, Measuring immune functions.

3. Bacteriology -

- a. To be considered under the following headings
- b. Morphology, classification according to pathogenicity, mode of transmission, methods of prevention, collection and transport of samples for laboratory diagnosis, interpretation of laboratory reports.
- c. Staphylococci, Streptococci and Pneumococci.
- d. Mycobacteria: Tuberculosis, M.leprae, atypical mycobacteria, Enterobacteriaceae,
- e. Vibrois: V. cholerae and other medically important vibrios, Campylobacters and Helicobacters, Pseudomonas.
- f. Bacillus anthracis, Sporing and non-sporing anaerobes: Clostridia, Bacteroides and Fusobacteria.

4. General Virology -

a. General properties: Basic structure and broad classification of viruses. Pathogenesis and pathology of viral infections. Immunity and prophylaxis of viral diseases. Principles of laboratory diagnosis of viral diseases. List of commonly used antiviral agents.

5. Mycology -

- a. General properties of fungi. Classification based on disease: superficial, subcutaneous, deep mycosel opportunistic infections including Mycotoxins, systemic mycoses. General principles of fungal diagnosis, Rapid diagnosis. Method of collection of samples. Antifungal agents.
- 6. Clinical/Applied Microbiology
 - a. Streptococcal infections: Rheumatic fever and Rheumatic heart disease, Meningitis.
 - b. Tuberculosis,
 - c. Pyrexia of unknown origin, leprosy,
 - d. Sexually transmitted diseases, Poliomyelitis,
 - e. Hepatitis,
 - f. Acute-respiratory infections, Central nervous System infections, Urinary tract infections,
 - g. Pelvic inflammatory disease, Wound infection, Opportunistic infections, HIV infection,
 - h. Malaria, Filariasis, Zoonotic diseases.

PRACTICAL

- 1. Demonstration of Microscopes and its uses
- 2. Principles, uses and demonstration of common sterilization equipment
- 3. Demonstration of common culture media
- 4. Demonstration of motility by hanging drops method
- 5. Demonstration of Gram Stain, ZN Stain
- 6. Demonstration of Serological test: ELISA
- 7. Demonstration of Fungus

PHARMACOLOGY -

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This course introduces the student to basic pharmacology of common drugs used, their importance in the overall treatment including Physiotherapy. The student after completing the course will be able to understand the general principles of drug action and the handling of drugs by the body. The student will be aware of the contribution of both drug and physiotherapy factors in the outcome of treatment.

1. General Pharmacology –

- a. Introduction, Definitions, Classification of drugs, Sources of drugs, Routes of drug administration, Distribution of drugs, Metabolism and Excretion of drugs Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Factors modifying drug response, Adverse effects.
- 2. Autonomic Nervous system
 - a. General considerations The Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Systems, Receptors, Somatic Nervous System
 - b. Cholinergic and Anti-Cholinergic drugs, Adrenergic and Adrenergic blocking drugs, Peripheral muscle relaxants.

- 3. Cardiovascular Pharmacology
 - a. Drugs used in the treatment of heart failure: Digitalis, Diuretics, Vasodilators, ACE inhibitors Antihypertensive Drugs: Diuretics, Beta Blockers, Calcium Channel Blockers, ACE Inhibitors, Central Acting Alpha Agonists, Peripheral Alpha Antagonists, Direct acting Vasodilators
 - b. Antiarrhythmic Drugs
 - c. Drugs used in the treatment of vascular disease and tissue ischemia: Vascular Disease, Hemostasis Lipid-Lowering agents, Antithrombotics, Anticoagulants and Thrombolytics Ischemic Heart Disease Nitrates, Beta-Blockers, Calcium Channel Blockers, Cerebral Ischemia Peripheral Vascular Disease.
- 4. Neuropharmacology
 - a. Sedative-Hypnotic Drugs: Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines
 - b. Antianxiety Drugs: Benzodiazepines, Other Anxiolytics
 - c. Drugs Used in Treatment of Mood Disorders: Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, Tricyclic Antidepressants, Atypical Antidepressants, Lithium
 - d. Antipsychotic drugs
- 5. Disorders of Movement
 - a. Drugs used in Treatment of Parkinson 's disease
 - b. Antiepileptic Drugs
 - c. Spasticity and Skeletal Muscle Relaxants
- 6. Inflammatory/Immune Diseases
 - a. Non-narcotic Analgesics and Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs: Acetaminophen, NSAIDs, Aspirin, Nonaspirin NSAIDs, drug Interactins with NSAIDs
 - b. Glucocorticoids: Pharmacological Uses of Glucocorticoids, adverse effects, Physiologic Use of Glucocorticoids
 - c. Drugs Used in Treatment of Arthritic Diseases: Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteoarthritis, Gout
 - d. Drugs Used in the Treatment of Neuromuscular Immune/Inflammatory Diseases: Myasthenia gravis, Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathies, systemic lupus Erythematous, Scleroderma, Demyelinating Disease
 - e. Respiratory Pharmacology: Obstructive Airway Diseases, Drugs used in Treatment of Obstructive airway Diseases, Allergic Rhinitis
- 7. Digestion and Metabolism
 - a. Gastrointestinal Pharmacology: Peptic Ulcer Disease, Constipation, Diarrhea Drugs Used in Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus: Insulin, Oral Hypoglycemic
- 8. Geriatrics
 - a. Pharmacology and the geriatric Population: Adverse effects of special concern in the Elderly, Dementia, Postural hypotension.

BIOMECHANICS AND KINESIOLOGY -

- 1. Biomechanics of the vertebral column -
- a. General structure and function
 - b. Regional structure and function Cervical region, thoracic region, lumbar region, sacral region
 - c. Muscles of the vertebral column
 - d. General effects of injury and aging
 - 2. Biomechanics of the peripheral joints
 - a. The shoulder complex: Structure and components of the shoulder complex and their integrated function
 - b. The elbow complex: Structure and function of the elbow joint humeroulnar and humeroradial articulations, superior and inferior radioulnar joints; mobility and stability of the elbow complex; the effects of immobilization and injury.
 - c. The wrist and hand complex: Structural components and functions of the wrist complex; structure of the hand complex; functional position of the wrist and hand.
 - d. The hip complex: structure and function of the hip joint; hip joint pathology- arthrosis, fracture, bony abnormalities of the femur:
 - e. The knee complex: structure and function of the knee joint tibiofemoral joint and patellofemoral joint; effects of injury and disease.
 - f. The ankle and foot complex.: structure and function of the ankle joint, subtalar joint, talocalcaneonavicular joint, transverse tarsal joint, tarsometatarsal joints, metatarsophalangeal joints, interphalangeal joints, structure and function of the plantar arches, muscles of the ankle and foot, deviations from normal structure and function Pes Planus and Pes Cavus
 - 3. Analysis of Posture and Gait Static and dynamic posture, postural control, kinetics and kinematics of posture, ideal posture analysis of posture, effects of posture on age, pregnancy, occupation and recreation; general features of gait, gait initiation, kinematics and kinetics of gait, energy requirements, kinematics and kinetics of the trunk and upper extremities in relation to gait, stair case climbing and running, effects of age, gender, assistive devices, disease, muscle weakness, paralysis, asymmetries of the lower extremities, injuries and malalignments in gait; Movement Analysis: ADL activities like sitting to standing, lifting, various grips, pinches.

PRACTICAL- shall be conducted for various joint movements and analysis of the same. Demonstration may also be given as how to analyze posture and gait. The student shall be taught and demonstrated to analysis for activities of daily living – ADL – (like sitting to standing, throwing, lifting etc.) The student should be able to explain and demonstrate the movements occurring at the joints, the muscles involved, the movements or muscle action produced, and mention the axis and planes through which the movements occur. The demonstrations may be done on models or skeleton.

FOUNDATION OF EXERCISE THERAPY AND THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE

EXERCISE THERAPY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - In this course, the students will learn the principles and effects of exercise as a therapeutic modality and will learn the techniques in the restoration of physical functions.

THEORY

- 1. Introduction to Exercise Therapy The aims of Exercise Therapy, The techniques of Exercise Therapy, Approach to patient's problems, Assessment of patient's condition Measurements of Vital parameters, Starting Positions Fundamental positions & derived Positions, Planning of Treatment
- 2. Methods of Testing
 - a. Functional tests
 - b. Measurement of Joint range: ROM-Definition, Normal ROM for all peripheral joints & spine, Goniometer-parts, types, principles, uses, Limitations of goniometry, Techniques for measurement of ROM for all peripheral joints
 - c. Tests for neuromuscular efficiency
 - i. Electrical tests
 - ii. Manual Muscle Testing: Introduction to MMT, Principles & Aims, Indications & Limitations, Techniques of MMT for group & individual: Techniques of MMT for upper limb / Techniques of MMT for lower limb / Techniques of MMT for spine.
 - iii. Anthropometric Measurements: Muscle girth biceps, triceps, forearm, quadriceps, calf
 - iv. Static power Test
 - v. Dynamic power Test
 - vi. Endurance test
 - vii. Speed test
 - d. Tests for Co-ordination
 - e. Tests for sensation
 - f. Pulmonary Function tests
 - g. Measurement of Limb Length: true limb length, apparent limb length, segmental limb length
 - h. Measurement of the angle of Pelvic Inclination

3. Relaxation

a. Definitions: Muscle Tone, Postural tone, Voluntary Movement, Degrees of relaxation, Pathological tension in muscle, Stress mechanics, types of stresses, Effects of stress on the body mechanism, Indications of relaxation, Methods & techniques of relaxation-Principles & uses: General, Local, Jacobson's, Mitchel's, additional methods.

4. Passive Movements

a. Causes of immobility, Classification of Passive movements, Specific definitions related to passive movements, Principles of giving passive movements, Indications, contraindications, effects of uses, Techniques of giving passive movements.

- 5. Active Movements
 - a. Definition of strength, power & work, endurance, muscle actions.
 - b. Physiology of muscle performance: structure of skeletal muscle, chemical & mechanical events during contraction & relaxation, muscle fiber type, motor unit, force gradation.
 - c. Causes of decreased muscle performance
 - d. Physiologic adaptation to training: Strength & Power, Endurance.
 - e. Types of active movements
- 6. Free exercise: Classification, principles, techniques, indications, contraindications, effects and uses
- 7. Active Assisted Exercise: principles, techniques, indications, contraindications, effects and uses Assisted-Resisted Exercise: principles, techniques, indications, contraindications, effects and uses Resisted Exercise: Definition, principles, indications, contraindications, precautions & techniques, effects and uses
- 8. Types of resisted exercises: Manual and Mechanical resistance exercise, Isometric exercise, Dynamic exercise: Concentric and Eccentric, Dynamic exercise: Constant versus variable resistance, Isokinetic exercise, Open-Chain and Closed-Chain exercise.

THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION- The students will be able to understand the concepts, different types and application of massage on patients during clinical practice.

THEORY

- 1. History and Classification of Massage Technique
- 2. Principles, Indications and Contraindications
- 3. Technique of Massage Manipulations
- 4. Physiological and Therapeutic Uses of Specific Manipulations

PRACTICAL

- 1. Different test methods
- 2. Demonstrate relaxation techniques.
- 3. Demonstrate to apply the technique of passive movements
- 4. Demonstrate various techniques of Active movements
- 5. Demonstrate massage technique application according to body parts.

INTRODUCTION TO QUALITY AND PATIENT SAFETY

- 1. Quality assurance and management The objective of the course is to help students understand the basic concepts of quality in health Care and develop skills to implement sustainable quality assurance program in the health system.
 - a. Concepts of Quality of Care
 - b. Quality Improvement Approaches
 - c. Standards and Norms
 - d. Quality Improvement Tools
 - e. Introduction to NABH guidelines

- 2. Basics of emergency care and life support skills Basic life support (BLS) is the foundation for saving lives following cardiac arrest. Fundamental aspects of BLS include immediate recognition of sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) and activation of the emergency response system, early cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and rapid defibrillation with an automated external defibrillator (AED). Initial recognition and response to heart attack and stroke are also considered part of BLS. The student is also expected to learn about basic emergency care including first aid and triage. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:
 - a. Vital signs and primary assessment
 - b. Basic emergency care first aid and triage
 - c. Ventilations including use of bag-valve-masks (BVMs)
 - d. Choking, rescue breathing methods
 - e. One- and Two-rescuer CPR
 - f. Using an AED (Automated external defibrillator).
 - g. Managing an emergency including moving a patient

At the end of this topic, focus should be to teach the students to perform the maneuvers in simulation lab and to test their skills with focus on airways management and chest compressions. At the end of the foundation course, each student should be able to perform and execute/operate on the above mentioned modalities.

- 3. Bio medical waste management and environment safety- The aim of this section will be to help prevent harm to workers, property, the environment and the general public. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:
 - a. Definition of Biomedical Waste
 - b. Waste minimization
 - c. BMW Segregation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal (including color coding)
 - d. Liquid BMW, Radioactive waste, Metals / Chemicals / Drug waste
 - e. BMW Management & methods of disinfection
 - f. Modern technology for handling BMW
 - g. Use of Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - h. Monitoring & controlling of cross infection (Protective devices)
- 4. Infection prevention and control The objective of this section will be to provide a broad understanding of the core subject areas of infection prevention and control and to equip AHPs with the fundamental skills required to reduce the incidence of hospital acquired infections and improve health outcomes. Concepts taught should include
 - a. Evidence-based infection control principles and practices [such as sterilization, disinfection, effective hand hygiene and use of Personal protective equipment (PPE)],
 - b. Prevention & control of common healthcare associated infections,
 - c. Components of an effective infection control program, and
 - d. Guidelines (NABH and JCI) for Hospital Infection Control

- 5. Antibiotic Resistance
 - a. History of Antibiotics
 - b. How Resistance Happens and Spreads
 - c. Types of resistance- Intrinsic, Acquired, Passive
 - d. Trends in Drug Resistance
 - e. Actions to Fight Resistance
 - f. Bacterial persistence
 - g. Antibiotic sensitivity
 - h. Consequences of antibiotic resistance
 - i. Antimicrobial Stewardship- Barriers and opportunities, Tools and models in hospitals
- 6. Disaster preparedness and management- The objective of this section will be to provide knowledge on the principles of on-site disaster management. Concepts to be taught should include
 - a. Fundamentals of emergency management,
 - b. Psychological impact management,
 - c. Resource management,
 - d. Preparedness and risk reduction,
 - e. Key response functions (including public health, logistics and governance, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction), information management, incident command and institutional mechanisms.

