# UMMAIHAN WASAIHAN

#### ISLAMIAH WOMEN'S ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

Permanently Affiliated to Thiruvalluvar University
Recognized by UGC under sections 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956
Accredited with "B" Grade by NAAC

Approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu

Phone:04174-235266 Email: principaliwc@gmail.com

www.islamiahwomensartsandsciencecollege.com

# 1.2.1 - Number of Certificate/Value added courses offered and online courses of MOOCs, SWAYAM, NPTEL etc.

Information about each program, including its name, duration of the program, a list of students who have enrolled along with name and signature of students, curriculum of the program and assessment procedures

2019 - 2020

S.No	Particulars	Proof
01	DMLT	<u>Link</u>
02	Employability Skill Training in Financial Literacy	<u>Link</u>
03	Stress Management	<u>Link</u>



### Information about program, it's name and duration of the program

2019 - 2020				
Name of Certificate/ Value added course offered and online courses of MOOCs, SWAYAM, NPTEL etc. where the students of the institution have enrolled and successfully completed	Period (from date - to date)	Number of Students completing the course in the year		
DMLT	18.9.2019 -18.3.2021	26		
Employability Skill training in financial literacy	05.02.2020 - 10.03.2020	50		
Stress Management (NPTEL)	July-Aug 2019	1		



#### ISLAMIAH WOMENS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

Recognized by UGC under section 2(f) & 12(8) of the UGC Act 1956 & Permanent Affiliation with Thiruvalluvor University Accredited by NAAC with B grade.

# PG DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY DMLT STUDENTS NAME LIST-2018-2020

S.NO	NAME	YEAR	DEPARTMENT	SIGNATURE
1	H.SIDDEQA	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Signiquo. H
2	SORNALATHA.B	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Soundlather B
3	RUHEE AFREEN	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Rule Shen
4	T.GOMATHY	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	T. Cromathy
5	V.GAYATHRI	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	V Grayoffin
6	AYISHA TAIYYABA.K	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Ayishar Tay-k
7	K. RAISA FATHIMA	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	K Pais a Fathur
8	ARFA NAZ.K	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Arta Nace.
9	LIMRA UMEMA.R	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	line onene
10	NAFIYA NOUSHEEN.A	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Nafija Nouth
11	BHUVANESWARI.R	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Bhunnesunse.
12	V.SARIYA AYMEL	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Valor Syml
13	KHATEEB TASHIFA MEHAK	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Khates justifued
14	FATHIMA SUMAN.H	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Fathing Simust
15	HABIBBUNNISSA.S	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Hab blannis.
16	SALEHA ABHUL ALEEM	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Salpha Stehul II
17	M.PAVITHRA	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	Parithra. M
18	S. ASWINI	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	S. Aswini
19	P.SANDIHYA	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	D. Sendan
20	J. JASMIN	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	J. Lumis
21	N.MUBASHIRA	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	N. Muhochira
22	SHAZIYA.S	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	Shadiya S
23	AFRA FAHMEEDA.A	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	Afra Jahneed A
24	SHAISTA BANU.K	2018-2020	CHEMISTRY	Shaista Ban

25	HINA KOUSER.D	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Linakerensei
26	P.SWAPNA	2018-2020	BIOCHEMISTRY	Sweepine

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S. ARUNA, M.Sc., M.Phil., HOD of Bio-Chemistry ISLAMIAH WOMEN'S COLLEGE VANIYAMBADI-635752.





# Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology





### THE TAMIL NADIR DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI

#### REGULATIONS FOR DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

#### 1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

i) Candidates belonging to all categories for admission to the **Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology** should have passed the minimum education qualification is 12<sup>th</sup> science or equivalent schooling from recognized or University with any subjects.

#### 2. AGE LIMIT FOR ADMISSION:

A candidate should have completed the age of 17 years at the time of admission or would complete the said age on or before 31st December of the year of admission to the **Diploma**In Medical Laboratory Technology

#### 3. ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATE:

The candidate who has passed 12<sup>th</sup> qualifying examinations other than HSS Examination conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, before seeking admission to any one of the affiliated institutions shall obtain an Eligibility Certificate from the University by remitting the prescribed fees along with application form, which shall be downloaded from the University website (www.tnmmu.ac.in)

#### 4. REGISTRATION:

A Candidate admitted in any one of the **Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology** in any one of the affiliated institutions of this University shall register his / her name with this university by submitting the prescribed application form for registration duly filled, along with the prescribed fee and a declaration in the format to the Academic Officer of this University through the affiliated institution within 30 days from the cut-off date prescribed for the course for admission. The applications should have date of admission of the course.

#### **5 MIGRATION/TRANSFER OF CANDIDATE:**

(a) A student studying in **Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology** can be allowed to migrate/transfer to another institution of Allied Health Science under the same or another University.





(b) Under extraordinary circumstances, the Vice Chancellor shall have the powers to place any migration/transfer he/she deems fit before the Governing Council and get its approval for grant of permission/ratification for Migration/Transfer to the candidates undergoing the course of study in affiliated institutions of this University.

#### 6. COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSE:

The course shall commence from 1st August of the academic year.

#### 7. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

English shall be the Medium of Instruction for all the Subjects of study and for examinations of the **Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology.** 

#### 8. CURRICULUM:

The Curriculum and the syllabus for the course shall be as prescribed in these regulations and are subject to modifications by the Standing Academic Board from time to time.

#### 9. DURATION OF THE COURSE:

The duration of certified study for the **Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology** shall be over a period of two academic years.

#### 10. RE-ADMISSION AFTER BREAK OF STUDY:

The regulations for re-admission are as per the University Common Regulation for Readmission after break of study for all courses.

#### 11. WORKING DAYS IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR:

Each academic year shall consist of not less than 240 working days.

#### 12. ATTENDANCE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION:

- No candidate shall be permitted to appear in any one of the parts Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology Examinations unless he/she has attended the course in the subject for the prescribed period in an affiliated institution recognized by this University and produce the necessary certificate of study, attendance and satisfactory conduct from the Head of the institution.
- A candidate is required to put in a minimum of 85% of attendance in both theory and practical separately in each subject before admission to the examinations.





