

Faculty of Allied Health Sciences

Bachelor of Science (Radio-Imaging Technology)(BRIT)

Syllabus

2017

	Subject		Theory E	xamination	Practical Examinatio		Total	Credit
S. N		Paper	Univ.	Internal Assess-	Univ.	Internal Assess	Marks	
0		Code	Exam.	ment	Exam.	ment		
-			1ª Year					
	Anatomy		1- Semest	er	1.00	1 40	200	12.1
-	Anatomy-1		60	40	60	40	200	3+1
-	Physiology-I Radia Dhurian		60	40	-	-	100	3
	Image Acquisition Dressesing 9		60	40	-	-	100	4
	Archiving		60	40	60	40	200	4+2
	Communication Skills &						100	2
	Personality Development-I	-	60	40	-	-		
	Total		300	200	120	80	700	19
-			2 nd Semest	er	1.00	1	1	
-	Anatomy-II		60	40	60	40	200	3+1
-	Physiology- II		60	40	-	-	100	3
-	Radiation Physics		60	40	60	40	200	4+2
	General Radiography-I	-	60	40	60	40	200	4+2
	Fundamentals of Computer	and the	60	10			100	2
-	Total		200	200	-	100	800	21
-	Total	a starter	2nd Voor	200	240	100	800	21
-			2 redi	or				
-			3 Semest		Dractical F	vamination	Total	Cradite
				Internal Assess-	Flactical	Internal	Marks	credit
	Subject	Paper Code	Univ. Exam.	M	Univ. Exam.	Assess		
	General Radiography-II		60	40	60	40	200	4+2
1	Mammography and					1.0	100	4
	Echocardiography		60	40	-			
1	Ultrasound & Doppler including	1					200	4+2
	4D		60	40	60	40		
_	Radiation Hazards& Protection-I		60	40	60	40	200	4+2
-	Environmental Science		60	40	-	-	100	4
_	Total		300	200	180	120	800	26
_			4 th Semeste	er				
	Hospital practice & Care of Patient		60	10	60	40	200	4+2
-	Introduction of CT Scan & MRI		60	40	00	40	100	4
	Special Investigations & Pathology		60	40	60	40	200	4+2
-	Badiation Hazards& Protection-II	13	60	40	60	40	200	4+2
-	Total		240	160	190	120	700	22
	Total		O2rd Voor	100	100	120	/00	~~
-			5th Somoste	F				
			J Semeste		Dractical Ex	amination	Total	Cradito
_			Theony Fy	amination			iotai	creats
			Theory Ex	Internal	FIACULAILA	Internal	Marke	
		Paner	Theory Ex	Internal	Univ	Internal	Marks	
	Subject	Paper	Theory Exam	Internal Assess-	Univ.	Internal Assess-	Marks	
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging-	Paper Code	Theory Ex Univ. Exam.	Internal Assess- ment	Univ. Exam.	Internal Assess- ment	Marks	4+2
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques	Paper Code	Univ. Exam.	Amination Internal Assess- ment 40	Univ. Exam.	Internal Assess- ment 40	Marks	4+2
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques Computed Tomography -Basic	Paper Code	Univ. Exam.	Internal Assess- ment 40	Univ. Exam.	Internal Assess- ment 40	Marks	4+2 4+2
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques Computed Tomography -Basic principle and techniques	Paper Code	Univ. Exam. 60 60	Internal Assess- ment 40	Univ. Exam. 60	Internal Assess- ment 40 40	Marks 200 200	4+2 4+2
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques Computed Tomography -Basic principle and techniques Nuclear Medicine & PET Scan	Paper Code	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60 60	Amination Internal Assess- ment 40 40 40	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60	Internal Assess- ment 40 40 40	Marks 200 200 200 200	4+2 4+2 4+2
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques Computed Tomography -Basic principle and techniques Nuclear Medicine & PET Scan Research Methodology &	Paper Code	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60 60	Amination Internal Assess- ment 40 40 40	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60	Internal Assess- ment 40 40	Marks 200 200 200	4+2 4+2 4+2 4
	Subject Magnetic Resonance Imaging- Basic principle and techniques Computed Tomography -Basic principle and techniques Nuclear Medicine & PET Scan Research Methodology & Biostatistics	Paper Code	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	Amination Internal Assess- ment 40 40 40 40 40	Univ. Exam. 60 60 60	Internal Assess- ment 40 40	Marks 200 200 200 100	4+2 4+2 4+2 4

		6 th Seme	ester				
1	Advances in CT	60	40	60	40	200	4+2
2	Advances in MRI	60	40	60	40	200	4+2
3	Intervention in Diagnostic Radiology	60	40	60	40	200	4+2
4	Research Project	60	40	60	40	200	6
	Total	240	160	240	160	800	24

Mr

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BRIT 1st Year Semester – 1 Anatomy – I

	otal Marks- 60 Paper code -		Hours- 50
S.No.	Topics To Be Covered	Teaching Hours	Domain
Chapter 1	Introduction: human body as a whole Definition of anatomy and its subdivisions Anatomical nomenclature and terminology (planes &positions) Surface Anatomy of main structures and vessels	4	Must Know Desirable to know Nice to know
Chapter 2	Applied anatomy& JointsMusculoskeletal systemConnective tissue & its modification, tendons, membranes,special connective tissue.Bone structure, blood supply, growth, ossification, andclassification.Muscle classification, structure and functional aspect.Joints classification, structures of joints, movements, range,limiting factors, stability, blood supplyNerve supply, dislocations and applied anatomy	4	Must Know
Chapter 3	Upper extremity Bony architecture Joints – structure, range of movement Muscles – origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply Major nerves – course, branches and implications of nerve injuries Development of limb bones, muscles and anomalies Radiographic identification of bone and joints Applied anatomy	4	Must Know
Chapter 4	Lower extremity Bony architecture Joints – structure, range of movement Muscles – origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply Major nerves – course, branches and implications of nerve injuries Development of limb bones, muscles and anomalies Radiographic identification of bone and joints Applied anatomy	4	Must Know
Chapter 5	Spine and thorax Back muscles -Superficial layer Deep muscles of back, their origin, insertion, action and nerve supply. Vertebral column – Structure & Development, Structure & Joints of vertebra. Thoracic case	4	Must Know

Chapter 6	Head and neck: Cranium Facial Muscles – origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply	4	
	Temporal mandibular Joints – structure, types of movement		Must Know
Chapter 7	Cardiovascular system (with relevant applied anatomy) Heart-Size, location, chambers. Circulation -Systemic &pulmonary Great vessels of the heart, branches of aorta. Overview of blood vessels of upper extremity and lower extremity	4	Must Know Desirable to know
Chapter 8	Lymphatic system- (with relevant applied anatomy) Salient features of lymphatic organs (spleen, tonsil, thymus, lymph node)	4	Desirable to know
Chapter 9	Gastro-intestinal system (with relevant applied anatomy) Partsofthe gastrointestinal tract Gross anatomy of Tongue, stomach, small and large intestine, liver, gall bladder Pancreas and other digestive organ& related applied anatomy	4	Must Know Desirable to know
Chapter 10	Respiratory system (with relevant applied anatomy) Partsof respiratory system with salient gross features of lung Brief description of intercostal muscles andPara-nasal air sinuses	4	Must Know Desirable to know

ANATOMY PRACTICAL

- 1) Identification and description of all anatomical structures.
- Demonstration of dissected parts (upper extremity, lower extremity, thoracic & abdominal viscera, face and brain).
- 3) Demonstration of skeleton-articulated and disarticulated.
- 4) Surface anatomy: Surface land mark-bony, muscular and ligamentous. Surface anatomy of major nerves, arteries of the limbs.

