

**COURSENAME;DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGY**  
**YEAR I**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Theory/ Practical</b>	<b>Continuous Assessment (Internals)</b>	<b>Credits</b>
ANT12102	Basic Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology	70	30	5
MBL12102	Basic Microbiology	70	30	4
BCH12102	Basic Biochemistry	70	30	4
CSC14105	Fundamentals of Computer Science	70	30	4
ENG14102	Communication for Professionals	70	30	4
ANT12102P	Basic Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology (P)	35	15	3
MBL12102P	Basic Microbiology (P)	35	15	3
BCH12102P	Basic Biochemistry (P)	35	15	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>650</b>		<b>30</b>

**YEAR II**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Theory/ Practical</b>	<b>Continuous Assessment (Internals)</b>	<b>Credits</b>
ANT12203	Human Anatomy and Physiology - I	70	30	4
MBL12202	Medical Microbiology	70	30	4
BCH12202	Biochemistry	70	30	4
PAT12201	Pathology and Hematology	70	30	3
HHM12201	General Principles of Hospital Practice and Patient Care	70	30	3
ANT12203P	Human Anatomy and Physiology – I (P)	35	15	3
MBL12202P	Medical Microbiology (P)	35	15	3
BCH12202P	Biochemistry (P)	35	15	3
PAT12201P	Pathology and Hematology (P)	35	15	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>700</b>		<b>30</b>

**YEAR III**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>
ANT12302	Human Anatomy and Physiology - II
MBL12302	Systemic Microbiology
BCH12302	Clinical Biochemistry
PAT12302	Clinical Pathology, Histopathology and Blood Banking
MLT12301	Advanced Techniques and Future Trends in Laboratory Science
ANT12302P	Human Anatomy and Physiology – II (P)
MBL12302P	Systemic Microbiology (P)
BCH12302P	Clinical Biochemistry (P)
PAT12302P	Clinical Pathology, Histopathology and Blood Banking (P)
TRN12301	Hospital Training

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YEAR I

**BASIC ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY – ANT12102**

UNITS	CONTENT
<b>SECTION A (BASIC ANATOMY)</b>	
1	<b>Levels of Organization of Organisms:</b> Structural levels of Organization; Chemical level; Cellular level; Tissue level; Organ level; System level; Complete organism; The Chemical level - Definition and brief discussion of atom & molecule; The cell overview about—Its structure, major cell organelles, plasma membrane & cell division; Tissue - Brief discussion about the types of tissues in the body; Organ - Brief discussion about- Major organs in the body; Organ system - Meaning and definition; Types of Organ System; Overview of Muscular, skeletal, digestive systems; Whole organism - Brief introduction about- Six recognized kingdoms of living organisms & Classification of humans.
2	<b>Human Anatomy:</b> Basic Terminology; introduction to anatomy; anatomical vocabulary; Relative location - skull, arm, planes, functional states; Regions- land marks, body cavities, body formation, role & functions of cell, tissue and organ in human body formation.
3	<b>Skin and Connective Tissue:</b> Skin - Definition of Skin; Layers of skin; Types of skin; Functions; Connective tissue - Definition; Brief discussion on – Bone, Cartilage, Embryonic connective tissue-Mesenchyme; Mucous or mucoid.
4	<b>Skeletal System:</b> The skeletal system; bone structure; bone cells; bone marrow; bone growth; ossification; and epiphyseal plates of bone.
5	<b>Joints:</b> Introduction to joints; categories of joint; joint movement.
6	<b>Muscular System:</b> Overview; Muscular system anatomy - origin and insertion, function, muscle tissue types, microanatomy shape of muscle, muscle contractions.
7	<b>Cardiovascular System:</b> Definition and meaning of Cardiovascular system; Types of blood vessels; General structure and Functions of Artery, Vein, and Capillaries & Sinusoids; Anastomosis - definition and function; Circulation – Brief discussion; Types of Circulation - Systemic and Pulmonary.
8	<b>Lymphatic System:</b> Introduction to lymphatic system; lymphatic capillaries; lymphatic vessels; lymph nodes; lymphatic organs.
9	<b>Surface Anatomy:</b> Definition of Surface Anatomy; Significance of Surface marking; Four techniques for examining body - visual inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.
<b>SECTION B (BASIC PHYSIOLOGY)</b>	
10	<b>Introduction:</b> Introduction to human Physiology; Definition; Difference between human anatomy and physiology; Structure and functions of cytoplasmic organelles; Reproduction – Meiosis, Mitosis, Endocytosis and Exocytosis, Homeostasis.
11	<b>Physico-chemical Laws:</b> Diffusion; osmosis; bonding; filtration; dialysis; surface tension; adsorption; colloid.
12	<b>Fundamentals of Different Organ Systems:</b> Cardiovascular system; Respiratory system; Digestive system; Excretory system; Reproductive system; Endocrine system; Lymphatic system; Nervous system.

13	<b>Blood:</b> Composition of blood; functions of blood; plasma proteins; RBC – Erythropoiesis; pathological and physiological variations of RBC; Hemoglobin – structure, function and metabolism; WBC – structure, types and function, Platelets, coagulation of blood, anticoagulants, bleeding disorders. <b>Blood groups and Rh factor.</b>
14	<b>Cerebrospinal Fluid:</b> History; Functions; circulation; production; composition; pathology and laboratory diagnosis.
15	<b>Sense Organ:</b> Physiology of sense organs – taste, olfaction, vision and hearing.
<b>SECTION C (BASIC PATHOLOGY)</b>	
16	<b>Introduction to Pathology:</b> Introduction to general pathology; the cell in health and disease; Inflammation - acute and chronic, derangement of body fluids and electrolytes - types of shocks, Ischaemia, Infection, Infectious diseases, Disease of infancy and childhood, Neoplasia-Etiology and Pathogenesis.
17	<b>Different Branches of Pathology:</b> Introduction to various branches of pathology; Overview of systemic pathology, cytopathology, histopathology, hematology, blood banking, clinical pathology and Immunopathology.
18	<b>Laboratory Management:</b> Collection of sample, labeling, transport, screening, reporting and dispatch of reports, Hb estimation, TLC and DLC, RBC count; Peripheral blood film - staining and study of Malaria parasite.

## **BASIC ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY (P) – ANT12102P**

1. Histology
  - a) Introduction to Histotechniques
  - b) Introduction to Microscope
  - c) Epithelium
  - d) Histology of Skeletal muscle
2. Osteology
  - a) Appendicular skeleton
  - b) Axial skeleton

3. Specimen
  - a) Cell
  - b) Joint
  - c) Muscle
  - d) Blood vessel
4. Identify compound microscope and its components.
5. Blood sample collection: Requirements.
6. Demonstration on Hemocytometer.
7. Requirements for Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) and Packed Cell Volume (PCV) estimation.
8. Hemoglobinometer and Identify its components.
9. Demonstration on requirements of BP measurement.
10. Requirements to prepare a peripheral blood smear & Differential Leukocyte Count (DLC).
11. Requirements for blood group determination.
12. Requirements to determine bleeding time and clotting time.