Fourth Semester

EXERCISE THERAPY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION- After the course on exercise therapy student will be able to understandthe different types of exercise for the benefit of patient in different situations and conditions both in health and disease or disorder. Specific exercise regimens

- a. Isotonic: de Lormes, Oxford, MacQueen, Circiut weight training
- b. Isometric: BRIME (Brief Resisted Isometric Exercise), Multiple Angle
- c. Isometrics Isokinetic regimens
- 2. Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation
 - a. Definitions & goals
 - b. Basic neurophysiologic principles of PNF: Muscular activity, Diagonals patterns of movement: upper limb, lower limb
 - c. Procedure: components of PNF
 - d. Techniques of facilitation
 - e. Mobility: Contract relax, Hold relax, Rhythmic initiation
 - f. Strengthening: Slow reversals, repeated contractions, timing for emphasis, rhythmic stabilization Stability: Alternating isometric, rhythmic stabilization
 - g. Skill: timing for emphasis, resisted progression Endurance: slow reversals, agonistreversal

3. Suspension Therapy

- a. Definition, principles, equipments & accessories, Indications & contraindications, Benefits of suspension therapy
- b. Types of suspension therapy: axial, vertical, pendular Techniques of suspension therapyfor upper limb Techniques of suspension therapy for lower limb

4. Functional Re-education

a. Lying to sitting: Activities on the Mat/Bed, Movement and stability at floor level; Sittingactivities and gait; Lower limb and Upper limb activities.

5. Aerobic Exercise

a. Definition and key terms; Physiological response to aerobic exercise, Examination and evaluation of aerobic capacity – Exercise Testing, Determinants of an Exercise Program, The Exercise Program, Normal and abnormal response to acute aerobic exercise, Physiological changes that occur with training, Application of Principles of an Aerobic conditioning program for patients – types and phases of aerobic training.

6. Stretching

a. Definition of terms related to stretching; Tissue response towards immobilization and elongation, Determinants of stretching exercise, Effects of stretching, Inhibition and relaxation procedures, Precautions and contraindications of stretching, Techniques of stretching.

- 7. Manual Therapy & Peripheral Joint Mobilization
 - a. Schools of Manual Therapy, Principles, Grades, Indications and Contraindications, Effects and Uses Maitland, Kaltenborn, Mulligan
 - b. Biomechanical basis for mobilization, Effects of joint mobilisation, Indications and contraindications, Grades of mobilization, Principles of mobilization, Techniques of mobilization for upper limb, lower limb, Precautions.

8. Balance - Definition

- a. Physiology of balance: contributions of sensory systems, processing sensory information, generating motor output
- b. Components of balance (sensory, musculoskeletal, biomechanical)
- c. Causes of impaired balance, Examination & evaluation of impaired balance, Activities for treating impaired balance: mode, posture, movement, Precautions & contraindications, Types Balance retraining.

9. Co-ordination Exercise

- a. Anatomy & Physiology of cerebellum with its pathways Definitions: Co-ordination, Inco-ordination
- b. Causes for Inco-ordination, Test for co-ordination: equilibrium test, non-equilibrium test Principles of co-ordination exercise.
- c. Frenkel's Exercise: uses of Frenkel's exercise, technique of Frenkel's exercise, progression, home exercise.

10. Posture

a. Definition, Active and Inactive Postures, Postural Mechanism, Patterns of Posture, Principles of re-education: corrective methods and techniques, Patient education.

11. Walking Aids

- a. Types: Crutches, Canes, Frames; Principles and training with walking aids
- 12. Basics in Manual Therapy & Applications with Clinical reasoning
 - a. Examination of joint integrity
 - i. Contractile tissues
 - ii. Non contractile tissues
 - b. Mobility assessment of accessory movement & End feel
 - c. Assessment of articular & extra-articular soft tissue status
 - i. Myofascial assessment
 - ii. Acute & Chronic muscle hold
 - iii. Tightness
 - iv. Pain-original & referred
 - d. Basic principles, Indications & Contra-Indications of mobilization skills for joints & soft tissues.
 - i. Maitland
 - ii. Mulligan
 - iii. Mckenzie
 - iv. Muscle Energy Technique
 - v. Myofascial stretching
 - vi. Cyriax
 - vii. Neuro Dynamic Testing

13. Hydrotherapy

- a. Definitions, Goals and Indications, Precautions and Contraindications, Properties of water, Use of special equipment, techniques, Effects and uses, merits and demerits
- 14. Individual and Group Exercises
 - a. Advantages and Disadvantages, Organization of Group exercises, Recreational Activities and Sports

PRACTICAL

The students of exercise therapy are to be trained in Practical Laboratory work for all the topics discussed in theory. The student must be able to evaluate and apply judiciously the different methods of exercise therapy techniques on the patients. They must be able to

- 1. Demonstrate the technique of measuring using goniometry
- 2. Demonstrate muscle strength using the principles and technique of MMT
- 3. Demonstrate the techniques for muscle strengthening based on MMT grading
- 4. Demonstrate the PNF techniques
- 5. Demonstrate exercises for training co-ordination Frenkel's exercise
- 6. Demonstrate the techniques of massage manipulations
- 7. Demonstrate techniques for functional re-education
- 8. Assess and train for using walking aids
- 9. Demonstrate mobilization of individual joint regions
- 10. Demonstrate to use the technique of suspension therapy for mobilizing and strengthening joints and muscles
- 11. Demonstrate the techniques for muscle stretching
- 12. Assess and evaluate posture and gait
- 13. Demonstrate techniques of strengthening muscles using resisted exercises
- 14. Demonstrate techniques for measuring limb length and body circumference.

BIO-PHYSICS

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - To understand the concept and basic principles to know electrotherapy equipments is given under this topic. The student will be taught about physics related to electrotherapy and application on human body tissues.

1. Physical principles

- a. Structure and properties of matter -solids, liquids and gases, adhesion, surface tension, viscosity, density and elasticity.
- b. Structure of atom, molecules, elements and compound
- c. Electricity: Definition and types. Therapeutic uses. Basic physics of construction. Working
- d. Importance of currents in treatment.
- e. Static Electricity: Production of electric charge. Characteristic of a charged body.
- f. Characteristics of lines of forces. Potential energy and factors on which it depends. Potential difference and EMF.
- g. Current Electricity: Units of Electricity: farad, Volt, Ampere, Coulomb, Watt
- h. Condensers: Definition, principle, Types- construction and working, capacity & uses.

- i. Magnetism: Definition. Properties of magnets. Electromagnetic induction. Transmission by contact. Magnetic field and magnetic forces. Magnetic effects of an electric field.
- j. Conductors, Insulators, Potential difference, Resistance and intensity
- k. Ohm's law and its application to DC and AC currents. Fuse: construction, working and application.
- 1. Transmission of electrical energy through solids, liquids, gases and vacuum.
- m. Rectifying Devices-Thermionic valves, Semiconductors, Transistors, Amplifiers, transducer and Oscillator circuits.
- n. Display devices and indicators-analogue and digital.
- o. Transformer: Definition, Types, Principle, Construction, Eddy current, working uses
- p. Chokes: Principle, Construction and working, Uses
- 2. Effects of Current Electricity
 - a. Chemical effects-lons and electrolytes, Ionisation, Production of an EMF by chemical actions.
 - b. Ionization: Principles, effects of various technique of medical ionization.
 - c. Electromagnetic Induction.
 - d. Electromagnetic spectrum.
- 3. Electrical Supply
 - a. Brief outline of main supply of electric current
 - b. Dangers-short circuit, electric shocks: Micro/ Macro shocks
 - c. Precaution-safety devices, earthing, fuses etc.
 - d. First aid and initial management of electric shock
 - e. Burns: electrical & chemical burns, prevention and management
- 4. Various agents
 - a. Thermal agents: Physical Principles of cold, Superficial and deep heat.
 - b. Ultrasound: Physical Principles of Sound
 - c. Electro- magnetic Radiation: Physical Principles and their Relevance to Physiotherapy Practice
 - d. Electric Currents: Physical Principles and their Relevance to Physiotherapy Practice.
- 5. Section II Therapeutic Electricity

ELECTROTHERAPY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - In this course the student will learn the Principles, Techniques, Effects, Indication, Contra-Indication and the dosage parameter for various indications of electro therapeutic modalities in the restoration of physical function. The objective of this course is that after 240hrs of lectures, demonstration, practical and clinics the student will be able to list the indications, contra indications, dosages of electro therapy modalities, demonstrates the different techniques, and describe their effects on various conditions.

THEORY

Section II A - Low Frequency Currents

- 1. Basic types of current
 - a. Direct Current: types, physiological &therapeutic effects.
 - b. Alternating Current
- 2. Types of Current used in Therapeutics
 - a. Modified D.C
 - i. Faradic Current
 - ii. Galvanic Current
 - b. Modified A.C.
 - i. Sinusoidal Current
 - ii. Diadynamic Current.
- 3. Faradic Current: Definition, Modifications, Techniques of Application of Individual, Muscle and Group Muscle stimulation, Physiological & Therapeutic effects of Faradic Current, Precautions, Indications & Contra-Indications, Dangers.
- 4. Galvanic Current: Definition, Modifications, Physiological & Therapeutic effects of Galvanic Current, Indications & Contra-Indications, Dangers, Effect of interrupted galvanic current on normally innervated and denervated muscles and partially denervated muscles.
- 5. Sinusoidal Current & Diadynamic Current in Brief.
- 6. HVPGS Parameters & its uses
- 7. Ionization / Iontophoresis: Techniques of Application of Iontophoresis, Indications, Selection of Current, Commonly used Ions (Drugs) for pain, hyperhydrosis, would healing.
- 8. Cathodal / Anodal galvanism.
- 9. Micro Current & Macro Current
- 10. Types of Electrical Stimulators
 - a. NMES-Construction component.
 - b. Neuro muscular diagnostic stimulator- construction component.
 - c. Components and working Principles
- 11. Principles of Application: Electrode tissue interface, Tissue Impedance, Types of Electrode, Size & Placement of Electrode Waterbath, Unipolar, Bi-polar, Electrode coupling, Current flow in tissues, Lowering of Skin Resistance.
- 12. Nerve Muscle Physiology: Action Potential, Resting membrane potential, Propagation of Action Potential, Motor unit, synapse, Accommodation, Stimulation of Healthy Muscle, Stimulation of Denervated Muscle, and Stimulation for Tissue Repair.
- 13. TENS: Define TENS, Types of TENS, Conventional TENS, Acupuncture TENS, Burst TENS, Brief & Intense TENS, Modulated TENS. Types of Electrodes & Placement of Electrodes, Dosage parameters, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Indications & Contraindications.
- 14. Pain: Define Pain, Theories of Pain (Outline only), Pain Gate Control theory in detail. [2 Hours]

Section II B - Electro-diagnosis

- 1. FG Test
- 2. SD Curve: Methods of Plotting SD Curve, Apparatus selection, Characters of Normally innervated Muscle, Characters of Partially Denervated Muscle, Characters of Completely denervated Muscle, Chronaxie & Rheobase.
- 3. Nerve conduction velocity studies
- 4. EMG: Construction of EMG equipment.
- 5. Bio-feedback.

Section II C - Medium Frequency

- 1. Interferential Therapy: Define IFT, Principle of Production of IFT, Static Interference System, Dynamic Interference system, Dosage Parameters for IFT, Electrode placement in IFT, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Indications & Contraindications.
- 2. Russian Current
- 3. Rebox type Current

Section III - Thermo & Actinotherapy (High Frequency Currents)

- 1. Electro Magnetic Spectrum.
- 2. SWD: Define short wave, Frequency & Wavelength of SWD, Principle of Production of SWD, Circuit diagram & Production of SWD, Methods of Heat Production by SWD treatment, Types of SWD Electrode, Placement & Spacing of Electrodes, Tuning, Testing of SWD Apparatus, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Indications & Contraindications, Dangers, Dosage parameters.
- 3. Pulsed Electro Magnetic Energy: Principles, Production & Parameters of PEME, Uses of PEME.
- 4. Micro Wave Diathermy: Define Microwave, Wave length & Frequency, Production of MW, Applicators, Dosage Parameters, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Indications & Contraindications, Dangers of MWD. [2 Hours]
- 5. Ultrasound: Define Ultrasound, Frequency, Piezo Electric effects: Direct, Reverse, Production of US, Treatment Dosage parameters: Continuous& Pulsed mode, Intensity, US Fields: Near field, Far field, Half value distance, Attenuation, Coupling Media, Thermal effects, Non-thermal effects, Principles & Application of US: Direct contact, Water bag, Water bath, Solid sterile gel pack method for wound. Uses of US, Indications & Contraindications, Dangers of Ultrasound. Phonophoresis: Define Phonophoresis, Methods of application, commonly used drugs, Uses. Dosages of US. [8 Hours]
- 6. IRR: Define IRR, wavelength & parameters, Types of IR generators, Production of IR, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Duration & frequency of treatment, Indication & Contraindication. [2 Hours]
- 7. UVR: Define UVR, Types of UVR, UVR generators: High pressure mercury vapour lamp, Water cooled mercury vapour lamp, Kromayer lamp, Fluorescent tube, Theraktin tunnel, PUVA apparatus. Physiological & Therapeutic effects. Sensitizers & Filters. Test dosage calculation. Calculation of E1, E2, E3, E4 doses. Indications, contraindications. Dangers. Dosages for different therapeutic effects, Distance in UVR lamp [8 Hours]
- 8. LASER: Define LASER. Types of LASER. Principles of Production. Production of LASER by various methods. Methods of application of LASER. Dosage of LASER. Physiological & Therapeutic effects of LASER. Safety precautions of LASER. Classifications of LASER. Energy density & power density [8 Hours]

Section IV – Superficial heating Modalities

- 1. Wax Therapy: Principle of Wax Therapy application latent Heat, Composition of Wax Bath Therapy unit, Methods of application of Wax, Physiological & Therapeutic effects, Indications & Contraindication, Dangers.
- 2. Contrast Bath: Methods of application, Therapeutic uses, Indications & Contraindications.
- 3. Moist Heat Therapy: Hydro collator packs in brief, Methods of applications, Therapeutic uses, Indications & Contraindications.
- 4. Cyclotherm: Principles of production, Therapeutic uses, Indications & Contraindications.
- 5. Fluidotherapy: Construction, Method of application, Therapeutic uses, Indications & Contraindications.
- 6. Whirl Pool Bath: Construction, Method of Application, Therapeutic Uses, Indications & Contraindications.
- 7. Magnetic Stimulation, Principles, Therapeutic uses, Indications & contraindication.
- 8. Cryotherapy: Define- Cryotherapy, Principle- Latent heat of fusion, Physiological & Therapeutics effects, Techniques of Applications, Indications & Contraindications, Dangers, Methods of application with dosages.

PRACTICAL

The student of Electrotherapy must be able to demonstrate the use of electrotherapy modalities applying the principles of electrotherapy with proper techniques, choice of dosage parameters and safety precautions.

