

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
नेपाल प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय
(मानवश्रोत विकास विभाग, भर्ना छनौट शाखा)
नक्साल, काठमाण्डौ ।

प्राविधिक प्रहरी निरीक्षक (डेन्टल अधिकृत) पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक
परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

सेवा: नेपाल प्रहरी
उपसमूह: स्वास्थ्य

समूह: प्राविधिक प्रहरी
श्रेणी: राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

क्र.सं.	परीक्षा चरण	विवरण	पूर्णाङ्क
१.	प्रथम चरण	प्रारम्भिक तथा विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण	-
२.	द्वितीय चरण	लिखित परीक्षा	२००
३.	तृतीय चरण	विशेष स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण	-
४.	चतुर्थ चरण	अन्तरवार्ता	३०

प्रथम चरण:- प्रारम्भिक तथा विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण

- प्रहरी सेवाको पदमा नियुक्ति र बढुवा गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सामान्य सिद्धान्त, २०६९ को अनुसूची-६ र ८ बमोजिम हुने ।

द्वितीय चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Written Examination Scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या अङ्कभार	समय
प्रथम	Professional and Service Specific Test (PSST)	१००	४०	वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice)	१०० प्रश्न×१ अंक = १००	१ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय		१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	<u>छोटो उत्तर</u> ४ प्रश्न×५ अंक = २० <u>लामो उत्तर</u> ८ प्रश्न ×१० अंक = ८०	३ घण्टा

तृतीय चरण:- विशेष स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण

- प्रहरी सेवाको पदमा नियुक्ति र बढुवा गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सामान्य सिद्धान्त, २०६९ को अनुसूची-९ बमोजिम हुने ।

चतुर्थ चरण:- अन्तरवार्ता (Interview)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
अन्तरवार्ता	३०	मौखिक

१. यो पाठ्यक्रमको योजना अनुसार दुई पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा हुनेछ ।
२. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
३. पाठ्यक्रमको प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्तु एउटै हुनेछ ।
४. प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
५. लिखित परीक्षाको प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पत्रको पाठ्यक्रमका इकाइहरूको प्रश्नहरूको संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ ।

प्रथम पत्रका इकाइ	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
प्रथम पत्रका प्रश्न संख्या	१२	८	१२	१३	६	६	७	८	९	९	१०
द्वितीय पत्रका खण्ड	खण्ड-क (A)				खण्ड-ख (B)				खण्ड-ग (C)		
द्वितीय पत्रका इकाइ	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
द्वितीय पत्रका	छोटो	१			१						२
प्रश्न संख्या	लामो	४			४						-

६. यस पाठ्यक्रममा जे सुकै कुरा लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन नियमहरू तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा रहेको सम्झनु पर्छ ।
७. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सही दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत १ (एक) अंक दिईने छ भने गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २०% अंक कट्टा गरिने छ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अंक दिईने छैन र अंक कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
८. द्वितीय पत्रको विषयगत प्रश्नका लागि तोकिएका १० अङ्कका प्रश्नहरूको हकमा १० अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
९. द्वितीय पत्रको पाठ्यक्रमलाई ३ वटा खण्डमा विभाजन गरिएको छ । ३ वटा खण्डको लागि ३ वटै उत्तरपुस्तिका दिईनेछ र परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
१०. यस भन्दा अगाडि लागू भएको माथि उल्लेखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रम खारेज गरिएको छ ।

पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति:- २०७९/१०/१९ गते ।

लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्र :- Professional and Service Specific Test (PSST)

खण्ड “क” (Section-A)

1. GENERAL MEDICINE & GENERAL SURGERY

Sign, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Management and its Dental Implication

1.1 GENERAL MEDICINE

- 1.1.1 Acid Peptic Disease
- 1.1.2 Cirrhosis of liver
- 1.1.3 Hepatitis
- 1.1.4 Worm Infestation
- 1.1.5 Crohn's Diseases
- 1.1.6 Anemia, Leukemia
- 1.1.7 Purpuras
- 1.1.8 Hemophilia
- 1.1.9 Bleeding and clotting disorder and its management
- 1.1.10 Cerebro-vascular accident
- 1.1.11 Meningitis
- 1.1.12 Encephalitis
- 1.1.13 Epilepsy
- 1.1.14 Diabetes Mellitus
- 1.1.15 Thyrotoxicosis
- 1.1.16 Myxoedema
- 1.1.17 Cushing's syndrome
- 1.1.18 Addison's disease
- 1.1.19 Hyperparathyroidism
- 1.1.20 Tetany
- 1.1.21 Rheumatoid arthritis
- 1.1.22 Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 1.1.23 Osteoarthritis
- 1.1.24 Nephrotic syndrome
- 1.1.25 Enteric fever
- 1.1.26 Valvular and Ischaemic Heart Diseases
- 1.1.27 Infective endocarditis