## **BASIC MICROBIOLOGY – MBL12102**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction to Microbiology:</b> Meaning & definition of microbiology; Brief history of microbiology & contribution by Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Koch & Louis Pasteur in the field of microbiology; Organism included in the study of microbiology; Meaning & definition of microorganism and its types; Brief overview of diseases caused by microorganism and its preventive measures.
2	<b>Cell Structure &amp; Function:</b> Definition, structure and function of cell; Types of cells- prokaryotic & eukaryotic cells; Structure and function of eukaryotic & prokaryotic cell; Distinguishing features between; Eukaryotic cell & prokaryotic cell.
3	<b>Structure of Bacteria:</b> Definition & structure of bacteria; Types of bacteria; Classification of bacteria on the basis of shapes; Structure of Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria with special reference to cell wall.
4	<b>Common Equipments used in Microbiology Laboratory:</b> Introduction to common equipments; Types of equipments used in microbiology laboratory; Principle and uses of Incubators, Hot air Oven, Water Bath, Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave, Microscope; Glassware-description of glassware, its use, handling and care; Safety measures in handling microbiology equipments.
5	<b>Concept of sterilization:</b> Meaning, definition & role of sterilization; Classification & uses of sterilization; General principle of sterilization.
6	<b>Antiseptics and Disinfectants:</b> Meaning, definition & uses of antiseptics & disinfectants; Types & mode of action.
7	<b>Laboratory Management and Planning:</b> Introduction to Laboratory management & planning; Basic definition of management and planning; Concept of laboratory management;

	Recording of specimen and maintenance of laboratory records, care & maintenance of glassware; Safety measures in microbiology laboratory with universal safety precaution.
8	<b>Collection &amp; Transportation of Specimen for Microbiological Investigation:</b> Introduction of collection & transportation of specimen; Rules for collection & transportation of specimen; Methods of collecting different samples- blood, urine, faeces, sputum, pus, body fluids, swab; Methods of preservation, types of container & criteria for rejection of specimens.
9	<b>Disposal of Laboratory/Hospital WASTE:</b> Definition of hospital waste; Identification of all types of waste treatment; Noninfectious waste; Infected sharp waste disposal; Infected non sharp waste disposal.

### **BASIC MICROBIOLOGY (P) – MBL12102P**

1. Demonstration of common equipments used in Microbiology.
2. Demonstration of containers and glassware.
3. Demonstration of Culture Media with Growth.
4. Preparation and Examination of Blood Smear.
5. Collection of Clinical Specimens and their Processing in Laboratory.

### **BASIC BIOCHEMISTRY – BCH12102**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction to Biochemistry:</b> General introduction and role of biochemist, ethics, responsibility, safety measures and first aid; Cleaning and care of general laboratory glassware and equipment; Distilled water - types of distilled water plants, preparation & storage.
2	<b>The Cell:</b> Introduction of cell; prokaryotes and eukaryotes; the cell membrane; cytoplasm; fluid mosaic model of cell membranes; membrane proteins; the nucleus (nuclei); mitochondria; ribosomes; endoplasmic reticulum (er); golgi apparatus; centriole; plant cell structures; and Multicellular organization.

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3	<b>Carbohydrates:</b> Chemical structure; function; Classification – monosaccharides, disaccharides, polysaccharides, homopolysaccharides, heteropolysaccharides, and glycoproteins.
4	<b>Proteins:</b> Amino acids; Classification; Structure of protein; Determination of protein structure; Properties of proteins; Denaturation; Classification of proteins; Atigen; Antibody types of plasma proteins; Blood clotting.
5	<b>Lipids:</b> Chemical structure; functions; classification - fatty acids, triacylglycerols, phospholipids, glycoproteins, lipoproteins, steroids, amphipathic lipids.
6	<b>Vitamins and Minerals:</b> Fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K); water soluble vitamins: B-complex vitamins; principal elements (Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, chlorine and sulphur); trace elements; calorific value of foods; basal metabolic rate (BMR); respiratory quotient (RQ) specific dynamic action (SDA); balanced diet – Marasmus and Kwashiorkor.
7	<b>Nucleic Acids &amp; Enzymes:</b> Definition of DNA; Nucleic acids- structure of DNA, Watson & Crick model of DNA; Types of RNA; Enzyme definition – nomenclature, classification, Factors affecting enzyme activity, active site, co-enzyme, mechanism of enzyme action, enzyme pattern in diseases.
8	<b>Analytical Balance &amp; Standard Solutions:</b> Introduction to analytical chemistry; definition and principle of analytical balance; working and maintenance; preparation of reagents; formulation and preparation; vented balanced safety enclosure; various standard solutions used their preparation; storage of chemicals.
9	<b>Units of Measurements:</b> S.I units – definitions, conversions, measurement of volume strength; Normality; molarity; molality; volumetric apparatus - calibration of volumetric apparatus; Definition – mole, molar and normal solutions (preparation, standardization), pH (definition, PKa value, example, derivation of Henderson – Hasselbach equation); Buffer solutions (definition, preparation of important solutions); pH indicators (pH papers, universal & other indicators); pH measurement – different methods (ph paper, pH meter, principle of pH meter, structure, working and maintenance.
10	<b>Radio Isotopes:</b> Introduction to isotopes and radio isotopes; uses of isotopes and radio isotopes in biochemistry; radio isotopes properties; isotope v/s nuclide; radioactive displacement law; alpha decay and beta decay.

## **BASIC BIOCHEMISTRY (P) – BCH12102P**

1. Cleaning of Glassware.
2. Preparation of distilled water.
3. Standardization of distilled water.
4. General tests of carbohydrates.
5. General test of protein.

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6. General test of lipids.
7. Demonstration of analytical balances.
8. Calibration of volumetric pipette.
9. Identify the acids and bases.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE – CSC14105

