

Table of Specifications for MD-Internal Medicine Intermediate Examination

No.	Subject(s)	Topic(s)	Subtopic(s)	No. of MCQs (For topics not for sub-topics)
1	General Principles of Medicine	Hepatology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascites due to cirrhosis • Variceal bleeding due to liver cirrhosis • Hepatic encephalopathy • Hepatocellular carcinoma • Hepatitis A, B, C and E • Wilson's disease • Hemochromatosis • Autoimmune hepatitis • Alcoholic liver disease • Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease • Budd Chiari Syndrome • Liver abscess 	07
		Gastroenterology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastro-esophageal reflux disease • Eosinophilic esophagitis • Peptic ulcer disease • Celiac disease • Acute and chronic diarrhea • Malabsorption • Acute pancreatitis • Chronic pancreatitis • Intestinal tuberculosis • Inflammatory bowel disease • Carcinoma colon • Entero-endocrine tumors and its manifestation, testing and treatment • Achalasia Cardia 	10
		Nephrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute kidney injury • Chronic kidney disease • Acute tubular necrosis • Glomerulonephritis • Nephrotic and nephritic syndromes 	06



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renal artery stenosis 	
	Cardiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical manifestations, diagnosis and management of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Congenital valvular heart diseases ➤ Mitral stenosis and regurgitation ➤ Aortic stenosis and regurgitation ➤ Infective endocarditis ➤ Rheumatic heart disease ➤ Stable and unstable angina ➤ Myocardial infarction ➤ Congestive cardiac failure ➤ Coarctation of aorta ➤ Pulmonary hypertension ➤ Cardiomyopathy ➤ Tachy and brady arrhythmias ➤ Systemic hypertension ➤ Peripheral vascular disease ➤ Chronic venous insufficiency ➤ Aortic dissection ➤ Superior vena cava syndrome 	07
	Hematology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology, clinical features, diagnostic workup and treatment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approach to anemia ➤ Anemia of chronic diseases ➤ Deficiency anemias: Iron, B12 and Folic Acid ➤ Thalassemia ➤ Hemolytic anemias ➤ Sickle cell anemia ➤ Aplastic anemia ➤ Polycythemia rubra vera ➤ Leukemias ➤ Essential thrombocytosis ➤ Hodgkins and Non-Hodgkins lymphoma ➤ Amyloidosis ➤ Congenital and acquired Platelet disorders ➤ Disseminated intravascular coagulation ➤ Acquired and congenital coagulation disorders 	06
	Infectious Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in infectious disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fever ➤ Positive blood culture 	08

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sepsis ➤ Acute diarrhea and vomiting ➤ Infections acquired in the tropics ➤ Infections in adolescence ➤ Infections in pregnancy • Viral Infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Systemic viral infections with exanthema ➤ Systemic viral infections without exanthem ➤ Viral infections of the skin ➤ Gastrointestinal viral infections ➤ Respiratory viral infections ➤ Viral infections with neurological involvement ➤ Viral infections with rheumatological involvement • Prion disease • Bacterial infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bacterial infections of the skin, soft tissues and bones ➤ Systemic bacterial infections ➤ Gastrointestinal bacterial infections ➤ Respiratory bacterial infections ➤ Bacterial infections with neurological involvement ➤ Mycobacterial infections ➤ Rickettsial and intracellular bacterial infections ➤ Chlamydial infections • Protozoal infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Systemic protozoal infections ➤ Leishmaniasis ➤ Gastrointestinal protozoal infections • Infections caused by helminths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Intestinal human nematodes ➤ Tissue-dwelling human nematodes ➤ Zoonotic nematodes ➤ Trematodes (flukes) ➤ Cestodes (tapeworms) • Ectoparasites 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Superficial mycoses ➤ Subcutaneous mycoses ➤ Systemic mycoses 	
		Rheumatology and Bone Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation of musculoskeletal disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joint aspiration ➤ Imaging ➤ Blood tests ➤ Tissue biopsy ➤ Electromyography • Presenting problems in musculoskeletal disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monoarthritis ➤ Polyarthritis ➤ Fracture ➤ Generalised musculoskeletal pain ➤ Muscle weakness ➤ Regional musculoskeletal pain • Osteoarthritis • Crystal-induced arthritis • Fibromyalgia • Bone and joint infections • Rheumatoid arthritis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Axial spondyloarthritis ➤ Reactive arthritis ➤ Psoriatic arthritis ➤ Enteropathic (spondylo) arthritis • Autoimmune connective tissue diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Osteoporosis ➤ Osteomalacia, rickets and vitamin D deficiency ➤ Paget's disease of bone 	05
		Endocrinology	<p>The Thyroid Gland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in thyroid disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thyrotoxicosis ➤ Hypothyroidism ➤ Asymptomatic abnormal thyroid function tests 	08