#### 13 CONDONATION OF LACK OF ATTENDANCE:

There shall be no condonation of lack of attendance.

#### 14 VACATIONS:

Public holidays are applicable.

#### 15. INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS:

The Internal Assessment should consist of the following points for evaluation:-

- i) Theory
- ii) Practical / Clinical
- iii) Viva
- (a) A minimum of two written examinations shall be conducted in each subject during a year and the best marks of the one performance shall be taken into consideration for the award of Internal Assessment marks.
- (b) A minimum of one practical examination shall be conducted in each subject (wherever practical has been included in the curriculum) and grades of ongoing clinical evaluation to be considered for the award of Internal Assessment marks.

#### 16. CUT-OFF DATES FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS:

- (i) 30th September of the academic year concerned
- (ii) The candidates admitted up to 30th September of the academic year shall be registered to take up the 1st year examination during August of the next year.
- (iii) All kinds of admission shall be completed on or before 30th September of the academic year. There shall not be any admission after 30th September even if seats are vacant.

#### 17. DURATION:

Course Duration - 2 years

Weeks per year - 52 weeks

Vacation - 2 weeks

Hours per week - 30 hours

Hours per academic year - 1440 hours

No. of working days per year - 240 days





#### 18. COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINAITONS:

1st August / 1st February

If the date of commencement of examination falls on Saturdays / Sundays or declared Public Holidays, the examination shall begin on the next working day.

The University paper will be awarded for 100 marks and Internal 50 marks.

#### 19. MARKS QUALIFYING FOR PASS:

50% of marks in the University Theory Examinations

50% of marks in the University Practical Examinations

50% of marks in the subject where internal evaluation alone is conducted

50% of marks in aggregate in Theory, Practical I.A. & Oral taken together

#### 20. CARRY OVER OF FAILED SUBJECTS:

- (1) A candidate has to pass in theory and practical examinations separately in each of the paper
- (2) If a candidate fails in either theory or practical examinations, he/she has to reappear for both (theory and practical)
- (3) The candidate has to successfully the course in double the duration of the course (i.e. 4 years from the date of joining)

#### 22. PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Maximum number of candidates for practical examination should not exceed 25 per day. An examiner should be a lecturer or above in any of the affiliated institutions of Allied Health Sciences.

- **23. NUMBER OF EXAMINERS** One internal and one external examiner should jointly conduct practical/ oral examination for each student
- 24. REVALUATION/RETOTALLING OF ANSWER PAPERS:

Revaluation / Retotalling of answer papers is not permitted.





# THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI - 32 SYLLABUS FOR DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY

#### I YEAR

#### PAPER I

Paper I- Human biology and Fundamental of medical laboratory technology

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY

**Total Theory: 150 hrs** 

**Total Practical: 50 hrs** 

**ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY** 

Module 1: Introduction to anatomy

Scope of Anatomy and Physiology - Definitions and Terms in Anatomy and Physiology-Structure and function of human cell - Elementary tissues of human body- Brief account on Composition of Blood - functions of blood elements - Blood Group and coagulation of blood.

Module 2: Cardio Vascular System

Structure and functions of various parts of the heart, arterial and venous system, brief account on common cardiovascular disorders

Module 3:Respiratory System

various parts of respiratory system and their functions, Physiology of Respiration

Module 4: Digestive System

names and various parts of digestive system-Liver, Spleen, Gall Bladder, Pancreas, Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, intestine etc.-physiology of digestion and absorption

Module 5: Urinary System

various parts of urinary system and its function-structure and function of kidneysphysiology of urine formation - pathophysiology of renal disease and edema

**Module 6: Reproductive System** 

physiology and anatomy of Male & Female reproductive system-Prostate & Uterus & Ovaries etc





#### Module 7: Musculoskeletal System

Classification of bones & joints, structure of skeleton –structure of skeletal muscle – physiology of muscle contraction

#### Module 8: Nervous System

various parts of nervous system- Brain and its parts -functions of nervous system - Spinal Cord & Nerves

#### Module 8: Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye

Elementary knowledge of structure and functions of organs of taste, smell, hearing, vision

#### Module 9: Endocrine System

Endocrine glands ,their hormones and functions-Thyroid, Parathyroid, Suprarenal, Pituitary, pituitary and Thymus

#### Module 10: Haemopoietic and Lymphatic System

Name of the blood vessels & lymph gland locations

#### Module 11: Surface Anatomy & Surface Markings of Human Body

#### Practical's

- Study of Human Skeleton parts with skeletal models..
- Study with charts and models of all organ systems mentioned above.
- Microscopic slides examination of elementary human tissues, cells.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Solomon. E.A., (2008) Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology 3rd Ed, Saunders: St Louis.
- 2. Chaursia, B.D., & Garg, K., (2012) *Human Anatomy Regional and Applied.* CBS Publications: New Delhi
- 3. T.S. Ranganathan A text book of Human Anatomy
- 4. Fattana, Human anatomy (Description and applied) Saunder's & C P Prism Publishers, Bangalore 1991





#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Course Hours (Theory): 30 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 20 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of this course the students will be able to:

- 1. Define biochemistry and explain the major complex biomolecules of the cell.
- 2. Enumerate the chemical structure, classification and functions of proteins, lipids and carbohydrates.
- 3. Comprehend the classification & function of nucleic acids and enzymes.
- 4. Explain the biochemical structure of vitamins, its classification and the functions of vitamins and minerals.
- 5. List the various hormones, its action and function.
- 6. Describe acids and bases, the mechanism of homeostasis and acid base balance

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Module 1: Carbohydrates

Glucose and Glycogen Metabolism

Module 2: Proteins:

Classification of proteins and functions

Module 3: Lipids:

Classification of lipids and functions

**Module 4: Enzymes** 

Definition – Nomenclature – Classification – Factors affecting enzyme activity – Active site – Coenzyme – Enzyme Inhibition – Units of enzyme – Isoeznzymes – Enzyme pattern in diseases.