1.2 GENERAL SURGERY

- 1.2.1 Enteric fever
- 1.2.2 Mumps
- 1.2.3 Simis
- 1.2.4 Fistulas
- 1.2.5 Ulcer
- 1.2.6 Tumor
- 1.2.7 Shock
- 1.2.8 Peptic ulcer
- 1.2.9 Liver abscess
- 1.2.10 Pain Abdomen
- 1.2.11 Bronchial carcinoma
- 1.2.12 Head injuries
- 1.2.13 Goiter
- 1.2.14 Cellulites
- 1.2.15 Candidiasis

- 1.2.16 Urticaria
- 1.2.17 Herpes zoster
- 1.2.18 Lichen planus
- 1.2.19 Pemphigus
- 1.2.20 Drug eruption
- 1.2.21 HIV/AIDS
- 1.2.22 Diplopia
- 1.2.23 Sinusitis
- 1.2.24 Tonsillitis
- 1.2.25 Paratonsillar abscess
- 1.2.26 Ludwig's angina
- 1.2.27 Indication of tracheostomy
- 1.2.28 Maxillo-facial Fracture
- 1.2.29 TMJ Dislocation
- 1.2.30 Crush injury
- 1.2.31 Osteomyelitis
- 1.2.32 Tetanus
- 1.2.33 Infection control
- 1.2.34 Fluid and electrolyte therapy
- 1.2.35 Blood transfusion

2. GENERAL AND ORAL PATHOLOGY

- 2.1 Interpretations of laboratory results
- 2.2 Normal values of biochemical tests, Hematological tests
- 2.3 Developmental disorders of teeth
- 2.4 Dental caries
- 2.5 Pulpitis
- 2.6 Apical periodontitis
- 2.7 Hypercementosis
- 2.8 Gingivitis & Periodontitis
- 2.9 Cysts of the jaw: Non odontogenic and odontogenic cysts
- 2.10 Odontogenic tumors
- 2.11 Infective Stomatitis
- 2.12 Oral Premalignant Lesion
- 2.13 Oral Cancer
- 2.14 Common benign mucosal swelling
- 2.15 Cervical lymphadenopathy
- 2.16 Pain, anxiety and Neurological disorders of face and oral cavity
- 2.17 Diseases of temporomandibular joint
- 2.18 Signs and symptoms of anaemia and leukaemia related to oral cavity
- 2.19 Hemorrhagic diseases related to oral cavity
- 2.20 Development disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region
- 2.21 Clinical features and pathogenesis of all major salivary glands

3. ORAL AND MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY AND ANAESTHESIA

3.1 ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

- 3.1.1 Diagnosis of different oral conditions with its surgical management
- 3.1.2 Management of extraction-simple and complicated teeth
- 3.1.3 Management of Oro facial infections by proper incision, drainage and antibiotic therapy
- 3.1.4 Carry out biopsies of oral issues
- 3.1.5 Diagnosis and management of the odontogenic cysts & different types of oral tissue biopsies
- 3.1.6 Apicoectomy
- 3.1.7 Closure of Oro-antral fistula
- 3.1.8 Diagnosis and treatment of TMJ dislocation

- 3.1.9 The principles of pain control in maxillofacial surgery
- 3.1.10 Principles of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other adjuvant therapy in the management of malignant tumors
- 3.1.11 Basic principles in the management of Facial Trauma Cases in relation with:
 - 3.1.11.1 Nutritional consideration
 - 3.1.11.2 Systemic evaluation of the traumatized patient
 - 3.1.11.3 Airway management
 - 3.1.11.4 Shock, fluid resuscitation and management
 - 3.1.11.5 Control of bleeding due to facial trauma
 - 3.1.11.6 Antibiotic and analgesic
 - 3.1.11.7 Plan and Management of fixation of jaw fracture with closed reduction using arch bar and IMF
 - 3.1.11.8 Proper splinting of Danto-alveolar injury
 - 3.1.11.9 Diagnosis and classification of different types of maxillary & mandibular fractures
 - 3.1.11.10 Diagnosis of benign lesions and malignant lesions of oral cavity
 - 3.1.11.11 Post-operative complications of jaw fractures
 - 3.1.11.12 Management of soft tissue wound of orb facial structure