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 1 Physiology-I Paper code -

Total Marks-

60

Hours- 50

Chapter 1	General Physiology Cell: morphology, Structure and function of cell organelles Structure of cell membrane	Must Know	2
	Transport across cell membrane Intercellular communication Homeostasis		2
Chapter 2	Blood Introduction-composition & function of blood	Must Know	2
	W.B.C., R.B.C., Platelets formation & functions, Immunity		1
	Plasma: composition, formation & functions, Plasma Proteins: - types & functions, Blood Groups-types, significance, determination.	Desirable to know	2
	Hemoglobin, Haemostasis	Nice to know	2
	Lymph-composition, formation, circulation & functions		2
Chapter 3	Cardiovascular system Conducting system-components, impulse conduction Heart valves Cardiac cycle-definition, phases of cardiac cycle,	Must Know	2
	Cardiac output-definition, normal value, determinants.		1
	Stroke volume and its regulation.	Nice to know	2
	Heart rate and its regulation: Arterial pulse, Blood pressure-definition, normal values, factors affecting blood pressure.	Must Know	2
	Shock-definition, classification, causes and features, Basic idea of ECG, Cardiovascular changes during exercise	Desirable to know	2
Chapter 4	Respiratory System Mechanics of respiration Lung volumes and capacities	Must Know	2
	Pulmonary circulation, transport of respiratory gases		2
	Factors affecting respiration, Regulation of respiration-neural regulation, voluntary control and chemical regulation	Desirable to know	2
	Hypoxia, Hypercapnoea, Hypocapnoea,	Nice to know	1
	Artificial respiration		1
	Disorders of respiration- dyspnoea, orthopnoea, hyperpnoea, hyperventilation, apnoea, Tachypnoea, Respiratory changes during exercise.	Must Know	2
Chapter 5	Digestive System Digestion & absorption of nutrients, Gastrointestinal secretions & their regulation Functions of Liver & Stomach	Must Know	2
Chapter 6	Nervous system Introduction, central and peripheral nervous system, functions of nervous system.	Must Know	1
	Reflexes-monosynaptic, polysynaptic, superficial, deep & withdrawal reflex Sense organ, receptors, electrical& chemical events in receptors.	Nice to know	2
	Sensory pathways for touch, temperature, pain, proprioception & others.		2
	Control of tone & posture: Integration at spinal, brain stem, cerebellar, basal ganglion levels, along with their functions.		1

	Motor mechanism: motor cortex, motor pathway: the descending tracts -pyramidal & extrapyramidal tracts-origin, course, termination & functions. Upper motor neuron and lower motor neuron paralysis. Special senses-eye, ear, nose, mouth	Desirable to know	2
	Water excretion, concentration of urine-regulation of Na+, Cl-, K+ excretion	Nice to know	1
Chapter 7	Nerve Muscle Physiology Muscles-classification, structure, properties, Excitation, contraction, coupling, Motor unit, EMG, factors affecting muscle tension, Muscle tone, fatigue, exercise.	Desirable to Know	2
	Nerve – structure and function of neurons, classification, properties Resting membrane potential & Action potential their ionic basis, All or None phenomenon Neuromuscular transmission Ionic basis of nerve conduction.		2
	Concept of nerve injury & Wallerian degeneration Synapses. Electrical events in postsynaptic neurons Inhibition & facilitation at synapses.	Nice to Know	2
	Chemical transmission of synaptic activity Principal neurotransmitters. Chemical transmission of synaptic activity Principal neurotransmitters.		1

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BRIT 1st Year Semester – 1 Basic Physics

Tot	al Marks- 60 Paper code -	1 B. 1	Hours-40
Chapter 1-	General Physics Electrical charges, potential difference, current and resistance.		2
	Ohms Law for electrical circuit, direct current, alternating current, conductors, semiconductors, insulators, power, ammeter and voltmeter.	Must Know	4
×*	Electromagnetism Electromagnetic Induction: Self and Mutual, Capacitor, capacitance		2
Chapter 2-	Electric system, Components and Control in X-Ray Circuit Electric supply & Distribution; diagnostic X-Ray circuits- X-Ray Tube	Must Know	2
	Transformers, types of transformers, losses.		4
	The Tube Stand and Control of panel: Rectification; diodes and rectifiers, semiconductors, Incoming light circuits (Phases – Single & Triple Phase modes, Three Phase 6- pulse mode, Three phase 12- pulse mode; Specialized X- Ray Generators & Transformers.	Desirable to know	6
	Basic X-Ray circuits transformers laws and types used in X-Ray machine. The rectification of high tension, control of kilovoltage, filament circuit and tube current	Must Know	4
Chapter 3-	Exposure switches and Timer / AEC Exposure switches and relays timers and its radiographic application.	Must Know	6
	Beam limiting devices, Absorption co-efficient, grids, cones and filter.		6
	Electronic Timers; Automatic Exposure Control Timers, Phototimer		4

BRIT 1st Year

Semester – 1

Image Acquisition, Processing & Archiving

То	otal Marks- 60 Paper code -	0	Hours-40
Chapter 1	X-ray film and Image processing Composition of single and double coatedradiographic films, Screen & Non Screen films, structure of film, characteristic curve. characteristics (speed, base + fog, gamma, latitude).	Must Know	2
	Effect of grain size on film response to exposure, interpretation of characteristics curve, latent image formation, process of film developing (composition of developer, Fixer and other processing solution).	Desirable to know	2
	Common errors and faults while processing (densitometry), automatic processing unit (processing cycle), developer & Fixer replenishment and silver recovery	Must Know	2
Chapter 2	Film storage and handling Film storage rules and guidelines, film handling and care	Must Know	2
Chapter 3	Intensifying screens and cassettes Size, construction and function, types of intensifying screens and relative advantage, loading and unloading of cassettes and their care/maintenance, effects of kV and mA on variation of emitted radiation intensity, determination of relative speeds, film contrast, film screen contact	Must Know	2
Chapter 4	Image Processing Image formation, latent image, processing: manual processing, automatic processing.	Must Know	4
	Developer, fixer, rinser components, replenisher.		2
	Manual technique of developing film]	2
	Automatic film processor]	2
	Common errors in processing		2
Chapter 5	Factors affecting image quality Meaning of radiographic image contrast, density, resolution, sharpness, magnification and distortion of image, noise and blur, radiographic illuminators and viewing conditions, visual acuity and resolution, quality assurance of the related equipment and its benefits with respect to visual assessment	Desirable to Know	5
Chapter 6	Dark Room Introduction, purpose and location of dark room, layout of dark room, entrance, pass box, hatch, hangers, safe light, criteria of safe light, safe light test	Must Know	5
Chapter 7	DICOM Introduction, advantages, disadvantages	Must Know	1
Chapter 8	Digital Radiography & Computed Radiography Introduction, advantages, disadvantages	Must Know	2
Chapter 9	PACS Introduction, advantages, disadvantages (Functions with HIS/RIS)	Must Know	4
Chapter 10	Teleradiology Introduction, advantages, disadvantages	Must Know	1

PRACTICAL IMAGE ACQUISITION, PROCESSING & ARCHIVING

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Topi	
0	Loading and unloading of X-ray Films
0	Technique, Safety concern, Handling in loading and unloading films Dark Room Procedures
0	Developer, fixer content. Developing technique, Fixing technique Safe light test
0	Safe light principal, benefits and its location
0	Cleaning & maintenance of Cassette.
0	Safe and hygienic handling of cassettes and maintenance Light leakage test in Cassettes
0 0	Cassettes safety and image quality features Handling and storage of X-ray Film & Film Boxes
0	Handling of X-ray films, easy to achieve locations, safe places of storage.
0 0	Using techniques of films by size of open boxes Editing images in CR & Taking prints
0	Application of CR, its instrumentations, DRY and Laser printer, CR Printer's application. DICOM
0	Application, Functions, Features and its advantages. Automatic processor
0	Application, principal. Working technique, work load handling in automatic processor.

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 1 FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE-I

Total Marks 60

Paper Code-

Hours-40

1. Introduction:

What are computers, Application areas, Characteristics & limitations, Evolution of computers, Classification& generations of computers, Data representation in computer memory (numbering system)

2. Computers Architecture /Organization:

Basicarchitecture, Functional Block diagram, Types of computers on the basis of purpose, Signal and Portability.