#### Module 5: Vitamins & Minerals:

Fat soluble vitamins(A,D,E,K) – Water soluble vitamins – B-complex vitamins- principal elements(Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Chlorine and sulphur)Trace elements – Calorific value of foods – Basal metabolic rate(BMR) – respiratory quotient(RQ) Specific dynamic action(SDA) – Balanced diet – Marasmus – Kwasoirkar

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#### Module 6: Acids and bases:

Definition, pH, Henderson – Hasselbalch equation, Buffers, Indicators, Normality, Molarity, Molality

#### **BIOCHEMISTRY SYLLABUS FOR PRACTICALS**

- 1 Benedict's test
- 2. Heat coagulation tests

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Teitz, Clinical Chemistry. W.B. Saunders Company Harcourt (India) Private Limited New Delhi.
- 2. Vasudevan D. & Sree Kumari S., *Text Book of Bio Chemistry for Medical Students*, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi.
- 3. Biochemistry, U. Satyanarayan, Books and Allied (P) Ltd. Kolkata-India
- 4. Das Debajyothi, Biochemistry, Academic Publishers Calcutta.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY &

MICROBIOLOGY

Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

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Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

#### Module 1: Introduction to Clinical laboratory

Basic laboratory principles - Code of conduct of medical laboratory personnel

The use of the laboratory - Basic laboratory principles - Code of conduct of medical laboratory personnel -Organization of clinical laboratory and role of medical laboratory technician - Safety measures - Medical laboratory professional and professionalism in laboratory workers - clinic borne infection and personnel hygiene

Module 2 Common Laboratory Equipment's Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath - Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave - Microscope - Fundamentals of Microscopy, Resolution & Magnification, Light Microscopy, Electron Microscopy- Glassware - Description of Glassware, its use, handling and care



#### Module 3: Basic Steps for Drawing A Blood Specimen

Requirement of Blood Collection - Blood collection - Phlebotomy - Sampling errors - Collection and preservation of biological fluids - Anticoagulants - Preservation of samples - Chemical preservatives - Process of analysing the specimens - The laboratory report.

#### Module 4: Preparation of Reagents & Quality control

Buffer and pH- Preparation of reagents: Normal, per cent and Molar solution - normal saline -Methods of measuring liquids- Clinical Laboratory records- Modern Laboratory set up - Quality control: Accuracy, Precision, and Reference values.

#### Module 5: Manual Vs Automation in Clinical Laboratory

Types of analyzers - Semi-auto analyzer - Batch analyzer - Random Access autoanalyzers. Steps in the automated systems - Responsibilities of a technician in the maintenance of the analyzers.

#### Module 6: Characteristics of laboratory Substances

The chemical composition, structure, and properties of substances. The chemical processes and transformations that they undergo including the use of chemicals and their interactions, danger signs, production techniques, and disposal methods

#### MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY (Theory Outline)

#### Module I. Introduction and brief history of Microbiology

Historical Aspect -Branches of Microbiology-Prokaryotic Organisms - Prokaryote Vs Eukaryote-Cell Wall, Structures external to Cell Wall, Structures internal to Cell Wall, Spores.-Eukaryotic Organisms - Structure of eukaryotes, Characteristics of eukaryotes,

#### Module II. Common Laboratory Equipments

Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath - Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave - Microscope - Fundamentals of Microscopy, Resolution & Magnification, Light Microscopy, Electron Microscopy- Glassware - Description of Glassware, its use, handling and care

#### Module III. Sterilization

Definition -Classification and General Principle of Sterilization

#### Module IV. Antiseptics & Disinfectants

Definition - Types - Mode of Action - Uses





#### Module V: Growth and cultivation of Microorganisms.

Nutritional requirement of microorganisms-Types of media-Microbial growth and growth curve-Collection, Transportation and processing of clinical samples for Microbiological investigations.

#### Module VI: Bacteriology

Definition - Bacteria - General characteristics of Bacteria - Classification and morphology of Bacteria - Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Pneumococcus, Neisseira gonorrhoea, Neisseira meningitis, Cornybacterium diptheriae, Mycobaterium, Clostridium, E.coli, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Proteus, Pseudomonas, Vibrio & Spirochaetes with reference to their : - Morphology, cultural characteristics, biochemical reaction, pathogenesis/disease caused & lab diagnosis.

#### Module VII Virology:

Definition - General Introduction of Virus - Physiochemical characteristic of Viruses - Isolation of Viruses in Laboratory by tissue culture -Cell and tissue culture technology - Embryonated Egg - Principles of animal cell culture and their use in Virology - Retro viruses - HIV, Hepatitis virus , Pox virus , Picrona virus - Polio - Orthomyxo virus - Influenza - Arbo virus - Chikungunya, Dengue - Herpes and Adeno virus with reference to their mode of infection, pathogenesis and diagnosis-Bacteriophages

#### Module VIII Parasitology:

Introduction of parasitology and classification

- Protozoa - Rhizopoda - Mastigophora (Haemoflagellates, Intestinal and genital flagellates)- Sprozoa (Malarial parasite, Toxoplasma)- Helminthes - Nematodes (Ascaris, Hookworm, Whipworm, pinworm, strongyloides trichinella, Filaria, Dracunculus medinensis) - Cestodes (Taenia Saginata, T. Sclium, Echinococcus, D. atum, Hymenolepis nana) Trematodes

#### Module IX Mycology

Definition - Structure - Classification-Cutaneous & Sub cutaneous and Systemic Mycosis - Opportunistic fungal infections - Diagnosis of fungal infections.





#### Module X Immunology:

Introduction -Non specific resistance to infection -Specific immunity. Antigens. Antibodies-Structure and function.- Complement and antigen-antibody reaction. Hybridoma and Monoclonal antibodies.

Applied immunology -Hypersensitivity. -Autoimmunity. -Transplantation and Tumour immunity.

#### MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY (Practicum Outline)

- 1. Use and care of microscopes.
- 2. Measurement of microbes by micrometry.
- 3. Simple staining methods and gram stains
- 4. Special staining methods capsule, spore, acid fast, Metachromatic etc,
- 5. Tests for motility in bacteria.
- 6. Preparation of media.
- 7. Using of autoclave hot air oven, other common laboratory equipment etc.
- 8. Disinfection practices in laboratory and wards.
- 9. Assay for disinfection.
- 10. Techniques of cultivation of bacteria.
- 11. Isolation of bacteria from clinical specimens.
- 12. Biochemical testing Catalase, oxidase, citrate, urease, TSI,Carbohydrate fermentation,MR VP, Indole
- 13. Purification of microbial cultures.
- 14. Standard Plate Count.
- 15. Antibiotic sensitivity test
- 16. Isolation, Characterization and identification of pathogens from various clinical specimens.
- 17. Techniques in tissue culture.
  - a. Demonstration of Cytopathogenic effect (CPE)
  - b. Haemagglutionation test.
  - c. Haemagglutination inhibition test.
  - d. Viral Serology,PCR





#### 2. Mycology:

- a. Lactophenol blue staining.
- b. KOH Preparation.
- c. Morphology of fungi.
- d. Yeasts.
- e. Culture demonstration of contaminants- Aspergillus, Penicillium, Mucor, Rhizopus
- f. Dermatophytes.
- g. Dimorphic fungi.
- 3. Study of antibiotic sensitivity of common pathogens
- 4. Examination of stool for parasites.
- 5. Culture techniques for parasites

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (practicum)

- 1. Handling common laboratory equipment's
- 2. Preparation of various reagents.
- 3. Responsibilities of a technician in the maintenance of the analyzers.
- 4. Use and care of microscopes.
- 5. Measurement of microbes by micrometry.
- 6. Simple staining methods and gram stains
- 7. Special staining methods capsule, spore, acid fast, Metachromatic etc,
- 8. Tests for motility in bacteria.
- 9. Preparation of media.
- 10. Using of autoclave hot air oven, other common laboratory equipment etc.
- 11. Disinfection practices in laboratory and wards.
- 12. Assay for disinfection.
- 13. Techniques of cultivation of bacteria.
- 14. Isolation of bacteria from clinical specimens.
- 15. Biochemical testing Catalase, oxidase, citrate, urease, TSI,Carbohydrate fermentation,MR VP, Indole
- 16. Purification of microbial cultures.





- 17. Standard Plate Count.
- 18. Antibiotic sensitivity test
- 19. Isolation, Characterization and identification of pathogens from various clinical specimens.
- 20. Techniques in tissue culture.
  - a. Demonstration of Cytopathogenic effect (CPE)
  - b. Haemagglutionation test.
  - c. Haemagglutination inhibition test.
  - d. Viral Serology, PCR

#### 21. Mycology:

- e. Lactophenol blue staining.
- f. KOH Preparation.
- g. Morphology of fungi.
- h. Yeasts.
- i. Culture demonstration of contaminants- Aspergillus, Penicillium, Mucor, Rhizopus
- j. Dermatophytes.
- k. Dimorphic fungi.
- 22. Study of antibiotic sensitivity of common pathogens
- 23. Examination of stool for parasites.
- 24. Culture techniques for parasites

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- Fischbach, 2005. Manual of lab and diagnostic tests, Lippincott Williams Wilkins, New York.
- 2. Gradwohls, 2000. Clinical laboratory methods and diagnosis. (ed) Ales C. Sonnenwirth and leonard jarret, M.D.B.I., New Delhi.
- 3. J Ochei and Kolhatkar, 2002. Medical laboratory science theory and practice, Tata McGraw- Hill, New Delhi.
- 4. Kanai L. Mukherjee, 2007, Medical laboratory technology Vol.1. Tata McGraw Hill.





#### PAPER - II CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY, PATHOLOGY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY

Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:** On completion of the course the students will be able to:

- 1. Describe the organization of a clinical biochemistry lab.
- 2. List the various tests done in a clinical biochemistry lab.
- 3. Enumerate on the various equipments in the clinical biochemistry laboratory.
- 4. Perform independently estimation of triglycerides, estimation of liver function tests and other clinical biochemistry tests.
- 5. Maintain independently the various equipments in the biochemistry laboratory.

#### Module 1: Introduction to clinical biochemistry

Definition of bio-chemistry, use of biochemical tests-the application of biochemistry in hospital setting.

#### Module 2: Photometery

Introduction and definition of photometry. Colorimetry - Lambert Beer's Law - Parts of photo colorimeter

#### Module 3: Electrophoresis & Chromatography

Introduction and General principle of Electrophoresis: Forces acting on the component in an electrophoresis system - Factors affecting the electrophoresis - Types of Electrophoresis - Applications - Separation of Serum Proteins by Agar Gel Electrophoresis. Chromatography Technique: General principle - Classification of chromatography - Principle of partition chromatography - Procedure - Other Chromatographic Techniques - Adsorption chromatography - Thin layer chromatography - Gas-liquid chromatography - Ion -exchange chromatography - Gel filtration chromatography - Affinity chromatography - HPLC (High performance liquid ChromCatography

#### Module 4: Evaluation of organ function test

Function of liver in health and disease: Jaundice, Hepatitis; liver function test. Assessment and clinical manifestation of renal, hepatic, pancreatic, gastric & intestinal function, enzyme of pancreatic origin and biliary tract, test of myocardial infarction.





#### Module 5: Enzymes as clinical diagnostic tools.

Endocrinal disturbance: protein hormones and hormones of hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and steroid hormones- In born errors in metabolism: Introduction, Metabolic disorders of carbohydrates- galactosemia, glycogen storage disease, deficiency of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, Hypoglycemia, Diabetes mellitus. Metabolic disorder of lipid: Tay-Sachs disease, Nieman Pick disease. Metabolic disorder of amino acid: phenylketonuria, alkaptonuria, Maple syrup urine disease. Metabolic disorder of nucleotides: gout, Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome.

#### **Module 6: Antibiotics**

Classification. Primary mode of action of penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, actinomycin D, mitomycin C, polyenes, mechanism of antibiotics resistance, multiple drug resistance.