3.1.12 Amalobalastoma

3.1.13 Oro-facial defects: Cleft lip and palate

3.1.14 Osteomyelitis of jaw bones.

3.2 ANAESTHESIA

3.2.1 Principles of administering safe General anesthesia, Local anesthesia

3.2.2 Pra-anesthetic drugs

3.2.3 Block and local anesthesia of oral cavity

3.2.4 Infiltration anesthesia of oral cavity

3.2.5 Post-operative complication of general anesthesia

3.2.6 Management of complication of intra oral local anesthesia

4. ORAL MEDICINE AND DENTAL RADIOLOGY

4.1 Oral Medicine

4.1.1 Introduction and scope of oral medicine

4.1.2 Casa history discussion and patient examination

4.1.3 Diagnostic investigations

4.1.4 White lesions of oral cavity

4.1.5 Red lesions of oral cavity

4.1.6 Pigmented lesions of oral cavity

4.1.7 Diseases of the tongue

4.1.8 Infections of oral cavity

4.1.9 Systems review-Systemic disease and their oral manifestations and dental management

4.1.9.1 Candiovascular disass

4..1.9.2 Respiratory disease

4.1.9.3 Gastro intestinal disas

4.1.9.4 Urinary doaus

4.1.9.5 Blood dyscrasias - with special reference to anaemic patients, leukemia patients and patients on anticoagulant therapy

4.1.9.6 Endocrine disorders

4.1.10 Oral premalignant lesions and oral cancer and other malignant lesion

4.1.11 Ulcerative and vesiculobullous lesions

4.1.12 Salivary gland disorders

4.1.13 Oro facial pain- different diagnosis and management

4.1.14 TMJ disorders

4.1.15 Immunodeficiency diseases with special reference to AIDS

4.2 DENTAL RADIOLOGY:

4.2.1 X-Ray equipments, developing and processing.

4.2.2 Radiation hazards and protection

4.2.3 Use of Periapical radiography, Bitewing radiography, Occlusal radiography, Oblique lateral radiography, O.P.G. view of mandible, Cephalometric radiography, Tomography, O.M view of maxilla, PA view of mandible,

4.2.4 Radiological interpretation of different radiological images of different bony and soft tissue, lesions of Oro-facial structure including all types of Oro-facial trauma.

खण्ड “ख” (Section-B)

5. ORTHODONTICS

5.1 Definition, scope and objectives of orthodontia

5.2 Indication for orthodontics treatment

5.3 Limitation of orthodontic treatment

5.4 Growth and development Jaws, Teeth, Face, Skull

5.5 Occlusion

5.6 Normal development of oral functions: Mastication, Swallowing, Speech, occlusal function

5.7 Normal occlusion: It's development, Characteristics and variation

5.8 Genetics-applied to orthodontics

5.9 Malocclusion: Classification. Etiology

5.10 Orthodontic raceeds

5.11 History and examination

5.12 Study models

5.13 Radiography

5.14 Preventive and interceptive orthodontics

5.15 Extractions in orthodontics

5.16 Orthodontic appliances: Removable, Functional, and Fixed

5.17 Tissue response to orthodontic tooth movement

5.18 Stability and retention

5.19 Oral surgery for orthodontic patients

5.20 Materials related to orthodontics

6. DENTAL MATERIAL

6.1 Aim and scope

6.2 Structure and behavior of matars, Biological comideration,

6.3 Physical and mechanical properties of dental materials

6.4 Gypsum products

6.5 Impression materials:

6.5.1 Impression compound

6.5.2 ZnO-Eugenol

6.5.3 Agar-agar

6.5.4 Alginate

6.5.5 Rubber base impression materials

6.6 Synthetic resins:

6.6.1 Properties

6.6.2 As denture base material

6.6.3 Repair and reline material

6.6.4 Soft liner

6.6.5 Tissue conditioners

6.7 Resins as restorative materials:

6.7.1 Unfilled and filled resins

6.7.2 Light cure

- 6.7.3 Dentin bonding agent
- 6.7.4 Acid etch
- 6.8 Metal alloys:
 - 6.8.1 Dental amalgam alloys
 - 6.8.2 Dental casting gold alloys
 - 6.8.3 Stainless steel
 - 6.8.4 Chrome cobalt alloy
 - 6.8.5 Nickle titanium alloy
 - 6.8.6 Titanium alloy
 - 6.8.7 Vitallium
- 6.9 Waxes: different types of dental waxes used in dentistry
- 6.10 Welding and Soldering.
- 6.11 Dental cement
 - 6.11.1 Zinc Oxida Eugenol
 - 6.11.2 Zinc phosphate
 - 6.11.3 Polycarboxylate
 - 6.11.4 Glass Ionomers
 - 6.11.5 Cavity liners
 - 6.11.6 Cavity varnishes
 - 6.11.7 Calcium hydroxida
- 6.12 Dental porcelain: Porcelain fused to metal, porcelain furnace and fusing
- 6.13 Abrasive and polishing agents.

