

SGPGI Sister Grade 2 Exam Pattern

Sl.No	Type of Exam	Name Of The Subjects	Number of Questions	Number Of Marks	Time Duration
1	Objective Mode	Core Subjects	100	100	2 Hours

SGPGI Staff Nurse Syllabus

Anatomy & Physiology

Skeletal System, Muscular System, Cardio-Vascular System, Respiratory System, Digestive System, Excretory System, Nervous System, Endocrine System, Reproductive System, and Sense Organs.

Fundamentals of Nursing

Nursing as a profession, Maintenance of therapeutic Environment, Nursing Process and Nursing Care Plan, Admission and Discharging of a Patient, The Dying Patient, Hygienic needs and Physical needs, Activity and Exercises, Safety needs, Elimination needs, Care and special condition, Meeting nutritional needs, Observation of Patient, Care of Equipment, Barrier Nursing, administration of drugs, Recording, and Reporting.

First Aid

Meaning and Rules of First Aid Emergency situation such as Fire; Earthquakes; Famines; Fractures; Accident; Poisoning; Drowning; Hemorrhage; Insects bites; Foreign bodies Transportation of the injured, Bandaging and splinting, Immediate and later role of the nurse.

Medical-Surgical Nursing

Role and Responsibilities of Nurse in Medical and Surgical Setting. Care of Surgical patient, Anesthesia. Diseases of Cardiovascular System, Gastro-Intestinal System, Genito Urinary System, and Nervous System. Disorder and Diseases of the Respiratory System, Musculo-Skeletal System. Blood Disorder and Blood Transfusion. Endocrine System, Metabolic disorders, deficiency diseases: Hyper and Hypo Secretions, Cysts/ Tumors, Diabetes Mellitus, Obesity Gout. The diseases of skin, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Diseases and Disorder of Eye, Intensive care Nursing. Common deficiency diseases, Prevalence in India, Early symptoms, prevention, and treatment. Communicable Diseases: Virus, Bacteria, Zoonoses, and Mosquito.

Psychiatric Nursing

Introduction, Community Responsibility, Diagnosis, Management, and Role of the Nurse.

Community Health Nursing

Concept, Definition of Community Health, the difference between - Institutional and community health nursing, qualities, and function of community health nursing, Aspects of Community Health Nursing, Demography, and Family Welfare. Health Team: Composition at Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC); Sub-Centre. Role of Nursing Personnel at Various levels: Male & Female Health Worker, Health Supervisor, Public Health Nurse, Public Health Supervisor, Vital Health Statistics. Health education and communication skills.

Midwifery and Gynecological Nursing

Introduction and Definition, Normal Pregnancy, Prenatal care, Care and advice regarding diet in pregnancy, ante-natal exercises, Minor disorders of pregnancy, and alleviation of discomfort. Diseases associated with pregnancy Normal Delivery Preparation: Normal labor – First stage, Second stage and Third stage of labor, Nursing Management of Baby and birth, Nursing Management of a mother during the puerperium, Complication of pregnancy and its management, High-risk pregnancy and its management, Labour Complications, Obstetrics, Ethical and legal aspects related to midwifery and Gynecological Nursing, Fertility and Infertility Diseases and disorders of the female reproductive system including breasts.

Pediatric Nursing

The concept in Child health care and role of Pediatric nurse in child care, The healthy child, The Infant, Disorder of Infant, Recognition, and Management of congenital anomalies, Breast Feeding, Introduction of Solids, Pre and Post Operative care and Preparation of parents for surgery of the infant child.

Diseases of Children

Etiology, Signs, and Symptoms medical and surgical management, nursing care, Complication, diet, and drug therapy, prevention, and treatment with diseases – Gastro-intestinal system, Respiratory System, Genitourinary System, Cardio-Vascular system, Nervous System, Eye and ear, Nutritional Disorder, Communicable diseases, Hematological disorder, Endocrine disorder Child health Emergencies, Psychological disorder problems, and the handicapped Child.

Professional Trends and Adjustment

Definition and criteria of the Nursing profession, Qualities of a professional nurse, Personal Professional Growth and Continuing Education Career in Nursing, Professional related organizations: International Council of Nurse (ICN), Indian Nursing Council (INC), State Nursing Council, World Health Organization, UNICEF, Trained Nurse Association of India (TNAI), Red Cross Legislation in Nursing.

Microbiology

Scope and usefulness of knowledge of microbiology in Nursing, Classification of Micro-organisms and factors influencing growth, Sources of Infection, Portals of Entry and Exit of microbes, Transmission of infection, Collection of Specimens and Principles to be kept in mind while collection specimen, Immunity, Control and destruction of micro-organisms.

Psychology

Definition, Scope, and importance for Nurses, Psychology of human behavior: Emotions, Attitudes, Frustration and Defense mechanisms, Personality, Intelligence, and related Factors, Learning, and Observation.

Sociology

Importance of Sociology in Nursing. The Socio-cultural and Economic aspects of the community and their effects on health and illness. **The Family:** Family as a social institution and basic unit for health service, Basic needs of the family, Advantages of Planned parenthood. **The Society:** Concept of society, Rural and Urban Society, Social Problems, unmarried mothers, dowry System, drug addiction, alcoholism, delinquency, handicapped, child abuse, domestic violence, women abuse, Social agencies, and remedial measures.

Economy

Resources of the country – Natural, occupational, agricultural, industrial, etc. Social Security: Population explosion – its effect on the economy and the need for population control, Budgeting for a family, per capita income, and its impact on health and illness.