#### Module 7: Histology

Introduction - Tissue Preparation - Receipt of specimens - Labeling of specimens with numbering - Fixation - Aims and functions of a fixative - Classification of fixatives - Simple fixatives - Compound fixatives - Micro anatomical fixatives - Cytological fixatives - Histochemical fixatives - Post-chromatization - Fixation of specimens - Fixation for individual tissues - Dehydration - Ethyl alcohol - Acetone - Isopropyl alcohol - Dioxane - Clearing (Dealcoholisation) - Cedar wood oil - Benzene - Xylene - Chloroform - Embedding Media - Paraffin wax - Paraplast - Paraplast plus - Gelatin - Water soluble waxes - Celloidin - Techniques of impregnation - Embedding or Blocking - Type of mould - Techniques of moulding - Decalcifying Agents - Selection of the tissues - Determination of end point - Neutralization of acid - Washing - Decalcifying agents - Use of ion exchange resins - Chelating agents - Electrophoretic decalcification - Treatment of hard tissues - Section Cutting: Microtomes, Microtome knives, Sharpening of knives, Care of microtome knives - Techniques of section cutting - Mounting of Sections - Automatic Tissue Processor (Vacuum) - Application of Microwave Technology to Histology - Principle - Applications





#### Module 8: Handling and Embedding of Tiny Tissue Biopsies

Introduction - Labeling of Tissues - Fixation and Cutting of Small Biopsies - Renal biopsies - Intestinal biopsies - Skin biopsies - Muscle biopsies - Other tissues - Orientation of Tissue Blocks

#### **Module 9: Staining Techniques**

Routine staining techniques - Special Stains

#### Module 10: Frozen Technique

Introduction - Frozen Section - Overview - Use of Freezing Microtome - Fixation - Freezing Microtome - Fixing sections on slides - Staining of frozen sections (rapid staining) - Advantages and disadvantages - Frozen Sections Using Cryostat - Uses - The Cryostat - LEICA CM 1850 Cryostat - The components - Set up of instrument prior to operation - Operation of the Cryostat - Terminating work - Trouble shooting - Cleaning, disinfection, maintenance - Staining of Frozen Sections for Rapid Diagnosis

#### Module 11: Cytotechnology

Introduction - Specimen Collection - Specimen samples - Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) - Preservation - Fresh specimen - Prefixation refers - Preparation of Smears - Viscid Secretions - Body fluids - Sputum - Precautions against infections - Fixation - Fixation method falls into one of 3 categories - Alcohol fixatives - Unstained smears which require to be mailed to a cytology laboratory - Staining - Papanicolaou method - Maygrunwald giemsa (MGG) stain - Mounting - Destaining Procedures - Automation Mass screening methods for early detection of cancer, Sputum examination

#### Module 12: Examination of Urine

Introduction – Formation of urine, Collection of Urine - Special type of collection of urine - Biohazard management - Components of routine urine analysis - Colour - Clarity - Odour - Volume - Chemical Examination - Sugar in Urine - Tests for Sugar In Urine - Benedict's Test - Fehling's test - Chemistrip method - Protein in Urine - Test for Protein in Urine - Heat and Acetic Acid Test - Sulphosalicylic Acid Test - Heller's Test. - Heat and Acetic Acid Test - Ketone Bodies in Urine - Test for Ketones in Urine - Rothera's Test - Gerhardt's test - Bile in Urine - Test for Bilirubin - Fouchet's Test - Test for Bile salts - Hay's Test - Blood in Urine -





Test for Hematuria - Benzidine Test - Guaiacum Test - Gregersen's Test. Microscopic Examination of Urine: Crystals Found In Urine - Crystals Found In Acid Urine - Uric Acid & Urates - Calcium oxalates in Crystals - Cystine Crystals - Leucine and tyrosine crystals - Drug crystals - Crystals Found In Alkaline Urine - Ammonium magnesium phosphates - Dicalcium phosphates - Calcium carbonate - Ammonium biurate - Casts In Urine - Cells in Urine:- Red Blood cells, Pus cells, Epithelial cells, Spermatozoa, Bacteria, Tumour cells Examination of stool- physical, chemical & microscopic examination

**Module 13: Body Fluids:** Characteristics of Cerebrospinal Fluid. - Synovial fluid - Pleural fluid - Pericardial fluids - Peritoneal fluids-Semen analysis- physical, chemical & microscopic examination, sperm count, motility,

#### CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY (Practicum)

- Glucose Determination Body Sources Of Glucose the Clinical Significance Of Abnormal Blood Sugar Levels - The Glucose Oxidase Method Of Glucose Determination - The Colormetric Method--Ortho-Toluidine - The Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT) - Glycated Hemoglobin
- Enzymatic using urease 'Neseler's Method Berthelot Reaction In the urease/glutamate dehydrogenase method - Kinetic Method - GLDH method -Colorimetric Method - Diacetyl Monoxime Method - Estimation of Serum Creatinine
- Biuret Method
- Bromocresol Green Method
- Modified Reitman & Frankel Method
- King & King Method
- Jaundice Biochemical tests Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinaemia (Retention Jaundice - Haemolytic (Pre-hepatic Jaundice) - Non haemolytic - Conjugated Hyperbilirubinaemia (Regurgitation Jaundice)
- Lipid profile Total lipids Phospholipids
- Sackett's Method
- Estimation of Serum HDL cholesterol
- · Method of Fiske and Subbarow
- Caraway's Method of Estimation Hyperuricaemia Hypouricaemia





- Collection of specimen and its preservation Preservatives used Physical examination of urine Colour Appearance Turbidity Specific gravity Volume Polyuria Oliguria Anuria PH Chemical Examination Proteins Glucose / Reducing Substances Ketone Bodies Blood Bilirubin Urobilinogen Tests For Proteins Heat test TCA test For Sugars Benedict's Tests For Blood/Haemoglobin Benzidine test For Ketone bodies: Rothera's nitroprusside test Gerhardt's Test. For Bile Salts: Hay's Test For Bile Pigments Fouchet's Test
- Collection- Appearance-Analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid- Synovial Fluid- Pleural Fluid- Pericardial Fluid- Peritoneal Fluid- Seminal Fluids- Needle aspiration Cytology- Discharge from any site. Determine the presence of normal or abnormal components-Know what is implied by the presence of abnormal constituents in body- Reporting of abnormal constituents. Relevant legislation, standards, policies, and procedures followed in the hospital.
- Assessment of the patient- Preparation of patient for the procedure-Education of the patient for the procedure- Procedure-Measures for the prevention of infection