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Computer Application:</b> Introduction to Computer - Advantages of computers, Limitations of computers, Application of Computer in Different Fields of Life, Computer Generations, and Classification of Computers; Characteristics of computers; Computer System; Input Unit; Output Unit; Central Processing Unit; Storage or Memory Unit - Primary Storage or Main Memory (MM), Memory Unit – Secondary Storage.
2	<b>Computer Organization:</b> Overview of Computer Organization; Central Processing Unit; Control Unit; Arithmetic Unit; Instruction Set - Difference between RISC and CISC; Register; Processor Speed - Higher is not Always Better, Keep-up with Technology, Price is not Everything.
3	<b>Memory:</b> Overview of Storage Devices; Main Memory; Storage Evaluation Criteria - Access Time, Memory Cycle Time, Effective Access Time; Memory Organization - Addressing Strategies, Organization of Memory Units, Content-Addressable Memories; Memory Capacity; Random Access Memories; Read Only Memory; Secondary Storage Devices; Magnetic Disk; Floppy and Hard Disk - Floppy disk drive, Hard Discs; Optical Disks CD-ROM - Compact disk, DVD, Blu-Ray disk, HD-DVD; Mass Storages Devices; and Differences between the Primary and Secondary Memory.
4	<b>Input Devices:</b> Keyboard; Mouse; Trackball; Joystick - Joystics in aviation, Joystics in Gammng, Analog Joystick, Digital Joystick; Scanner - Characteristics of a scanner, Types of scanner; Optical Mark Reader; Bar-code reader - Types of barcode; Magnetic Ink Character Reader (MICR); Digitizer; Card reader; Voice recognition; Web Cam; and Video Cameras.
5	<b>Output Devices:</b> Monitors - Characteristics of VDU, Types of VDU; Printers; Dot Matrix Printers; Inkjet Printers; Laser Printers; Plotters; Computers Output Micro Files (Com) - COM to CD Service, What Are the Benefits of COM?; Multimedia Projector - Criteria to evaluate suitable Projector.
6	<b>Operating System:</b> Microsoft Windows - An Overview of different version of windows, Basic Windows Elements, File Management through Windows 7; Using Essential Accessories - Disk Cleanup and Disk Defragmenter, Entertainment, Calculator, Note pad, Paint, Wordpad, Recycle Bin, Windows Explorer, and Creating Folder Icons.
7	<b>Word Processing:</b> Word Processing Concepts; Working with Documents - Create a New Document, Opening an Existing Document, Saving a Document, Renaming Documents, Working on Multiple Documents, Document Views, and Close a Document; Working with Text in Word - Selecting text, Editing Text, Finding and replacing text; Printing Documents; Formatting - Bullets and Numbering in Word, Alignment, Page designs and Layout, Editing and Proofreading; Working With Graphics - Inserting Clip Art Images, Moving Images in Word, Deleting images in Word, Text wrapping in Word, Creating Lines and Arrows in Word, Drawing Shapes in Word, Adding a Text Box; Working with Tables.
8	<b>Presentation Package:</b> Creating a New and Opening an Existing Presentation; Creating the look of your Presentation; Working with Slides - Adding and formatting Text, Formatting PowerPoint; Printing Handouts with Notes making; Images and Clip Art; Slide Shows.
9	<b>Internet and Email:</b> Definition about the World wide web & brief History; Use of Internet and Email – Internet, Email; Internet – Terminology, Protocols, Routing; Websites; The Mail



	Protocol Suite; Using Search Engine and beginning Google search; Exploring the next using Internet Explorer and Navigator; Uploading and Downloading of Files and Images; E-mail ID creation - Opening the E-mailbox, Sending Messages, and Attaching Files in E-mails.
10	<b>Hospital Information System:</b> Hospital Information System; Architecture of a Hospital Information System; Aim and Uses of HIS - Aim of HIS, Uses of HIS; Types of HIS; Benefits of using a Hospital Information Systems; Advanced Hospital Management System - XO Hospital Management System, LCS Hospital Management Information System, NVISH Hospital Management System.

## COMMUNICATION FOR PROFESSIONALS – ENG14102

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Essentials of Grammar:</b> Parts of Speech; Vocabulary building; Sentence; Articles; Pronouns; Quantity; Adjectives; Adverbs; Prepositions, Adverb particles and phrasal verbs, Verb; Verb tenses; Imperatives; Active and passive voice; Direct and indirect speech; The infinitive; Conditional sentences; Synonyms and antonyms; Singular and Plural; Figures of Speech; Punctuation and Phonetics.
2	<b>Nature, Scope and Process of Communication:</b> Defining Communication; Nature of Communication; Objectives/Purpose of Communication; Functions of Communication; Process of Communication; Elements of Communication Process; Process of Communication: Models; Working of the Process of Communication; Forms of Communication.
3	<b>Channels and Networks of Communication:</b> Channels of Communication; Communication Flow in Organizations: Directions/Dimensions of Communication; Patterns of Flow of Communication or Networks; Factors Influencing Organizational Communication.
4	<b>Principles of Effective Communication:</b> Communication Effectiveness: Criteria of Evaluation; Seven Cs of Effective Communication; Four Ss of Communication.
5	<b>Barriers in Communication:</b> Categorisation of Barriers; Semantic Barriers; Organizational Barriers; Interpersonal Barriers (Relating to Superior-subordinate); Individual or Psycho-sociological Barriers; Cross-cultural/Geographic Barriers; Physical Barriers/Channel and Media Barriers; Technical Aspects in Communication Barriers; Overcoming the Barriers in Communication; Measures to Overcome Barriers in Communication.
6	<b>Non-verbal Communication:</b> Characteristics of Non-verbal Communication; Relationship of Non-verbal Message with Verbal Message; Classification of Non-verbal Communication.
7	<b>Oral Communication: Informal Conversation:</b> Oral Communication; Informal Conversation; Learning Informal Conversation; How to Go About Learning Other Tricks?; Learning Conversational Skills; Internet Chat.

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8	<b>Communication in Business Organizations:</b> Meaning of Business Communication; Types of Information Exchanged in Business Organizations; Role of Communication in Business Organizations; Importance of Communication in Management of Business Organizations; Scope of Communication in Organizational Setting; Characteristics of Effective Business Communication; New Communication Environment; Ethical challenges and Traps in Business Communication; Role of Communication in Three Managerial Roles Defined by Henry Mintzberg.
9	<b>Formal Conversations: Meetings, Interviews and Group Discussions:</b> Meetings; Duties of Participants; Interviews; Group Discussions.
10	<b>Greetings and Introduction:</b> Basics of greetings and introduction; formal and informal introduction; Reading comprehension, Vocabulary; Pronunciation: Falling and rising tone; Speaking: Body language; Listening: body language.
11	<b>Listening Skills:</b> Importance of Listening; Listening versus the Sense of Hearing; Listening as Behaviour; Payoffs for Effective Listening; Actions Required for an Effective Listener; Approaches to Listening; Misconceptions and Barriers that Impair Listening; Planning for Effective Listening; How to be a Good Listener?; What Speakers can do to Ensure Better Listening?.
12	<b>Formal and Informal Letters:</b> Distinction between Formal and Informal Letters; Writing Formal Letters; Informal Letters.
13	<b>Communication on the Net:</b> E-Mail; Netiquettes; Blog Writing; Web Writing.
14	<b>Report Writing: Business Reports:</b> Significance; Types of Reports; Five Ws and one H; Report Planning; Report Writing Process; Outline of a Report; Guidelines for Writing Report; Technicalities of Report Writing; Visual Aids in Reports; Criteria used for Judging the Effectiveness of a Report; Illustrations.
15	<b>Job Applications and Resume Writing:</b> Job Application/Covering Letter; Resume/CV Writing.

