

REVISED SYLLABUS

For

D.R.

(Diploma in Radiology)



**Lal Bahadur Shastri Paramedical Skill and
Training Council India**

**लाल बहादुर शास्त्री पराचिकित्सीय कौशल एवं प्रशिक्षण
परिषद भारत**

मुख्य कार्यालय:— 4 वीं मंजिल, प्राइम प्लाजा, इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ।

प्रशासनिक कार्यालय:— द्वितीय तल, सुनील कॉम्प्लेक्स, वेस्टर्न कचहरी रोड, मेरठ।

वेबसाइट—www.lbspstc.com संपर्क सूत्र— 121-4349311

Exam: March and April

(To be implemented from 2024-25 session)



Syllabus of Diploma in Radiology

FIRST YEAR (1st)

S. No.	Subjects	Distribution of Marks			
		TH	PR	Viva-voce	Total
RT-1	Radiological Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology	100	-	-	100
RT-2	Radiography-I (GEN).	100	-	-	100
RT-3	Dark Room Procedures	100	-	-	100
RT-4	Clinical & Instrumental Skill lab-I	100	75	25	200
RT-PRS	Sessional Assessment(PRS)	100	-	-	100
	Total	500	75	75	500

Syllabus of Diploma in Radiology

SECOND YEAR (2nd)

S. No.	Subjects	Distribution of Marks			
		TH	PR	Viva-voce	Total
RT-5	RADIOGRAPHY 2 nd Special	100	-	-	100
RT-6	Basic Principles of Radiotherapy, Radiation Hazards & Protection	100	-	-	100
RT-7	Recent Advances	100	-	-	100
RT-8	Patient Care & Hospital Management	100	-	-	100
RT-9	Clinical & Instrumental Practice lab II		75	25	100
RT-PRS	Sessional Assessment (PRS)	100	-	-	100
	Total		-	-	600



FIRST YEAR (1ST Year)-Diploma in Radiology

Paper- 1 A)- RADIOLOGICAL PHYSICS

RATIONALE

Every electric current is accompanied by magnetic effects & magnetism is the branch of physics than deals, with relationship between electricity & Magnetism. X-ray belongs to group of radiation called electromagnetic radiation. It is the transport of energy through space as a combination of electric and magnetic field. Any accelerating charge not bound to an atom will emit electromagnetic radiation.

CONTENTS

Basic Electricity and magnetism and Radiation physics:

Units of measurement force, work, energy, Heat and energy. Various method of transmission of heat.

Magnetism, classification of magnets, properties of magnets, magnetic field and line of forces and their measurement, Electro magnetism.

Electricity, electrostatic conductor and insulators. Elementary electron theory. Units of electric charges potential. Condensers and capacity of condensers.

Current, Electricity, Om's Law, Various units of current, Voltage and rectifiers. Heating effect of current, units of point and power consumption, Principal and working of moving coil and moving Iron type of meters.

Electro Magnetic induction, Transformers, their losses, rating, induction motors.

Direct and Alternating current, impedance, capacitance, Thermionic emission, Characteristic curves of diode and triode valves, semiconductors.

Knowledge of cathode, anode, rectifier. Solid state rectifier, self-rectified circuits imbalance of single valve rectification. half wave and full wave rectification, transformer and HT cables, HT cable calibration and measurement units of HT. Measurement of output of x-ray Tube.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) Radiation physics | Satish Bharghav |
| b) The Fundamentals of x-ray and Radiation | Josaph Selman |
| c) Radiological Book For Technologists | Bushong & Sievert |



Paper -1 B)- Radiological Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology

RATIONALE

The study of anatomy physiology and pathology is essential because it will help in understanding the basic structure of the organs, their functions and changes due to various diseases affecting the organs of the human body.

CONTENTS

Gross Radiological surface anatomy of human body. The Human Skeleton bones and joints, formation of bones, growth of skeleton, centers of Ossification, types of bones, type of joints, thoracic contents and general location of organs and vessels, abdominal viscera and location of the major organs, types of cells, composition and development, Cell function and tissue differentiation.

- ☑ Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Body system-genes reproductive organs, embryological development. The nature and appearance of Bacteria.

Common Benign Tumors, Malignant Tumors. Dissemination of Malignancy, Primary and Secondary spread. Composition and type of nerve tissue, muscular tissue and types. Abnormalities in tissues, ulceration, Sepsis a sepsis and antisepsis. Heart and blood, vessels, structure of heart and function. Major vessels. Of the circulatory system: blood circulation, purification, Common terms used for diseases and conditions of this system.