- 1. Demonstrate the technique for patient evaluation receiving the patient and positioning the patient for treatment using electrotherapy.
- 2. Collection of materials required for treatment using electrotherapy modalities and testing of the apparatus.
- 3. Demonstrate placement of electrodes for various electrotherapy modalities
- 4. Electrical stimulation for the muscles supplied by the peripheral nerves
- 5. Faradism under Pressure for UL and LL
- 6. Plotting of SD curve with chronaxie and rheobase
- 7. Demonstrate FG test
- 8. Application of Ultrasound for different regions-various methods of application
- 9. Demonstrate treatment techniques using SWD, IRR and Microwave diathermy
- 10. Demonstrate the technique of UVR exposure for various conditions calculation of test dose
- 11. Demonstrate treatment method using IFT for various regions
- 12. Calculation of dosage and technique of application of LASER
- 13. Technique of treatment and application of Hydrocollator packs, cryotherapy, contrast bath, wax therapy
- 14. Demonstrate the treatment method using whirl pool bath
- 15. Winding up procedure after any electrotherapy treatment method.

Equipment care -

- 1. Checking of equipments
- 2. Arrangement of exercise therapy and electro therapy equipment.
- 3. Calibration of equipment
- 4. Purchase, billing, document of equipment.
- 5. Safety handling of equipments.
- 6. Research lab equipment maintenance.
- 7. Stock register, movement register maintenance

MEDICAL/PHYSIOTHERAPY LAW AND ETHICS

Legal and ethical considerations are firmly believed to be an integral part of medical practice in planning patient care. Advances in medical sciences, growing sophistication of the modern society's legal framework, increasing awareness of human rights and changing moral principles of the community at large, now result in frequent occurrences of healthcare professionals being caught in dilemmas over aspects arising from daily practice.

Medical/ Physiotherapy ethics has developed into a well based discipline which acts as a "bridge" between theoretical bioethics and the bedside. The goal is "to improve the quality of patient care by identifying, analyzing, and attempting to resolve the ethical problems that arise in practice". Doctors are bound by, not just moral obligations, but also by laws and official regulations that form the legal framework to regulate medical practice. Hence, it is now a universal consensus that legal and ethical considerations are inherent and inseparable parts of good medical practice across the whole spectrum. Few of the important and relevant topics that need to focus on are as follows:

- 1. Medical ethics versus medical law Definition Goal Scope
- 2. Introduction to Code of conduct
- 3. Basic principles of medical ethics Confidentiality
- 4. Malpractice and negligence Rational and irrational drug therapy
- 5. Autonomy and informed consent Right of patients
- 6. Care of the terminally ill- Euthanasia
- 7. Organ transplantation
- 8. Medical diagnosis versus physiotherapy diagnosis.
- 9. Medico legal aspects of medical records Medico legal case and type- Records and document related to MLC ownership of medical records Confidentiality Privilege communication Release of medical information Unauthorized disclosure retention of medical records other various aspects.
- 10. Professional Indemnity insurance policy
- 11. Development of standardized protocol to avoid near miss or sentinel events
- 12. Obtaining an informed consent.
- 13. Biomedical ethical principles
- 14. Code of ethics for physiotherapists
- 15. Ethics documents for physiotherapists
- 16. Laws affecting physiotherapy practice

Fifth Semester

CLINICAL ORTHOPEDICS & TRAUMATOLOGY -

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This subject follows the basic science subjects to provide the knowledge about Orthopedic conditions the therapist would encounter in their practice. The objective of this course is that after completion of the lectures and discussion the student will be able to demonstrate an understanding of orthopedic conditions causing disability, list the etiology, clinical features and methods of investigations and management.

1. Introduction

- a. Introduction to orthopedics.
- b. Clinical examination in an orthopedic patient.
- c. Common investigative procedures.
- d. Radiological and Imaging techniques in Orthopedics.
- e. Inflammation and repair, Soft tissue healing.

2. Traumatology

- a. Fracture: definition, types, signs and symptoms.
- b. Fracture healing.
- c. Complications of fractures.
- d. Conservative and surgical approaches.
- e. Principles of management reduction (open/closed, immobilization etc.).
- f. Subluxation/ dislocations definition, signs and symptoms, management (conservative and operative).
- 3. Fractures and Dislocations of Upper Limb
 - a. Fractures of Upper Limb causes, clinical features, mechanism of injury, complications, conservative and surgical management of the following fractures:
 - i. Fractures of clavicle and scapula.
 - ii. Fractures of greater tuberosity and neck of humerus.
 - iii. Fracture shaft of humerus.
 - iv. Supracondylar fracture of humerus.
 - v. Fractures of capitulum, radial head, olecranon, coronoid, and epicondyles.
 - vi. Side swipe injury of elbow.
 - vii. Both bone fractures of ulna and radius.
 - viii. Fracture of forearm monteggia, galaezzi fracture –dislocation.
 - ix. Chauffer's fracture.
 - x. Colle's fracture.
 - xi. Smith's fracture.
 - xii. Scaphoid fracture.
 - xiii. Fracture of the metacarpals.
 - xiv. Bennett's fracture.
 - xv. Fracture of the phalanges. (Proximal and middle.)

- b. Dislocations of Upper Limb
 - i. Anterior dislocation of shoulder mechanism of injury, clinical feature, complications, conservative management (Kocher's and Hippocrates maneuver), surgical management (putti plat, bankart's) etc.
 - ii. Recurrent dislocation of shoulder.
 - iii. Posterior dislocation of shoulder mechanism of injury, clinical features and management.
 - iv. Posterior dislocation of elbow mechanism of injury, clinical feature, complications & management.

4. Fracture of Spine

- a. Fracture of Cervical Spine Mechanism of injury, clinical feature, complications (quadriplegia); Management- immobilization (collar, cast, brace, traction); Management for stabilization, management of complication (bladder and bowel, quadriplegia).
 - i. Clay shoveller's fracture.
 - ii. Hangman's fracture.
 - iii. Fracture odontoid.
 - iv. Fracture of atlas.
- b. Fracture of Thoracic and Lumbar Regions Mechanism of injury, clinical features, and management— conservative and surgical of common fractures around thoracic and lumbar regions.
- c. Fracture of coccyx.
- d. Fracture of Rib Cage Mechanism of injury, clinical features, management for Fracture Ribs, Fracture of sternum.

5. Fractures and Dislocations of Lower Limb

- a. Fracture of Pelvis and Lower Limb causes, clinical features, mechanism of injury, complications, conservative and surgical management of the following fractures:
 - i. Fracture of pelvis.
 - ii. Fracture neck of femur classification, clinical features, complications, management conservative and surgical.
 - iii. Fractures of trochanters.
 - iv. Fracture shaft femur—clinical features, mechanism of injury, complications, management-conservative and surgical.
 - v. Supracondylar fracture of femur.
 - vi. Fractures of the condyles of femur.
 - vii. Fracture patella.
 - viii. Fractures of tibial condyles.
 - ix. Both bones fracture of tibia and fibula.
 - x. Dupuytren's fracture
 - xi. Maisonneuve's fracture.
 - xii. Pott's fracture mechanism of injury, management.
 - xiii. Bimalleolar fracture
 - xiv. Trimalleolar fracture
 - xv. Fracture calcaneum mechanism of injury, complications and management.

Approved by the Academic Council in its 23rd Meeting held on 21.08.2023

- xvi. Fracture of talus.
- xvii. Fracture of metatarsals—stress fractures jone's fracture.
- xviii. Fracture of phalanges.
- b. Dislocations of Lower Limb mechanism of injury, clinical features, complications, management of the following dislocations of lower limb.
 - i. Anterior dislocation of hip.
 - ii. Posterior dislocation of hip.
 - iii. Central dislocation of hip.
 - iv. Dislocation of patella.
 - v. Recurrent dislocation of patella.
- 6. Soft Tissue Injuries Define terms such as sprains, strains, contusion, tendinitis, rupture, tenosynovitis, tendinosis, bursitis.
 - a. Mechanism of injury of each, clinical features, managements- conservative and surgical of the following soft tissue injuries:
 - i. Meniscal injuries of knee.
 - ii. Cruciate injuries of knee.
 - iii. Medial and lateral collateral injuries of knee.
 - iv. Lateral ligament of ankle.
 - v. Wrist sprains.
 - vi. Strains- quadriceps, hamstrings, calf, biceps, triceps etc.
 - vii. Contusions- quadriceps, gluteal, calf, deltoid etc.
 - viii. Tendon ruptures-Achilles, rotator cuff muscles, biceps, pectorals etc.
- 7. Hand Injuries mechanism of injury, clinical features, and management of the following
 - a. Crush injuries.
 - b. Flexor and extensor injuries.
 - c. Burn injuries of hand.
- 8. Amputations Definition, levels of amputation of both lower and upper limbs, indications, complications.
- 9. Traumatic Spinal Cord Injuries Clinical features, complications, medical and surgical management of Paraplegia and Quadriplegia.
- 10. Deformities clinical features, complications, medical and surgical management of the following Congenital and Acquired deformities.
 - a. Congenital Deformities
 - i. CTEV.
 - ii. CDH.
 - iii. Torticollis.
 - iv. Scoliosis.
 - v. Flat foot.
 - vi. Vertical talus.
 - vii. Hand anomalies- syndactyly, polydactyly and ectrodactly. Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita (amyoplasia congenita).
 - viii. Limb deficiencies- Amelia and Phocomelia. Klippel feil syndrome. Osteogenesis imperfecta(fragile ossium).
 - ix. Cervical rib.

- b. Acquired Deformities
 - i. Acquired Torticollis.
 - ii. Scoliosis.
 - iii. Kyphosis.
 - iv. Lordosis.
 - v. Genu varum.
 - vi. Genu valgum.
 - vii. Genu recurvatum
 - viii. Coxa vara.
 - ix. Pes cavus.
 - x. Hallux rigidus.
 - xi. Hallux valgus.
 - xii. Hammer toe.
 - xiii. Metatarsalgia.
- 11. Disease of Bones and Joints: Causes, Clinical features, Complications, Management- medical and surgical of the following conditions:
 - a. Infective conditions: Osteomyelitis (Acute / chronic). Brodie's abscess. TB spine and major joints like shoulder, hip, knee, ankle, elbow etc.
 - b. Arthritic conditions: Pyogenic arthritis. Septic arthritis. Syphilytic infection of joints.
 - c. Bone Tumors: classification, clinical features, management medical and surgical of the following tumors: Osteoma. Osteosarcoma, Osteochondroma. Enchondroma. Ewing's sarcoma. Gaint cell tumor. Multiple myeloma. Metastatic tumors.
 - d. Perthes disease, Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis and Avascular Necrosis.
 - e. Metabolic Bone Diseases: Rickets. Osteomalacia, Osteopenia. Osteoporosis.
- 12. Inflammatory and Degenerative Conditions: causes, clinical feature, complications, deformities, radiological features, management- conservative and surgical for the following conditions:
 - a. Osteoarthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis. Ankylosing spondylitis Gouty arthritis. Psoriatic arthritis. Hemophilic arthritis. Still's disease (juvenile rheumatoid arthritis). Charcot's joints.
 - b. Connective Tissue Disorders- Systemic Lupus Erythematosis, Scleroderma, Dermatomyositis, Poliomyelitis, Mixed connective tissue Disease (MCTD)
- 13. Syndromes: Causes, Clinical features, complications, management- conservative and surgical of the following:
 - a. Cervico brachial syndrome. Thoracic outlet syndrome. Vertebro- basilar syndrome. Scalenus syndrome. Costo clavicular syndrome. Levator scapulae syndrome. Piriformis syndrome.
- 14. Neuromuscular Disorders: Definition, causes, clinical feature, complications, management. (Multidisciplinary approach) medical and surgical of the following conditions:
 - a. Cerebral palsy.
 - b. Poliomyelitis.
 - c. Spinal Dysraphism.
 - d. Leprosy.

- 15. Cervical and Lumbar Pathology: Causes, clinical feature, patho-physiology, investigations, management-Medical and surgical for the following:
 - a. Prolapsed interverbral disc (PID),
 - b. Spinal Canal Stenosis.
 - c. Spondylosis (cervical and lumbar)
 - d. Spondylolysis.
 - e. Spondylolisthesis.
 - f. Lumbago/ Lumbosacral strain.
 - g. Sacralisation.
 - h. Lumbarisation.
 - i. Coccydynia.
 - i. Hemivertebra.
- 16. Orthopedic Surgeries: Indications, Classification, Types, Principles of management of the following Surgeries:
 - a. Arthrodesis.
 - b. Arthroplasty (partial and total replacement).
 - c. Osteotomy,
 - d. External fixators.
 - e. Spinal stabilization surgeries (Harrington's, Luque's, Steffi plating) etc,
 - f. Limb re attachments.
- 17. Regional Conditions: Definition, Clinical features and management of the following regional conditions
 - a. Shoulder: Periarthritic shoulder (adhesive capsulitis). Rotator cuff tendinitis. Supraspinatus Tendinitis. Infraspinatus Tendinitis. Bicipital Tendinitis. Subacromial Bursitis.
 - b. Elbow: Tennis Elbow. Golfer's Elbow. Olecranon Bursitis (student's elbow). Triceps Tendinitis
 - c. Wrist and Hand: De Quervain's Tenosynovitis. Ganglion. Trigger Finger/ Thumb. Mallet Finger, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Dupuytren's Contracture.
 - d. Pelvis and Hip: IT Band Syndrome. Piriformis Syndrome. Trochanteric Bursitis.
 - e. Knee: Osteochondritis Dissecans. Prepatellar and Suprapatellar Bursitis. Popliteal Tendinitis. Patellar Tendinitis. Chondromalacia Patella. Plica Syndrome. Fat Pad Syndrome (Hoffa's syndrome).
 - f. Ankle and Foot: Ankle Sprains. Plantar Fasciitis / Calcaneal Spur. Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome. Achilles Tendinitis. Metatarsalgia. Morton's Neuroma.

GENERAL SURGERY INCLUDING BURNS, PLASTIC SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This subject follows the basic science subjects to provide the knowledge about relevant aspects of general surgery. The student will have a general understanding of the surgical conditions the therapist would encounter in their practice. The objective of this course is that after 60 hrs of lectures and discussion the student will be able to list the indications for surgery, etiology, clinical features and surgical methods for various conditions.