7. CONSERVATIVE AND ENDODONTICS

7.1 CONSERVATIVE

- 7.1.1 Scope of conservative Dentistry and Endodontics
- 7.1.2 Patient examination, diagnosis and treatment planning in Conservative and Endodontics including various diagnostic aids
- 7.1.3 Instruments and Equipment used in Conservative and Endodontics:
 - 7.1.3.1 Hand instruments
 - 7.1.3.2 Rotary instruments
- 7.1.4 Sterilization in Conservative dentistry and Endodontics
- 7.1.5 Clinical significance of dental anatomy, histology, physiology and occlusion
- 7.1.6 Dental caries
- 7.1.7 Fundamentals in tooth preparation:
 - 7.1.7.1 Nomenclature of teeth
 - 7.1.7.2 Caries terminology
 - 7.1.7.3 Tooth preparation terminology
 - 7.1.7.4 Principles of tooth preparation
- 7.1.8 Principles of isolation and moisture control
- 7.1.9 Pain control in Conservative and Endodontics
- 7.1.10 Cavity preparation for various types of restorative material
 - 7.1.10.1 Amalgam
 - 7.1.10.2 Composite
 - 7.1.10.3 Glass Ionomer Cement
 - 7.1.10.4 Cast restoration

7.2 ENDODONTICS

- 7.2.1 Pulp development, structure and function
- 7.2.2 Periapical pathology
- 7.2.3 Tooth morphology and access opening
- 7.2.4 Working length determination
- 7.2.5 Cleaning and shaping the root canal system
- 7.2.6 Obturation of the root canal system
- 7.2.7 Traumatic injuries: Diagnosis and management

- 7.2.8 Root resorption
- 7.2.9 Surgical endodontics
- 7.2.10 Pulp capping and pulpotomy
- 7.2.11 Bleaching of tooth
- 7.2.12 Restoration of endodontically treated tooth
- 7.2.13 Endo-Paro lesions
- 7.2.14 Endodontic failures and retreatment
- 7.2.15 Endodontic emergencies
- 7.2.16 Drugs used in Conservative and Endodontics
- 7.2.17 Irrigants and medicaments

8. PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN AND BRIDGE

8.1 Prosthodontics

- 8.1.1 Examination, diagnosis, treatment planning and prognosis
- 8.1.2 Retention and stability
- 8.1.3 Impression making
- 8.1.4 Preparation of casts, trays and temporary denture bases
- 8.1.5 Methods of jaw registration
- 8.1.6 Identification of artificial tooth: Selection, arrangement and aesthetics
- 8.1.7 Complete denture
 - 8.1.7.1 Principles of occlusion and articulation in complete dentures
 - 8.1.7.2 Trial in complete dentures
 - 8.1.7.3 Steps of processing and finishing denture
 - 8.1.7.4 Correction of occlusal discrepancies
 - 8.1.7.5 Steps in delivery and adjustments of complete dentures
 - 8.1.7.6 Sequelae of ill-fitting dentures
 - 8.1.7.7 Rebasing and relining of dentures
- 8.1.8 Immediate dentures
- 8.1.9 Implant dentures
- 8.1.10 Obturators
- 8.1.11 Partial Dentures
 - 8.1.11.1 Scope of removable partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.2 Classification of removable partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.3 Components removable partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.4 Mouth preparation for removable partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.5 Impression making
 - 8.1.11.6 Designs of removable partial dentures and associated problems
 - 8.1.11.7 Principles on fabrication of cast metal framework
 - 8.1.11.8 Jaw relation records, Selection and arrangement of tooth
 - 8.1.11.9 Trial of partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.10 Steps of processing, finishing, delivery and maintenance of partial dentures
 - 8.1.11.11 Uses of immediate partial dentures.

