UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



Bachelor of Engineering

Biomedical Engineering (Fourth Year Sem VII & VIII)

Revised Course (Rev-2012)

With effect from Academic Year 2015 -16

Under

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

(As per Semester Based Credit and Grading System)

Preamble

To meet the challenge of ensuring excellence in engineering education, the issue of quality needs to be addressed, debated and taken forward in a systematic manner. Accreditation is the principal means of quality assurance in higher education. The major emphasis of accreditation process is to measure the outcomes of the program that is being accredited. In line with this Faculty of Technology of University of Mumbai has taken a lead in incorporating philosophy of outcome based education in the process of curriculum development.

Faculty of Technology, University of Mumbai, in one of its meeting unanimously resolved that, each Board of Studies shall prepare some Program Educational Objectives (PEO's) and give freedom to affiliated Institutes to add few (PEO's) and Course objectives and Course outcomes to be clearly defined for each Course, so that all faculty members in affiliated institutes understand the depth and approach of Course to be taught, which will enhance Learners's learning process. It was also resolved that, maximum senior faculty from colleges and experts from industry to be involved while revising the curriculum. I am happy to state that, each Board of studies has adhered to the resolutions passed by Faculty of Technology, and developed curriculum accordingly. In addition to outcome based education, semester based credit and grading system is also introduced to ensure quality of engineering education.

Semester based Credit and Grading system enables a much-required shift in focus from teacher-centric to Learners-centric education since the workload estimated is based on the investment of time in learning and not in teaching. It also focuses on continuous evaluation which will enhance the quality of education. University of Mumbai has taken a lead in implementing the system through its affiliated Institutes and Faculty of Technology has devised a transparent credit assignment policy and adopted ten points scale to grade Learners's performance. Credit and grading based system was implemented for First Year of Engineering from the academic year 2012-2013. Subsequently this system will be carried forward for Second Year Engineering in the academic years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 respectively.

Dr. S. K. Ukarande Dean, Faculty of Technology, Member - Management Council, Senate, Academic Council University of Mumbai, Mumbai

Preamble

The overall technical education in our country is changing rapidly in manifolds. Now it is very much challenging to maintain the quality of education with its rate of expansion. To meet present requirement a systematic approach is necessary to build the strong technical base with the quality. Accreditation will provide the quality assurance in higher education and also to achieve recognition of the institution or program meeting certain specified standards. The main focus of an accreditation process is to measure the program outcomes, essentially a range of skills and knowledge that a Learner will have at the time of graduation from the program that is being accredited. Faculty of Technology of University of Mumbai has taken a lead in incorporating philosophy of outcome based education in the process of curriculum development.

I, as Chairman, Board of Studies in Electrical Engineering of University of Mumbai, happy to state here that, Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) were finalized for undergraduate program in Electrical Engineering, more than twenty senior faculty members from the different institutes affiliated to University of Mumbai were actively participated in this process. Few PEOs were finalized for undergraduate program in Electrical Engineering are listed below;

- To provide the overall strong technical foundation to formulate, solve and analyse engineering problems during undergraduate program.
- To prepare Learners to demonstrate an ability to identify, formulate and solve electrical based issues.
- To prepare Learners to demonstrate an ability in the area of design, control, analyse and interpret the electrical and electronics systems.
- To prepare Learners for successful career in industry, research and development.
- To develop the ability among Learners for supervisory control and data acquisition for power system application.
- To provide opportunity for Learners to handle the multidisciplinary projects.
- To create the awareness of the life-long learning and to introduce them to professional ethics and codes of professional practice.

The affiliated institutes may include their own PEOs in addition to the above list

To support the philosophy of outcome based education, in addition to stated PEOs, objectives and expected outcomes are also included in the curriculum. I know, this is a small step taken to enhance and provide the quality education to the stake holders.

Dr. M. V. Bhatkar Chairman, Board of Studies in Electrical Engineering, University of Mumbai

Syllabus Scheme for B.E. Semester VII Biomedical Engineering

Course	Course Name	Teac	ching Sch	ieme	Credits Assigned				
Code		Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total	
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III	4	2	1	4	1	-	5	
BMC702	Medical Imaging – II	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits	4	2	ı	4	1	ı	5	
BMC705	Networking and Information System in Medicine	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	
BMP706	Project Stage – I	-	*	-	-	3	-	3	
	TOTAL	20	16	-	20	8	-	28	

^{*} Learner is allotted 6hrs per week for the project work.

