

Original Medicine Allied Syllabus Given by CPSP

- ✓ Clear FCPS-1 in FIRST ATTEMPT
- ✓ Entire course will be completed in 2 months.
- ✓ Live lectures via video Portal
- ✓ Daily Test session (Test discussion will be on Via Portal)
- ✓ Follow our complete guideline for FCPS-1
- ✓ Get Hands on 20,000 CPSP question (most of them repeat)
- ✓ Free study material, whatsapp group (only for our students)
- ✓ Don't Miss the chance. (LIMITED SEATS AVAILABLE.)
- √ WWW.FCPSWORLD.com
- √ WWW.facebook.com/fcpsworld
- √ For Details Phone# 03129684658

SYLLABUS

Candidates for the Fellowship of the College are expected to have a sound working knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body and the various mechanisms whereby these structures and functions are altered leading to diseased states. The emphasis in the FCPS Part-I examinations is on comprehension of the various mechanisms by which the body works and adjusts to external and internal changes. Concepts of the integration and interrelationship of various parts of the body are to be given greater importance.

The outline of various topics given in this syllabus is a guide to what at the moment are considered to be important topics which the candidate is expected to know. This is to help both the candidate and the examiner in defining the minimum boundaries of FCPS Part-I examinations.

PAPER-I

- I. Anatomy:
 - General Gross Anatomy (General outline):
 - Bone
 - Muscle
 - Joints
 - Major blood vessels
 - Embryology General aspects
 - Histology General
 - Types of tissue
 - Epithelia
 - Muscles
 - Nerves
 - Blood vessels
 - Fibro fatty tissue
 - Lymph glands

PROSPECTUS- FCPS PART I

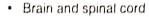


1.1

D

E D

М



- Gross structure
- Spinal nerves origin and distribution
- Cranial nerves
- · Head and Neck General aspects
 - Viscera : Gross structure
 - Heart
 - Lung
 - Kidney
- Anatomical outline
 - Bronchial tree
- Endocrine glands anatomical structure Pituitary Thyroid, parathyroid and adrenal glands

PAPER-I

II. Physiology and Biochemistry:

- a. General Physiology
 - Components of cell and cytoplasm with their functions (in general) & transport across cell membrane.
 - Nerves and Muscles contraction
 Classification and properties of nerve fibres.
 - Receptors (types, properties, functions).
- Function of motor & sensory area [erebrospial fluid (CSF) - formation, functions, drainage, lumbar puncture].
- Autonomic nervous system (outflow and responses of effected organs).
- · General properties and composition of blood.
- Normal counts and functions of RBCs, WBCs, platelets.
- Mechanism of homeostatic coagulation factors and their actions
- Blood groups (types, antigens, antibodies, phenotype, genotypes and significance).
- Conducting tissues of heart (generation and propagation of cardiac impulse).



Blood pressure and its regulations (general).

Respiratory and non-respiratory function of respiratory tract.

- Body fluids, compartments and regulations of osmotic equilibrium and acid base balance.
- · Regulation of ECF and blood volume.
- · General functions of kidney.
- · Regulation of body temperature.

b. Pharmacology

- General principles of rational drug therapy, Clinical pharmacokinetics.
- · Adverse reactions of common drugs.

c. Biochemistry

- · Requisites of a balanced diet.
- · General principles of electrolyte balance.
- · Role and function of endocrine hormones.
- Metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins.

III. Pathology including Microbiology:

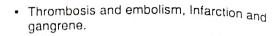
- Effects of injury on cell by physical, chemical and biological agents.
- Inflammation
 - Acute
 - Chronic including granulamatous
- Regeneration and Repair.
- Metabolic Response to Trauma.
- Disturbance of homeostatic mechanism
 - Haemorrhage and Shock mechanism and types
 - Oedema (disturbance of fluids & electrolytes)



11

C

Ε



- Disorders of growth (Adaptation, Atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia).
- Carcinogens and pre-malignant lesions
- Neoplasia: General classification and its spread.
- · General aspects of tumour markers.
- General characteristics of bacteria, viruses, Chlamydia, recketsia, parasites and fungi.
- Immunology and immune system: General principle.
- · Medical genetics basic concept.
- Interpretation of routine Biochemical tests e.g. liver function test, glucose, urea, creatinine.
- Nutritional disease: deficiency of vitamins and minerals.