YEAR II

**HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY –I – ANT12203**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>General Anatomy:</b> Organization of Organisms; Cell - Structure and Function; Tissue - Classification and Function; Human Anatomy - Introduction; Subdivisions of anatomy; Anatomical nomenclature - Terms of position, location and fundamental planes, Clinical terms; General Histology - Definition and meaning; Slide preparation – Fixing, Chemical fixation with formaldehyde or other chemicals; Processing - Dehydration, clearing, and infiltration; Embedding; Sectioning; Staining; Common laboratory stains.
2	<b>Skin and Connective Tissue:</b> Skin - Definition of Skin; Layers of skin; Types of skin; Functions; Dermatome; Connective tissue - Definition; Brief discussion on Types: Connective tissue proper (general and Specific), General Definition - Bone, Cartilage and Blood, Embryonic connective tissue - a) Mesenchyme & b) Mucous or mucoid.
3	<b>The Skeletal System:</b> Brief discussion over skeletal system; Classification of skeleton - axial and Appendicular; brief discussion over bone structure, bone cells, bone marrow, bone growth, ossification, parts of a long bone; Major components of skeleton system: a) Bone- definition, synonym, Composition, Special features & Function, Classification, features of a long bone, Bone marrow; b) Cartilage-definition; Components and classification - Overview of Osteology of bones of: i) Upper limb - Clavicle, Scapula, Humerus, Radius & Ulna and carpals; ii) Lower limb - Femur, Patella, Tibia & Fibula and tarsals; iii)Thorax (sternum & ribs); iv) Abdomen-Pelvis; v) Skull bones - Cranial bones (Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital); Facial bones - (Maxilla and Mandible) - their position, orientation, side determination & ligaments attached – Joints - Definition of Joints, Functions, Classification of Joints based on – Structure and Function.
4	<b>The Muscular System:</b> Brief introduction of muscular system; muscle tissue types; General review of skeletal muscles - Brief knowledge of Appendicular muscles & Axial muscles.
5	<b>The Circulatory System:</b> Brief discussion about basics of circulatory system; The Heart - General features of Heart, Shape and Size of Heart, Position of heart, General overview on-mediastinum and relations of heart, Pericardium, Layers of heart - epicardium, myocardium and endocardium, Cardiac muscles, Chambers of heart and associated blood vessels, Valves of heart, Blood supply of Heart, vessels related to heart, Conduction system of heart, Functions of heart; Lymphatic system - Introduction to lymphatic system, brief overview of lymph nodes & lymphatic organs.
6	<b>The Respiratory System:</b> General discussion of respiratory system - Cellular respiration, Brief knowledge of classification of respiratory system; upper conducting part & lower respiratory part; Brief discussion over anatomy of – Larynx, trachea and bronchial tree; Lungs - Anatomical position, relations, lobes, fissures, broncho-pulmonary segments, Pleura - Layers of pleura and Pleural cavities; Microscopic anatomy of Trachea & Lungs.
7	<b>General Physiology:</b> Introduction to Physiology – Meaning, Homeostasis, Cell, Body fluid, Transport through cell membrane - Passive Processes; The Principle of Diffusion; Simple diffusion; Facilitated diffusion Osmosis; Active Processes - Active Transport; Transport in Vesicles; The Primary Tissue; Organs and systems.
8	<b>Blood:</b> Red blood cells – Erythropoiesis, stages, differentiation, Functions, Blood cells count, variations; Hemoglobin – Structure, function, concentration, physiological variation, Methods of estimation of Hb; White blood cell – Production, function, life span, count, differential count; Platelets – Origin, normal count, morphology, functions, Coagulation, Coagulants & anti-coagulants; Blood groups - A, B, O system, Blood grouping and typing, Cross-matching, Rh system, Rh factor, Rh in cross matching; Blood transfusion – indication, universal donor and recipient concept; Selection criteria of blood donor; Disorders of white blood cells, Platelets and

	Clotting.
9	<b>Gastrointestinal System:</b> Physiological anatomy of GIT; Digestion of food in the mouth (mastication), stomach, and intestine; Absorption of nutrients from digested food; Role of bile in the digestive process.
10	<b>Respiratory System:</b> Respiratory system physiology; Introduction; measurements of respiratory rates and volumes; gas laws; gas exchange; oxygen and carbon dioxide transport in the blood.
11	<b>Nerve muscle Physiology:</b> Resting membrane potential; Action Potential - Physiology of nerves and neuromuscular junction, Neuro muscular transmission; Overview of muscular system - Muscle Physiology, Muscle fiber, Muscle contraction, the sliding filament model of muscle contraction; Involuntary muscles - Cardiac and smooth muscles.
12	<b>Cardiovascular and Lymphatic System:</b> Introduction; Cardiac muscle; the cardiac conducting system; The electrocardiogram - ECG and applied physiology; Cardiac output; Blood pressure - Control, fluid volume and blood pressure; Coronary circulation and applied physiology; Introduction to the lymphatic system - lymph, lymphatic circulation, and functions of lymph.

## **HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY –I (P) – ANT12203P**

### 1. Histology

- a) Histotechniques
- b) Microscope
- c) Histology of Skeletal muscle
- d) Histology of Cardiac muscle
- e) Histology of Smooth muscle
- f) Histology of Bone
- g) Histology of Hyaline cartilage
- h) Histology of Elastic cartilage
- i) Histology of Fibrocartilage
- j) Histology of artery

- k) Histology of Vein
  - l) Histology of Lung
  - m) Histology of Trachea
2. Osteology
    - a) Appendicular skeleton
    - b) Axial skeleton
  3. Specimen
    - a) Heart
    - b) Lungs
    - c) Larynx
    - d) Skin
  4. Study and care of microscope.
  5. Collection of blood samples.
  6. Hemocytometer.
  7. Determination of Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) and Packed Cell Volume (PCV).
  8. Estimation of Hemoglobin concentration.
  9. Total RBC count.
  10. Determination of red blood cell indices.
  11. Total Leukocyte count.
  12. Preparation and examination of blood smear & Differential Leukocyte Count (DLC).

## MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY – MBL12202

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction and Brief History of Microbiology:</b> General Introduction & terms used in Microbiology; Classification, morphology and physiology of bacteria; Historical aspect and Branches of Microbiology; Prokaryotic organisms- Prokaryote Vs Eukaryote - cell wall, structures external to cell wall, structures internal to cell wall; Eukaryotic organisms- structure of eukaryotes, characteristics of eukaryotes.
2	<b>Growth, Nutrition &amp; Multiplication of Bacteria:</b> Classification of bacteria on the basis of Nutrition; Structure & definition of a bacterial cell wall; Growth requirements of microorganism- Chemical requirements, Physical requirements; Bacterial classification based on shapes; Bacterial classification based on staining methods; Classification based on Oxygen requirement (Aerobic & Anaerobic bacteria); Autotrophic & Heterotrophic bacteria; Bacterial Classification based on environment; Growth & Multiplication of bacteria, Bacterial growth curve, Bacterial cell division, Generation time; Environmental factors affecting growth- Oxygen requirements, pH, Temperature, Carbon dioxide, Osmotic pressure.
3	<b>Microscopy:</b> Introduction to microscopy; Purpose of microscopy; Definition of Microscope; Principles, importance & parts of Microscope; Types of Microscope.