- ☑ Respiratory system and nasal passages and nasal sinuses, pharynx, Nature and function of respiration common terms related to diseases and conditions of the system. Lymphatic system. Lymphoid tissue and the tonsils. Reticule endothelial system, liver and spleen. Bone marrow. Life cycle of red and white corpuscles of the blood. Alimentary system. Functions of mouth and teeth.

- ☑ Salivary gland, pharynx and esophagus, stomach, small intestine. Large intestine[colon], liver and biliary tract, and pancreas Functions of alimentary system digestion absorption of food, metabolism, urinary tract-Kidney Ureters and bladder urethra Urinary secretion. Reproductive system male genitalia, female genitalia mammary glands. Menstruations, pregnancy and lactation.

Nerve system and common terms used in this system Main subdivision organs of sense. Structure and the functions of eye, ear, Surface landmarks and topography in relation to organs of the body for radiography positioning. Inflammation. Pyrexia, Ulcer, bacteria and the specific granulomatous. disorders. Endocrine. Nutrition and metabolism.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Foundation of Anatomy & physiology- Ross Wilson



PAPER-II RADIOGRAPHY-I (Gen.)

RATIONALE

Radiography is a branch of photography in which an image is formed on a film or plate by exposure to X-ray. An opaque object-e.g. Part of human body or a metal casing is placed between the source of the X-rays and the sensitized material; the resulting radiography shows details of the internal structure which are widely used in medical field for diagnostic purpose.

CONTENTS

Routine Radiographic Techniques for whole body. (Different views of routine with special views of radiography).

Skull & Neck: Different views of skull bones. Maxilla, mandible, zygoma, T.M. Joints. Open mouth & close mouth, mastoid, Petrous bones, optic foramen, sella turcica, internal auditory canal, sphenoid bone, soft tissue neck, nasopharynx, larynx.

Upper Limbs: Fingers individual and as whole, hand carpal tunnel syndrome, wrist, forearm, elbow, shoulder joints, acromion clavicular joint, sternoclavicular joint and scapula.

Chest and Thorax Bones: Chest PA (Tele radiography), Chest Supine, Lordotic, Oblique Lateral, sternum oblique, lateral and thoracic inlet view & decubitus.

Abdomen: Preparation indication and contra indication, acute abdomen, different position of abdomen-upright (standing) sitting, lying, decubitus, supine, and in prone position.

Vertebral Column: Atlanta occipital, odontoid, cervical spine, cervices thoracic spine, dorsal spine, thoracic lumbar spine, lombo sacral spine, sacrum, coccyx, scoliosis, kyphosis, flexion, extension and both biclique views of spines.

Hips and Pelvis: Pelvis with Hip joints in different positions. Internal and external rotation, frog positions. S.I. joints. Cephalic tilt and caudal tilt.

Lower Limbs: Toes, feet, calcaneum, ankle joints, leg bones, Different view of knee, Patella inter condylar notch and femurs.

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Others: Dental radiography, macro and micro radiography, mobile and portable for bed side radiography operation theatre radiography, cine radiography, localization of foreign body, battery operated units, mass miniature radiography and all other emergency radiography.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. WHO- Manual of radiographic Technique
2. Radiographic for Technicians
3. Pocket Atlas of Dental Radiology
4. Clark's positioning in radiography



Paper- III- DARK ROOM PROCEDURES

RATIONALE

Radiography unquestionable begins and ends in the dark room. Where the necessary handling and processing of X-ray film can be carried out safely and efficiently, without the hazard of producing film fog by accidental exposure to light or X-ray.

CONTENTS

Dark Room Procedures: Photographic Process-Light image. Image produced by radiation. Light sensitive materials, latent image.

Film Material: The structure of X-ray films. Resolving power-graininess of film. Sensitivity of film. Speed of film. Contrast of film and types of film.

Sensitivity: Characteristic curve and its usefulness.

Screens: Construction of intensifying screens. Choice of fluorescent material. Intensifying factor detail Sharpness, Speed, Screen contact, care of intensifying screens and type of screens.

Cassettes: Cassettes design and care of cassettes. Mounting of intensifying screens in the cassettes.