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thyroid lump or swelling • Autoimmune thyroid disease • Transient thyroiditis • Iodine-associated thyroid disease • Simple and multinodular goitre • Thyroid neoplasia Congenital thyroid disease <p>The Parathyroid Gland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in parathyroid disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hypercalcaemia ➤ Hypocalcaemia • Primary hyperparathyroidism • Familial hypocalcaemic hypercalcaemia Hypoparathyroidism <p>The Adrenal Glands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary hyperaldosteronism • Pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma • Congenital adrenal hyperplasia <p>The Endocrine Pancreas and Gastrointestinal Tract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in endocrine pancreas disease • Spontaneous hypoglycaemia • Gastroenteropancreatic neuro-endocrine tumours <p>The hypothalamus and the pituitary gland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional anatomy, physiology and investigations • Presenting problems in hypothalamic and pituitary disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hypopituitarism ➤ Pituitary tumour Hyperprolactinaemia/galactorrhoea • Prolactinoma • Acromegaly 	
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		Reproductive System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in reproductive disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delayed puberty ➤ Amenorrhoea ➤ Male hypogonadism ➤ Infertility ➤ Gynaecomastia ➤ Hirsutism • Polycystic ovary syndrome • Turner syndrome • Klinefelter syndrome 	01
		Respiratory System	<p>Presenting problems in respiratory disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Breathlessness • Chest pain • Finger clubbing • Hemoptysis • ‘Incidental’ pulmonary nodule • Pleural effusion • Respiratory failure <p>Obstructive pulmonary disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma • Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease • Bronchiectasis • Cystic Fibrosis <p>Infections of the respiratory system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Respiratory Tract Infection • Pneumonia • Tuberculosis • Respiratory Diseases caused by Fungi <p>Tumours of the bronchus and lung</p>	07

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary tumours of the lung • Secondary tumours of the lung Tumours of the mediastinum <p>Interstitial and infiltrative pulmonary disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diffuse parenchymal lung disease • Lung diseases due to systemic inflammatory disease • Pulmonary eosinophilia and vasculitides • Lung diseases due to irradiation and drugs • Rare interstitial lung diseases <p>Occupational and environmental lung disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational airway disease • Pneumoconiosis • Lung diseases due to organic dusts • Asbestos-related lung and pleural diseases • Occupational lung cancer <p>Pulmonary vascular disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulmonary embolism • Pulmonary hypertension 	
		Central Nervous System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting problems in neurological disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Headache and facial pain ➤ Dizziness, blackouts and ‘funny turns’ ➤ Status epilepticus ➤ Coma ➤ Delirium ➤ Amnesia ➤ Weakness ➤ Sensory disturbance ➤ Abnormal movements ➤ Abnormal perceptions 	05