IV. Research and Biostatistics - Basic Concepts Epidemiology:

- An introduction to Epidemiology and its role in understanding distribution and determinants of disease.
- · Measures of disease occurrence
- Screening

Biostatistics:

- Introduction to Biostatistics
- Data and its kinds
- Summarization of data
- Normal Distribution
- Point and Interval estimation and Probability
- Hypothesis testing, significance level & power



V. Behavioural Science and Medical Ethics - General Principles

- Medical Ethics
- Communication skills including Doctor Patient relationship and counseling
- Psycho social aspect of general health care

Paper-II of FCPS-I will consist of 100 MCQ's broadly covering the following:

- Anatomy / Histology / Embryology
- Physiology / Biochemistry
- Pathology / Microbiology / Immunology
- Pharmacology

PAPER-II MEDICINE & ALLIED

- I. Anatomy/Histology/Embryology:
 - Embryology Development of C.V.S., Brain, Kidney
 - Common developmental defect
 - •. Histology:
 - Liver
 - Pancreas
 - Spleen
 - Kidney
 - Brian
 - G.I.T.
 - Regional Anatomy:
 - Structure and General disposition.
 - Upper Limb:
 - Pectoral girdle and axilla
 - Breast
 - Arm
 - Forearm
 - Wrist
 - Hand
 - Innervation of muscles '
 - Osteology



PROSPECTUS- FCPS PART I

Ε



- Gluteal region and hip joint
- Thigh
- Popliteal fossa and knee joint legAnkle and Foot
- Innervation of muscles
- Osteology

Thorax:

- Thoracic wall and diaphragm
- Heart
- Mediastinum
- Pleura
- Lungs

Abdomen:

- Anterior abdominal wall
- Peritoneum
- Gastro Intestinal tract
- Liver and biliary tract
- Pancreas
- Spleen
- Kidney
- Ureters
- Suprarenal gland

Pelvis:

- Pelvic cavity
- Urinary bladder
- Male genital organs and urethra
- Female genital organs
- Pelvic vessel
- Nerves
- Pelvic joint and ligaments
- Lumber and sacral plexuses

• Head, Neck, Spine:

- Cranial cavity and meninges
- Vertebral column and vertebral canal
- Scalp
- Face
- Parotid glands
- Nose and sinuses
- Oral cavity
- Pharynx



- Cereberum Internal structure
- Cortical areas
- Cerebellum
- Brain stem
- Descending and Ascending tracts
- Special senses Anatomical pathway
- Visual
- Taste
- Olfactory
- Autonomic Nervous System

Physiology & Biochemistry:

- •. Kidney:
 - Functions of kidney.
 - Glomerular filtration determinants.
 - Tubular reabrorption and secretion.
 - Regulation of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Phosphate and Magnesium concentration.
 - Micturition.

. The Heart:

- Physiology of cardiac muscle.
- Cardiac cycle.
- Relationship of the heart sound to heart pumping, cardiac output.
- Electrical Activity of the Heart.
- Electro cardiogram characteristics.
- Vectorial analysis of E.C.G. Abnormalities
- Cardiac Arrhythmias.

. The Circulation:

- Capillary fluid exchange.
- Interstitial fluid and lymph flow.
- Nervous Regulation of the circulation.
- Control of blood pressure.
- Humoral control of circulation.
- Circulation through special regions -Cerebral Coronary, Pulmonary and splanchnic.
- Cardiovascular changes in exercise.



С

Ν

&

Ε



- Motility and propulsion Nervous Control.
- Secretary function.
- Digestion and absorption Malabsroption syndrome.
- Functions of liver Metabolic functions.
- Bilirullin formation and excretion types of jaundice.
- Energy Metabolism Energy requirement,
- Defecation.
- Vomiting.

· Respiratory System:

- Pulmonary Ventilation Ventilation Perfusion ratio.
- Principles of gas exchange diffusion of gases.
- Pulmonary Capillary dynamics.
- Regulation of respiration, Lung function tests.
- Respiratory insufficiency Hypoxia.
- Cyanosis.
- Oxygen therapy.
- Hypocopnia, Hypercapnia
- Respiratory changes in exercise.

· Central Nervous System:

- Cortical and brain stem control of motor function.
- Cerebellum Functions in overall motor control.
- Basal ganglia Function in executing pattern of motor activity.
- Role in cognitive control of sequence of motor control.
 - Integration of total motor control systems.



- Control of posture and movement.
- Cerebral cortex higher functions of the Nervous system:
 - Conditioned reflexes.
 - Learning and Memory.
 - □ Function of Neocortex.
- The limbic system and the hypothalamus
- Behavioural and Motivational Mechanism.
- Physiology of sleep and electric activity of the brain - E.E.G.
- Somatic sensations pain, headache, thermal sensation.
- Speech mechanism.
- · Physiology of special senses:
 - Śmell.
 - Taste.
 - Hearing.
 - Vision.
- · Physiology of Endocrine:
 - Mechanism of action of Hormones.
 - Pituitary Hormones Hypothalamic control, growth hormone, ADH, oxytocin.
 - Adrenal glands Adrenocortical hormones- functions and control of secretion.
 - Adrenal Medullary Hormones.
 - Thyroid Metabolic Hormones Functions and control of secretion.
 - Parathyroid Hormone Calcium and Phosphate, Regulation.
 - Vit. D for development of bone and teeth.
 - Insulin, glucagon.
 - Reproductive System.
 - Male reproduction.
 - Female Hormones, Hypothalamic-pituitary and ovarian control of reproduction.
 - Pregnancy and lactation.
 - Neonatal physiology.