8.2 CROWN AND BRIDGE

- 8.2.1 Indication and Contra-indication
- 8.2.2 Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning
- 8.2.3 Principles of selection and choice of abutment tooth
- 8.2.4 Principles of tooth reduction
- 8.2.5 Preparation of abutment tooth
- 8.2.6 Temporary protections of prepared tooth
- 8.2.7 Gingival retractions and impression procedures
- 8.2.8 Construction of dies and working methods, direct and indirect techniques.

9. PERIODONTOLOGY

- 9.1 Definition, scope, aim and objectives of periodontology
- 9.2 Normal periodontium: Gingiva, Periodontal ligament, Cementum, Alveolar bone

- 9.3 Aging and periodontium
- 9.4 Defense mechanisms of gingiva
- 9.5 Classification of diseases of Periodontium
- 9.6 Epidemiology of periodontal diseases
- 9.7 Etiology of periodontal diseases: Dental plaque/periodontal microbiology; Material alba, food debris and stains; Dental calculus; Food impaction; Host response; Dental occlusion/Trauma from occlusion (TFO) bruxism and other parafunctional habits; systemic diseases on periodontium diabetes, sexhormones, nutrition, haemorrhagic diseases
- 9.8 Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs and symptoms and management of: Plaque associated gingivitis, systematically aggravated gingivitis, Acute gingival infection-ANUG, acute herpetic gingivostomatitis, pericoronitis, Desquamative gingivitis, Allergic gingivitis, Gingival enlargement, Gingival abscess
- 9.9 Periodontal pocket
- 9.10 Periodontitis: Adult periodontitis, Rapidly progressive periodontitis, Early onset periodontitis, periodontitis associated with systemic diseases, Periodontal abscess
- 9.11 Clinical diagnosis and Diagnostic aids
- 9.12 Prognosis
- 9.13 Treatment plan and rationale for periodontal treatment
- 9.14 Periodontal treatment of medically compromised patients
- 9.15 General principles of periodontal therapy
- 9.16 Definition- Periodontal regeneration, repair, new attachment, Re attachment
- 9.17 Plaque control: mechanical and chemical
- 9.18 The periodontal instrumentarium, Principles of periodontal instrumentation
- 9.19 Anti-microbial and other chemotherapeutic agents in periodontal therapy
- 9.20 Coreoplasty in periodontal therapy
- 9.21 General principles of periodontal surgery, root planning
- 9.22 Gingival curettage 9.23 Gingivectomy
- 9.23 Flap surgery
- 9.24 Resective osseous surgery: Osseous defects and osseous surgery including bone grafts
- 9.25 Reconstructive osseous surgery. Root conditioning/guided tissue regeneration (GTR)
- 9.26 Furcation involvement and management
- 9.27 Endo-pario therapy
- 9.28 Mucogingival surgery
- 9.29 Periodontal splints, periodontal pack
- 9.30 Dentinal hypersensitivity
- 9.31 Dental implant
- 9.32 Prosthetic and restorative procedures in management of periodontal disease
- 9.33 Maintenance phase of periodontal therapy or supportive periodontal treatment

10. PAEDODONTICS AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

10.1 PAEDODONTICS

- 10.1.1 Definition, Scope and importance of Predodontics
- 10.1.2 Morphology of dentitions and its application
- 10.1.3 Applied morphology and histology of deciduous and permanent teeth
- 10.1.4 Importance of 1st permanent molar
- 10.1.5 Anomalies of developing dentition: tooth eruption, tooth exfoliation, tooth number, tooth structure, tooth color
- 10.1.6 Orofacial growth and its modification
- 10.1.7 Management of common dental and oral diseases in children
- 10.1.8 Diagnosis and management of Oro dental trauma in child patient
- 10.1.9 Oral manifestation of systemic disease in children
- 10.1.10 Paedodontic treatment plan
- 10.1.11 Psychological development and behavioral attitude in pediatric group
- 10.1.12 Common oral surgical procedures undertaken in children

- 10.1.13 Sedation and anesthesia used in children for dental procedures
- 10.1.14 Pulp therapy in primary and young permanent tooth
- 10.1.15 Space maintainer: Indication, Classification and techniques of fabrication
- 10.1.16 Management of pain, anxiety and stress in child patient
- 10.1.17 Orthodontic treatment in primary dentition