Film Processing: Constituents of the processing solution and replenisher. Factors affecting the developer type of developer and fixer. Factors affecting the use of the fixer, silver recovery method.

Film Rinsing Washing and Drying: Intermediate rinse. Washing and drying of films.

Film processing Equipment: Manual and automatic processing.

Dark Room Design: Layout and material used.

The radiographic image: The sharpness, contrast detail definition. Viewing conditions.

Administration: Trimming, Identification of film legends, relevant papers of the patients. records filling, Report distribution.



Dark Room Process: Light proof with color, ventilation and temperature maintenance technical and processing film faults. Fog static pressure and static currents. Artefacts of different types. Darkroom illuminations, orientation of laser cameras.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. WHO Manual of darkroom Technique.
2. Radiographic physics and darkroom procedure- Gupta.
3. Radiographic Photography- Chesney D.H. & Chesney M.O



Paper –IV- Clinical & Instrumental Skill lab- Training-1

RATIONALE

It is very important for X-ray trainee to have practical knowledge of various laboratory tests. The student will be able to interpret correctly the test result and correct diagnosis of a disease.

Practical's & training related to theory papers-Radiological Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology, Radiological Physics, Radiography-I (GEN) Dark Room Procedures.

Note-The Essential Theory should be taught during the Practical.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. WHO- A Guide to X-ray Department.



SECOND YEAR (2nd Year)-D.R

Paper-5 RADIOGRAPHY 2nd (Special)

RATIONALE

Radiography is branch of photography in which an image is formed on a film or plate by exposure to X-ray, an opaque object-e.g. Part of human body or a metal casting is placed between the source of the X-ray and sensitized material; the resulting radiography shows details of the internal structure which are widely used in medical field for diagnosis.

CONTENTS

1. Special Radiographic Techniques & Applications & uses of contrast media
Carotid Angiography, Investigation related to the blood
Supply of the brain.

Ventriculography- Position and techniques Pneumo-Encephalography trolley equipment, preparation of the patient and after care.

Angiography- four vessel, Selective Cath lab procedure.

Gastro intestinal tract- Ba. Swallow, Ba, Meal, Ba, Meal follows through, Ba. Enema.

Bellary Tract- Oral Cholecystography, IVC, trans hepatic percutaneous cholangiography, preoperative cholangiography, T-tube cholangiography and ERCP.

Myelography- Vertebral Angiography, preparation of patient, contrast media equipment and techniques of procedure.

Hysterosalpingography- Investigation of uterus and fallopian tubes.

Tomography- Principle, equipment with type of movement, procedures.

Theatre technique- Sterile technique in OT, Cleanliness of mobile unit C-arm

Others- Dacrocystography, sialography, sonography; angiography (Cerebral and venography) Bronchography arteriography, mammography, Spleenoportovenography, Lymphangiography, xerography and all other special investigations.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Clark's positioning of Radiography



Paper 6- Basic Principles of Radiotherapy, Radiation Hazards & Protection

RATIONALE

X-ray may cause harm. Many somatic dangers of radiation became evident a few months after X-rays were discovered. Small doses of radiation can cause both mutations & neoplasm. No one knows just how much radiation is tolerable. Protection must be provided against any type of radiation to general public as well as radiation workers. The greatest risk from X-rays is for the operator and doctor, who may be exposed repeatedly over the years while they are working.

CONTENTS

General principle of radiotherapy, therapeutic ratio, cell cycle, Factors influencing radiation effects on normal tumor cells, Radiotherapy management of various malignancies treatment and side effects of radiations. Knowledge of Linear accelerators, brachytherapy & Teletherapy Machine & their Applications, Radioactive isotopes & their applications Fundamentals of computers & its application in Radiodiagnosis & Radiotherapy

Radiation hazards and its protection for occupational workers and general public, planning of department of radiology, Radiotherapy. Structure of Atom, Radio Activity natural and artificial production.

Interaction of radiation with matter, quantity and quality of radiation and the factors on which it depends.
H.V.T. T.V.T

Various of radiation units- Roentgen, rad, rem, etc. Dosimetry, various radiation measuring instruments, ICRP recommendations, measurement of X-ray and other radiation, rules of AERB, effects of radiation, radiation hazards, film badge.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Radiation Physics | Satish Bharghav |
| 2. The Fundamentals of X-ray, and Radiation | Josaphy Selman |
| 3. A book of radiological Technologists | Bushong & Sivert |



Paper-7 RECENT ADVANCES

RATIONALE

Every electric current is accompanied by magnetic effects & electromagnetism is the branch of physics that deals with the relationship between electricity & Magnetism. X-Ray belongs to a group of radiations called electromagnetic radiation. If the transport of energy through space as a combination of electric and magnetic field. Any accelerating charge not bound to an atom emit electromagnetic radiation.