GENERAL SURGERY INCLUDING BURNS AND PLASTIC SURGERY

- 1. Fluid, Electrolyte and Acid-Base disturbances diagnosis and management; Nutrition in the surgical patient; Wound healing basic process involved in wound repair, basic phases in the healing process, clinical management of wounds, factors affecting wound healing, Scars types and treatment. Hemostasis components, hemostatic disorders, factors affecting bleeding during surgery. Transfusion therapy in surgery blood components, complications of transfusion; Surgical Infections; General Post Operative Complications and its management.
- 2. Reasons for Surgery; Types of anaesthesia and its affects on the patient; Types of Incisons; Clips Ligatures and Sutures; General Thoracic Procedures Radiologic Diagnostic procedures, Endoscopy types, Biopsy uses and types. Overview and Drainage systems and tubes used in Surgery.
- 3. Causes, Clinical Presentation, Diagnosis and treatment of the following Thoracic Trauma situations Airway obstruction, Pnuemothorax, Hemothorax, Cardiac Tamponade, Tracheobronchial disruption, Aortic disruption, Diaphragmatic disruption, Esophageal disruption, Cardiac and Pulmonary Contusions.
- 4. Surgical Oncology Cancer definition, types, clinical manifestations of cancer, Staging of Cancer, surgical procedures involved in the management of cancer.
- 5. Disorders of the Chest Wall, Lung and Mediastinum
- 6. Thoracic surgeries Thoracotomy Definition, Types of Incisions with emphasis to the site of insision, muscles cut and complications. Lung surgeries: Pnumonectomy, Lobectomy, segmentectomy Indications, Physiological changes and Complications; Thoracoplasty, Pleurectomy, Pleurodesis and Decortication of the Lung. Cardiac surgeries An overview of the Cardio-Pulmonary Bypass Machine Extracardiac Operations, Closed Heart surgery, Open Heart surgery. Transplant Surgery Heart, Lung and Kidney Indications, Physiological changes and Complications.
- 7. Diseases of the Arteries and Veins: Definition, Etiology, Clinical features, signs and symptoms, complications, management and treatment of following diseases: Arteriosclerosis, Atherosclerosis, Aneurysm, Buerger's disease, Raynaud's Disease, Thrombophlebitis, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Pulmonary Embolism, Varicose Veins.
- 8. Definition, Indication, Incision, Physiological changes and Complications following Common operations like Cholecystectomy, Colostomy, Ileostomy, Gastrectomy, Hernias, Appendicectomy Mastectomy, Neprectomy, Prostectomy.
- 9. Burn: Definition, Classification, Causes, Prevention, Pathological changes, Complications, Clinical Features and Management. Skin Grafts Types, Grafting Procedures, Survival of Skin Graft; Flaps Types and uses of Flaps.

- 10. ENT: Common problems of ear, otitis media, Otosclerosis, functional achonia and deafness, management facial palsy classification, medical and surgical management of lower motor neuron type of facial palsy.
- 11. Ophthalmology: Ophthalmologic surgical conditions, refraction's, conjunctivitis, glaucoma, corneal ulcer, iritis, cataract, retinitis, detachment of retina, defects of extra-ocular muscles-surgical management.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

At the end of the course the candidate will be able to:

- 1. Describe the normal and abnormal physiological events during the puberty, labor, puerperium, post natal stage and menopause.
- 2. Discuss the various complications during pregnancy, labour, puerperium and post natal stage, pre and post-menopausal stage and various aspects of urogenital dysfunction and their management in brief.
- 3. Acquire the skill of clinical examination of pelvic floor
- 4. Acquire the skill of clinical examination of pregnant woman.

THEORY

- 1. Anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive organs. Puberty dynamics
- 2. Physiology of menstrual cycle
 - a. ovulation cycle,
 - b. uterine cycle,
 - c. Cx cycle,
 - d. duration.
 - e. amount
 - f. Hormonal regulation of menstruation,
- 3. Hormonal disorders of females-obesity and female hormones
- 4. Pregnancy
 - a. Diagnosis of pregnancy
 - b. Abortion
 - c. Physiological changes during pregnancy
 - d. Importance of antenatal care exercise
 - e. High risk pregnancy, prenatal common complications investigation and management
 - f. Musculoskeletal disorders during pregnancy
 - g. Multiple child birth
 - h. Normal labor
- 5. Child birth complications, investigation and management
- 6. Normal puerperium, lactation and importance of post-natal exercises
- 7. Family planning.
- 8. Medical termination of pregnancy
- 9. Infection of female genital tract including sexually transmitted diseases, low backache
- 10. Prolapse of uterus and vagina
- 11. Principle of common gynaecological operations hysterectomy, D&C, D&E, Pop smear
- 12. Menopause: Its effect on emotions and musculoskeletal system
- 13. Urogenital dysfunction pre and post-natal condition

- 14. Sterility: Pathophysiology, investigations, management, Malnutrition and deficiencies in females.
- 15. Surgical procedures involving child birth.
 - a. Definition, Indications and Management of the following surgical procedures pelvic repair, caesarian section, nephrectomy, Hysterosalphyngography, Dilatation and Curettage, Laproscopy, Colposopy, Hysterectomy.
- 16. Carcinoma of female reproductive organs surgical management in brief Mastectomy Simple, radical. Hysterectomy.
- 17. Incontinence Types, Causes, Assessment and Management.

GENERAL MEDICINE INCLUDING PAEDIATRICS AND PSYCHIATRY -

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This subject follows the basic science subjects to provide the knowledge about relevant aspects of general medicine. The student will have a general understanding of the diseases the therapist would encounter in their practice. The objective of this course is that discussion the student will be able to list the etiology, pathology, clinical features and treatment methods for various medical conditions.

- Infection: Effects of Infection on the body Pathology source and spread of infection vaccinations generalized infections rashes and infection food poisoning and gastroenteritis sexually transmitted diseases HIV infections and Aids.
- 2. Poisoning: Clinical features general management common agents in poisoning pharmaceutical agents drugs of misuse chemical pesticides Envenomation.
- 3. Food and Nutrition: Assessment Nutritional and Energy requirements; Deficiency diseases clinical features and treatment; Protein Energy Malnutrition: Clinical features and treatment; Obesity and its related disorders: Causes Complications benefits of weight loss management of Obesity diet, exercise and medications.
- 4. Endocrine diseases: Common presenting symptoms of Endocrine disease common classical disease presentations, clinical features and its management; Diabetes Mellitus: Etiology and pathogenesis of diabetes clinical manifestations of the disease management of the disease Complications of diabetes.
- 5. Diseases of the blood: Examinations of blood disorders Clinical manifestations of blood disease; Anemia signs and symptoms types and management; Hemophilia Cause clinical features severity of disease management complications due to repeated hemorrhages complications due to therapy.
- 6. Diseases of the digestive system: Clinical manifestations of gastrointestinal disease Etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, complications and treatment of the following conditions: Reflux Oesophagitis, Achlasia Cardia, Carcinoma of Oesophagus, GI bleeding, Peptic Ulcer disease, Carcinoma of Stomach, Pancreatitis, Malabsorption Syndrome, Ulcerative Colitis, Peritonitis, Infections of Alimentary Tract; Clinical manifestations of liver diseases Aetiology, clinical features, diagnosis, complications and treatment of the following conditions: Viral Hepatitis, Wilson's Disease, Alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency, Tumors of the Liver, Gall stones, Cholycystitis.
- 7. Diseases of the Skin: Examination and clinical manifestations of skin diseases; Causes, clinical features and management of the following skin conditions: Leprosy, Psoriasis, Pigmentary Anomalies, Vasomotor disorders, Dermatitis, Coccal and Fungal Parasitic and Viral infections.

- 8. Pediatrics: Problems and management of LBW infants, Perinatal problems and management, Congenital abnormalities and management, Respiratory conditions of childhood, Cerebral Palsy causes, complications, clinical manifestations, treatment; Spina Bifida management and treatment, Epilepsies types, diagnosis and treatment; Recognizing developmental delay, common causes of delay; Orthopedic and Neuromuscular disorders in childhood, clinical features and management; Sensory disorders problems resulting from loss of vision and hearing; Learning and behavioural problems Hyperactivity, Autism, Challenging behaviours, Educational delay, The Clumsy Child.
- 9. Psychiatric Disorders: Classifications, Causes, Clinical manifestations and treatment methodsused in Psychiatry. Modalities of psychiatric treatment, Psychiatric illness and physiotherapy, Brief description of Etio-pathogenesis, manifestations, and management of psychiatric illnesses -. Anxiety neurosis, Depression, Obsessive compulsive neurosis, Psychosis, Maniac-depressive psychosis, Post-traumatic stress disorder, Psychosomatic reactions: Stress and Health, theories of Stress Illness.

Etio-pathogenesis, manifestations, and management of psychiatric illness

- a. Drug dependence and alcoholism,
- b. Somatoform and Dissociate Disorders conversion reactions, Somatization, Dissociate Amnesia, and Dissociate Fugue,
- c. Personality disorders
- d. Child psychiatry manifestations, and management of childhood disorders -attention deficit syndrome and behavioral disorders.
- e. Geriatric psychiatry.

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This subject follows the basic science subjects to provide the knowledge about conditions the therapist would encounter in their practice in the community. The objective of this course is that after 60 hrs of lectures and discussion the student will be able to demonstrate an understanding of various aspects of health and disease list the methods of health administration, health education and disease preventive measures.

- 1. Health and Disease: Definitions, Concepts, Dimensions and Indicators of Health, Concept of well-being, Spectrum and Determinants of Health, Concept and natural history of Disease, Concepts of disease control and prevention, Modes of Intervention, Population Medicine, The role of socio-economic and cultural environment in health and disease.
- 2. Epidemiology, definition and scope. Principles of Epidemiology and Epidemiological methods: Components and Aims, Basic measurements, Methods, Uses of Epidemiology, Infectious disease epidemiology, Dynamics and modes of disease transmission, Host defenses and Immunizing agents, Hazards of Immunization, Disease prevention and control, Disinfection. Screening for Disease: Concept of screening, Aims and Objectives, Uses and types of screening.
- 3. Epidemiology of communicable disease: Respiratory infections, Intestinal infections, Arthropod-borne infections, Zoonoses, Surface infections, Hospital acquired infections Epidemiology of chronic non-communicable diseases and conditions: Cardio vascular diseases: Coronary heart disease, Hypertension, Stroke, Rheumatic heart disease, Cancer, Diabetes, Obesity, Blindness, Accidents and Injuries.

- 4. Public health administration- an overview of the health administration set up at Central and state levels. The national health programme-highlighting the role of social, economic and cultural factors in the implementation of the national programmes. Health problems of vulnerable groups- pregnant and lactating women, infants and pre-school children, occupational groups.
- 5. Health programmes in India: Vector borne disease control programme, National leprosy eradication programme, National tuberculosis programme, National AIDS control programme, National programme for control of blindness, Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) programme, Universal Immunisation programme, Reproductive and child health programme, National cancer control programme, National mental health programme. National diabetes control programme, National family welfare programme, National sanitation and water supply programme, Minimum needs programme.
- 6. Demography and Family Planning: Demographic cycle, Fertility, Family planning-objectives of national family planning programme and family planning methods, A general idea of advantage and disadvantages of the methods.
- 7. Preventive Medicine in Obstetrics, Paediatrics and Geriatrics: MCH problems, Antenatal, Intranatal and post-natal care, Care of children, Child health problems, Rights of child and National policy for children, MCH services and indicators of MCH care, Social welfare programmes for women and children, Preventive medicine and geriatrics.
- 8. Nutrition and Health: Classification of foods, Nutritional profiles of principal foods, Nutritional problems in public health, Community nutrition programmes.
- 9. Environment and Health: Components of environment, Water and air pollution and public health: Pollution control, Disposal of waste, Medical entomology.
- 10. Hospital waste management: Sources of hospital waste, Health hazards, Waste management.
- 11. Disaster Management: Natural and man-made disasters, Disaster impact and response, Relief phase, Epidemiologic surveillance and disease control, Nutrition, Rehabilitation, Disaster preparedness.
- 12. Occupational Health: Occupational environment, Occupational hazards, Occupational diseases, Prevention of occupational diseases. Social security and other measures for the protection from occupational hazard accidents and diseases. Details of compensation acts.
- 13. Mental Health: Characteristics of a mentally healthy person, Types of mental illness, Causes of mental ill health, Prevention, Mental health services, Alcohol and drug dependence. Emphasis on community aspects of mental health. Role of Physiotherapist in mental health problems such as mental retardation.
- 14. Health Education: Concepts, aims and objectives, Approaches to health education, Models of health education, Contents of health education, Principles of health education, Practice of health education.

EVALUATION METHODS AND OUTCOME MEASURES

Implement methods to assess individual and collective outcomes of patients/clients with disorders of the musculoskeletal, neuromuscular, cardiovascular-pulmonary and integumentary systems using valid and reliable measures that take into account the setting in which patients/clients receive services, the variables of cultural competence, and the effect of societal factors.

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING FOR PHYSIOTHERAPIST

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION- This course covers the study of common diagnostic and therapeutic imaging tests. At the end of the course students will be aware of the indications and implications of commonly used diagnostic imaging tests as they pertain to patient's management. The course will cover that how X-Ray, CT, MRI, Ultrasound and Other Medical Images are created and how they help the health professionals to save lives.

1. IMAGE INTERPRETATION

- a. History
- b.A New Kind of Ray
- c. How a Medical Image Helps
- d. What Imaging Studies Reveal
- e. Radiography(x-rays)
- f. Fluoroscopy
- g.Computed Tomography (CT)
- h.Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- i. Ultrasound
- i. Endoscopy.

2. RADIOGRAPHY AND MAMMOGRAPHY

- a. Equipment components
- b.Procedures for Radiography & Mammography
- c. Benefits versus Risks and Costs
- d.Indications and contraindications.

3. FLUOROSCOPY

- a. What is Fluoroscopy?
- b.Equipment used for fluoroscopy
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis
- e. The Findings in Fluoroscopy
- f. Benefits versus Risks and Costs.

4. COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)

- a. What is Computed Tomography?
- b.Equipment used for Computed Tomography
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis
- e. The Findings in Computed Tomography
- f. Benefits versus Risks and Costs.

5. MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

- a. What is MRI?
- b.Equipment used for MRI
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis
- e. The Findings in MRI
- f. Benefits versus Risks and Costs
- g.Functional MRI.

6. ULTRASOUND

- a. What is Ultrasound?
- b.Equipment used for Ultrasound
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis
- e. The Findings in Ultrasound
- f. Benefits versus Risks and Costs.

7. ENDOSCOPY

- a. What is Endoscopy?
- b.Equipment used for Endoscopy
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis
- e. The Findings in Endoscopy
- f. Benefits versus Risks and Costs.

8. NUCLEAR MEDICINE

- a. What is Nuclear Medicine? b. Equipment
- used for Nuclear Medicine
- c. Indications and Contra indications
- d. How it helps in diagnosis.
- e. Benefits versus Risks and Costs.

Sixth Semester

PHYSIOTHERAPY IN ORTHOPEDICS & SPORTS

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION -The subject serves to integrate the knowledge gained by the students in orthopedics and traumatology with skills to apply these in clinical situations of dysfunction and musculoskeletal pathology. The objective of the course is that after the specified hours of lectures and demonstrations the student will be able to identify disabilities due to musculoskeletal dysfunction, plan and set treatment goals and apply the skills gained in exercise therapy and electrotherapy in these clinical situations to restore musculoskeletal function.