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Altered balance and vertigo ➤ Abnormal gait ➤ Abnormal speech and language ➤ Disturbance of smell ➤ Visual disturbance and ocular abnormalities ➤ Hearing disturbance ➤ Bulbar symptoms – dysphagia and dysarthria ➤ Bladder, bowel and sexual disturbance ➤ Personality change ➤ Sleep disturbance ➤ Psychiatric disorder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache syndrome • Functional neurological disorder • Epilepsy • Vestibular disorders • Disorders of sleep <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement disorders • Ataxias • Dystonia • Hemi-fascial spasm • Motor neuron disease • Spinal muscular atrophy <p>Infections of the nervous system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meningitis • Parenchymal viral infections • Parenchymal bacterial infections • Parenchymal parasitic infections • Diseases caused by bacterial toxins • Prion diseases <p>Intracranial mass lesions and raised intracranial pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised intracranial pressure • Brain tumors • Paraneoplastic neurological disease 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrocephalus • Idiopathic intracranial hypertension • Head injury <p>Disorders of Cerebellar Function</p> <p>Disorders of the spine and spinal cord</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical spondylosis • Lumbar spondylosis • Spinal cord compression • Intrinsic diseases of the spinal cord <p>Diseases of peripheral nerves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrapment neuropathy • Multifocal neuropathy • Polyneuropathy • Guillain-Barre syndrome • Chronic polyneuropathy • Brachial plexopathy • Lumbosacral plexopathy • Spinal root lesions <p>Diseases of the neuromuscular junction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myasthenia gravis • Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome <p>Diseases of muscle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscular dystrophies • Inherited metabolic myopathies • Acquired myopathies 	
	Basic Sciences	Physiology	<p>Hepato-Physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of bile, its composition, function and its circulation • Principles and assessment of liver function tests and its interpretation • Functional tests of liver, coagulation profile, albumin etc. • Interpretation of data related to liver 	10



			<p>function tests and diagnostic approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperbilirubinemia, its implications and congenital hyperbilirubinemia <p>Gastrointestinal Physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digestion and absorption in GIT • Regulation of gastrointestinal function • Composition and function with regulation of saliva, gastric, pancreatic bile and intestinal sections • Entero-endocrine system of GIT and its role in digestion • Normal motility of stomach and intestine with its regulation • Mechanism of defecation • Control of hunger, appetite and its regulation <p>Renal Physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glomerulus. structure and its function • Tubular function and its role in fluid and electrolyte balance • Acid base balance in body and role of kidneys in its maintenance • Regulation of Na and K ions in body • Composition of Urine <p>Cardiovascular Physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology of electrical activity in heart • Mechanism of production of heart sounds, their location, character and relationship with cardiac cycle • Normal ECG, its waves and their interpretations • Principles and methods of recording electrocardiographic leads and information obtained from ECG • Physiology and abnormalities of apex beat • Cardiac output, measurement, cardiac index and cardiac reserves 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise tolerance tests and its interpretations • Pathophysiology of cardiac failure, valvular heart diseases and hypertension • Arterial blood pressure, its measurement and its regulation • Characters of arterial and venous pulse • Central venous pressure and its significance • Cardiogenic shock and its mechanism • Coronary, cerebral and pulmonary circulation and its regulation • Cardiovascular homeostasis in health, exercise, hypertension and cardiac failure <p>Blood-Physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure, production and functions and life cycle of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets • Structure, formation, function and life cycle of hemoglobin • Blood volume and principles of its measurement • Blood groups, blood transfusion and exchange transfusion • Precautions and hazards of blood transfusions • Plasma protein, their production and functions • Diagnosis of various types of leukemias and disorders of anemia • Normal values of hemoglobin, WBCs and various hormones in different age groups <p>Interpretation of complete blood picture, hematological changes in infectious and non-infectious diseases</p> <p>Growth, Growth Hormone and Puberty</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Hormone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Physiological actions of growth hormone ➤ Indirect anabolic actions of Growth Hormone ➤ Control of Growth Hormone Secretion • Insulin Like Growth Factor Specific Properties <p>The Thyroid Gland physiology and investigations</p> <p>The Reproductive System Physiology and investigations</p> <p>The Parathyroid Glands Physiology and investigations</p> <p>The Adrenal Glands Physiology and investigations</p> <p>Endocrine Pancreas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actions of Insulin ➤ Peripheral uptake of Glucose ➤ Metabolic Actions of Insulin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Effects of Insulin on Carbohydrate metabolism ❖ Effects of Insulin on Protein metabolism ❖ Effects of Insulin on fat metabolism ➤ Insulin effect on Potassium ➤ Control of Insulin secretion • Glucagon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actions of Glucagon on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Liver Glycogenolysis 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Liver Gluconeogenesis ❖ Liver Ketogenesis and Lipogenesis ❖ Ureagenesis ❖ Insulin secretion ❖ Lipolysis in Liver. <p>➤ Control of Glucagon Secretion</p> <p>Central Nervous System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cells of the nervous system ➤ Functional anatomy of the nervous system ➤ Localizing lesions in the central nervous system • Investigations of neurological disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Neuroimaging Neurophysiological testing <p>Respiratory System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imaging • Endoscopic examination • Microbiological investigations • Immunological and serological tests • Cytology and histopathology <p>Respiratory function testing</p>	
		<p>Pathology</p>	<p>Hepato-Pathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism of hepatic encephalopathy and theories of various toxins • Mechanism of ascites development in cirrhosis of liver • Portal hypertension and theories behind its progression • Liver cirrhosis and its 	<p>08</p>