3. Hardware:

CPU their generations and performance parameters, Input, output and storage devices. Primary (Main) Memories (RAM, ROM, Types of RAM and ROM, Cache Memory, Registers and types of registers, Storage Evaluation Criteria, Memory Capacity), Secondary Storage Devices: (Magnetic Disk, Floppy and Hard Disk, USBs, Optical Disks CD-ROMs)

4. Software:

Types: System Software (Machine Level Languages, Operating Systems, Device Specific Drivers), Higher Level Languages, and Applications.

BRIT 1st Year

Semester – 1

Communication Skills and Personality Development

Total Marks- 60

Paper code -

Hours-30

SI. No	TOPICS TO BE COVERED	Domain	Teaching Hours
Unit-I	Listening Comprehension Speeches Interviews audio-video clippings followed by exercises Introduction to Communication Importance of Communication Barriers to Communication and ways to overcome them	Desirable to know Must Know Nice to know	10 hours
Unit-II	Conversation Skills Greetings and Introducing oneself Framing questions and answers Role play Buying: asking details etc Word formation strategies Vocabulary building: Antonyms, Synonyms, Affixation, Suffixation, One word substitution 	Must Know Desirable to know	8 Hours
Unit-III	Reading Comprehension Simple narration and Stories Newspaper and articles clippings Sentence types Note Making Paragraph Writing Comprehension Report Writing: types, characteristics	Must Know	12 Hours

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 2 Anatomy - II Paper code -

Total Marks-60

Hours-40

Chapter 1	Urinary system (with relevant applied anatomy) Parts of urinary system	6	
	Salient gross features of kidney, urinary bladder, ureter and urethra.		Must Know
Chapter 2	Reproductive system	8	
	Parts of male and female reproductive system with salient gross features of testis & uterus, ovary and fallopian tube		Must Know
Chapter 3	Endocrine glands	6	
	List of the endocrine glands, their position and salient gross features Hormones produced by each endocrine glands		Must Know
	Trofinones produced by each endoerine giands		
Chapter 4	Nervous system	. 8	Nice to know
	Classification of the nervous system, Definitions of central,		
	peripheral and autonomic nervous system		1
	Neuron- structure and classification, neuroglia		
	Names of lobes of Cerebrum and cerebellum, Parts of		
	brainstem (salient features only). Cerebrospinal fluid and its		Desirable to know
	circulation, names of cranial nerves, spinal nerve, meninges, ventricles (salient features only)		
Chapter 5	Sensory organs	6	
	Skin: Its appendages and functions		
	Eye: Parts of eye and its structure		Must Know
	Ear: Parts of ear- external, middle and inner ear and		
	contents		
Chapter 6	Embryology	6	
	Spermatogenesis & oogenesis		
	Ovulation, fertilization, Placenta, Fetalcirculation.		Must Know

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ANATOMY PRACTICAL

- 5) Identification and description of all anatomical structures.
- 6) Demonstration of dissected parts
- 7) Demonstration of skeleton-articulated and disarticulated.
- 8) Surface anatomy: Surface land mark-bony, muscular and ligamentous. Surface anatomy of major nerves, arteries of the limbs.

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BRIT 1st Year Semester – 2 Physiology - II Paper code -

Total Marks-

60

Hours-40

Chapter 1	Renal System		6
	Physiology of kidney and urine formation Glomerular	Must Know	5 a 6 191
	filtration rate, clearance, Tubular function		
Chapter 2	Physiology of urinary bladder and urethra	Must Know	6
	Ureter, bladder, urethra		
Chapter 3	Digestive System		8
	Digestion & absorption of nutrients, Gastrointestinal	Must Know	
	secretions & their regulation Functions of Liver &		
	Stomach		
Chapter 4	Endocrinology		2
	Physiology of the endocrine glands - Hormones secreted	Desirable to	
	by these glands	Know	
	Their classifications and functions.		2
	Adrenal, Gonads		2
	Thymus, Pancreas.	Nice to know	2
	Pituitary,		2
	Pineal Body,		2
	Thyroid, Parathyroid		2
Chapter 5	Male & female reproductive system		2
	Male -Functions of testes, pubertal changes in males,		
	Testosterone -action & regulations of secretion.	Must Know	2
	Female -Functions of ovaries and uterus, pubertal changes,		2
	Menstrual cycle, estrogens and progestron -action and regulation		

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BRIT 1st Year Semester – 2 Radiation Physics Paper code -

Total Marks-60

Hours-40

Chapter 1-	Exposure switches and Timer / AEC		4
	Exposure switches and relays timers and its radiographic application.		
	Beam limiting devices, Absorption co-efficient, grids, cones and filter.	Must Know	2
	Electronic Timers; Automatic Exposure Control Timers,		2
	Phototimer		
Chapter 2-	X-Ray Tubes		4
	Fixed and rotating anode, faults in X-Ray tubes, Grid	State States	
	Controlled X-Ray Tube, Mammography X-Ray Tube.		
	Heavy Duty X-Ray Tube, Micro-Focus X-Ray Tube; Tube		4
	Rating and Tube Support- Tube heat Ratings	Must Know	
	Line Focus principle		2
1.	Anode Cooling chart		2
	Type of X-Ray Tube Stands.		2
	Tube overload indication, X-Ray Tube over Load Protection Circuits		2
Chapter 3-	Image Intensifier	1 24 States	4
	Fluoroscopic equipment	Must Know	
	Digital Fluoroscopic	1 1	2
	Dental radiographic equipment		2
	Portable and Non- Portable equipments	1	2
Chapter 4-	Care and maintenance		6
	Maintenance and care of all X-Ray equipment and accessories	Must Know	

Practical Radiation Physics

- 1) X-Ray tubes and accessories, general features.
- 2) Portable X-Ray Equipment.
- 3) Image intensifier, its features, spot film.
- 4) Radiation protection devices
- 5) Effects of kV and mAs.
- 6) Maintenance of X-ray equipment and accessories.
- 7) Mammography X-Ray tube
- 8) Dental X-Ray unit.

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 2 General Radiography-I Paper code -

Total Marks-

Hours-40

Chapter 1	Role of Radiographer in Hospital practice and Patient	Must Know	2
	care		
. B. 1	Appearance of radiographer		
	behaviour of radiographer,		
C C	professional conduct,		
	code of ethics		
Chapter 2	All View and techniques Chest	Must Know	2
	Chest		
	ROUTINE		
	• PA,		
	• Lateral,		1
	SPECIAL		
	• AP supine or semierect,		
	Lateral decubitus,		
	• AP lordotic,		
	Anterior oblique,		
	Posterior oblique,		
			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Upper Airway	Must Know	1
	ROUTINE		
	• Lateral		ન ે જે
1	• AP		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	111,		
	Sternum	Must Know	1
	ROUTINE	Must Know	
	· RAO		
	• Lateral		
	Stornoglaviaular Joints	Must Know	1
		WIUSt KIIOW	1
a 1	• FA,		
	• oblique,	1997 - 19	33.1
	Dit.	Mart Varan	2
	RIDS	Must Know	2
1.1	ROUTINE	1	
. et	• Posterior ribs (AP) or anterior ribs (PA)— bilateral study,		
	• unilateral rib (AP/PA) study,		
	• axillary ribs (anterior or posterior oblique)		
	• PA chest		
Chapter 3	All Views and techniques of Upper Limb	Must Know	2
	Fingers		
	ROUTINE		
	•PA,		
	• PA oblique,		
	• Lateral		
	Thumb	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		
	• AP,		