- 1. PT assessment for Orthopedic conditions SOAP format. Subjective history taking, informed consent, personal, past, medical and socioeconomic history, chief complaints, history of present illness. Pain assessment- intensity, character, aggravating and relieving factors, site and location. Objective- on observation body built swelling, muscle atrophy, deformities, posture and gait. On palpation- tenderness-grades, muscle spasm, swelling-methods of swelling assessment, bony prominences, soft tissue texture and integrity, warmth and vasomotor disturbances. On examination ROM active and passive, resisted isometric tests, limb length-apparent, true and segmental, girth measurement, muscle length testing-tightness, contracture and flexibility, manual muscle testing, peripheral neurological examination-dermatomes, myotomes and reflexes, special tests and functional tests. Prescription of home program. Documentation of case records, and follow up.
- 2. Fractures types, classification, signs and symptoms, complications. Fracture healing factors affecting fracture healing. Principles of fracture management reduction open and closed, immobilization sling, cast, brace, slab, traction manual, mechanical, skin, skeletal, lumbar and Cervical traction, external fixation, functional cast bracing. PT management in complications early and late shock, compartment syndrome, VIC, fat embolism, delayed and mal union, RSD, myositis ossificans, AVN, pressure sores etc. Physiotherapy assessment in fracture cases. Aims of PT management in fracture cases short and long term goals. Principles of PT management in fractures Guidelines for fracture treatment during period of immobilization and guidelines for treatment after immobilization period.
- 3. Specific fractures and dislocations: PT assessment and management of upper limb fractures and dislocations. PT assessment and management of lower limb fractures and dislocations including pelvis. PT assessment and management spinal fractures.
- 4. Selection and application of physiotherapeutic techniques, maneuver's, modalities for preventive, curative and rehabilitative means in all conditions.
- 5. Principles of various schools of thought in manual therapy. (Briefly Maitland and Mc kenzie).
- 6. Degenerative and inflammatory conditions: Definition, signs and symptoms, clinical features, path physiology, radiological features, deformities, medical, surgical management. Describe the PT assessment and management and home program for the following conditions Osteoarthritis emphasis mainly on knee, hip and hand, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing spondylitis, Gout, Perthes disease, Periarthritic shoulder.
- 7. Infective conditions: Definition, signs and symptoms, clinical features, pathophysiology, radiological features, medical, surgical management. Describe PT assessment and management for following conditions Osteomyelitis acute and chronic, Septic arthritis, pyogenic arthritis, TB spine and major joints knee and hip.

- 8. Define, review the postural abnormalities of spinal column, clinical features, deformities, medical and surgical management. Describe PT assessment and management and home program.
- 9. Deformities: Review in detail the causes, signs and symptoms, radiological features, medical and surgical management. Describe the PT. assessment and management of the following conditions: Congenital: CTEV, CDH, Torticollis, pes planus, pes cavus and other common deformities. Acquired: scoliosis, kyphosis, coxa vara, genu varum, valgum and recurvatum.
- 10. Cerebral palsy: Definition, etiology, classification, clinical features, complications, deformities, medical and surgical management and home program with special emphasis on carrying techniques. PT management after surgical corrections.
- 11. Poliomyelitis: Definition, etiology, types, pathophysiology, clinical features, deformities, medical and surgical management. PT. assessment and management after surgical corrections and reconstructive surgeries emphasis on tendon transfer and home program.
- 12. Leprosy: Definition, cause, clinical features, medical and surgical management. PT assessment, aims, and management after surgical procedures such as tendon transfer both pre and post operatively.
- 13. Amputations: Definition, levels, indications, types, PT assessment, aims, management pre and post operatively. PT management with emphasis on stump care and bandaging. Pre and post prosthetic training, checking out prosthesis, complications of amputations and its management.
- 14. Spinal conditions: Review the causes, signs and symptoms, investigations, radiological features, neurological signs. PT assessment, aims, and management and home program of the following conditions: Cervical spondylosis, Lumbar spondylosis, Spondylolisthesis, Spinal canal stenosis, Spondylolysis, Sacro-iliac joint dysfunction, Sacralisation, Lumbarisation, Intervertebral disc prolapse, Coccydynia, Spina bifida occulta.
- 15. Effects of spinal traction, types of traction, modes of application, indications for spinal traction, contraindications, precautions, limitations of traction.
- 16. Osteoporosis- causes, predisposing factors, investigations and treatment.
- 17. Orthopedic surgeries: Pre and post-operative PT assessment, goals, precautions and PT management of following surgeries such as: Arthrodesis, Osteotomy, Arthroplasty-partial and total Excision arthroplasty, excision arthroplasty with implant, interpositional arthroplasty and total replacement; Tendon transplant, Soft tissue release- tenotomy, myotomy, lengthening; Arthroscopy, Spinal stabilization, Re-attachment of limbs, External fixators, Synovectomy.
- 18. Shoulder joint: Shoulder instabilities, TOS, RSD, Impingement syndrome conservative and post-operative PT management. Total shoulder replacement and Hemi replacement. Post operative PT management. AC joint injuries rehabilitation. Rotator cuff tears-conservative and surgical repair. Subacromial decompression Post operative PT management.
- 19. Elbow and forearm: Excision of radial head Post operative PT management. Total elbow arthroplasty- Post operative PT management.
- 20. Wrist and Hand: Total wrist arthroplasty. Repair of ruptured extensor tendons. Carpal tunnel syndrome. Flexor and extensor tendon lacerations Post operative PT management.
- 21. Hip: Joint surgeries hemi and total hip replacement Post operative PT management Tendonitis and bursitis. Management.

- 22. Knee: Lateral retinacular release, chondroplasty- Post operative management. Realignment of extensor mechanism. ACL and PCL reconstruction surgeries Post operative rehabilitation. Meniscectomy and meniscal repair Post operative management. Plica syndrome, patellar dysfunction and Hoffa's syndrome- conservative management. TKR- rehabilitation protocol. Patellar tendon ruptures and Patellectomy- rehabilitation.
- 23. Ankle and foot: Ankle instability. Ligamentous tears- Post operative management.
- 24. Introduction to Bio-Engineering; Classification of Orthoses and prostheses; Biomechanical principles of orthotic and prosthetic application; Designing of upper extremity, lower extremity and spinal orthosis, indications and check out; Designing of upper extremity and lower extremity prostheses, indications and check out; Psychological aspects of orthotic and prosthetic application; prescription and designing of footwear and modifications; Designing and construction of adaptive devises.
- 25. Sports Physiotherapy: Physical fitness. Stages of soft tissue healing. Treatment guidelines for soft tissue injuries- Acute, Sub acute and chronic stages. Repair of soft tissues- rupture of muscle, tendon and Ligamentous tears. Soft tissue injuries- prevention and rehabilitation of,Lateral ligament sprain of ankle. Rotator cuff injuries. Collateral and Cruciate injuries of knee. Meniscal injuries of knee. Supraspinatus and Bicipital tendonitis. Pre patellar and Sub-acromial bursitis. Tennis and Golfer's elbow. Hamstring strains, Quadriceps contusion, TA rupture. Dequervain's tenosynovitis. Trigger and Mallet finger. Plantar fasciitis. Wrist sprains.
- 26. Applied Yoga in orthopedic conditions.

PRACTICAL - Practical shall be conducted for all the relevant topics discussed in theory in the following forms:

- 1. Bedside case presentations and case discussions
- 2. Lab sessions consisting of evaluation and assessment methods on student models, treatment techniques and practice sessions.

PHYSIOTHERAPY IN GENERAL MEDICINE & GENERAL SURGERY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION -At the end of the course the candidate will be able to:

- 1. Identify discuss and analyze cardiovascular and pulmonary dysfunctions based on pathophysiological principles and arrive at appropriate functional diagnosis.
- 2. Acquire knowledge of rationals of basic investigative approaches in the medical system and surgical intervention, regimes in general surgeries (special emphasis on abdominal surgeries)
- 3. Execute effective physiotherapeutic measures (with appropriate clinical reasoning) and exercise, conditioning in general medical and surgical conditions.
- 4. Acquire knowledge of the overview of patient's care in the I.C.U. for bronchial hygiene and continuous monitoring of the patient in I.C.U.
- 5. Select strategies for cure, care and prevention, adopt restorative and rehabilitative measures for maximum possible functional independence of a patient at home, work and in community.
- 6. Acquire the knowledge of evaluation and physiotherapeutic treatment for obstetric and gynecological conditions
- 7. Acquire the knowledge of various conditions where physiotherapy plays a vital role in the rehabilitation (psychiatry, dermatology, geriatric and ENT conditions)
- 8. Evaluate, grade and treat non healing wounds.

THEORY

- 1. Physiotherapy in mother and child care ante and post-natal management, early intervention and stimulation therapy in child care (movement therapy)
- 2. Applied Yoga in Obstetric and Gynecological conditions
- 3. Geriatrics handling of old patients and their problems.
- 4. Complication common to all operations
- 5. Abdominal incisions.
- 6. Physiotherapy in pre and post-operative stages.
- 7. Operations on upper G.I.T.- oesophagus, stomach, duodenum
- 8. Operations on large and small intestine Appendisectomy, cholecystectomy, partial colectomy, ileostomy, hernia and herniotomy, hernioraphy, hernioplasty.
- 9. Physiotherapy in dentistry
- 10. Burns and its treatment physiotherapy in burns, skin grafts, and reconstructive surgeries.
- 11. Management of wound ulcers- Care of ulcers and wounds Care of surgical scars-U.V.R and other electro therapeutics for healing of wounds, prevention of Hyper-granulated Scars Keloids, Electrotherapeutics measures for relief of pain during mobilization of scars tissues.
- 12. Physiotherapy intervention in the management of Medical, Surgical and Radiation Oncology Cases.
- 13. Physiotherapy in dermatology -Documentation of assessment, treatment and follow up skin conditions. U.V.R therapy in various skin conditions; Vitiligo; Hair loss; Pigmentation; Infected wounds ulcers. Faradic foot bath for Hyperhydrosis. Massage maneuvers for cosmetic purpose of skin; use of specific oil as medium; Care of anesthetic hand and foot; Evaluation, planning and management of leprosy-prescription, fitting and training with prosthetic and orthotic devices.
- 14. ENT sinusitis, non-suppurative and chronic suppurative otitis media, osteosclerosis, labrynthitis, mastoidectomy, chronic rhinitis, laryngectomy, pharyngeo laryngectomy, facial palsy.

PRACTICAL - Practical shall be conducted for all the relevant topics discussed in theory in the following forms:

- 1. Bedside case presentations and case discussions
- 2. Lab sessions consisting of evaluation and assessment methods on student models, treatment techniques and practice sessions.

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY & NEUROSURGERY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION-This subject follows the basic science subjects to provide the knowledge about relevant aspects of neurology & neurosurgery. The student will have a general understanding of the diseases the therapist would encounter in their practice. The objective of this course is that after 60 hrs of lectures and discussion the student will be able to list the etiology, pathology, clinical features and treatment methods for various neurological conditions.

- 1. Disorders of function in the context of Pathophysiology, Anatomy in Neurology and Cortical Mapping.
- 2. Classification of neurological involvement depending on level of lesion.

examination, and management of dysphagia.

- 3. Neurological assessment: Principles of clinical diagnosis, higher mental function, assessment of brain & spinal cord function, evaluation of cranial nerves and evaluation of autonomic nervous system.
- 4. Investigations: principles, methods, views, normal/abnormal values/features, types of following investigative procedures- skull x-ray, CT, MRI, evoked potentials, lumbar puncture, CSF examination, EMG, NCV.
- 5. Neuro-ophthalmology: Assessment of visual function acuity, field, colour vision, Pupillary reflex, accommodation reflex, abnormalities of optic disc, disorders of optic nerve, tract, radiation, occipital pole, disorders of higher visual processing, disorders of pupil, disorders of eye movements, central disorders of eye movement.
- 6. Deafness, vertigo, and imbalance: Physiology of hearing, disorders of hearing, examination & investigations of hearing, tests of vestibular function, vertigo, peripheral vestibular disorders, central vestibular vertigo.
- 7. Lower cranial nerve paralysis Etiology, clinical features, investigations, and management of following disorders lesions in trigeminal nerve, trigeminal neuralgia, trigeminal sensory neuropathy, lesions in facial nerve, facial palsy, bell's palsy, hemi facial spasm, Glossopharangial neuralgia, lesions of Vagus nerve, lesions of spinal accessory nerve, lesions of hypoglossal nerve. Dysphagia swallowing mechanisms, causes of dysphagia, symptoms,
- 8. Cerebro-vascular diseases: Define stroke, TIA, RIA, stroke in evolution, multi infarct dementia and Lacunar infarct. Classification of stroke Ischemic, hemorrhagic, venous infarcts. Risk factors, cause of ischemic stroke, causes of hemorrhagic stroke. Classification of hemorrhagic stroke, classification of stroke based on symptoms, stroke syndrome, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical and surgical management.
- 9. Head injury: Etiology, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, surgical management and complications.
- 10. Higher cortical, neuro psychological and neurobehavioral disorders: Causes of blackouts, physiological nature of Epilepsy, classification, clinical features, investigations, medical& surgical management of following disorders Non-epileptic attacks of childhood, Epilepsy in childhood, Seizers, and Epilepsy syndromes in adult. Classification and clinical features of Dyssomnias, Parasomnias, Dementia, Obsessive-compulsive disorders. Neural basis of consciousness, causes &investigations of Coma, criteria for diagnosis of Brain death. Etiology, pathophysilogy, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, management of Perceptual disorders and Speech disorders.