4	<p><b>Sterilization and Disinfection:</b> Introduction to Sterilization &amp; Disinfection; Definition of Sterilization, Disinfection; Physical &amp; Chemical methods to destroy or reduce microbes;</p> <p>Physical methods- Sunlight, Drying, Heat, Filtration, Radiation; Chemical methods- Use of Alcohols, Aldehydes, Dyes, Halogens, phenols, Gases, Surface-Active agents, Metallic salts.</p>
5	<p><b>Staining of Bacteria:</b> Definition of Bacterial Staining; Principle &amp; purpose of staining; Types of microbiological stain: Basic stains, Acidic stains, Neutral stains; Types of staining methods: Simple staining method, Differential staining method, Special staining method, Spore staining method, Capsule staining method; Principle &amp; procedure of Gram stain &amp; Ziehl Neelsen stain; Result interpretation and application of Gram staining &amp; Ziehl Neelsen staining.</p>
6	<p><b>Biochemical Identification of Bacteria:</b> Brief introduction to biochemical test to identify bacteria; Principle, procedure, result interpretation and application of Catalase, Oxidase, Coagulase, Indole, Citrate, Urease, Triple sugar iron.</p>
7	<p><b>Bacterial Culture Media &amp; Culture Methods:</b> Introduction and definition of culture media; Common ingredients of culture media; A brief note on agar; Importance of culture media; Types of culture media (solid, liquid, simple, complex, defined &amp; semi-defined media); Types of special media.</p> <p><b>Culture Methods:</b> Introduction to bacterial culture; Purpose of bacterial culture; Methods to isolate the bacteria- Streak culture, Stroke culture, Stab culture, Pour plate culture, Liquid culture; Special methods of Anaerobic culture-McIntosh-Fildes anaerobic jar, Gaspac, Anaerobic chamber.</p>
8	<p><b>Antibiotic Sensitivity Test:</b> Introduction &amp; use of antibiotic sensitivity test; Role of antibiotic sensitivity test; Components of antibiotic sensitivity test; Types of antibiotic sensitivity test (Diffusion and Dilution method of antibiotic susceptibility testing).</p>
9	<p><b>Introduction to Medical Parasitology:</b> Brief introduction into concepts &amp; terminology of parasitology (Symbiosis, Commensalism, Mutualism, Parasitism); Definition of Parasite &amp; type of parasites; Host &amp; common type of host; Lifecycle &amp; types of life cycle; Relationship between parasite &amp; host; The basic factors of transmission of parasitic diseases; The preventive measures of parasitic diseases.</p>

## **MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY (P) – MBL12202P**

1. The microscope.
2. Sterilization.
3. Illustration of Staining Techniques.

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4. Identification of organism by biochemical reactions.
5. Solid and liquid culture media.

## BIOCHEMISTRY – BCH12202

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction to Biochemistry:</b> Biophysical aspects of biochemistry; General introduction and role of biochemist, ethics, responsibility, safety measures and first aid; Cleaning and care of general laboratory glassware and equipment; Distilled water - types of distilled water plants, preparation & storage.
2	<b>Carbohydrates, Proteins &amp; Lipids:</b> Carbohydrates - Chemical structure, function, classification, monosaccharides, disaccharides-polysaccharides, homopolysaccharides, heteropolysaccharides, glycoproteins; Proteins - Amino acids, classification, structure of protein, determination of protein structure, properties of proteins, denaturation, classification of proteins, antigen, antibody types of plasma proteins, blood clotting; Lipids - Chemical structure, functions, classification-fatty acids, triacylglycerols, phospholipids, glycoproteins, lipoproteins, steroids, amphipathic lipids.
3	<b>Vitamins, Minerals &amp; Nucleic Acids:</b> Fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K); Water soluble vitamins; B-complex vitamins - principal elements (Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, chlorine and sulphur), trace elements; Nucleic acid - Definition of DNA, structure of DNA, Watson & Crick model of DNA, Types of RNA; Calorific value of foods - basal metabolic rate (BMR), respiratory quotient (RQ) specific dynamic action (SDA); Balanced diet Marasmus and Kwashiorkor
4	<b>Enzymes &amp; Co-enzyme:</b> Enzyme definition – nomenclature, classification; Factors affecting enzyme activity - active site, co-enzyme, mechanism of enzyme action, enzyme pattern in diseases.
5	<b>Hormones:</b> Classification; Mechanism of action; Role of biologically important hormones; Pituitary; Anterior; Posterior; Thyroid; Adrenal cortex, Adrenal medulla; GI hormones; Gonadal hormones.
6	<b>Acids &amp; Bases:</b> Definition - pH, Buffers, Indicators, Normality, Molarity, Molality; Renal control of acid base balances; Respiratory acidosis, alkalosis and metabolic acidosis, alkalosis.
7	<b>Analytical Balance &amp; Standard Solutions:</b> Introduction to analytical chemistry; Definition and principle of analytical balance; Working and maintenance; Preparation of reagents; formulation and preparation; vented balanced safety enclosure; various standard solutions used their preparation; storage of chemicals; quality control.
8	<b>Clinical Biochemistry:</b> Collection and recording of biochemical specimen; separation of serum/plasma preservation and disposal of biological material; Chemical examination of urine - Qualitative, sugar, protein, bile salt, bile pigment, ketone bodies; Chemical examination of stool - occult blood; Chemical examination of other body fluids; CSF, Plural fluid, ascitic fluid; Laboratory management and maintenance of records.

## BIOCHEMISTRY (P) – BCH12202P

1. Collection of blood.
2. Separation of serum from blood.
3. Separation of plasma from blood.
4. Demonstration of Vacutainers.
5. Qualitative determination of glucose in urine.
6. Qualitative determination of albumin in urine.

7. Determination of bile salt in urine.
8. Determination of bile pigment in urine.
9. Determination of ketone bodies in urine.
10. Examination of stool - occult blood.
11. Preparation of 2/3N Sulfuric acid.
12. Preparation of Normal Saline (Quantity 1 Lt).

## PATHOLOGY AND HEMATOLOGY – PAT12201

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction to Pathology:</b> Introduction to general pathology - the cell in health and disease; Inflammation - acute and chronic, derangement of body fluids and electrolytes- types of shocks, Ischaemia, Infection, Infectious diseases, Disease of infancy and childhood, Neoplasia- Etiology and Pathogenesis; Different branches of Pathology.
2	<b>Cell in Health &amp; Disease:</b> Cellular structure & metabolism, cell injury - etiology, pathogenesis & morphology; cell death, types autolysis, necrosis, apoptosis & gangrene; cellular adaptation, atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, dysplasia.
3	<b>Inflammation &amp; Healing:</b> Definition, types, acute inflammation - vascular event, cellular event, inflammatory cells; Chronic inflammation - general features; Healing, Regeneration, repair, wound healing.
4	<b>Derangement of Homeostasis &amp; Haemodynamic Disorders:</b> Brief discussion over oedema, dehydration, overhydration, hyperemia, congestion, haemorrhage, shock, circulatory disturbances, thrombosis, disturbance of electrolyte, ischaemia & infarction.
5	<b>Neoplasia &amp; Genetic Diseases:</b> Classification of tumours, etiology & pathogenesis; Brief introduction & classification of genetic diseases.
6	<b>Haematology:</b> Introduction to haematology, blood, components, formation & function of blood, classification of anaemia - morphology & etiology; Leukemia - introduction & classification, hemophilia, thalassemia.

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7	<b>Maintenance of Equipments in the Hematology Laboratory:</b> Introduction to microscope - parts of microscope, principle, working & maintenance of centrifuge, automated cell counter, urine analyzer, coagulometer.
8	<b>Collection of Blood Samples:</b> Specimen collection; methods - venipuncture, cleansing the venipuncture site; sample collection - collect, receive and conduct preanalytical processing of clinical laboratory specimens.
9	<b>Coagulation Studies:</b> Hemostasis - definition, basic concept & principle, basic steps involve in hemostasis; Coagulation - basic physiology, coagulation factor, mechanism of blood coagulation; Regulators of blood coagulation.