• PA oblique,		
• Lateral,		
SPECIAL		
• AP, Modified Robert's method,		
• PA stress (Folio method) projection		
Hand.	Must Know	2
ROUTINE		-
• PA		
• PA oblique,		
• Lateral (fan),		1
• Lateral (extension and flexion),		1
SPECIAL	6	
• AP oblique bilateral (Norgaard method),		
Wrist	Must Know	2
ROUTINE	Triast Teno ti	-
• PA (AP),		
• PA oblique,		
• Lateral		1.1.1.2
SPECIAL		
Scaphoid views		1.1.1.1.1.1.2
• CR angle, ulnar deviation.		
Modified Skecher method		
Padial deviation		
• Radial deviation,		1
• Carpal canal interosuperior,		
• Carpal bridge,		
Ball catcher view,		
		-
Forearm,	Must Know	1
ROUTINE		
• AP	and the	
• Lateral		1
Lateral		
Elbow Joint	Must Know	2
ROUTINE		
• AP		
• Fully extended		
- Purity Extended,		
• Partially nexed,		
• AP obliques		
• Lateral (external) rotation,		
Medial (internal) rotation,		
• Lateral,		
SPECIAL		
Acute flexion (Iones method)		
• Trauma avial laterals (Covie method)		
- Dadial haad laterals (Coyle method),		
• Radial nead laterals,		
		1
Humerus,	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE • AP,	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE • AP, • Rotational lateral.	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE • AP, • Rotational lateral, • Horizontal beam lateral	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE • AP, • Rotational lateral, • Horizontal beam lateral	Must Know	1
Humerus, ROUTINE • AP, • Rotational lateral, • Horizontal beam lateral HUMERUS & SHOULDER GIRDLE	Must Know	2

			and the second
±1	ROUTINE	-	
	• AP,		
	• AP rotational lateral,		
	Horizontal beam lateral,		
	SPECIAL		
	Transthoracic lateral,		
	Shoulder (Non trauma Routine)		5) SY
2 A A	ROUTINE		
	• AP external rotation (AP).		
	• AP internal rotation (lateral)		
	SPECIAL	1	
	• inferosuperior axial (lawrence method)		
	DAtransavillary (Hobbs modification)		
	• information avial (Clamenta medification)		1. S.
	Destarior ablique glangid equity (Creshow method)	1 and a second	
	• Posterior oblique— gienoid cavity (Grasney method),		23
	• Tangential projection— intertubercular groove (Fisk		
	modification)		
	Shoulder (Trauma Routine)	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		
1	• AP neutral rotation (AP),		
	Transthoracic lateral (lawrence method),		
2	• Scapular Y lateral,		
	SPECIAL	1.1	
	• Tangential projection— supraspinatus outlet (neer		
	method),		
	• AP apical oblique axial (Garth method),	Acri I. A. L.	
		The second states and	1.
	Clavicle	Must Know	1
	ROUTINE		-
	• AP		
	APaxial		
	rit uniti,	and some of	
	AC Joints	Must Know	1
	ROUTINE		
	• AP bilateral with weights		
	AP bilateral without weights	1.1.1	
		1	
	Scapula	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		
	• AP.		
	• lateral		
	• erect		
	• Recumbent		
Chanter 4	All Views and techniques of Lower Limb	Must Know	2
Chapter 4	Toes	Widst Kilow	2
	POLITINE		
	AD	6	
	· Ar,		
	- John John John John John John John John		
	• Lateral,		
	SPECIAL		
	Sesamoids (tangential)		1
	Foot	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		
	• AP,		
	• oblique.		

		1	
• Late	eral,		- 23
SPEC	CIAL		
• AP	and lateral weight-bearing,		
Calca	aneus	Must Know	1
ROU	TINE	Must Know	1
• Plar	todorsal (avial)		
• I ate	aral		
Anlth	o.	Must Know	2
POLI	TINE	WIUST KNOW	2
NOU AD	TINE		
· AP,			
• AP	moruse (15 ⁻),		
• Late	ral,		
SPEC	IAL (150)		
• obli	que (45°),		
• AP :	stress,		
Leg		Must Know	2
ROU	TINE	2	
• AP,			
• Late	ral,		
Knee			
ROU	ΓINE		
• AP,			
• oblig	que,		
• Late	ral,		
SPEC	IAL	1	
• AP (PA) weightbearing.		
• PA a	axial weightbearing (Rosenberg method)		
Knee	-Intercondylar Fossa	Must Know	1
ROUT	LINE	indust into m	
• PA :	axial (Camp Coventry and Holmblad methods with		
variat	ions)		
SPEC	ΙΔΙ		
•AP a	vial		- 10
-Ai a	xiai,		
Patell	a and Femoro-Patellar Joint	Must Know	2
ROUT	TINE		
• PA,			
• Late	ral,		
• Tang	gential (Merchant method).		
• T	angential (inferosuperiorprojection: Hughston		
Setteo	ast, and superoinferior sitting tangential methods-		
Hobbs	()		
10003	()	L	

PRACTICAL GENERAL RADIOGRAPHY

Topic

Regional Radiography:

- a. All Views and techniques of Upper Limb: Fingers, Hand, Carpal Tunnel, Wrist Joint, Ball catcher view, Forearm, Elbow Joint, Head of Radius and Ulna, Humerus, all view of Shoulder joint like Acromio-clavicular joint, Scapula, Sterno – Clavicularjoint etc.
- b. All Views and techniques of Lower Limb: Toes, Foot, Calcaneum, Inter-condylar Notch, Ankle Joint, Tibia and Fibula, Patella, Knee joint, Femur.
- c. All View and techniques Chest: lung fields and heart, diaphragm, Sternum,

Prof. M. Ejaz Hussain Dean, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences SGT University, Gurugram

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 2 FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE-II Total Marks- 60 Paper code -

Hours-40

- 1. Languages: Machine Language, Assembly Languages, Programming Languages. Use of Compilers, Assemblers, Linkers, Loaders and interpreters in programming languages
- Operating System: Booting/Start Up Procedure of machines, Introduction to Operating System, Functions and Classification of Operating Systems, Basic introduction to DOS, UNIX/LINUX OS, Windows

3. HTML, Use of Multimedia, Computer aided teaching and testing Application Software MS office (Word, Excel and Powerpoint)

4. Basic Introduction to Computer Networks:

Data Communication, Network devices (Hub, Switches, Modems, and Routers etc), LAN, LAN topologies, WAN, MAN, Internet: Introduction, Basics of E-mail, Web browsers (IE, Google Chrome, and Mozilla Firefox),

5. Structure of Universal Resource Locator, Domains (.com, .in, .country specific, .org and rationale behind them), IP address, Backbone network, Network connecting devices, HTTP, DNS, Network Security and Search Engine.

BRIT 1st Year

Semester – 2

Communication Skills and Personality Development

Total Marks- 60

Paper code -

Hours-30

SI. No	TOPICS TO BE COVERED	Domain	Teaching Hours
Unit-IV	Pronunciation Pronunciation Syllable and Stress Intonation and Modulation 	Must Know	10 Hours
Unit-V	 Writing Comprehension Letters: types, format, style Précis Writing Paragraph: Order, Topic sentence, consistency, coherence Report and Proposal Project Writing: Features, Structure 	Must Know	20 Hours

Prof. M. Ejaz Hussain Dean, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences SGT University, Gurugram

BRIT 2nd Year Semester-3 General Radiography-II Paper code -

Total Marks-

Hours-40

Chapter 1	All Views of Hip and Pelvis	Must Know	4
	Pelvis and/or Bilateral Hips		
	ROUTINE Mid- and distal femur:		5 - F
	• APprojection		
	• lateral projection,		
	• APpelvis or bilateral hips,		
	• AP bilateral frog-leg, (modified cleaves method) SPECIAL	S. 1	
	• AP axial outlet projections, (Taylor method)		
	• AP axial inlet projection,		
	Posterior oblique acetabulum,(Judet method)		
	•Posterior axial oblique acetabulum, (Teufel method)		
	Hip and Proximal Femur	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		1 A A
	• AP unilateral hip,	a7	
	TRAUMA LATERAL	2	
	• axiolateralinferosuperior (Danelius-Miller method),		-
	SPECIAL NONTRAUMA LATERAL		1
	• unilateral frog-leg (modified cleaves method),		
	SPECIAL TRAUMA LATERAL		1. Aug
	Modified axiolateral (clements-nakayama method)		
Chapter 2	All Views and techniques of Skull	Must Know	2
	Skull Series		2
	ROUTINE		
	• AP axial (Towne method),		
	• lateral,	2	
	• PA axial 15° (Caldwell method) or		16 J.
	PA axial 25° to 30°,		
	• PA 0°,		1 - A
	SPECIAL		
	• submentovertex (SMV),		
	• PA axial (Haas method),		
	Facial Bones (Orbits)	Must Know	1
	ROUTINE	intust renow	•
	• lateral.		
	Parietoacanthial (Waters method)		
	• PA axial (Caldwell method)		
	SPECIAL		
	• modified Parietoacanthial (modified Waters method)		
	mounied randoucaninar (mounied waters method),		
	Nasal Bones	Must Know	2
	ROUTINE		
	• lateral,		
	Parietoacanthial (Waters method),		
	SPECIAL		
	Le sum and infension (auto)		