#### HISTOPATHOLOGY (Practicum)

- Fixatives
- Processing Of the Tissues Including Bone
- Embedding
- Section Cutting
- Staining & mounting
- Special stains
- Handling and embedding of tiny tissue biopsies
- Frozen section technique
- Techniques Equipments & Procedures
- Specimen Collection and Preparation
- Staining Procedure and Mounting
- Preparation of Fluids for Cytological Examination
- · Paraffin section cutting.
- H & E staining





- Special staining
- PAS staining, principle&uses.
- Reticulin
- PTAM
- Van gerson
- · Amyloid stain, pearl stain
- Melanin bleach& masson's Fontana
- AFB staining (TB and Leprosy)
- · Pap staining
- · MGG staining for enac
- · Museum techniques
- · Preparation of mounting medium & mounting of specimen-

#### Pathology (practical)

- Examination of Urine Physical, chemical and microscopic
- · Examination of Body fluids
- Semen Analysis
- Stool Examination

#### REFERENCES

- Teitz, Clinical Chemistry. W.B. Saunders Company Harcourt (India) Private Limited New Delhi.
- 2. KAPLAN, Clinical Chemistry, Mosby Company, St. Louis Washington, D.C. Toronto.
- 3. Biochemistry, U. Satyanarayan, Books and Allied (P) Ltd. Kolkata-India
- 4. Ramanic Sood, Laboratory Technology (Methods and interpretation) 4th Ed. J.P. Bros, New Delhi
- 5. Mukharji, Medical Laboratory Techniques, Vol I, II & III, 5th Edn. Tata McGrawHill, Delhi.





#### **BLOOD BANK SERVICES & HEMATOLOGY**

Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Explain the principles involved with antigen and antibodies reaction.
- 2. Discuss the concept of antigens, antibodies structure and function
- 3. Differentiate primary and secondary immune response in vivo.
- 4. Recognize antigen/antibody reactions and their application to immunohematology
- 5. Explain the principle of agglutination, fixation, precipitation and hemolysis
- 6. Classify ABO and Rh blood group system
- 7. Discuss the theory involved in the performance of ABO testing methods
- 8. Describe the importance of the Rh system in compatibility testing
- 9. Determine the safety of blood components for transfusion
- 10. Discuss the importance of serological testing of blood components prior to transfusion.
- 11. Enumerate the phases of the compatibility test
- 12. Comprehend the principle and application of the Coombs test
- 13. Perform safely cross matching for blood compatibility
- 14. List the methods of preservation of blood and blood products with the time period for each.

#### **BLOOD BANK SERVICES**

#### **Module 1: Blood Grouping**

Introduction- Human Blood Group system- ABO Subgroups- Red Cell Antigen- Natural Antibodies-Rh System- Rh Antigens & Rh Antibodies-Hemolytic Disease of Newborn & Prevention- Principal of Blood grouping, antigen-antibodyreaction-Agglutination, Haemagglutination, Condition required for antigen antibody reaction- Blood grouping techniques, Cell grouping, Serum grouping-Methods for ABO grouping. Slide & Tube Method, Cell grouping, Serum grouping, Rh grouping by slide & tube method-Difficulties in ABO grouping-Rouleaux formation, how it interfere with Blood grouping-Auto agglutinins - Antiserum used in ABO test procedures, Anti -A, Anti-B Anti- AB Antiserum-Inheritance of





the Blood groups-Control, A&B Cells preparation, Auto control-Medical applications of Blood groups.

#### Module 2: Blood Transfusion

Principal & Practice of blood Transfusion-Blood Transfusion service at District level- Guide lines for the use of Blood, Appropriate use of Blood, Quality Assurance-Antilogous Blood Transfusion practices-Objectives of Quality Assurance in Blood Transfusion services, Standard operating procedures for usage, donation & storage of blood, screening of donor, compatibility testing, safety, procurement of supplies.

#### Module 3: Blood Donation

Introduction -Blood donor requirements - Criteria for selection & rejection-Medical history & personal details -Self-exclusion-Health checks before donating blood-Screening for TTI. 4. Blood Collection -Blood collection packs-Anticoagulants-Taking & giving sets in Blood transfusion-Techniques of collecting blood from a doctor- Instructions given to the donor after blood donation-Adverse donor reaction.

#### Module 4: Testing Donor Blood

Screening donor's blood for infectious agents - HIV, HCV, HBV, Trepanoma palladium, Plasmodium, HTLV-Bacterially contaminated Blood.

#### **Module 5: Blood Donor Records**

Blood donation record book-Recording results- Blood donor card- Documentation in blood bank- Types of documents. Blood bank temperature sheet. Blood bank stock sheet. Blood transfusion request form-Record Maintenance- Period of record archival- Process information by compiling, coding, categorising, calculating, tabulating, auditing or verification of data- The standard protocol for documenting the data in the patient's files and in the computer for future records- Evaluate the completeness of patient data- Monitor quality control data to rapidly identify analytical deficiencies- Document errors and note the remedial actions they have taken





#### Module 6: Storage, preservation & Transport of blood

Storage of Blood and its components - Whole Blood - Platelets - Leucocytes - Plasma - Fresh Frozen Plasma- Anticoagulant & Preservatives -- Whole Blood - Red Cells - Red Cells- Frozen State - High glycerol solution. - Low glycerol solution. - Changes in blood after storage-labelling of blood units-Gas refrigerator-Lay out of a blood bank refrigerator Packing and Transportation.

#### **Module 7: Compatibility Testing**

Purpose - Single tube compatibility techniques using AHG reagent.- Emergency compatibility testing-Difficulties in cross matching- Labeling & Issuing cross- matched blood.

#### **Module 8: Blood Components**

Collection of blood components for fractional transfusion-Platelets packed Red Cell, Platelet rich Plasma, Platelets concentrate-Preparation of concentrated (packed) Red cells-Techniques of preparation.