CONTENTS

1. Recent Advances in Imaging radiology

Image intensifiers Rapid serial changers pressure syringe x-ray tube and complete knowledge of x-ray units along with all accessories. Mobile and portable x-ray units.

Recent advance in imaging technology- Knowledge of Ultra sonography, Color Doppler, different types of transducers.

- (i) CT scan, conventional, spiral (Helical), Multi slice.
- (ii) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- (iii) Spectroscopy (MRS)
- (iv) Computerized radiography
- (v) Digital Radiography
- (vi) DSA
- (vii) Picture Archiving communication system (PACS)
- (viii) Mammography
- (ix) Orthopantography
- (x) Positron emission Tomography (PET)
- (xi) Different Type of cameras e.g. laser, photography etc.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Radiation Physics | Satish Bharghav |
| 2. The Fundamentals of X-ray and Radiation | Josah Selman |
| 3. Diagnostic Ultrasound | |
| 4. Computed Tomography & Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Whole Body | Haaga |
| 5. Foundation of Computing | P.K Sinha & P Sinha BPB Publication |



Paper-8 Patient Care & Hospital Management

CONTENTS

Cleaning and care of enamel, stainless steel and glass instruments/cleaning of rubber and polythene goods care of linen, woolen blankets, matters and other sheets, bed making, giving bedpan, urinal and remove them.

Lifting of patients and first aid procedures. Transferring patients from wheel chairs, trolley or stretcher to the bed and x-ray couch and vice versa. Temperature, pulse, respiration and blood pressure, enema water and soap water enema. Explanation of hospital charts, sterilization and sterile technique of handling the sterile instruments.

Injection Technique: Intra Muscular, Intra Venous, setting up to drip, supply of oxygen, dignity of patient. Psychology of the sick. Preparation of the patient for any major investigation. Use of X-ray and radiation hazards. Preparation of the trays for special investigation and care of cancer patients. Maintaining up to date medico legal case (MLC) Radiographic record and verification of patient's marks of identity. Storage and distribution of report films, storage of waste films and used solutions.

Hospital management

Rules & Regulations:

Licensing & registration procedure, Shop & Commercial Establishment act. Municipal bye laws & insurance coverage.

Management Techniques:

Leadership authority responsibility, Functions of Hospital Management.

Quality Control & Quality Acceptance

Meaning importance of keeping standard, Factors responsible for deviation from standards. ISO and ISO 9000 to 9006, Total quality management.

Human Relations & Personality Development

Motivating the employees, Inter personnel relations, Grievances and their handling, Staff requirement, training and monitoring.

Bio Medical Waste Management:

Environmental impact of radiation, Introduction to bio-medicinal waste, Type of bio-medical waste, Collection of bio-medical waste, treatment and safe disposal of bio-medical waste



REFERENCE BOOKS

1. WHO- A Guide to X-Ray Department
2. WHO- Manual of Radiographic
Technique
3. Radiographic for Technicians.
4. Hand Bok on entrepreneurship Development O.P Harkut.
5. Environmental Impact Assessment Mc Graw Hill, New Yark, 1977



Paper-9 Clinical & Instrumental Skill Lab Training-II

RATIONALE

It is very important for an X-ray trainee to have practical knowledge of various laboratory tests. The student will be able to interpret correctly the test result and correct diagnosis of a disease.

PRACTICAL

Practical & training related to theory papers- Radiography- II (Special). Radiotherapy Radiation Hazards & Protection, Physics of Recent Advances, Patient care & Hospital Management.

Since the trainee has to work on various medical instruments & equipment, he must have the basic knowledge and practical training about the different machines so that in case of any trouble during work.

He/She will be able to correct and repair the faults.

PARTICALS

- Introduction to equipment
- Simple usage
- Indication & Contraindication use
- Repair & Maintenance of Instruments

Note- The Essential Theory should be taught during the practical.

REFERENCE BOOKS

WHO-

A Guide to X-Ray Department.