Zygomatic Arches ROUTINE Must Know 2 • submentovertex (SMV), • oblique inferosuperior (tangential), • AP axial (modified Towne method), PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), Must Know 2 • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE • Axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), • Are axiolateral (schuller method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), • Are axiolateral (Sinuses Must Know 2 2 • Areatal (modified Towne method), • Areitoacanthial (Waters method), • Areitoacanthial (Waters method), • Areitoacanthial (Waters method), • Areitoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • DA (Claidwell method), <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>				
• submentovertex (SMV), • oblique inferosuperior (tangential), • AP axial (modified Towne method), • AP axial (modified Towne method), • PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), • PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (modified Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (modified Towne method), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), • Must Know 2 • TMJs • AP axial (modified Towne method), • SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (chuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method),		Zygomatic Arches ROUTINE	Must Know	2
• oblique inferosuperior (tangential), • AP axial (modified Towne method), • PA parietocanthial (Waters method), • PA parieto-anthial (Waters method), • Parieto-anthial oblique (rhese method), • Must Know 2 • Parieto-anthial oblique (rhese method), • Parieto-anthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Must Know 2 • Mandible Must Know 2 2 • ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), 2 • SECIAL • subinentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJS ROUTINE • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), SECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), • SECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), SECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial (Shuses Must Know 2 2 2 Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • SPECIAL • submentoverte		• submentovertex (SMV),		
• AP axial (modified Towne method), • PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (Towne method), • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), • AP avial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs Must Know 2 ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters met	5	• oblique inferosuperior (tangential),		
• PA parietoacanthial (Waters method), Must Know 2 Optic Foramina and Orbits ROUTINE Must Know 2 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Must Know 2 • Mandible ROUTINE Must Know 2 • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • AP axial (choulier method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • Hateral, • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE Must Know 4 • AP open mouth (Cl and C2), • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 4		• AP axial (modified Towne method),		
Optic Foramina and Orbits ROUTINE Must Know 2 • Parieto-orbital oblique (rhese method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Must Know 2 • Mandible ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP avial (Towne method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE • Must Know 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • PECIAL Must Know 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), • PECIAL Must Know 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), • Parietoacanthial Waters method), · Parietoacanthial Waters method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 • Iateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (Cl and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 4		• PA parietoacanthial (Waters method),		
Not intelements • Parietoacanthial oblique (rhese method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Must Know 2 Mandible ROUTINE Must Know 2 • A0 of and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • atteral, • axiolateral (schuller method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 2 • lateral, • AI Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 2 • atteral, • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • Auteral, 4 • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • atteral, <t< td=""><td></td><td>Optic Foramina and Orbits</td><td>Must Know</td><td>2</td></t<>		Optic Foramina and Orbits	Must Know	2
• Parieto-John Joingle (inese method), • Parieto-John Joingle (inese method), SPECIAL • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Mandible ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • AP axial (chodified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • AP open mouth (C1 and C2),		NOUTINE • Pariote orbital obligue (rhose method)		
SPECIAL • modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Mandible Must Know 2 ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • AP a vial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (could method), • AP axiol (schuller method), 9 2 Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 ROUTINE • lateral, • Al (Caldwell method), • arietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Iateral, • ateral, • ateral, • ateral column • AP op en mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • abilique, • ateral, • AP op en mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • ateral, • ateral, • ateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 4		• Parieto-orbital oblique (mese method)		
• modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method), Must Know 2 • Mandible ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 • TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • PECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), Must Know 2 Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 2 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (Cl and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's Must Know 4		SPECIAL		
Mandible Must Know 2 ROUTINE - axiolateral oblique, PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, - AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL - submentovertex (SMV), - Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 TMJs ROUTINE - AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL - axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 2 ROUTINE - AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL - axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), - axiolateral (schuller method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL - axiolateral (schuller method), - Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE - lateral, - Pareitoacanthial (Waters method), - Pareitoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), - Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axi		• modified parietoacanthial (modified Waters method)		
Mandible Must Know 2 ROUTINE - axiolateral oblique, PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), 0 0 2 • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know 2 2 TMJs ROUTINE - AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), 2 2 • Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 2 2 • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), 2 • Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 2 • lateral, • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 9 2 • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), 9 2 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE Must Know 4 • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, 4 • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL		· mouned partetoacantinar (mouned waters method),		
ROUTINE • axiolateral oblique, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), Must Know TMJs Must Know ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), 9 • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), 9 • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE Must Know 4 · AP open mouth (C1 and C2), · AP axial, · oblique, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, forizontal beam, SPECIAL Summer's 4		Mandible	Must Know	2
 axiolateral oblique, PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral 5° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), PAranasal Sinuses ROUTINE Iateral, PA (Caldwell method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, lateral, cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		ROUTINE	24.11	
• PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad, • AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • SECIAL • axiolateral (schuller method), • Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2)		• axiolateral oblique,	2.00	
 AP axial (Towne method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL Submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP open mouth (C1 and C2), Iateral, oblique, lateral, stareal, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's) 		• PA 0° and 20° to 25° cephalad,		
SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs Must Know 2 ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), 2 Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 ROUTINE • lateral, • AP (Caldwell method), 9 • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), 9 2 • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 8 2 SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), 9 SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • bilique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, orizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's) • Cervicothoracic la		• AP axial (Towne method),		×
 submentovertex (SMV), Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		SPECIAL		
 Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography), TMJs ROUTINE AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method),		• submentovertex (SMV),		
TMJs Must Know 2 ROUTINE · AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL Must Know 2 · axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), · axiolateral (schuller method), Must Know 2 Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE · lateral, · PA (Caldwell method), · Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL · submentovertex (SMV), · Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 2 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE · AP open mouth (C1 and C2), · AP axial, · oblique, · lateral, · lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Must Know 4		Orthopantomography (panoramic tomography),		1
ROUTINE • AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • Must Know 2 Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 4		TMJs	Must Know	2
 AP axial (modified Towne method), SPECIAL axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, lateral, lateral, subre, lateral, oblique, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		ROUTINE		
SPECIAL • axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), • axiolateral (schuller method), Must Know 2 Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE Must Know 4 · AP open mouth (C1 and C2), · AP open mouth (C1 and C2), · AP axial, · oblique, i lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, · lateral, I lateral, · Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's · Cervical Spine · Cervical Spine · Cervical Spine		• AP axial (modified Towne method),	175	
 axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method), axiolateral (schuller method), axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE		SPECIAL		
 axiolateral (schuller method), Paranasal Sinuses ROUTINE lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL 		• axiolateral 15° oblique (modified law method),		
Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 ROUTINE • lateral, • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 9 • PArietoacanthial (Waters method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's • Swimmer's		• axiolateral (schuller method),		
Paranasal Sinuses Must Know 2 ROUTINE · lateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), 2 • PA (Caldwell method), · Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL - submentovertex (SMV), - Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), - • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), - - Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE Must Know 4 • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • lateral, • lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 4				
ROUTINE Intervention Intervention Intervention • PA (Caldwell method), • Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Must Know 4 Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's • Cervicothoracic		Paranasal Sinuses	Must Know	2
 Iateral, PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		ROUTINE		-
 PA (Caldwell method), Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• lateral.	a *	
 Parietoacanthial (Waters method), SPECIAL submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, steral, lateral, cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• PA (Caldwell method).	Sec. 1. 1.	
SPECIAL • submentovertex (SMV), • Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's		• Parietoacanthial (Waters method).	3	
 submentovertex (SMV), Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		SPECIAL		
 Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method), Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• submentovertex (SMV).	Le la g	
Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Cervical Spine ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), Must Know 4 • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's		• Parietoacanthial transoral (open mouth Waters method),		
Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Cervical Spine Must Know 4 ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's				
Chapter 3 All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column Must Know 4 Cervical Spine Must Know 4 ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, 6 • oblique, Iateral, Iateral, Iateral, Iateral, • Cervicothoracic Iateral (Twining method, swimmer's) Stimulation				
Cervical Spine ROUTINE • AP open mouth (C1 and C2), • AP axial, • oblique, • lateral, • lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL • Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's	Chapter 3	All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column	Must Know	4
 ROUTINE AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		Cervical Spine	· · ·	
 AP open mouth (C1 and C2), AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		ROUTINE		
 AP axial, oblique, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• AP open mouth (C1 and C2),		
 oblique, lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• AP axial,	1	
 lateral, lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's) 		• oblique,		
 lateral, horizontal beam, SPECIAL Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's 		• lateral,		S
SPECIALCervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's		lateral, horizontal beam,		
Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's		SPECIAL	100000	
		· Cervicothoracic lateral (Twining method, swimmer's		
technique),		technique),	8	
lateral hyperflexion and hyperextension,		lateral hyperflexion and hyperextension,		