### **PATHOLOGY AND HEMATOLOGY (P) – PAT12201P**

1. The Microscope.
2. A Peripheral Blood Smears Preparation.
3. Slide Staining with Romanowsky Stain.
4. Performing a Manual Differential and Assessing RBC Morphology.
5. Sickle Cell.
6. Automated Haematology Cell Counters.
7. Special Stains for Classification of Leukemia.

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND PATIENT CARE – HHM12201**

<b>UNIT</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
1	<b>Hospital Structure and Organization:</b> Overview of hospital structure, hospital procedure, professional qualities; Communication and relational skills –development of appropriate communication skills with patients, verbal and non verbal communication, appearance and behavior; Professional attitude of the technologist to patients and other members of the staff; Records and reports – records relating to patients and departmental statistics; Minimizing waiting time out- patient and follow-up clinics, stock-taking and stock keeping; Administrative policies and disciplinary procedures; Importance of reporting.
2	<b>Care of Patient:</b> Contact with the patient and family members in the respective department;

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	Communication with the patient and family members; Patient transfer technique; Restraint techniques – consideration to be taken for the geriatric, paediatric, trauma, emotionally disturbed, and anaesthetized patients; Specific patient conditions – essentials of care of patients on ventilator, tracheostomy, tubes and catheters, nasogastric tubes, chest tubes, intravenous lines, oxygen & casts; Basics on hygiene and maintenance of hygiene; Essential care of patient with a colostomy, providing bed pans and urinals; Basics of nursing care – measurement of vital signs – sterile dressing.
3	<b>First Aid and Basic Life Support:</b> Aims and objectives of first aid; wounds and bleeding, dressing and bandages; pressure and splints, supports etc. shock; insensibility; asphyxia; convulsion; resuscitation, use of suction apparatus, drug reactions; prophylactic measures; administration of oxygen; electric shock; burns; scalds; haemorrhage; pressure points; compression band. Fractures; splints, bandaging; dressing, foreign bodies; poisons. Introduction to BLS, indications for BLS, and the process of BLS. Recovery position.
4	<b>Infection Control Practices:</b> Definition – introduction to the types of micro organisms – Bacteria – their nature and appearance – spread of infections – auto-infection or cross infection; asepsis and antisepsis; Infection pathogens; Communicable diseases cross infection and prevention, patient hygiene, personal hygiene, departmental hygiene, handling of infectious patients in the department; Application of asepsis, inflammation and infection process; Hospital acquired infection; Universal precautions and biomedical waste management.
5	<b>Principle of Asepsis:</b> Sterilization – methods of sterilization; use of central sterile supply department of instruments, surgical dressing in common use including filamented swabs, elementary operating theatre procedure, general abdominal preparation, clothing of a patient.
6	<b>Maintenance of Medications in the Department:</b> Storage: classification; labeling and checking, regulations regarding dangerous and other drugs; units of measurements, special drugs, anti-depressive, anti-hypertensive etc.
7	<b>Specialized Investigations:</b> Care of patients - patients care during investigation; GI tract, renal tract, biliary tract, respiratory tract, gynecology, cardiovascular, lymphatic system, CNS.
8	<b>Medico – Legal Issues:</b> Medico – Legal considerations – clinical and ethical responsibilities, ethical law and professional etiquettes applied to members of profession associated with medicine, misconduct and malpractice; Handling female patients, practice in pregnancy – decision making.
9	<b>Nursing, Handling and Care of Patients:</b> Hospital and developmental procedure; Hospital staffing and organization, records and departmental statistics, appoints, stock taking and stock keeping, reception, elementary hygiene.

**YEAR III**

**HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - II – ANT12302**

UNIT	CONTENT
<b>SECTION A (HUMAN ANATOMY)</b>	
1	<b>The Digestive System:</b> The Digestive system – Overview of digestive system, functions of digestive system; The alimentary canal or GI tract (gastrointestinal tract) - Mouth, Pharynx, Esophagus, Stomach, Small intestine, Large intestine & Rectum and Anus; Accessory digestive organs – Tongue, Teeth, Salivary glands, Liver, Gallbladder, and Pancreas; Histology - Esophagus, Liver, and Pancreas.
2	<b>The Uro-Genital System:</b> Kidney - Nephron, histology of kidney; Ureters; Urinary bladder, urethra; The Genital System – brief discussion and anatomy; Male reproductive system – primary reproductive organs, secondary or accessory reproductive organs; Female reproductive system – primary reproductive organs, secondary or accessory reproductive organs; Histology – Testis, and Ovary.
3	<b>The Nervous System:</b> Broad classification of nervous system; neurons and glial cells; central nervous system – brain, spinal cord; Peripheral nervous system – cranial nerves, spinal nerves; Histology – spinal cord, and cerebrum.
4	<b>The Endocrine System:</b> Anatomy of pituitary gland – hormones of the pituitary gland; Anatomy of thyroid – Hormones of thyroid; Parathyroid gland – parathyroid hormone; Adrenal gland – hormones of the adrenal glands.
5	<b>The Special Senses:</b> Overview of special senses; chemical senses – olfaction, taste; physical senses – vision, ear; Anatomical overview of sense organs – eye, ear, nose, and tongue.
6	<b>Radiological Anatomy:</b> Properties of X-rays; Radiographic views and procedures – Fluoroscopy, CT scanning, Ultrasound, and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging); X-rays of skeleton; Drugs used in radiology; Radiographic Examination - Alimentary tract, kidney and gall bladder.
<b>SECTION B (PHYSIOLOGY)</b>	
7	<b>Excretory System:</b> Body fluid compartments - Intracellular fluids, Extracellular fluids, interstitial fluid and edema; Urine formation by the kidney - Renal blood flow, Tubular processing; Diuretics and kidney diseases; Micturition – Cystometrogram; Excretory functions of skin.
8	<b>Fluids, Electrolytes and Acid-base Balance:</b> Regulation of ECF osmolarity and sodium concentration; Renal regulation of ECF and blood volume; Renal regulation of potassium, calcium, phosphate, and magnesium – Regulation of potassium balance, Regulation of calcium balance, regulation of phosphate, regulation of magnesium; Acid base balance – Proximal tubular mechanism, and distal tubular mechanism.
9	<b>Endocrine System:</b> Endocrine glands and their mechanism of hormonal function; The hypothalamus; Pituitary gland; Adrenal glands; Thyroid gland; Parathyroid gland; Pancreas; Testis and Ovary.
10	<b>Reproductive System:</b> Physiology of male reproductive system – Seminal fluid, spermatogenesis; Physiology of female reproductive system; Oogenesis; The ovarian cycle and the menstrual cycle; Gestation – Pregnancy tests and contraceptives; Lactation – composition of milk, advantages of breast feeding.
11	<b>Nervous System:</b> Functional anatomy of nervous system - neurons, neuroglia, nerves, and flows of information from neuron to neuron; Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) – functions of CSF, formation and flow of CSF, significance of CSF analysis; Physiology of spinal cord – Reflexes; Functions of brain; functions of autonomic nervous system.