			<p>pathophysiology and histopathological features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper induced injury and histopathological features in Wilson's disease • Hepatic injury due to iron accumulation due to hemochromatosis <p>Gastrointestinal Pathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peptic ulcer disease pathophysiology and histopathology • Pathophysiology of celiac disease, inflammatory bowel disease • Stool complete examination and interpretation of its abnormalities • Laboratory workup for chronic diarrhea including breath tests <p>Renal Pathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glomerulonephritis. types and diagnosis • Acute tubular necrosis • Proteinuria, mechanism, interpretations • Acid base disorders • Renal biopsy, indications and interpretations <p>Urine complete examination and its interpretations of abnormalities</p> <p>Cardiovascular Pathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology, pathogenesis, classification and clinical manifestations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Edema ➤ Thrombosis: Coronary, cerebral and peripheral ➤ Embolism ➤ Infarction ➤ Coronary atherosclerosis, pathogenesis, risk factors and 	
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			<p>histopathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Etiology, classification, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of shock ➤ Compensatory mechanisms of shock ➤ Difference of arterial and venous thrombosis <p>Hemato-Pathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peripheral blood smear, blood indices and their interpretations in different hematological disorders 	12
		<p>Pharmacology</p>	<p>Hepato-Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-viral drugs for hepatitis B and C • Drugs used in Wilson's disease, hemochromatosis • Vasoactive drugs used for variceal bleeding • Role of diuretics in ascites due to cirrhosis <p>Gastrointestinal Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proton pump inhibitors, mechanism of action, indications and side effects • Prokinetic drugs, mechanism of action, indication and side effects • Laxatives, types, mechanism of action, indications and side effects • Anti helminthic drugs, indications and side effects • Anti emetic drugs, indications and side effects <p>Anti tumor necrosis factors (TNF) drugs for inflammatory bowel disease, mechanism of action, indications, pre-requisite for initiating treatment, monitoring and resistance</p> <p>Renal Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diuretics, indications, side effects 	