	 AP (Fuchs method) and PA (Judd method), AP "wagging jaw" (ottonello method), AP axial (pillar), 		
	Thoracic Spine ROUTINE • AP, • lateral, SPECIAL • oblique	Must Know	1
	Lumbar Spine ROUTINE • AP (or PA),	Must Know	2
	 obliques—posterior or anterior, Lateral, Lateral L5-S1, SPECIAL AP axial L5-S1, 		
	Scoliosis Series ROUTINE • PA (AP)—erect and/ or recumbent, • erect lateral, SPECIAL • AP (Ferguson method), • AP (PA)—R and L bending,	Must Know	2
	 Spinal Fusion Series ROUTINE AP(PA)—R and L bending (same as for scoliosis series), Lateral— hyperextension and hyperflexion, 	Must Know	1
	Sacrum and Coccyx ROUTINE • AP axial sacrum, • AP axial coccyx, • Lateral sacrum, • Lateral coccyx,	Must Know	2
	Sacroiliac (SI) Joints ROUTINE • AP axial, • Posterior oblique,	Must Know	1
Chapter 4	All views and techniques Abdomen Abdomen (KUB) ROUTINE • AP supine, SPECIAL • PAprone, • Lateral decubitus (AP), • AP erect, • dorsal decubitus (lateral),	Must Know	2

	Acute Abdomen (Three-Way, with PA Chest) ROUTINE • AP supine, • AP erect,	Must Know	2
	 PA chest erect, SPECIAL Left lateral decubitus (AP), 		
Chapter 9	Skeletal Survey All views required for skeletal survey	Must Know	2

PRACTICAL GENERAL RADIOGRAPHY

Topic

Regional Radiography:.

- a. All Views of Hip and Pelvis: Theatre procedure for Hip, Pinning and Reduction, Pelvis, Sacro-ilac Joint, Pelvis Bone, Acetabulum.
- b. All Views and techniques of Skull: Cranium, facial bones, temporal bones, temporomandibular joints, mandible, Paranasal Sinuses.
- c. All Views and techniques of Vertebral Column: Cervical Spine, Thoracic spine, Lumbar spine, Sacrum, Coccyx
- d. All views and techniques Abdomen: Gastro-intestinal tract, urinary tract Skeletal Survey.

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BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 3

Mammography & Echocardiography

Total Marks-60

Paper code -

Hours-40

Chapter 1	Mammography		2
	History of mammography		
	Mammographic equipment	1 Г	4
	Mammographic radiation dose and exposure	Must Know	
	Dedicated mammographic unit and its special features		4
	Types of mammograph		
	Routine Mammographic Positioning & Views with additional	Desirable to	
	views and technical considerations	know	4
	Wire localization in mammography		
	BI-RADS Term		
	Limitation of mammography	Nice to know	6
	Beam limiting Device in mammography		
	Radiation Safety	19 A.	
	Radiation Hazards in mammography		
	Film screen mammography,	Nice know	2
	Digital mammography		4
	MRI Breast introduction	and the second second	
	USG Guided FNAC & Biopsy of Breast's abnormal	Desirable to	4
	collection or tissue	know	
Chapter 2	Echocardiography	Nice to know	4
	Equipment		
	Introduction, indication and image formation.	Nice to know	2
	Uses of color Dopplerin echocardiography and equipment description with transducer		4

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BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 3

Ultrasound & Doppler including 4D

Total Marks-60

Paper code -

Hours-40

Chapter 1	Ultrasound	Т	2
onuptor 1	Principle & history of Ultrasound, advantages and disadvantages of ultrasound, Types of Ultrasound, Equipment description	Must Know	2
	Indication and Clinical Application		2
	Physics of ultrasound imaging,		2
	Physics of transducers,		2
	Physics of Doppler,		2
	Ultrasound tissue characterization	Desirable to	2
	Potential for three dimensional ultrasound	Know	2
	Artifacts in ultrasound		2
	Comparison of ultrasound equipment Computerization of data, Image recording,	Nice to know	1
	Ultrasound jelly & Safety of ultrasound	Must Know	2
Chapter 2	Abdomen and pelvis ultrasound Pathologies and indications, patient preparation, positioning and scanning technique	Desirable to Know	2
Chapter 3	Orbit, Neck, Sub-mandibular gland, Thorax, Breast, & Scrotum Pathologies and indications, patient preparation, positioning and scanning technique	Nice to Know	4
Chapter 4	Color Doppler imaging, The obstetric Ultrasound examination Method of gynecologic ultrasound examination	Nice to know	5
	Assessment of Normal fetal growth, fetal behavior states, fetal breathing movements, fetal cardiac activity		5
Chapter 5	USG Contrast Media Types of Ultrasound Contrast media and its advantages	Must Know	5

PRACTICAL ULTRASOUND, MAMMOGRAPHY & ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

PRACTICAL

USG: Equipment, Transducer, Applications of various procedures in well-equipped Hospitalsand Diagnostic Centers

Patient Preparation for ultrasound whole abdomen, upper abdomen, lower abdomen (pelvis), Obstetrics (pregnancy) Level- I & II

Contrast media in USG

Imaging of mammography, positioning, all views, operation of mammography equipment,types of film and screen in mammography.

Echocardiography: Indication and image formation. Uses of color Doppler inechocardiography and equipment description with transducer

BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 3

Radiation Hazards & Protection-I Paper code -

Total Marks-60

Hours-40

Chapter 1-	Radiation protection- Principles, history & development- National & international agencies, AERB, BARC, ICRP, WHO, IAEA and their role.	Must know	6
	Equivalent dose- effective dose Sievert- rem.		2
	Sources of radiation-natural man made & internal exposures		4
Chapter 2-	Biological effects of radiation Effects on cell-stochastic & deterministic effects-radiation risk-tissues at risk-genetic, somatic& fetus risk-risk at other industries.	Must Know	6
	Does equivalent limits philosophy-ICRP (60) AERB guidelines		2
Chapter 3-	Planning of radiation installation-protection primary & secondary radiation Leakage and scattered radiation.	Must know	4
	Concepts of workload use factor occupancy factor & distance.		2
	Barrier design barrier materials-concrete, brick & lead. Primary & secondary barrier design calculations. Design of doors.		4
	Control of radiation-effects of time distance and shielding		2
Chapter 4-	Personnel monitoring systems Principle and objective-film badge: guidelines for use thermo-luminescent dosimeter badge-pocket dosimeter.	Must Know	5
	Area monitoring and radiation survey Practical use of survey meter, zone monitors and phantoms. Survey in x- ray, fluoroscopy and CT scan units		5

PRACTICAL Radiation Hazards & Protection-I

- 1) Knowledge of all hazards, education of general Public by posters and seminars
- Safety of women and children, pregnant women, safety of patient attendants, radiation workers and hospital staff, checking of lead aprons, leakage radiation from tube head, radiation survey in and around X – ray installation.
- Use of TLD film badges, GM counters, Scintillation detectors, Liquid scintillator, Pocket dosimeters and use of protective devices etc. Keeping of dose records of radiation workers, steps after high exposure report and investigations.
- Biological effects of radiation- The cell effect of ionizing radiation on cell. Somatic effects and hereditary effect. Stochastic and deterministic effect.