10.2 COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

- 10.2.1 Concept of health and attitude towards illness
- 10.2.2 Community survey and family case study
- 10.2.3 Doctor, patient relationship
- 10.2.4 Epidemiology of oral diseases in Nepal
- 10.2.5 Fluorides: fluoride mechanisms, fluorosis, systemic fluorides, topical fluorides
- 10.2.6 Food which prevent dental decay
- 10.2.7 Concept of health education
- 10.2.8 Motivation and incentives
- 10.2.9 Methods and media of oral health education
- 10.2.10 Nutrition and health
- 10.2.11 Growth and development
- 10.2.12 Breast feeding
- 10.2.13 Motivation to community people and school teachers
- 10.2.14 National Oral Health Policy

खण्ड “ग” (Section-C)

११. सामान्य ज्ञान तथा नेपाल प्रहरी सेवा सम्बन्धी

- क. नेपालको भूगोल सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (भौगोलिक अवस्था, स्वरूप, किसिम र विशेषताहरु, हावापानी किसिम र विशेषता, जल सम्पदा: स्थिति र महत्व, वन सम्पदा: अवस्था र महत्व, संरक्षण क्षेत्रहरु तथा वन विनाशका कारण र संरक्षणका उपायहरु, नेपालका प्रमुख हिमशिखरहरु, तालतलैया, झरना, भञ्ज्याङ ।
- ख. इतिहास र संस्कृति सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (आधुनिक नेपालको इतिहास (पृथ्वीनारायण शाह देखी हालसम्म), नेपालको सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक एवं मौलिक परम्परा, जातजाति, भाषाभाषी, कला र साहित्य सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी ।
- ग. नेपालको वर्तमान संविधान २०७२ (भाग १, ३, ४, ५, २८ र अनुसूचीहरु)
- घ. जनसंख्या र वातावरण सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (जनसंख्या, शहरीकरण, बसोवास (बँसाईसराई), जैविक विविधता, जलवायु परिवर्तन, वातावरण तथा प्रदुषण)
- ङ. समसामयिक घटना तथा नविनतम् विषयवस्तुहरु: (राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेलकूद, पुरस्कार, कला, साहित्य, संगीत सम्बन्धी)
- च. नेपाल प्रहरीको पृष्ठभूमि (वि.स. २००७ साल देखि हालसम्म) र वर्तमान अवस्था ।
- छ. प्रहरी ऐन, २०१२ र प्रहरी नियमावली, २०७१ (संशोधन सहित) का मुख्य-मुख्य व्यवस्थाहरु (संगठनात्मक स्वरूप, सेवाको प्रकार, दर्ज्यानी चिन्ह, पद तथा श्रेणी सेवा, शर्त र सुविधा, प्रहरी आचरण, नियुक्ति र अवकाश, प्रहरी कर्मचारीको काम-कर्तव्य अधिकार, नेपाल प्रहरीमा प्राविधिक प्रहरी कर्मचारीको महत्व र आवश्यकता, नेपाल प्रहरी कार्यालयको स्थापना र कार्यालय प्रमुख सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था)
- ज. विविध:- सुरक्षा समिति (केन्द्र, प्रदेश र जिल्ला), नेपाल प्रहरी र अन्य सुरक्षा निकायहरु (नेपाली सेना, सशस्त्र प्रहरी बल नेपाल र राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभाग) संगको सम्बन्ध, अपराध परिचय, महत्व र प्रविधिको प्रयोग, विपद व्यवस्थापनमा नेपाल प्रहरी, सार्क, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, इन्टरपोल सम्बन्धी जानकारी ।

लिखित परीक्षाको नमूना प्रश्नपत्र

वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice Question)

1. The best single laboratory aid in diagnosis of TB?
 - a) Skin test
 - b) Chest Xray
 - c) Sputum Examination
 - d) Histology
2. Persistence of sinus fistula is due to
 - a) Foreign body
 - b) Unrelieved obstruction
 - c) Persistence discharge
 - d) All of the above.
3. More Number of microorganisms are seen
 - a) Early Morning
 - b) During night
 - c) After Meals
 - d) After brushing
4. Most radiosensitive cells in the body are
 - a) Endothelial Cells
 - b) Epithelial Cells
 - c) Red blood Cells
 - d) White blood cells
5. Level of Analgesia is best monitored by
 - a) Eye movement and absence of corneal reflex
 - b) Eye movement and absence of Conjunctival reflex
 - c) Respiration, rate, rhythm and type of respiratory movement.
 - d) Verbal response

छोटो प्रश्न (Short Question)

1. Write short note on 'Resin Restoration'.

लामो प्रश्न (Long Question)

1. What are medical emergencies in Dentistry. Describe briefly on Anaphylactic Shock.

-समाप्त-