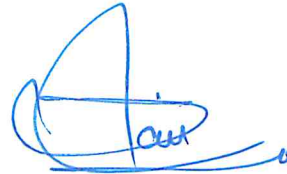


			<p>Nephrotoxic drugs, monitoring and dose adjustment</p> <p>Cardiovascular Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indications, mechanism of action, dose and side effects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anti arrhythmic drugs ➤ Anti ischemic drugs ➤ Anti platelet drugs ➤ Anti-coagulant drugs ➤ Thrombolytic drugs Anti-hypertensive drugs <p>Hemato-Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism of action, indications, side effects and monitoring of • Anti-platelet drugs • Anticoagulation drugs Thrombolytic drugs <p>Central Nervous System Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedative-Hypnotic-Anxiolytic Drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Benzodiazepines ➤ Barbiturates • Drugs used for Depression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors ➤ Tricyclic Antidepressants • Drugs used in Parkinsonism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levodopa ➤ Tolcapone and Entacapone • Drugs used in Schizophrenia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Typical Antipsychotics (D-2 Blockers) ➤ Atypical Antipsychotics (5HY-2 Blockers) • Anticonvulsants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Phenytoin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uses ❖ Side-effects 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Teratogenicity ➤ Carbamazepine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uses ❖ Side-effects ❖ Teratogenicity ➤ Valproic Acid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uses ❖ Side-effects ❖ Teratogenicity • Opioid Analgesics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Morphine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uses ❖ Toxicity <p>Antidote: Naloxone</p> <p>Antimicrobial Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Bacterial Agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bacteriocidals ➤ Bacteriostatics ➤ Synergy ➤ Resistance • Anti-Tubercular Agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treatment duration ➤ Side-Effects of different Anti-Tubercular Agents • Anti-Viral Agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uses and Side effects • Treatment of HIV/AIDS • Anti-Fungal Agents • Anti-Protozoal Agents <p>Drugs used in Malaria</p> <p>Respiratory Pharmacology</p> <p>Asthma & COPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Line treatment for Asthma and COPD • Beta Receptor Agonists; their contraindication, bronchodilator reversibility test (albuterol): role and mechanism • Muscarinic Antagonists; their role and side effects • Methacholine Challenge Test; its mechanism 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucocorticoids; their role and long-term use, side-effects. • Antileukotrienes <p>Eicosanoid Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Inflammatory Drugs • DMARDS • Drugs used for treatment of Gout • Glucocorticoids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ <u>Synthetic Glucocorticoids</u> and their potency, side effects, contraindications. Long-term use and withdrawal. <p>Drugs used in Diabetes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Line treatment for Type 1 and 2 Diabetes Mellitus • Sulfonylureas; Mechanism, Side effects and Complications. • Biguanides; • Thiazolidinediones; • Agents Affecting GLP-1; Exenatide and Sitagliptin • SGLT-2 Inhibitors; Mechanism and Contraindications (In recurrent UTIs) <p>Reproductive Pharmacology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral Contraceptives; Benefits other than contraception, side-effects and drug interaction and Contraindications. • Androgens; Use and Abuse. <u>Androgen Antagonists</u>; Use in BPH, Prostate Cancer and Male pattern baldness. <p>Thyroid Pharmacology Role of Thyroid Peroxidase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thioamides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ <u>Propylthiouracil</u>; role and 	
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			<p>safety during pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <u>Methimazole</u>; role and safety during pregnancy• Iodide; Role in thyroidectomy and during thyrotoxicosis• Propranolol; effect on peripheral conversion of T₄ to T₃, effect on symptoms of hyperthyroidism	
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Prof Tahir Siddique (Chairperson)
Professor of Medicine
Principal
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Gujrat

2. Clinical Examination-----

	Sr. #	Content of TOACS	Observed Stations	Marks
Principals of General Medicine	1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Instrument: Identification, indications for use, steps of use ➤ Nasogastric tube ➤ Endotracheal tube ➤ Laryngeal Mask Airway ➤ Oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway ➤ Laryngoscope ➤ Fundoscope ➤ Foley's catheter ➤ Lumbar puncture needle ➤ Pleural biopsy needle ➤ Liver/renal biopsy needle 	1	10
	2.	Drugs: Indications for use, Dose, Side effects	1	10
	3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling station: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Breaking bad news ➤ Patient with chronic hepatitis B, C ➤ Diabetic patient ➤ Patient with hypertension ➤ Patient with diagnosis of malignancy Use of inhaler device 	1	10
	4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GIT 	1	10
	5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CVS 	1	10
	6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Respiratory system 	1	10
	7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CNS 	1	10
	8+9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-rays chest/ abdomen: Description, identification of abnormalities and differential diagnosis • ECG: Description, identification of abnormality, treatment plan 	2	10

	19.	10. Basic life support/Advanced cardiac life support 11. Stable/ Unstable bradyarrhythmia 12. Stable/Unstable tachyarrhythmia 13. Cardiac arrest Return of spontaneous circulation	1	10
Total			10	100

The candidate scoring 60% marks shall be declared pass in clinical examination.

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