BRIT 1st Year Semester – 3 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Total Marks-60

Paper code -

Hours- 60

Unit 1:

The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

- Definition, scope and importance.
- Need for public awareness.

Natural Resources

Renewable and non-renewable resources: Natural resources and associated problems.

- Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
- Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams benefits and problems.
- Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
- Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
- Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. Case studies.
- Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Unit 2:

Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem.
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- · Producers, consumers and decomposers.
- Energy flow in the ecosystem.
- Ecological succession.
- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.

Biodiversity and its conservation

- Hot-spots of biodiversity.
- Threats to biodiversity : habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts
- · Conservation of biodiversity : In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Unit 3:

Environmental Pollution

Definition, causes, effects and control measures of:-

- a. Air pollution
- b. Water pollution
- c. Soil pollution
- d. Marine pollution
- e. Noise pollution

- f. Thermal pollution
- g. Nuclear hazards
- · Solid waste Management : Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Fireworks, their impacts and hazards
- Pollution case studies.
- Disaster management : floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

Unit 4 :

Social Issues and the Environment

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development
- Urban problems related to energy
- · Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
- · Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions.
- · Consumerism and waste products.
- Environmental Legislation (Acts and Laws)
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation

Human Population and the Environment

- · Population growth, variation among nations with case studies
- Population explosion Family Welfare Programmes and Family Planning Programmes
- Human Rights.
- Value Education.
- Women and Child Welfare.

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BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 4

Hospital practice & Care of Patient

Total Marks- 60

Paper code -

Hours-40

Chapter 1-	Introduction to hospital staffing- Hospital staffing and administration	Must Know	3
	Medical records and documentation- Medical records and documentation		3
Chapter 2-	Legal issues Legal issues in radiology department, PNDT Act	Desirable to Know	3
Chapter 3-	Professional ethics- Professional ethics and Code of conduct of radiographer	Must Know	3
Chapter 4-	Handling of patients Seriously ill and traumatized patients, visually impaired, hearing and speech impaired patients, mentally impaired patients, infectious patients	Must Know	4
Chapter 5-	Departmental Safety Safety from hazards due to radiation, electricity etc	Must Know	3
Chapter 6-	Infection controlSkin care, donning of gowns, gloves, face masks, head caps, shoe covers	Must Know	2
Chapter 7-	Vitals signs- Vitals signs. How to measure vital signs	Must Know	2
Chapter 8-	Body mechanics and transferring of patient Draw sheet lift, use of slide boards, wheelchair to couch, couch to wheelchair, couch to table, three men lift and four men lift	Must Know	4
Chapter 9-	First aid- Artificial respiration, haemostasis, first aid techniques, ABCD management	Desirable to Know	3
Chapter 10-	Anesthesia- Local anesthesia and general anesthesia, uses in hospital	Desirable to Know	4
	Facilities regarding general Anesthesia in the X-ray department		2
Chapter 11-	Adverse reactions- Management of adverse reactions to contrast media	Must Know	4

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PRACTICAL HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND CARE OF PATIENT

- 1. Medical records and documentation
- 2. Legal issues in radiology department, PNDT Act
- 3. Professional ethics and Code of conduct of radiographer
- 4. Handling of patients: Seriously ill and traumatized patients, visually impaired, hearing and speech impaired patients, mentally impaired patients, infectious patients
- 5. Departmental Safety
- 6. Infection control: skin care, donning of gowns, gloves, face masks, head caps, shoe covers.
- 7. Vitals signs
- 8. Body mechanics and transferring of patient, draw sheet lift, use of slide boards, wheelchair to couch, couch to wheelchair, couch to table, three men lift and four men lift.
- 9. First aid: artificial respiration, haemostasis
- 10. Local anesthesia and general anesthesia
- 11. Facilities regarding general Anesthesia in the X-ray department
- 12. Management of adverse reactions to contrast media

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BRIT 2nd Year Semester – 4 Introduction to CT Scan & MRI Paper code -

Total Marks-

60

Hours-40

Chapter 1-	C.T. Scan	Must Know	2
	Basic principle of CT scan		
	History of CT Scan	1 [2
	EMI		2
	Advantages and disadvantages		2
	Equipment description	7 1	2
Chapter 2-	Computed Tomography	Must Know	2
	Scanning principle		
	Image acquisition	1 F	2
	Image reconstruction	1 [2
	Image manipulation	1 Г	2
	Image display and documentation	1 [2
	Scanning parameters		
Chapter 3	Generation of CT Scanner	Must Know	2
	Advantages and disadvantages		
Chapter 4	MRI		2
	History of MRI,	Must Know	
	Magnetism,	1 Г	2
	Basic Principle,	1 [2
	Instrumentation	1 [2
Chapter 5	Contrast media	Desirable to	2
	Types of Contrast agents used in MRI	Know	
Chapter 6	Basic pulse sequences		2
	Spin Echo,	Must Know	na huna
	Inversion Recovery		2
	Gradient Echo		2
Chapter 7	MRI, CT, USG		2
	Imaging techniques related pathology including cross sectional anatomy	Desirable to Know	

BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 4

Special Investigations & Pathology

Total M	Iarks- 60 Paper code -	Hours- 40	
Chapter 1	Patient preparation for Special procedure and related contrast Media Contrast media, Types of contrast media	Must Know	2
	Contra indications for contrast media Reactions to contrast Anaphylactic shock		2
	Myocardial Infarction. Emergency in Radiology Department Emergency drugs and its dose	Desirable to know	2
Chapter 2	Excretory System Introduction, pathology of urinary system, indications, apparatus, procedure and patient care.	Must Know	2
	Intravenous pyelography/Intravenous Urography		2
	Retrograde Urethrography		2
	Micturation Cysto-Urethrography		2
	Percutaneous nephorostomy		2
Chapter 3	Special Procedures Introduction, pathology of biliary tree, indications, apparatus, procedure and patient care.	Must Know	2
	Oral Cholecystography Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiography T-Tube Cholangiography	Desirable to	1
	Bronchography	Know	1
	Arthrograpgy		1
	Myelography		1
	Dacrocystography (DCG)		1
	Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography		1
	Sialography		1
Chapter 4	G.I.Tract Introduction, pathology of GI tract, indications, apparatus, procedure and patient care.	Must Know	2
	Barium Swallow		2
	Barium Meal Study	Desirable to know	
	Small bowel Enema		
	Barium meal Follow Through		
	Barium Enema		
	Double Contrast Studies		
	Gastro-graffin study		
Chapter 5	Introduction, Indications, Contraindications, Apparatus,		2
×	riocedure technique and ratient Care-	Must Know	

Hysterosalpingography (HSG),		2
High K.V Technique, Soft tissue Radiography, Air gap technique,	Must Know	
Forensic Radiography		2
Foreign bodies Radiography		1
Theatre Radiography		1
Radiography in Emergency Room		1
Macroradiography		1
Conventional Tomography		1

PRACTICAL

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS & PATHOLOGY

Topic

1. Radiography in various positions for all the special radiological procedures, using contrast media

2. Identification of various films for all the special radiological procedures, using contrastmedia and related pathologies

BRIT 2nd Year

Semester – 4 Radiation Hazards & Protection-II

Т	otal Marks- 60 Paper code -		Hours-40
Chapter 1	AERB safety code and ethics Built in safety specifications for diagnostic x-ray, Fluoroscopy and CT units		4
	Specifications for radiation protection devices-room layout.	Must Know	4
	Operational safety-Radiation protection programme		4
	Personnel requirements and responsibilities-regulatory controls		4
Chapter 2	Patient protection-Safe work practice in diagnostic radiology	Must Know	4
	Radiation absorbed dose from general dental fluoroscopy	Desirable to	4
	Radiation absorbed dose in X-Ray and CT examinations	Know	4
	X-ray examinations during pregnancy		4
	X-ray examinations associated with illness, not associated with illness-medico-legal or insurance purpose x-ray examination-medical research x-ray avoidance of unnecessary radiation dose	Must Know	4
Chapter 3	Radiation emergencies- situation handling	Must know	2
	Safety and prevention-legal requirements recent developments in radiation safety related topics	Desirable to Know	2

PRACTICAL Radiation Hazards & Protection-II

- Use of TLD film badges, GM counters, Scintillation detectors, Liquid scintillator, Pocket dosimeters and use of protective devices etc. Keeping of dose records of radiation workers, steps after high exposure report and investigations.
- Biological effects of radiation- The cell effect of ionizing radiation on cell. Somatic effects and hereditary effect. Stochastic and deterministic effect.