#### Module 9: Blood Transfusion Reactions

Investigation of a Transfusion reaction-Hemolytic transfusion reaction-Actions to take when transfusion reaction occurs.

#### Module 10: Introduction to Haematology

What is a blood - Components of blood - Functions of blood - Components of Blood

#### Module 11: Maintenance and Equipments of Haematology Lab

Introduction to a microscope - Parts of a microscope - Centrifuge - Automated Cell Counter - Urine Analyser - Maintenance of equipments in the hematology lab - Coagulometer Responsibilities of a lab technologist

#### Module 12: Principles of patient care

Assessment of a patient and brief history collection. Collection of blood, sputum, urine and stool specimens, packing of equipments for CSSD, Develop specific goals and plans to prioritise, organise, and accomplish work





#### Module 13: Collection of Blood Samples

Specimen Collection - Methods - venipuncture - Patient Identification - Site selection - Tourniquet application - Cleansing the Venipuncture site - Sample Collection - Specimen Collected by skin puncture - Collection from indwelling catheters- Use basic non-automated tests to assess blood cells- See and analyse details at close range- Collect, receive and conduct a pre-analytical processing of clinical laboratory specimens.

#### Module 14: Coagulation Studies

Hemostasis - Definition, Basic concept and principle, Basic steps involved in Hemastosis. Coagulation - a. Basic Physiology, coagulation factors. b. Mechanism of blood coagulation. Extrinsic Pathway, Intrinsic Pathway. Regulators of blood coagulation. Role in Diseases, Bleeding disorders- . Platelet disorder - Thrombocytopenias - causes including aplastic anemia. D I C IT P, Hemophilia

#### Module 15: Hematological Disorders

Classification of Anemia: Morphological & etiological. Iron Deficiency Anemia: Distribution of body Iron, Iron Absorption, causes of iron deficiency, lab findings. Megaloblastic Anemia: Causes, Lab findings. Hemolytic Anemia: Definition, causes, classification & lab findings. Bone Marrow: Cell composition of normal adult Bone marrow, Aspiration, Indication, Preparation & Staining, Special Stain for Bone Marrow-Periodic Acid Schiff, Sudan Black, Myeloperoxidase. Leukemia: Classification, Blood Picture, Differentiation of Blast cells

#### Module 16: Basic Haematological diagnosis

Preparation of Blood Smears - Specimen - Advantages of EDTA blood - Disadvantages of EDTA blood - Blood Smear Method - Cover slip method - Spreader slide method - Wedge method - Characteristics of a Proper Wedge Film - Types of Smear - Thick Smear - Thin Smear - Common causes of a poor blood smear - Biological (in diseased condition) causes of a poor smear - Precautions - Drying of Smears - Staining Of the Blood Films - Preparation of Stains - Leishman's stain - Wright's Stain - Field's stain - Romanowsky stains - Steps for staining - Manual staining methods - Rack method - Dip method. Automated staining methods: - Platen type - Carousel type. Criteria for a good stain: Problem encountered during staining - Troubleshooting





**Total Cell Count** – Rbc, Wbc, Platelets and Absolute Eosinophil Count, Estimation of Hemoglobin PCV & Erythrocyte Indices - M.C.V. - M.C.H - M.C.H.C - methods and process of estimation, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate [E.S.R.] - Westergren Method - Factors Influencing Sedimentation - Laboratory factors which influence ESR - Importance of ESR Reticulocyte Count , Differential Count , Bleeding time, clotting time, prothrombin time,

#### Module 17: General principle of hospital practice

Hospital structure and organization, Care of Patient, Basic Assessment Skills, First aid & Basic Life Support, Maintenance of Hygiene & Infection Control Practices, Principles of asepsis, Maintenance of Medications in the department, Specialized Investigations - Care of Patients, Medico - Legal Issues

#### BLOOD BANK SERVICES (Practicum)

- Screening of donors.
- Preparation of anticoagulant fluids
- · Grouping of blood.
- · Cross matching of blood samples.
- · Coomb's test, ELISA Test
- Screening of HbS .Ag. HIV and HCV and rapid kit methods
- Antiglobulin Test
- Dat
- Ict
- Saline Cross-Matching
- · Albumin Cross Matching
- Enzyme Cross Matching
- Antiglobulin Test (Ahg)
- Bio safety Precautions and Guidelines
- Abo Blood Grouping Procedure
- Slide or Tile Method, Tube Method, Microplate Method, Micro-Typing System
   (Diamed/Bioview), Automated or Semi-Automatic Instrumentation

#### **HEMATOLOGY (Practicum)**

· Collection of Blood Samples





- Obtaining peripheral Blood Smear
- Staining Of Blood Smear
- Obtaining Cell Counts Rbc, Wbc, Platelets both manual and automated
- Absolute Eosinophils Count
- · Estimation of Haemoglobin
- Packed Cell Volume, Erythrocyte Indices
- Reticulocyte Count
- Differential Count
- · Bleeding Time
- Clotting Time
- Pt
- Aptt

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Ramanic Sood, Laboratory Technology (Methods and interpretation) 4th Ed. J.P. Bros, New Delhi
- 2. Satish Gupta Short text book of Medical Laboratory for technician J.P. Bros, New Delhi
- 3. <u>Shirley Mitchell Lewis</u>, <u>Barbara J. Bain</u>, <u>Imelda Bates</u> (2006) Dacie And Lewis Practical Haematology, 10th Ed, Churchill Livingstone/Elsevier.
- 4. Barbara A. Brown (2008) Hematology: principles and procedures 6th Ed Lea & Febiger.
  - 5. <u>Bernadette F. Rodak, George A. Fritsma, Kathryn Doig</u> (2007) Hematology: Clinical Principles and Applications 3rd Ed, Elsevier Health Sciences.



Cell: 76393 63619



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HANNAH, M.D. (GEO)

Mr. B. JAMES PONNUDURAL

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FLORA TREASURER

# PG DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY CERTIFICATE COURSE

ON

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY** 

**ACADEMIC YEAR : 2018-2020** 

**DURATION OF COURSE: 2 YEARS** 

#### ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

i) Certificate course will be conducted on "DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY" For 2 Years

ii) Marks will be awarded based on the following criteria.