- 11. Movement disorders: Definition, etiology, risk factors, pathophysilogy, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, surgical management and complications of following disorders Parkinson's disease, Dystonia, Chorea, Ballism, Athedosis, Tics, Myoclonus and Wilson's disease.
- 12. Cerebellar and coordination disorders: Etiology, pathophysilogy, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, management of Congenital ataxia, Friedreich's ataxia, Ataxia talengiectasia, Metabolic ataxia, Hereditary cerebellar ataxia, Tabes dorsalis and Syphilis.
- 13. Spinal cord disorders: Functions of tracts, definition, etiology, risk factors, pathophysilogy, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, surgical management and complications of following disorders Spinal cord injury, Compression by IVD prolapse, Spinal epidural abscess, Transverse myelitis, Viral myelitis, Syringomyelia, Spina bifida, Sub acute combined degeneration of the cord, Hereditary spastic paraplegia, Radiation myelopathy, Progressive encephalomyelitis, Conus medullaris syndrome, Bladder & bowel dysfunction, and Sarcodosis.
- 14. Brain tumors and spinal tumors: Classification, clinical features, investigations, medical and surgical management.
- 15. Infections of brain and spinal cord: Etiology, pathophysilogy, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, surgical management and complications of following disorders Meningitis, Encephalitis, Poliomyelitis and Postpolio syndrome. Complications of systemic infections on nervous system Septic encephalopathy, AIDS, Rheumatic fever, Brucellosis, Tetanus, and Pertussis.
- 16. Motor neuron diseases: Etiology, pathophysiology, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, and complications of following disorders Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Spinal muscular atrophy, Hereditary bulbar palsy, Neuromyotonia and Post-irradiation lumbosacral polyradiculopathy.
- 17. Multiple sclerosis Etiology, pathophysiology, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, and complications.
- 18. Disorders of neuromuscular junction Etiology, classification, signs & symptoms, investigations, management, of following disorders Myasthenia gravis, Eaton-Lambert syndrome, and Botulism.
- 19. Muscle diseases: Classification, investigations, imaging methods, Muscle biopsy, management of muscle diseases, genetic counselling. Classification, etiology, signs & symptoms of following disorders Muscular dystrophy, Myotonic dystrophy, myopathy, Non-dystrophic myotonia.
- 20. Polyneuropathy Classification of Polyneuropathies, Hereditary motor sensory neuropathy, hereditary sensory and Autonomic neuropathies, Amyloid neuropathy, acute idiopathic Polyneuropathies. Guillain-Barre syndrome Causes, clinical features, management of GBS, Chronic Idiopathic Polyneuropathies, diagnosis of polyneuropathy, nerve biopsy.
- 21. Focal peripheral neuropathy: Clinical diagnosis of focal neuropathy, neurotmesis, Axonotmesis, Neuropraxia. Etiology, risk factors, classification, neurological signs & symptoms, investigations, management, of following disorders RSD, Nerve tumors, Brachial plexus palsy, Thoracic outlet syndrome, Lumbosacral plexus lesions, Phrenic & Intercostal nerve lesions, Median nerve palsy, Ulnar nerve palsy, Radial nerve palsy, Musculocutaneous nerve palsy, Anterior & Posterior interosseous nerve palsy, Axillary nerve palsy, Long thoracic nerve palsy, Suprascapular nerve palsy, Sciatic nerve palsy, Tibial nerve palsy, Common peroneal nerve palsy, Femoral nerve palsy, Obturator nerve palsy, Pudental nerve palsy.

- 22. Paediatric neurology: Neural development, Etiology, pathophysiology, classification, clinical signs & symptoms, investigations, differential diagnosis, medical management, surgical management and complications of following disorders Cerebral palsy, Hydrocephalus, Arnold-chiari malformation, Basilar impression, Klippel-Feil syndrome, Achondroplacia, Cerebral malformations, Autism, Dandy walker syndrome and Down's syndrome.
- 23. Toxic, metabolic and environmental disorders: Etiology, risk factors, classification, neurological signs & symptoms, investigations, management, of following disorders Encephalopathy, Alcohol toxicity, Recreational drug abuse, Toxic gases & Asphyxia, Therapeutic & diagnostic agent toxicity, Metal toxicity, Pesticide poisoning, Environmental & physical insults, Pant & Fungal poisoning, Animal poisons, & Complications of organ transplantation.
- 24. Introduction, Indications and Complications of following Neuro surgeries: Craniotomy, Cranioplasty, Stereotactic surgery, Deep brain stimulation, Burr-hole, Shunting, Laminectomy, Hemilaminectomy, Rhizotomy, Microvascular decompression surgery, Endarterectomy, Embolization, Pituitary surgery, Ablative surgery Thalamotomy and Pallidotomy, Coiling of aneurysm, Clipping of aneurysm, and Neural implantation.

PROFESSIONALISM AND VALUES

The module on professionalism will deliver the concept of what it means to be a professional and how physiotherapy profession is different from a usual vocation. It also explains how relevant is professionalism in terms of healthcare system and how it affects the overall patient environment.

- 1. Professional values- Integrity, Objectivity, Professional competence and due care, Confidentiality. Core values- Accountability, Altruism, Compassion/ caring, excellence, integrity, professional duties, social responsibility.
- 2. Personal values- ethical or moral values
- 3. Attitude and behavior- professional behavior, treating people equally
- 4. Code of conduct, professional accountability and responsibility, misconduct
- 5. Differences between professions and importance of team efforts
- 6. Cultural issues in the healthcare environment
- 7. Entry level health care practitioner, direct access, autonomy in profession, practitioner of practice and evidence based practice.

The five roles of the Physiotherapist -

- 1. The Physiotherapist as Patient/Client manager
 - a. Evaluation and diagnosis
 - b.Diagnosis as clinical decision making
 - c. Prognosis
 - d. Discharge planning and discontinuance of care
 - e. Discontinuance of care
 - f. Outcomes
 - g.Clinical decision making
 - h.Referral relationships
 - i. Interpersonal relationships
 - j. Ethical and legal issues

- k. Informed consent
- l. Managed care and fidelity.
- 2. The Physiotherapist as Consultant
 - a. Physiotherapy consultation
 - b.Building a consulting business
 - c. The consulting process
 - d.The skills of a good consultant
 - e. Trust in the consultant/client relationship
 - f. Ethical and legal issues in consultation
 - g.Components of a consulting agreement.
- 3. The Physiotherapist as Critical Inquirer
 - a. History of critical inquiry
 - b.Evidence-based practice
 - c. Outcomes research
 - d. Whose responsibility is research?
 - e. Roles of the staff physiotherapist in critical inquiry
 - f. Collaboration in clinical research
 - g. Ethical and legal issues in critical inquiry.
- 4. The Physiotherapist as Administrator
 - a. History of physiotherapy administration
 - b.Contemporary physiotherapy administration
 - c. Patient/client management
 - d.First-line management
 - e. Midlevel managers and chief executive officers
 - f. Leadership
 - g.Ethical and legal issues.
- 5. The Physiotherapist as Educator
 - a. History of physiotherapy education
 - b.Contemporary educational roles of the physiotherapist
 - c. Teaching opportunities in continuing education
 - d. Academic teaching opportunities
 - e. Theories of teaching and learning in professional education
 - f. Ethical and legal issues in physiotherapy education.

Seventh Semester

PHYSIOTHERAPY IN NEUROLOGY & PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDER

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - The subject serves to integrate the knowledge gained by the students in neurology and neurosurgery with skills to apply these in clinical situations of dysfunction and neurological pathology. The objective of the course is that after the specified hours of lectures and demonstrations the student will be able to identify disabilities due to neurological dysfunction, plan and set treatment goals and apply the skills gained in exercise therapy and electrotherapy in these clinical situations to restore neurological function.

- Neurological Assessment: Required materials for examination, Chief complaints, History taking Present, Past, medical, familial, personal histories, Observation, Palpation, Higher mental function Consciousness, Orientation, Wakefulness, memory, Speech, Reading, Language, Writing, Calculations, Perception, Left right confusion, Reasoning, and Judgment, Motor Examination Muscle power, Muscle tone, Spasticity, Flaccidity, Reflexes Developmental reflexes, deep tendon reflexes, Superficial reflexes, Sensory examination Superficial, Deep and Cortical sensations, Special tests Romberg's, Kernig's sign, Brudenzki sign, Tinels's sign, Slum test, Lehermitte's sign, Bells Phenomenon, Gower's sign, Sun set sign, Battle's sign, Glabellar tap sign, etc, Balance examination, coordination examination, Gait analysis Kinetics & Kinematics (Quantitative & Qualitative analysis), Functional Analysis, Assessment tools & Scales Modified Ashworth scale, Berg balance scale, FIM, Barthel index, Glasgow coma scale, Mini mental state examination, Rancho Los Amigos Scale for Head injury, APGAR score, ASIA scale, Reflex Grading. Differential diagnosis.
- Neuro physiological Techniques Concepts, Principles, Techniques, Effects of following Neurophysiological techniques: NDT, PNF, Vojta therapy, Rood's Sensory motor Approach, Sensory Integration Approach, Brunnstorm movement therapy, Motor relearning program, Contemporary task oriented approach, Muscle re-education approach and Constraint induced movement therapy.
- 3. Paediatric Neurology: Paediatric Examination, Developmental milestones, developmental reflexes, Neuro developmental screening tests. Evaluation & Management History, Observation, Palpation, Milestone Examination, developmental reflex Examination, Highermental function, Cranial nerve examination, Motor & Sensory examination, Reflex testing, differential Diagnosis, Balance & Coordination examination, Gait analysis, Functional analysis, List of Problems & Complications, short & Long Term goals, Management of systemic complications, Management of Mechanical Complications, Use of various Neurophysiological approaches & Modalities in Risk babies, Minimum brain damage, Developmental disorders, Cerebral palsy, Autism, Down's Syndrome, Hydrocephalus, Chorea, Spina bifida, andsyringomyelia.
- 4. Evaluation and Management of Brain and Spinal Cord Disorders: History, Observation, Palpation, Higher mental function, Cranial nerve examination, Motor & Sensory examination, Reflex testing, differential Diagnosis, Balance & Coordination examination, Gait analysis, Functional analysis, List of Problems & Complications, short & Long Term goals, Management of systemic complications, Management of Mechanical Complications, Use of various Neurophysiological approaches & Modalities in Cerebro vascular Accident, Meningitis, Encephalitis, Head Injury, Brain Tumors, Perceptual disorders, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Multiple sclerosis.

- 5. Evaluation and Management of Cerebellar, Spinal Cord and Muscle Disorders: History, Observation, Palpation, Motor & Sensory examination, Reflex testing, differential Diagnosis, Balance & Coordination examination, Gait analysis, Functional analysis, List of Problems & Complications, short & Long Term goals, Management of systemic complications, Management of Mechanical Complications, Use of various Neurophysiological approaches& Modalities in Ataxia, Sensory Ataxia, Parkinson's disease, Muscular dystrophy (DMD), Myasthenia Gravis, Eaton-Lambert Syndrome, Spinal tumors, Spinal cord injury, Transverse myelitis, Bladder & Bowel Dysfunction, Spinal muscular atrophies, Poliomyelitis, Post-Polio Syndrome.
- 6. Evaluation and Management of Peripheral Nerve Injuries and Disorders: History, Observation, Palpation, Motor & Sensory examination, Reflex testing, differential Diagnosis, Balance & Coordination examination, Gait analysis, Functional analysis, List of Problems & Complications, short & Long Term goals, Management of systemic complications, Management of Mechanical Complications, Use of various Neurophysiological approaches& Modalities in Hereditary motor sensory neuropathy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, Brachial plexus palsy, Thoracic outlet syndrome, Lumbosacral plexus lesions, Phrenic & intercostals nerve lesions, Median nerve palsy, Ulnar nerve palsy, Radial nerve palsy, Musculocutaneous nerve palsy, Anterior & Posterior interosseous nerve palsy, Axillary nerve palsy, Long thoracic nerve palsy, Suprascapular nerve palsy, sciatic nerve palsy, Tibial nerve palsy, Common peroneal nerve palsy, Femoral nerve palsy, Obturator nerve palsy, and Pudental nerve palsy.
- 7. Assessment and management of Neurological gaits: Quantitative and Qualitative (Kinetic & Kinematics) analysis, List of Problems, short & Long Term goals, Management of following Neurological Gaits Hemiplegic gait, Parkinson gait, High step gait, Hyperkinetic gait, Hypokinetic gait, Waddling gait, Scissoring gait, Spastic gait, Choreaform Gait, Diplegic Gait, and Myopathic Gait.
- 8. Pre and post-surgical assessment and treatment following conditions Spinal disc herniation, Spinal stenosis, Spinal cord trauma, Head trauma, Brain tumors, Tumors of the spine, Spinal cord and peripheral nerves, Cerebral aneurysms, Subarachnoid hemorrhages, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, Chorea, Hemiballism, Psychiatric disorders, Malformations of the nervous system, Carotid artery stenosis, Arteriovenous malformations, and Spina bifida.
- 9. Applied Yoga in Neurological conditions.

PRACTICAL: Practical shall be conducted for all the relevant topics discussed in theory in the following forms:

- 1. Bedside case presentations and case discussions
- 2. Lab sessions consisting of evaluation and assessment methods on student models, treatment techniques and practice sessions.

BIOSTATISTICS & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-

The objective of this module is to help the students understand the basic principles of research and methods applied to draw inferences from the research findings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 1. Introduction to Research methodology: Meaning of research, objectives of research, Motivation in research, Types of research & research approaches, Research methods vs methodology, Criteria for good research, Problems encountered by researchers in India.
- 2. Research problem: Statement of research problem., Statement of purpose and objectives of research problem, Necessity of defining the problem
- 3. Research design: Meaning of research design, Need for research design, Features for good design, Different research designs, Basic principles of research design
- 4. Sampling Design: Criteria for selecting sampling procedure, Implications for sample design, steps in sampling design, characteristics of good sample design, Different types of sample design
- 5. Measurement & scaling techniques: Measurement in research- Measurement scales, sources of error in measurement, Technique of developing measurement tools, Meaning of scaling, its classification. Important scaling techniques.
- 6. Methods of data collection: collection of primary data, collection data through questionnaires & schedules, Difference between questionnaires & schedules.
- 7. Sampling fundamentals, need for sampling & some fundamental definitions, important sampling distributions.
- 8. Processing & analysis of data: Processing operations, problems in processing, Types of analysis, Statistics in research, Measures of central tendency, Dispersion, Asymmetry, relationship.
- 9. Testing of hypothesis: What is hypothesis? Basic concepts concerning testing of hypothesis, Procedure of hypothesis testing, measuring the power of hypothesis test, Tests of hypothesis, limitations of the tests of hypothesis
- 10. Computer technology: Introduction to Computers, computer application in research, computers & researcher.

BIOSTATISTICS

- 1. Introduction: Meaning, definition, characteristics of statistics., Importance of the study of statistics, Branches of statistics, Statistics and health science including physiotherapy,
 - Parameters and Estimates, Descriptive and inferential statistics, Variables and their types, Measurement scales.
- 2. Tabulation of Data: Basic principles of graphical representation, Types of diagrams histograms, frequency polygons, smooth frequency polygon, cumulative frequency curve, Normal probability curve.
- 3. Measure of Central Tendency: Need for measures of central Tendency, Definition and calculation of mean ungrouped and grouped, Meaning, interpretation and calculation of median ungrouped and grouped., Meaning and calculation of mode, Comparison of the mean, median and mode, Guidelines for the use of various measures of central tendency.

- 4. Probability and Standard Distributions: Meaning of probability of standard distribution, the binominal distribution, the normal distribution, Divergence from normality skew ness, kurtosis.
- 5. Sampling techniques: Need for sampling Criteria for good samples, Application of sampling in community, Procedures of sampling and sampling designs errors, Sampling variation and tests of significance.
- 6. Analysis of variance & covariance: Analysis of variance (ANOVA), what is ANOVA? Basic principle of ANOVA, ANOVA technique, Analysis of Co variance (ANACOVA).
- 7. Format of scientific documents. (Structure of protocols, formats reporting in scientific journals, systematic reviews and meta-analysis).

HEALTH PROMOTION, FITNESS AND WELLNESS

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - This course includes discussion on the theories of health and wellness, including motivational theory, locus of control, public health initiative, and psycho-Social, spiritual and cultural consideration. Health risks, screening, and assessment considering epidemiological principles are emphasized. Risk reduction strategies for primary and secondary prevention, including programs for special populations are covered.