Ε

D

С

Ν

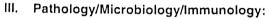
Ε

8

Α

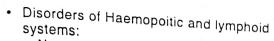
L

Ε



- . Mechanism of immune mediated injury:
 - Types of hyper-sensitivity reactions.
- . Mechanism of auto-immune diseases:
 - Immunologic tolerance.
 - Genetic factors in auto-immunity.
 - Major abnormalities of immune function in AIDS.
- •. Immuno-deficiency Diseases:
 - Primary immuno-deficiencies.
 - Severe combined immuno-deficiency.
 - Genetic deficiencies of complement components.
 - Secondary immune-deficiencies.
- •. Neoplasia:
 - Epidemiology.
 - Etiological factors.
 - Tumor Immunity-Host defense against tumour.
 - Effects of tumour on Host.
 - Paraneo plastic syndrome.
 - Grading and staging of malignancy.
 - Laboratory diagnosis of cancer.
- · Genetic Diseases:
 - Transmission Pattern of single gene disorders.
 - Disorders of multi-factorial inheritance.
 - Cytogenetic disorders involving autosome and sex chromosome.
 - Single gene disorders with atypical pattern of inheritance.
- Diagnosis of genetic disease.
- Factors responsible for common environmental diseases.
- Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis and Ischaemic Heart Disease Risk factors.





- Non-neoplastic disorders of W.B.C.
- Bleeding disorders causes.
- Pathophysiology of Jaundice
- Micro-bacteria:
 - Tuberculosis.
 - Leprosy.
- Viruses:
 - Pathogenesis and diagnosis of viral disease.
 - Hepatitis A,B,C,D,E.
 - HIV / AIDS
 - Rabies.
 - Herpes.
 - Influenza.
- Parasitology:
 - Haemo-parasites Malaria, Leishmania, filarial.
 - Intestinal Giardia, entamoeba, nematodes, cestodes.
 - Hydatid disease.

IV. Pharmacology:

- Anti biotic, Antifungal and Anti-Viral Drugs:
 - Anti-tubercular drugs.
- Anti-Malarials:
 - Anti-Amebic.
 - Anti-helminitic.
- Drugs used in peptic ulcer:
 - Anti-emetics.
 - Purgatives.
 - Gastric anti-acid.
 - Drugs used in diarrhea.
- NS-Aids:
 - Anti-rheumatic and anti-grout drugs.



Μ

E

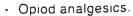
Ν

E

&

Α

Е



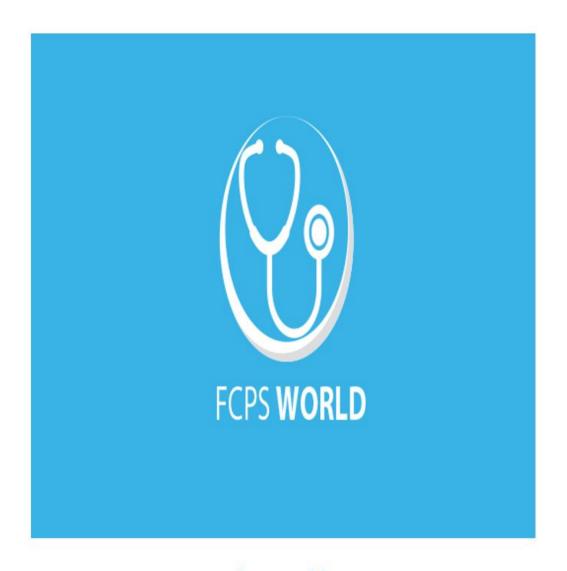
- Drugs used in Parkinsonism.
- Drugs used in epilepsy.
- Anxiolytics and hypnotics.
- Anti-depressants.
- Anti-histamines (H Blockers).
- Anti-hypertensive drugs.
- Anti-anginal drugs.Drugs used in congestive heart failure arrah and thmias.
- Drugs used in hyper-lipidemia.
- Drugs used in anemias.Drugs used in coagulation brooders.
- · Insulins and oral anti-diabetics:
 - Thyroid and anti-thyroid drugs.
- · Autonomic drugs.
- · Vaccine and immuno-globulins







www.fcpsworld.com



www.fcpsworld.com

Is it MONEY or FCPS that you want?

Join Us and Increase your chance to Clear Part-1 in 1st Attempt