Fill in the blanks 15 \*1 = 15 Marks

Answer the following 5\*2 = 10 Marks

Answer the following (5 Out of 6) 5\*3 = 15 Marks

Answer the Briefly for 6 Questions 6 \* 5 = 30 Marks

Write a long answer for any 2 Questions 2 \* 15 = 30 Marks

Maximum: 100 Marks

ii) Certificates will be awarded to the participants who score ninimum 40% of marks.

v) Training as per the syllabus given in both Theory and

ractical skills

S. ARUNA, M.Sc., M.Phil., HOD of Bio-Chem ... ISLAMIAH WOMEN'S CULLEGE VANIYAMBADI-635 752. INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY & HOSPITAL No. 116/117, Sembodu Road,

ISLAMIAH WOMEN'S ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

Old Address : No. 331, Zion Nagar, (Near E.B.), Sathurnadurai, Vellore - 632 011; New Address : No. 116/117, Sembedu Road, Abdhullanuram, Vellore - 632 010;



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### Reliance CSR Project Final Assessment In Financial Literacy

Venue :Islamiah womens arts & science college, Vaniyambadi

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl.no	Name*	User Id	Password	Signature
1	AAYISHA SIDDEEQUA .P	G1834-001	12345	anifoldes.
2	ANEEQUA NARMEEN . M	G1834-002	12345	V. 1
3	ARFA IRAM .C	G1834-003	12345	Accategain
4	KOWSALYA . G	G1834-004	12345	B. Kho
5	LISHA. M	G1834-005	12345	Justin Justin
6	MADDAIKAR SAQIYA BAREEN	G1834-006	12345	000 1
7	NABERA THAREEM . K	G1834-007	12345	I. Polinelle De
8	SANNYA RAHMATH . M	G1834-008	12345	Landa Rahmall
9	SUGANYA . N	G1834-009	12345	Sugarya. N.
10	THASMIYA SULTHANA . A	G1834-010	12345	Athamiya Sili
11	AYISHA MUSKAN.N	G1834-011	12345	N. Ayisha muskan.
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17	SONIYA.M	G1834-017	12345	N. Sonlya
18	LIVANHZIAV	G1834-018	12345	J. Vaishnavi
19	SAKEENA PARVEEN.P	G1834-019	12345	Pm Shrein
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36	YUVASHREE.Y	G1834-036	12345 y.y washper
37	ASHWINI.H	G1834-037	12345 Admini. 4
38	ISHRATH JABEEN M.S	G1834-038	12345 Bheath Jabeen M-S.
39	LAKSHMI PRIYA.J	G1834-039	12345 Lawhmipquia
40	SASIKALA.V	G1834-040	12345 V. sasikala
41	S.MALINI	G1834-041	12345 S Mah
42	S.DEEPIKA	G1834-042	12345 - 1 Laglice
43	G.SINDHU	G1834-043	12345 Gr sindhu
44	BRINDHA.D	G1834-044	12345 D Brindha
45	Reena Vani. V	G1834-045	12345 V-Rechavant
46	Durga S	G1834-046	12345 & Dunga
47	Keerthika J	G1834-047	12345 Tkeerthita
18	Sandhiya E	G1834-048	12345 F Carollinge
19 F	Priya G	G1834-049	12345 G. Pouya
	Sangeetha N	G1834-050	12345 O Sangetha

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Phone: 04174 - 235266

#### DEPARTMET OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

#### EMPLOYABILITY SKILL TRAINING IN FINANCIAL LITERACY- ICT

#### SYLLABUS-2019-2020

- Business Correspondence and Customer Management
- Introduction To Banking & Financial Instruments
- Management of Funds & Insurance
- Enabling Technology in Modern Banking
- Interpersonal Skills to Build Confidence

Vaniyambadi Co





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www.islamiahwomensartsandsciencecollege.com

#### **ICT ACADEMY**

#### **Employability Skill Training in Financial Literacy**

**DURATION OF COURSE: 05.02.2020 to 10.03.2020 (200 HOURS)** 

#### **ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE:**

- Course on "Employability Skill Training in Financial Literacy" for 200 hours will be conducted under ICT Academy.
- 2. Training will be given in both Communication skill and Financial Literacy.
- 3. For developing Communication skills, the candidate will participate in Activities.
- 4. Assessment will be conducted Objective Type through Online at Computer Lab

The certificate will be issued to the student who successfully completed the course with minimum 40 % marks

NOMEN'S ARIGORALD SCIENCE





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#### NPTEL/SWAYAM NAMELIST (2018-2019)

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TITLE OF THE COURSE	
1	NABEERA THAREEM K	Stress Management	
2	SAFA MEHRIN V	Social Networks	
3	IFRA V Z		
4	AFEEFA FARHEEN G		
5	KALAIVANI K		
6	NAZIYA BANU V		
7	SAFREEN NISHA S		
8	TAQHIYATUNNISA S H	Introduction to Internet of Things	
9	NASHITA IRAM M		



### SYLLABUS - STRESS MANAGEMENT

INTENDED AU

/PG)



gists, for anyone keen to develop stress management techniques, elective, Open Course (UG

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0

asic knowledge in communication and a good understanding of English PRE-REQUISITES

Summary

Course Status:

Completed

Course Type:

Elective

Duration:

4 weeks

Category:

Multidisciplinary

Credit Points:

Level:

Undergraduate

Start Date:

29 Jul 2019

End Date:

23 Aug 2019

Exam Date:

29 Sep 2019 IST

Note: This exam date is subjected to change based on seat availability. You can check final exam date on your hall ticket.

This is an AICTE approved FDP course

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(https://www.addtoany.com/share#url=https%3A%2F%2Fonlinecourses.nptel.ac.in%2Fnoc19\_ge26%2Fpreview&title=Stress%20Management%20-%20Course)

#### Course layout

Week 1: Scientific Foundations Of Stress

Week 2: Stress Psychophysiology

Week 3: Developing Resilience To Stress Week 4: Strategies For Relieving Stress