## **HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - II (P) – ANT12302P**

### 1. Histology

- a) Histology of Esophagus
- b) Histology of Stomach (Fundus)
- c) Histology of Duodenum
- d) Histology of Ileum
- e) Histology of Appendix
- f) Histology of Pancreas
- g) Histology of Testis
- h) Histology of Ovary
- i) Histology of Cerebrum
- j) Histology of Cerebellum
- k) Histology of Spinal cord
- l) Histology of Kidney
- m) Histology of Thyroid gland
- n) Histology of Cornea

### 2. Specimen

- a) Stomach
- b) Liver
- c) Pancreas

- d) Tongue
  - e) Kidney
  - f) Brain
  - g) Eye
3. Radiological Anatomy
- a) Chest X-ray
  - b) KUB
  - c) X-ray of Shoulder joint
  - d) X-ray of Knee joint
4. Perimetry (Charting the Field of Vision).
5. Examination of Visual Acuity.
6. Examination of Color Vision.
7. Tuning-Fork Tests of Hearing.
8. Determination of sensation of Taste.
9. Determination of sensation of Smell.
10. EEG.
11. Electroneurodiagnostic Tests.

## SYSTEMIC MICROBIOLOGY – MBL12302

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Introduction to Immunology &amp; Immune System:</b> Definition of Immunology - Immune system; Origin of cells of the immune system - Principle function of Immune system; Organs involved in immune system – The primary lymphoid organs, secondary lymphoid organs; Cells involved in immune responses – Hematopoiesis, phagocytic cells and their killing mechanisms; Defence Mechanisms - Innate Immune system and Adaptive Immune system; Nature of antigens & antibody – Antigen vs immunogen, haptens; Structure and functions of Immunoglobulin's; General idea on Hypersensitivity – classification and types of hypersensitivity reaction, immunodeficiency disorders; Autoimmune diseases.
2	<b>Immunity and Immune Response:</b> Introduction; Immunity - immune response; Types of immune response; Types of immunity – Innate immune system: properties and mechanism, non-specific defence mechanism, and adaptive immune system: properties and mechanism; Vaccines – Types of Vaccines; Immunological tolerance.
3	<b>Introduction to Serology:</b> Introduction; Techniques of serology – Principle of serological techniques; Various serological test - WIDAL, VDRL, CRP, RF, ASO, Weil- Felix, Pregnancy rapid card test.
4	<b>General Bacteriology:</b> Introduction; Principles in identifying an unknown organism - Principle; Methods; Elementary knowledge of common pathogens; Technique oriented examination of specimens - pus, urine, stool, sputum, throat swab.
5	<b>Emerging and Re-emerging Infections:</b> Introduction; Emerging and re-emerging infections – The factors contributing to emergence of infectious diseases, Microbes that cause infectious diseases, occurrence of infectious diseases; Host Defenses against infectious diseases – Public

	health measures to prevent infectious diseases, Public health organizations; Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases – Example of an emerging and non-emerging disease; Factors affecting emergence.
6	<b>Nosocomial Infection:</b> Introduction; Nosocomial infections - Definition; Transmission; Epidemiology – causes of nosocomial infections; Bacteriology surveillance of Nosocomial infections.
7	<b>Systemic Bacteriology:</b> Introduction to systemic bacteriology; Gram positive cocci: Staphylococcus aureus - Streptococcus, Micrococci, Pneumococcus; Neisseria - Corynebacterium, Bacillus, Clostridium; Nonsporing Anaerobes – Enterobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium Tuberculosis; Spirochates - Mycoplasma.
8	<b>Introduction to Virology:</b> Virus – General Properties of virus, Viral structure; Classification of viruses - viral life cycle, host virus interaction; Morphology, pathogenesis, clinical syndromes, lab diagnosis of a few viruses - Poliovirus, Herpes virus; Hepatitis B virus; Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV); Structure and significance of bacteriophage.
9	<b>Introduction to Mycology:</b> Fungi – Overview of fungal systematic and taxonomy, general properties; Parasitic fungi - Moulds, Yeasts, Dimorphic Mycotic agents; Classification of fungal diseases - Superficial Mycoses, Subcutaneous Mycoses; Systemic Mycoses - Opportunistic Mycoses, Laboratory diagnosis & prevention of fungal diseases.

## SYSTEMIC MICROBIOLOGY (P) – MBL12302P

1. Widal Test.
2. VDRL Test.
3. Determination of CRP.
4. RA Test.
5. ASO Test.
6. Pregnancy Rapid Card Test.
7. Rapid Detection of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HbsAg).
8. Qualitative Determination of HIV 1/2 Antibody.

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**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY – BCH12302**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<p><b>Introduction to Clinical Biochemistry:</b> The scope of biochemistry; Chemical organization of the cell; Organic and inorganic components of the cell; Marker enzymes of the cell; Hydrogen ion concentration and buffers: pH, blood buffers, regulation of blood pH; Acid base metabolism;</p> <p>Carbohydrates - Dietary Sources, digestion, absorption, basic metabolism, regulation of blood glucose &amp; its importance, glucose tolerance test, glucocylated Hb, other parameters and related disorders.</p>
2	<p><b>The Biochemistry of Disease:</b> Review of clinical aspects of carbohydrates; Lipids; Proteins and Amino acids metabolism; Enzymes integration of metabolism; Genetic metabolism; Diabetes and other carbohydrate disorder - diabetes mellitus, glucose challenge test and other diagnostics test;</p> <p>Tests of diabetes control and disease progression; Hypertension &amp; Microalbuminuria, Glycalated Haemoglobin; Hypoglycemia; Glycogen Storage Disorders; Fructosuria; Galactosemia; Additional Testing to Aid Interpretation of Carbohydrate disorders.</p>
3	<p><b>Assessment of Renal Functions:</b> Basic renal functions - Creatinine metabolism, Glomerular nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome; Types &amp; aspects of renal failure; Calculation of fractional excretion of sodium; Renal control of acid - base balance; The role of electrolytes, sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate; Renal tubular acidosis; Electrolyte analysis - Calculation of anion gap, use of anion gap, electrolyte critical values, abnormal sodium levels, abnormal potassium levels; Renal impact on water and electrolytes; Physiology hormonal and renal control of electrolytes and minerals; Kidney stones.</p> <p><b>Assessment of Liver Functions:</b> Tests for liver function; Bilirubin metabolism;</p>
4	<p>Hyperbilirubinemia; Obstructive jaundice; Hepatitis; Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia; Physiological Jaundice of the newborn; Pathophysiology of liver enzymes; Analytical aspects of liver enzymes;</p> <p>Interpretation of alkaline phosphatase results; Liver function of the elderly or pediatric patient;</p> <p>Clinical significance of alkaline phosphatase Laboratory Test Results that correspond with Liver Disorders- Proteins and Amino Acids; Interpretation of Total Serum Protein Levels; Cerebrospinal Fluid Proteins; Interpretation of Serum Albumin Levels; Other Serum Proteins; Nephelometry; Cirrhosis and Hepatitis; Ammonia metabolism; hepatic Encephalopathy.</p>
5	<p><b>Testing for Thyroid Disorders:</b> Thyroid Function Testing; Enzyme-Multiplied Immunoassay Technique (EMIT); Historical Methods of Thyroid Testing; Hyperthyroidism; Disorders of water balance; Mineral metabolism; Pre-analytical variations in hormone testing.</p>
6	<p><b>Organ Profiles:</b> Liver function test; Kidney function test; Thyroid function test; Cardiac function test; Pancreas function test; Hypertension profile; Diabetic profile; Gastric function test.</p>
7	<p><b>Therapeutic Drug Monitoring:</b> Barbiturate Phenobarbital, Phenytoine, lithium, lead, salicylate, mercury, digitalist; Regulation of blood pH, Henderson Hasselbach equation, renal, respiratory and buffer system importance of arterial blood gases.</p>
8	<p><b>Radioactivity:</b> Radioactivity - types of radioactive decay with examples; Radioactive half-life;</p> <p>Units of radioactivity; Application of radioisotope in clinical chemistry.</p>
9	<p><b>Detection of Drugs &amp; Toxic Substances:</b> Principles of Chromatography; paper &amp; thin layer Chromatography, their application in detection of drugs &amp; toxic substances.</p>