Quality Assurance & Quality Control

- 3) Quality control tests for X-ray unit.
- 4) Quality control tests for radiation leakage
- 5) Quality control tests for cassettes
- 6) Quality control tests for radiation shielding devices.

BRIT 3rd Year

Semester – 5

Total M	Iarks- 60 Paper code -	Hours	- 40
Chapter 1	MRI History of MRI, Magnetism, Basic Principle, hardware etc	Must Know	4
Chapter 2	Contrast media Types of Contrast agents used in MRI	Must Know	2
Chapter 3	Imaging InstrumentationPhysical and physiological basis of magneticrelaxation,Image contrast and noise	Must Know	2
Chapter 4	Basic pulse sequences Spin Echo, Inversion Recovery, Gradient Echo	Must Know	4
Chapter 5	Bio-effects and safety in MRI Hazards, Bio-effects and safety in MRI	Must Know	4
Chapter 6	MRI (Plain & Contrast) Brain	Desirable to Know	2
	Face & Sinuses,		2
	Neck		2
	Mastoids		2
	Pituitary & Salivary gland		2
	IAC		2
	Thorax		2
	Abdomen, Pelvis		2
	Whole SpineExtremities:Indications.Contraindications,Patientpreparation,Protocols and patient care		4
Chapter 7	Artefacts Artefacts in MRI and their correction	Must Know	4

PRACTICAL MRI-BASIC PRINCIPLE AND TECHNIQUES PRACTICAL:

1) Physics, scanning principle and image formation in MRI

2) Identification of different parts of MR scanner

3) Applications of various procedures in well-equipped Hospitals and Diagnostic Centers

BRIT 3rd Year

Semester – 5 Computed Tomography -Basic principle and techniques Total Marks-60 Paper code - Hours- 40

Chapter 1-	C.T. Scan	Must Know	2
	Basic principle of CT scan history of CT Scan		
	EMI	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	2
	Advantages and disadvantages		2
	Equipment description		2
Chapter 2-	Computed Tomography		2
	Scanning principle	Must Know	
	Image acquisition	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	2
	Image reconstruction		1
	Image manipulation		1
	Image display and documentation	and the second second	2
	Scanning parameters		2
Chapter 3	Generation of CT Scanner		1
	Advantages and disadvantages	Must Know	
Chapter 4	NCCT & CECT		2
	Brain, Face, Sinuses, Mastoid	Must Know	
	Neck, Temporal Bone (HRCT),		2
	Pituitary, IAC		1
	Thorax (Routine & HRCT)		2
	Abdomen, Pelvis,		2
	Extremities: Indications. Contraindications, Patient		2
	preparation, Protocols and patient care		
Chapter 5	Artefacts		2
	CT Scanner artefacts and their correction	Must Know	
Chapter 6	Contrast media used in CT	Must Know	2
	Dose, indications, contra indications and adverse effects.		
	Emergency drugs stored in CT scan room		1
Chapter 7	Quality assurance and quality control	Desirable to	2
	Purpose	Know	
	Benefit		1
	Record maintaining or QA & QC		2

CT-BASIC PRINCIPLE AND TECHNIQUES PRACTICAL

1) Physics, scanning principle and image formation in CT

2) Identification of different parts of CT scanner

3) Applications of various procedures in well-equipped Hospitals and Diagnostic Centers

4) Quality control of CT

BRIT 3rd Year Semester – 5 Nuclear Medicine & PET Scan Paper code -

Total Marks-

60

Hours-40

Chapter 1-	Nuclear Medicine		3
	Applications and Apparatus for nuclear medicine	Must Know	
Chapter 2-	Gamma Camera		6
	Application, Function and instrumentation	Must Know	
Chapter 3-	SPECT		2
	Definition	Desirable to	
	Applications	Know	3
	Clinical uses, advantages & disadvantages		2
Chapter 4-	PET CT & PET MRI	Desirable to	2
19 S.	Benefits vs risk	Know	
	PET-CT		3
	PET-MRI		3
Chapter 5-	Radionuclides		4
Station and the state	Characteristics and half-life of Radionuclides.	Must Know	
	Commonly used Radionuclides		2
Chapter 6-	Protocols- Routine protocols	Must Know	2
	Indication, contraindications of PET Scans- Indication and contraindications of PET		4
	Patient Preparation- Patient preparation technique in PET Scan		2

NUCLEAR MEDICINE & PET SCAN

PRACTICAL

- 1. Nuclear Medicine
- 2. Gamma Camera
- 3. PET CT & PET MRI
- 4. Radionuclides

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BRIT 3rd Year Semester – 5 Research Methodology & Biostatistics

1	Total Marks- 60 Paper code -		Hours-
Chapter 1-	Introduction- Definition and characteristics of statistics Importance of the study of statistics	Must Know	2
	Branches of Statistics	-	2
	Statistics of and health sciences including nursing		2
	Parameters and estimates	1	2
	Descriptive and inferential statistics	Desirable to	2
	Variables and their types Measurement scales	Know	
Chapter 2-	Tabulation of Data		2
	Raw Data, the array, frequency distribution	Must Know	
	Basic principles of graphical representation		1
	Types of diagrams – histograms, frequency polygons, smooth frequency polygon, cumulative frequency curve, normal probability curve	, Desirable to Know	2
Chapter 3-	Measures of Central Tendency Introduction: Uses, applications and practical approach	Must Know	2
	Definition and calculation of mean for ungrouped and grouped data Meaning, interpretation and calculation of ungrouped and grouped data		2
	Meaning and calculation of mode	1	2
	Comparison of mean and mode	Nice to know	2
	Guidelines for the use of various measures of central tendency	Must Know	2
Chapter 4-	Measures of Variability Introduction: Uses, applications and practical approach	Must Know	2
	The range, average deviation or mean deviation		2
	The variance and standard variation	Desirable to	2
	Calculation of Variance and standard variation for ungrouped and grouped data	know	2
	Properties and uses of variance and standard deviation	Nice to know	2
Chapter 5-	Sampling Techniques		2
	Introduction: Uses, applications and practical approach Criteria for good samples	Must Know	
	Application of Sampling in Community		2
	Sampling Methods, Sampling and Non- Sampling errors Sampling variation and tests of significance	Nice to know	2

Prof. M. Ejaz Hussain Dean, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences SGT University, Gurugram

BRIT 3rd Year Semester – 6 Advances in CT Scan

Total Marks-60 Hours-40 Paper code -Chapter 1-Advancement in CT 6 Must Know Spiral CT, Preparation of Patient Contrast Media, Indications and Contraindications Technical Aspects of various procedures in CT Desirable to Chapter 2-Cardiac multislice CT 6 Know **Prospective ECG** Triggering Retrospective ECG Gating Chapter 3-**CT Fluoroscopy** 6 Must Know Principle and Image Reconstruction Technique, **Radiation Safety** Chapter 4-**CT Urography** 6 Must Know Principle and Image Reconstruction Technique **Radiation Safety** Desirable to Chapter 5-**CT Enterography** 4 Know Principle and Image Reconstruction Technique **Radiation Safety** 6 Chapter 6-**CT** Angiography Must Know Principle and Image Reconstruction Technique **Radiation Safety** Chapter 7-**CT** guided Biopsy 4 Desirable to Principle and Image Reconstruction Technique Know **Radiation Safety** Chapter -Virtual CT - Bronchoscopy, Endoscopy Desirable to 2 Know

PRACTICAL ADVANCES IN CT

Application of various advanced procedures in well equipped Hospital and Diagnostic Centers:

- 1. All angiography procedures,
- 2. Liver triple phase
- 3. CT guided Biopsy
- 4. CT guided FNAC
- 5. Enterography

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