- 1. Prevention practice: a holistic perspective for physiotherapy
 - a. Defining Health
 - b.Predictions of Health Care
 - c. Comparing Holistic Medicine and Conventional Medicine
 - d.Distinguishing Three Types of Prevention Practice.
- 2. Healthy People
 - a. Definition of healthy people
 - b.Health education Resources
 - c. Physiotherapist role for a healthy community.
- 3. Key concepts of fitness
 - a. Defining & Measuring Fitness
 - b. Assessment of Stress with a Survey
 - c. Visualizing Fitness
 - d.Screening for Mental and Physical Fitness
 - e. Body Mass Index calculations.
- 4. Fitness training
 - a. Physical Activities Readiness Questionnaire
 - b.Physical Activities Pyramid
 - c.Exercise Programs
 - d.Evidence-Based Practice.
- 5. Health, fitness, and wellness issues during childhood and adolescence
- 6. Health, fitness, and wellness during adulthood
- 7. Women's health issues: focus on pregnancy:
- 8. Prevention practice for older adults
- 9. Resources to optimize health and wellness
- 10. Health protection.
- 11. Prevention practice for musculoskeletal conditions
- 12. Prevention practice for cardiopulmonary conditions

- 13. Prevention practice for neuromuscular conditions
- 14. Prevention practice for integumentary disorders
- 15. Prevention practice for individuals with developmental disabilities
- 16. Marketing health and wellness.

CLINICAL CARDIOVASCULAR AND PULMONARY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - Following the basic science and clinical science course, this course introduces the Student in cardio-thoracic conditions which commonly cause disability.

The objective of this course is that after lectures and demonstration in addition to clinics the student will be able to demonstrate an understanding of Cardio-thoracic conditions causing disability and their management. Particular effort is made in this course to avoid burdening the student with any detail pertaining to diagnosis which will not contribute to their understanding of the limitations imposed by cardiovascular pathology on the functioning of the individual.

1. Anatomy and Physiology

a. Respiratory system

- i. Upper respiratory tract
- ii. Lower respiratory tract Trachea, Bronchial tree, Bronchopulmonary segments
- iii. Respiratory unit, hilum of lung.
- iv. Muscles of respiration
- v. Pleura, intra pleural space, intra pleural pressure, surfactant
- vi. Mechanics of respiration Chest wall movements, lung & chest wall compliance
- vii. V/Q relationship, airway resistance
- viii. Respiratory centre, Neural & chemical regulation of respiration
- ix. Lung volumes and lung capacities, Spiro meter, lung function test
- x. Pulmonary circulation, Lung sounds, cough reflex

b. Cardiovascular systems

- i. Chambers of heart, semi lunar and atria ventricular valves
- ii. Coronary circulation, conductive system of heart
- iii. Cardiac cycle, ECG, Heart sounds
- iv. Blood pressure, pulse, cardiac output

2. Cardio Vascular system

- a. Define, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, complications,
- b. Conservative and surgical management of the following conditions
 - i. Ischemia heart disease
 - ii. Myocardial infarction
 - iii. Heart failure
 - iv. Cardiac arrest
 - v. Rheumatic fever
 - vi. Hypertension
 - vii. Infective endocarditis
 - viii. Myocarditis & cardiomyopathy

- c. Cardiovascular Disease: Examination of the Cardiovascular System Investigations: ECG, Exercise Stress Testing, Radiology; Clinical manifestations of Cardiovascular disease; Definition, Etiology, Clinical features, signs and symptoms, complications, management and treatment of following diseases and disorders of the heart: Pericarditis, Myocarditis, Endocarditis, Rheumatic Fever resulting in valve disorders, Ischemic Heart Disease, Coronary Valve Disease, Congenital disorders of the Heart, Cardiac Arrest; Examination and Investigations of diseases of arteries and veins; Hypertension: Definition, causes, classification, types, assessment, investigations and management.
- d. Disorders of the Heart Definition, Clinical features, diagnosis and choice of management for the following disorders: Congenital Heart disease Acyanotic congenital heart disease & Cyanotic congenital heart disease: Patent Ductus Arteriosus, Coarctation of Aorta, Atrial Septal Defect, Ventricular Septal Defect, Tetraology of Fallot, Transposition of Great Vessels; Acquired Heart Disease Mitral Stenosis & Insufficiency, Aortic Stenosis and Insufficiency, Ischemic Heart Disease Coronary Artery Disease, Cardiac tumors.

3. Respiratory System

- a. Respiratory Disease: Examination of the Respiratory System Investigations: Chest Radiographs, Pulmonary Function Testing, Arterial Blood Gas Analysis; Clinical manifestations of Lung disease; Patterns of lung disease Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease and Restrictive Lung Disease; Definition, Etiology, Clinical features, signs and symptoms, complications, management and treatment of following lung diseases: Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchiectasis, Cystic Fibrosis, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Fungal Diseases, Interstitial Lung Diseases, Diseases of the pleura, diaphragm and chest wall; Respiratory failure Definition, types, causes, clinical features, diagnosis and management.
- b. Chest wall disorders- Definition, Clinical features, diagnosis and choice of management for the following disorders chest wall deformities, chest wall tumors, Spontaneous Pneumothorax, Pleural Effusion, Empyema Thoracis, Lung abscess, Bronchiectasis, Tuberculosis, Bronchogenic Carcinoma, Bronchial Adenomas, Metastatic tumors of the Lung, tracheal Stenosis, Congenital tracheomalacia, Neoplasms of the trachea, Lesions of the Mediastinum. Carcinoma of the female breast.

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

The course is intended to provide a knowledge about the basic principles of Management.

- 1. Introduction to management
- 2. Strategic Management
- 3. Foundations of Planning
- 4. Planning Tools and Techniques
- 5. Decision Making, conflict and stress management
- 6. Managing Change and Innovation
- 7. Understanding Groups and Teams
- 8. Leadership
- 9. Time Management
- 10. Cost and efficiency

CRITIQUE ENQUIRY, CASE PRESENTATION AND CASE DISCUSSION

Eighth Semester

PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CARDIO VASCULAR PULMONARY AND INTENSIVE CARE –

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - The subject is designed to provide knowledge in assessing and planning physiotherapy interventions for various General, Medical and Surgical conditions. The student must be able to reassess the patient as necessary, to monitor the patient in regard to treatment, to monitor the patient's vital signs, student must know emergency drugs indication and contra-indication, care in intensive care unit (ICU) and to provide appropriate interventions to the patient.

THEORY -

- 1. Anatomical and Physiological differences between the Adult and Pediatric lung.
- 2. Bedside assessment of the patient-Adult & Pediatric.
- 3. Investigations and tests Exercise tolerance Testing Cardiac & Pulmonary, Radiographs, PFT, ABG, ECG, Hematological and Biochemical Tests.
- 4. Physiotherapy techniques to increase lung volume controlled mobilization, positioning, breathing exercises, Neurophysiological Facilitation of Respiration, Mechanical aids Incentive Spirometry, CPAP,IPPB.
- 5. Physiotherapy techniques to decrease the work of breathing Measures to optimize the balance between energy supply and demand, positioning, Breathing re-education Breathing control techniques, mechanical aids IPPB, CPAP, BiPAP.
- 6. Physiotherapy techniques to clear secretions Hydration, Humidification & Nebulisation, Mobilisation and Breathing exercises, Postural Drainage, Manual techniques Percussion, Vibration and Shaking, Rib Springing, ACBT, Autogenic Drainage, Mechanical Aids PEP, Flutter, IPPB, Facilitation of Cough and Huff, Nasopharyngeal Suctioning.
- 7. Drug therapy Drugs to prevent and treat inflammation, Drugs to treat Bronchospasm, Drugs to treat Breathlessness, Drugs to help sputum clearance, Drugs to inhibit coughing, Drugs to improve ventilation, Drugs to reduce pulmonary hypertension, Drug delivery doses, Inhalers and Nebulisers.
- 8. Neonatal and Pediatric Physiotherapy Chest physiotherapy for children, The neonatal unit, Modifications of chest physiotherapy for specific neonatal disorders, Emergencies in the neonatal unit.
- 9. Physiotherapy in Obstructive lung conditions.
- 10. Physiotherapy in Restrictive lung conditions.
- 11. Management of breathlessness.
- 12. Pulmonary Rehabilitation.
- 13. Physiotherapy following Lung surgeries
- 14. Respiratory failure Oxygen Therapy and Mechanical Ventilation.
- 15. Introduction to ICU: ICU monitoring –Apparatus, Airways and Tubes used in the ICU Physiotherapy in the ICU Common conditions in the ICU Tetanus, Head Injury, Lung Disease, Pulmonary Oedema, Multiple Organ Failure, Neuromuscular Disease, Smoke Inhalation, Poisoning, Aspiration, Near Drowning, ARDS, Shock; Dealing with an Emergency Situation in the ICU.
- 16. Physiotherapy management following cardiac surgeries.
- 17. Cardiac Rehabilitation.
- 18. Physiotherapy management following PVD.
- 19. Abdominal Surgeries Management of Pulmonary Restorative Dysfunction following surgical

procedures on Abdomen and Thorax.

- 20. Management of Amputations following Diabetes, PVD Prosthesis in amputations of lower limbs following ulcers and gangrenes.
- 21. Home program and education of family members in patient care.
- 22. Treatment, Response to exercise and Implications of Physiotherapy in the following disease conditions: Hypertension, Diabetes, Renal Failure and Obesity.
- 23. Applied Yoga in Cardio-respiratory conditions

PRACTICAL:

Practical shall be conducted for all the relevant topics discussed in theory in the following forms:

- 1. Bedside case presentations and case discussions
- 2. Lab sessions consisting of evaluation and assessment methods on student models, treatment techniques and practice sessions.

COMMUNITY PHYSIOTHERAPY

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION - The subject serves to integrate the knowledge gained by the students in community medicine and other areas with skills to apply these in clinical situations of health and disease and its prevention. The objective of the course is that after the specified hours of lectures and demonstrations the student will be able to identify rehabilitation methods to prevent disabilities and dysfunctions due to various disease conditions and plan and set treatment goals and apply the skills gained in rehabilitating and restoring functions.

- 1. Rehabilitation: Definition, Types.
- 2. Community: Definition of Community, Multiplicity of Communities, The Community based approach, Community Entry strategies, CBR and Community development, Community initiated versus community oriented programme, Community participation and mobilization.
- 3. Introduction to Community Based Rehabilitation: Definition, Historical review, Concept of CBR, Need for CBR, Difference between Institution based and Community based Rehabilitation, Objectives of CBR, Scope of CBR, Members of CBR team, Models of CBR.
- 4. Principles of Community based Rehabilitation. W.H.O.'s policies-about rural health care-concept of primary /tertiary health centers-district hospitals etc-Role of P.T.-Principles of a team work of Medical person/P.T./O.T. audiologist/speech therapist /P.&O./vocational guide in C.B.R. of physically handicapped person , Agencies involved in rehabilitation of physical handicapped Legislation for physically handicapped. Concept of multipurpose health worker. Role of family members in the rehabilitation of a physically handicapped.
- 5. Planning and management of CBR Programmes, CBR Programmed planning and management, Ownership and Governance, Decentralization and CBR, Management of CBR, Programmed sustainability, Communication and Coordination, Community participation, mobilization and awareness, CBR programme influence on promoting and developing public policies.
- 6. Disability: Definition of Impairment, Handicap and Disability, Difference between impairment, handicap and disability, Causes of disability, Types of disability, Prevention of disability, Disability in developed countries, Disability in developing countries. Disability Surveys: Demography. Screening: Early detection of disabilities and developmental disorders, Prevention of disabilities- Types and levels.

- 7. Disability Evaluation: Introduction, What, Why and How to evaluate, Quantitative versus Qualitative data, Uses of evaluation findings.
- 8. Role of Government in CBR: Laws, Policies, Programmes, Human Rights Policy, Present rehabilitation services, Legal aspects of rehabilitation.
- 9. Role of Social work in CBR: Definition of social work, Methods of social work, History of social work, Role of social worker in rehabilitation.
- 10. Role of voluntary Organizations in CBR: Charitable Organizations, Voluntary health agencies National level and International NGO's, Multilateral and Bilateral agencies. International Health Organizations: WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, World bank, USAID, SIDA, DANIDA, Rockfeller, Ford foundation, CARE, RED CROSS.
- 11. National District Level Rehabilitation Programme: Primary rehabilitation unit, Regional training center, District rehabilitation center, Primary Health center, Village rehabilitation worker, Anganwadi worker
- 12. Role of Physiotherapy in CBR: Screening for disabilities, Prescribing exercise programme, Prescribing and devising low cost locally available assisstive aids, Modifications physical and architectural barriers for disabled, Disability prevention, Strategies to improve ADL, Rehabilitation programmes for various neuro-musculoskeletal and cardiothoracic disabilities.
- 13. Screening and rehabilitation of paediatric disorders in the community: Early detection of high risk babies, Maternal nutrition and education, Rehabilitation of Cerebral Palsy, Polio, Downs Syndrome, Muscular Dystrophies etc., Prevention and rehabilitation of mental retardation and Behavioural disorders, Immunization programmes, Early intervention in high risk babies, Genetic counselling.
- 14. Extension services and mobile units: Introduction, Need, Camp approach.
- 15. Vocational training in rehabilitation: Introduction, Need, Vocational evaluation, Vocational rehabilitation services.
- 16. Geriatrics- Physiology of Aging /degenerative changes-Musculoskeletal /Neuromotor /cardio respiratory-/Metabolic, Endocrine, Cognitive, Immune systems. Role of Physio Therapy in Hospital based care, Half-way homes, Residential homes, Meals on wheels etc. Home for the aged, Institution based Geriatric Rehabilitation. Few conditions:- Alzheimer's disease, Dementia, Parkinson's Disease, Incontinence, Iatrogenic drug reactions, etc. Ethics of Geriatric Rehabilitation.
- 17. Industrial Health & Ergonomics [10 hours] Occupational Hazards in the industrial area -- Accidents due to
 - a. Physical agents-e.g.-Heat/cold, light, noise, Vibration, U.V. radiation, Ionizing radiation,
 - b. Chemical agents-Inhalation, local action, ingestion,
 - c. Mechanical hazards-overuse/fatigue injuries due to ergonomic alteration & ergonomic evaluation of work place-mechanical stresses per hierarchy
 - i. sedentary table work –executives, clerk,
 - ii. inappropriate seating arrangement- vehicle drivers
 - iii. constant standing- watchman- Defense forces, surgeons,
 - iv. Over-exertion in laborers,-common accidents -Role of P.T.-Stress management.
 - d. Psychological hazards- e.g.-executives, monotonicity & dissatisfaction in job, anxiety of work completion with quality, Role of P.T. in Industrial setup & Stress management-relaxation modes.
 - e. Biological Hazards

PRACTICAL: This will consist of Field visits to urban and rural PHC's., Visits to regional rehabilitation training center, Regular mobile camps, Disability surveys in villages, Disability screening, Demonstration of Evaluation and Physiotherapy prescription techniques for musculoskeletal, neuromuscular, cardiorespiratory, paediatric, gynecological and geriatric problems in community, Demonstration of evaluation and prescription techniques for ambulatory and assistive devices, Fabrication of low cost assistive devices with locally available materials.