**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY (P) – BCH12302P**

2. Glucose tolerance test.
3. Determination of total Protein in blood.
4. Determination of Albumin in blood.
5. Estimation of Urea in urine.
6. Determination of Urea.
7. Estimation of Creatinine in urine.
8. Estimation of Creatinine in blood.
9. Estimation of sodium, potassium & chloride.
10. Determination of bilirubin.
11. Determination of SGOT.
12. Determination SGPT.
13. Determination of Alkaline phosphatase.
14. Determination of Cholesterol.
15. Estimation of LDH Enzyme.

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, HISTOPATHOLOGY AND BLOOD  
BANKING – PAT12302**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Clinical Pathology:</b> Reception of patients - Phlebotomy and aftercare of patients; Microscope – different parts of microscope, types of microscope, methods of cleaning & care of microscope; Transportation of different clinical materials to distant laboratories.
2	<b>Examination of Urine:</b> Urine examination – Indication, Collection, Container of urine sample, Transport, Preservation of urine; Physical examination and its significance; Chemical

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LAB. TECHNOLOGY – 3 YEARS**



	examination and its significance - Microscopic examination and its significance.
3	<b>Examination of Stool:</b> Stool examination - Indication, Collection, Container of stool sample, Transport and Preservation of fecal matter; Physical examination and its significance; Chemical examination and its significance - Microscopic examination and its significance.
4	<b>Examination of Sputum:</b> Sputum examination - Indication, Collection, Container of sputum sample, Transport and Preservation of sputum; Physical examination and its significance; Chemical examination and its significance - Microscopic examination and its significance.
5	<b>Semen Analysis:</b> Semen examination – Semen analysis and Indication, Collection, Container of semen sample, Transport of semen, Preservation of semen; Physical examination and its significance; Chemical examination and its significance - Microscopic examination and its significance.
6	<b>Examination of Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF):</b> Examination of CSF and Other Body Fluids - Indication, Collection, Container of body fluids, Transport of sample, Preservation for CSF; Fluid analysis - Physical examination and its significance; Chemical examination and its significance; Microscopic examination and its significance.
7	<b>Cytological Techniques:</b> Cytological Techniques - Cytopathology, fixation, pap staining, cytological processing of fluids; Fine needle aspiration technology (FNAC) – May-Grunwald-Giemsa staining; Cytochemistry & immunohistochemistry.
8	<b>Histopathology:</b> Mammalian tissues and their histological structure – Epithelial tissues, connective tissues, muscle, and nerves; Human organs and histological structure – Kidney, urinary bladder, heart, lungs, liver, stomach and skin; Receiving of biopsy specimens at laboratory – Fixation of tissues, classification of fixing agents and mechanism of fixation, decalcification; Processing of tissues – Automated tissue processing, manual tissue processing, paraffin embedding, and different techniques for embedding; Frozen section/cryostat - Use of Microtomes, selection and maintenance of knife, technique of section cutting & mounting on slide, Staining of section slide; Preservation of specimens and mounting of museum specimens.
9	<b>Blood Banking:</b> Blood Group (ABO & Rh) – ABO blood group system, Rh blood group system, Blood grouping, reverse grouping; Blood banking – Collection of blood, anticoagulants, cross matching; Screening test for incomplete antibodies – antiglobulin test, Coomb's test; Preparation of different blood components – Requisition of blood, preparation of red cell suspension; Blood transfusion & hazards – Hazards, Detect the time when to discard blood in Blood Bank; Computerized record keeping of Blood Bank.

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, HISTOPATHOLOGY AND BLOOD  
BANKING (P) – PAT12302P**

1. Microscope.
2. Preparation of buffer solution.
3. Determination of BT, CT, Whole blood clotting time.
4. Determination of ESR.
5. Differential count of white blood cells.
6. Red blood cell count.
7. Measurement of blood pressure.
8. Determination of blood group ABO and RH system.
9. Automated Haematology Cell Counters.

**ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND FUTURE TRENDS IN  
LABORATORY SCIENCE – MLT12301**

UNIT	CONTENT
1	<b>Essentials in Laboratories:</b> Types of laboratory; Laboratory management; Laboratory Safety: First aid and kit, prevention of transmission of pathogens; Role technician; laboratory mathematics; Glassware and Lab ware: Composition of glass, general and volumetric glassware, cleaning, & storage of glassware; Chemicals: Different grade of chemicals, preparation of solution and reagent, Buffer, preparation of buffer, storage of chemicals.
2	<b>Laboratory Instruments:</b> Basic knowledge about the working principles, uses and care of laboratory Instruments; Balance; pH Meter; Centrifuge; Cyclo-mixer; Magnetic stirrers; Spectrophotometer; Microscopes Electron-microscopy:- Transmission & Scanning; Fluorescence microscopy and its modification; Phase contrast microscopy and its modification; Distillation plant; Flame Photometer; Laminar flow; Autoclave.
3	<b>Laboratory Techniques:</b> Electrophoresis; fluorescence spectrophotometer; Densitometry; Chromatography; Blot techniques; Immunological Methods; Radio-isotopic Technique; Automation in Bio-chemistry – wet and dry chemistry, Rapid diagnostic technique: Glucometer, Cholesterol strip.
4	<b>Immuno Techniques:</b> Gel immuno electrophoretic technique; Hospital infection and it's laboratory investigation; Laboratory investigation of immune compromised host and HIV Patient.
5	<b>Body Fluid Analysis:</b> Rapid test in urine analysis – Dip stick / Multi stick; Rapid test of urine culture – Dip slide culture etc.; Rapid test for stool analysis – Occult blood etc.; Rapid test for stool culture – Rota virus etc.; Rapid test for semen analysis – Total count etc.
6	<b>Automation in Haematology:</b> Brief discussion over- Automatic venipuncture and evacuated tubes; Cell counter and coagulometer; Cell separation and cell component; Plasmapheresis.
7	<b>Automatic Tissue Processor:</b> Automatic Stainer and Screener; Flow Cytometry; Immuno Chemistry Technique; Chemiluminescent assay; Rate Nephelometry.
8	<b>Molecular Diagnostic Technique &amp; Tele Pathology:</b> Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR); Southern Hybridization Analysis; Dot Blot Hybridization Analysis.
9	<b>Computerized Medical Application for Data and Image Acquisition:</b> Brief discussion about