CLINICAL REASONING AND EVIDENCE BASED PHYSIOTHERAPY PRACTICE -

- 1. Introduction to Evidence Based Practice: Definitions, Evidence Based Practice,
- 2. Concepts of Evidence based Physiotherapy: Awareness, Consultation, Judgement, and Creativity
- 3. Development of Evidence based knowledge, The Individual Professional, Professionals within a discipline, and Professionals across disciplines
- 4. Evidence Based Practitioner: The Reflective Practitioner, The E Model, Using the E Model
- 5. Finding the Evidence: Measuring outcomes in Evidence Based Practice, Measuring Health Outcomes, Measuring clinical outcomes, Inferential statistics and Causation
- 6. Searching for the Evidence: Asking Questions, Identifying different sources of evidence, Electronic Bibliographic databases and World Wide Web, Conducting a literature search. Step by-step search for evidence
- 7. Assessing the Evidence: Evaluating the evidence; Levels of evidence in research using quantitative methods, Levels of evidence classification system, Outcome Measurement, Biostatistics, The critical review of research using qualitative methods
- 8. Systematically reviewing the evidence: Stages of systematic reviews, Meta-analysis, The Cochrane collaboration
- 9. Economic evaluation of the evidence: Types of economic evaluation, conducting economic evaluation, critically reviewing economic evaluation, locating economic evaluation in the literature
- 10. Using the evidence: Building evidence in practice; Critically Appraised Topics (CATs), CAT format, Using CATs, Drawbacks of CATs
- 11. Practice guidelines, algorithms, and clinical pathways: Recent trends in health care, Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG), Algorithms, Clinical pathways, Legal implications in clinical pathways and CPG, Comparison of CPGs, Algorithms and Clinical Pathways
- 12. Communicating evidence to clients, managers and funders: Effectively communicating evidence, Evidence based communication in the face of uncertainty; Evidence based communication opportunities in everyday practice
- 13. Research dissemination and transfer of knowledge: Models of research transfer, Concrete research transfer strategies, Evidence based policy

ADMINISTRATION AND TEACHING SKILLS

1. Introduction:

- a. Branches of administration, Nature and scope of administration, How to be an effective administrator, Planning hospital administration as part of a balanced health care program.
- b. Principles of hospital administration and its applications to physiotherapy.
- c. Planning and organization: Planning cycle, Principles of organizational charts, Resource and quality management, planning change -innovation
- d. Financial issues including budget and income generation
- e. Hospital administration: Organization, Staffing, Information, Communication, Coordination, Cost of services, Monitoring and evaluation.
- f. Organization of physiotherapy department: Planning, Space, Manpower, Other basic resources.
- g. Organizing meetings, committees, and negotiations
- h. Personnel management: Personnel performance appraisal system, Quality care delivery from the staff.

2. Aims of physiotherapy education

- a. Concepts of teaching and learning
- b. Curriculum development
- c. Principles and methods of academic and clinical teaching
- d. Measurement and evaluation
- e. Guidance and counseling
- f. Faculty development program
- g. Administration in clinical setting
- h. Use of A-V aids in teaching
- i. Taxonomy of education

RESEARCH PROJECT- The project may be a case study or of recent technique or literature reviews and etc. to make the student to have research mind and to facilitate for higher studies.

CLINICAL EDUCATION- Students will be posted in rotation in the following areas/wards. The students will be clinically trained to provide physiotherapy care for the patients under supervision. They will be trained on bed side approach, patient assessment, performing special tests, identifying indications for treatment, ruling out contraindications, decision on treatment parameters, dosage and use relevant outcome measures under supervision. Evidence based practice will be part of training.

- 1. Physiotherapy OPD
- 2. Neurology, Neurosurgery & Neuro ICU
- 3. Community-PHC
- 4. Orthopedics
- 5. General Medicine & MICU
- 6. General Surgery & CTS ICU
- 7. Developmental Pediatrics & Child Guidance Clinic
- $8 \cap BG$
- 9. Geriatric Old Age Homes
- 10. Industrial Visits Ergonomics

Ninth Semester

INTERNSHIP - The internship time period provides the students the opportunity to continue to develop confidence and increased skill in simulation and treatment delivery. Students will demonstrate competence in beginning, intermediate, and advanced procedures in both areas. Students will participate in advanced and specialized treatment procedures. The student will complete the clinical training by practicing all the skills learned in classroom and clinical instruction. The students are expected to work for minimum 8 hours per day.

- 1. Initial Assessment Documentation: Clinical staff must document the following information:
 - a. Initial assessment documented based on SOAP format.
 - b. Subjective examination (symptomatic)
 - c. Objective examination (measureable, observable)
 - d. Action/Analysis (interpretation of current condition/intervention provided)
 - e. Plan of action
 - f. Written or verbal feedback to the client or other relevant carers
 - g. Discharge plan documented
 - h. Agreement to treatment plan by patient or "person responsible"
- 2. Progress Documentation: Progress documentation may include the following information:
 - a. Any individual intervention should be documented in SOAP format (including response to intervention/s using outcome measures)
 - b. Oral consent obtained and documented when there is a significant change in treatment/ treatment options/ status of patient's health.
 - c. Written consent obtained for designated invasive procedures
 - d. Change in status or events that may affect discharge plans/goals
 - e. Documented consultation with key clinical team members

SKILLS BASED OUTCOMES AND MONITORABLE INDICATORS FOR BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Bachelor of Physiotherapy

Competency Statements

- 1. Consults with the client to obtain information about his/her health, associated history, previous health interventions, and associated outcomes.
- 2. Collects assessment data relevant to the client's needs and physiotherapy practice.
- 3. Be able to conduct the patient evaluation and assessment as per condition.
- 4. Analyzing Assessment findings & Establish a physiotherapy diagnosis and prognosis.
- 5. Develops and Recommends an intervention strategy.
- 6. Be able to prepare the patient (physically and emotionally) and as well as the equipment to be used as per treatment plan
- 7. Implements intervention.
- 8. Be able to accurately explain the treatment plans and able to demonstrate and teach self exercises
- 9. Advise patient on appropriate nutrition, exercises, rest, relaxation other issues
- 10. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions.
- 11. Be able to complete accurate treatment documentation.
- 12. Develops, builds, and maintains rapport, trust, and ethical professional relationships through effective communication.
- 13. Establishes and maintains inter professional relationships, which foster effective client-centered collaboration.
- 14. Understand the principles of continuous quality improvement.
- 15. Be able to carry out the daily/weekly Quality Control (QC) checks.
- 16. Be able to review the literature.
- 17. Be able to suggest implementation of research findings.
- 18. Be able to suggest/ initiate topics for physiotherapy research
- 19. Be able to interpret, apply and disseminate information as a member of the physiotherapy team.

Sl	Learning	Knowledge/	Application/Synthesis/
No	Outcomes	Comprehension	Evaluation
1.	Consults with the client to obtain information about his/her health, associated history, previous health interventions, and associated outcomes	 Able to Collect and review background information relevant to the client's health. Understands the client's expectations related to physiotherapy services. Able to Collect and review health information about the client from other sources (e.g., other sources may include previous health records, other health care practitioners, 	 Develop rapport to obtain history and current health status Use interviewing skills appropriate to the patient/client Obtain a relevant history and current health status. Interpret the patient's/client's verbal and non-verbal responses. Determines the personality traits.

Sl	Learning	Knowledge/	Application/Synthesis/
No	Outcomes	Comprehension	Evaluation
		professional colleagues, or family). • Identify client's prior functional abilities, physical performance, and participation. • Identifies the client's personal and environmental factors affecting his/her functional abilities, physical performance, and participation.	Analyze how the differences in personality influence approach
2.	Collects assessment data relevant to the client's needs and physiotherapy practice.	Informs the client of the nature and purpose of assessment as well as any associated significant risk.	 Perform patient assessment technique which includes to know the condition and to gather information about his/her ailment. Monitors the client's health status for significant changes during the course of assessment and takes appropriate actions as required. Perform assessment procedure safely and accurately, taking into account client consent, known indications, guidelines, limitations and risk-benefit considerations.
3.	Be able to conduct the patient evaluation and assessment as per condition.	 Be familiar with different assessment techniques. Able to examine higher motor functions, cranial nerves, ROM, MMT, Muscle tightness, muscle tone, myotome, sensory evaluation, balance, coordination, hand function, functional outcome measures, Physical fitness, cardio-respiratory evaluation, posture & gait. Be familiar with special tests. Basic knowledge on radiological findings & 	 Safely and accurately examines and re-examines a patient using standardized measures. Apply pertinent tests and measurements. Interpret all assessment findings to allow for identification of the patients/client's impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions.

Sl	Learning	Knowledge/	Application/Synthesis/
No	Outcomes	Comprehension	Evaluation
4.	Analyzing	 other investigations. Demonstrate clinical reasoning with choice of assessment and examination procedures Identifies the nature and 	Interpret findings and reach
	assessment findings & Establish a physiotherapy diagnosis and prognosis.	extent of the client's impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions within the context of the client's needs. • Identifies environmental and personal supports and barriers relevant to the patients. • Determines the relationship among the assessment findings.	 a differential diagnosis Establishes a diagnosis for physiotherapy, identifies risks of care, and makes appropriate clinical decisions based upon the examination, evaluation and current available evidence. Formulates a physiotherapy diagnosis based on the analysis of patients assessment findings. Discusses physiotherapy diagnosis and prognosis with the patient & care givers
5.	Develops and recommends an intervention strategy.	 Establishes and prioritizes, with the patient, expected outcomes based on the assessment findings and evidence-informed practice. Recommends a service approach consistent with the client's needs, goals and all available resources. Discuss the current patient condition among multidisciplinary team 	 Establishes goals that are specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, and time-specific. Selects interventions that are evidence-based and consistent with the client's goals, general health status, functional needs, and assessment findings. Identifies when physiotherapy services are not required or indicated and refers for other services as appropriate.
6.	Be able to prepare the patient (physically and emotionally) and as well as the equipment to be used as per treatment plan	Know the patient mental and physical condition	Operate the most appropriate equipment for the individual patient within the context of the protocol.
7.	Implements intervention	 Orients the client to the practice setting and 	Performs physiotherapy interventions in accordance

Sl	Learning	Knowledge/	Application/Synthesis/
No	Outcomes	Comprehension	Evaluation
		provides information about relevant service/policies (e.g., location, duration, frequency, cost; introduce client to all staff involved in their care; expected completion of service).	with client consent and in a safe and effective manner. • Educates the client about health promotion, selfmanagement, and relevant services with respect to his/her unique condition.
8.	Be able to accurately explain the treatment plans and able to demonstrate and teach self exercises	 Discuss the importance of exercises and how it should be carried out Be familiar with the treatment plans for all patients on the treatment unit Identify the co-morbidities that will impact on patient condition Recognize if any adverse reactions is occurring 	 Interpret the treatment plan and use the equipment accordingly Teach patients the exercise procedures and methods of doing them. Evaluate the patient's general condition prior to commencing the exercises. Analyze the information and integrate to define the optimal patient condition
9.	Advise patient on appropriate nutrition, exercises, rest, relaxation other issues	• Explain the impact of exercise and nutritional status of patient during treatment	Assess the patient's status after exercise and proper diet.
10.	Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions.	 Discuss with the client, the nature, purpose and results of ongoing assessment and outcome evaluations. Consults with the patient to redefine goals and modifies or discontinues intervention strategies as necessary. 	 Monitors client responses and changes in status during the interventions and modifies intervention accordingly. Evaluates effectiveness of the intervention strategy on an ongoing basis using appropriate outcome measures. Assesses client status prior to the completion of physiotherapy service and compares with initial assessment findings. Communicates with the client about service completion & recommends self-management option.
11.	Be able to complete accurate treatment documentation.	Recognize the importance of accurate transfer of information to allow for	Ensure that the ethical and legal requirements of documentation are

Sl	Learning	Knowledge/	Application/Synthesis/
No	Outcomes	Comprehension	Evaluation
		 accurate treatment set-up according to the treatment plan and prescription. Know what should be included & whom or where the documentation and information should be sent. Be aware of the ethical issues relating to documentation 	 completed. Ensure legible, accurate and timely records are maintained. Ensure statistical information is recorded and accessible.
12.	Develops, builds, and maintains rapport, trust, and ethical professional relationships through effective communication.	 Be familiar with the psychological status of the patient. Knowledge of few counseling procedures. 	 Demonstrates sensitivity to the uniqueness of others. Listens effectively and facilitates discussion to ensure reciprocal exchange of information. Demonstrates an awareness of self behaviours and the responses of others and adapts communications appropriately. Able to assess psychological status of patient.
13.	Establishes and maintains inter professional relationships, which foster effective client-centered collaboration.	 Integrates knowledge and understanding of the physiotherapist role and the roles of others in providing client-centred care. Consults and shares relevant information with clients, other health professionals, and all relevant individuals or groups in a timely manner. 	 Demonstrates an understanding of and respects the roles, responsibilities and differing perspectives of team members. Practice in accordance with legislation regulations and ethical guidelines. Fosters collaboration with relevant others.
14.	Understand the principles of continuous quality improvement	of a quality plan.	 Modify and adapt professional practice in response to evaluation and/or feedback from the patient/client, peer, supervisor Contribute to inservice activities Reflect on the outcomes of interventions and modify practice accordingly
15.	Be able to carry	Explain Quality	Perform the

Sl No	Learning Outcomes	Knowledge/ Comprehension	Application/Synthesis/ Evaluation
	out the daily/ weekly Quality Control (QC) checks	Management System (QMS), Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)	daily/weekly/monthly QC procedures
16.	Be able to review the literature	• Define search terms for specific treatment sites	 Identify the appropriate literature in the area of interest. Identifying research gap.
17.	Be able to suggest implementation of research findings	• Identify relevant sources of Research	Evaluate research with respect to current departmental practice
18.	Be able to suggest/ initiate topics for physiotherapy research	 Identify literature to support research proposal Define the necessary steps in preparing and carrying out research 	 Review the literature in the area. Formulate a research question. Conducts research systematically.
19.	Be able to interpret, apply and disseminate information as a member of the physiotherapy team	Define and explain the data that must be disseminated	 Identify the appropriate personnel to whom specific information should be disseminated. Communicate the correct, relevant and appropriate information

NOTE: The contents of this course structure has been designed as per the Model Curriculum Handbook of physiotherapy by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Allied Health section 2017.