				Ex	aminati	on schem	ie		
Course			Theory I	Marks					Total
Code	Course Name	Intern	al Assess	ment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam				
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC702	Medical Imaging – II	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125
BMC705	Networking and Information System in Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMP706	Project Stage – I	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	50
	TOTAL					150	-	100	750

Syllabus Scheme for B.E. Semester VIII Biomedical Engineering

Course	Course Name	Teac	ching Sch	ieme	Credits Assigned				
Code		Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total	
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine	4	-	1	4	-	1	5	
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	
BMC803	Hospital Management	4	-	1	4	-	1	5	
BME804	Elective	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	
BMP805	Project Stage – II	-	**	-	-	6	-	6	
	TOTAL	16	16	2	16	8	2	26	

^{**} Learner is allotted 12hrs per week for the project work.

Electives:

BME8011. Lasers and Fiber Optics

BME8012. Robotics in Medicine

BME8013. Health care Informatics

BME8014. Rehabilitation Engineering

				Ex	aminatio	on schem	ie		
Course			Theory N	Marks					Total
Code	Course Name	Intern	al Assess	ment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam	WOIK			
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC803	Hospital Management	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BME804	Elective	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMP805	BMP805 Project Stage – II		-	-	-	50	-	100	150
	TOTAL					150		200	750

Syllabus Scheme for B.E. Semester VII Biomedical Engineering

Course	Course Name	Teac	ching Sch	ieme	Credits Assigned			
Code		Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III	4	2	-	4	1	1	5
BMC702	Medical Imaging – II	4	2	-	4	1	-	5
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis	4	2	-	4	1	1	5
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits	4	2	ı	4	1	ı	5
BMC705	Networking and Information System in Medicine	4	2	ı	4	1	ı	5
BMP706	Project Stage – I	-	*	-	-	3	-	3
	TOTAL	20	16	-	20	8	-	28

^{*} Learner is allotted 6hrs per week for the project work.

				Exa	aminati	on schem	ie		
Course	C N		Theory I	Marks					Total
Code	Course Name	Intern	al Assess	ment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam	WOLK			
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC702	Medical Imaging – II	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125
BMC705	Networking and Information System in Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150
BMP706	Project Stage – I	-	-	1	-	25	-	25	50
	TOTAL					150	-	100	750

Course Code	Course Name	Tea	ching Sche	Credits Assigned				
		Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III (abbreviated as BMI-III)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

Course Code	Course Name	Examination scheme									
			Theory	Marks							
		Internal Assessment End				Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total		
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	exam	Sem					
BMC701	Biomedical Instrumentation-III	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150		

Course Objectives	 diagnostic equipments. To develop skills enabling Biomedical Engineers to serve Hospitals, National and International Industries and Government Agencies. To develop core competency in the field of Biomedical Engineering to gain technical expertise in biology and medicine for effective contribution in the development and improvement of health care solutions. To study various medical instrumentation systems, drug delivery systems and
Course Outcomes	 health management systems. A Learner will be able to Demonstrate the principles of electronics used in designing various diagnostic equipment. Have in-depth knowledge about different streams in Biomedical Engineering with greater emphasis on health care equipments and the advanced technologies such as Telemedicine, Telemetry, Medical Imaging, etc. Exhibit competency in suggesting, designing and offering the apt, reliable and optimum solution after understanding customer's requirement completely. Demonstrate ability of correlating theoretical concepts with their practical implementation while performing laboratory exercises and project work. Provide a better technical support with exposure to the hospitals and health care industry. Use modern methodologies, multi-disciplinary skill set and knowledge while working on real time projects that demand convergence of engineering, science and technology.

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Physiotherapy, Electrotherapy Equipments: Basic principle, working and	14
	technical specifications of Shortwave Diathermy, Ultrasonic therapy unit, Infrared	
	and UV lamps, Nerve and Muscle Stimulator.	
2.	Surgical Instruments: Surgical Diathermy machine, electrodes used with surgical	10
	diathermy, safety aspects in electronic surgical units, surgical diathermy analyzers.	
3.	Cardiac Pacemakers: Modes of operation, leads and electrodes. Power supply	8
	sources. External and Implantable Pacemaker, Performance aspects of Implantable	
	Pacemaker.	
4.	Cardiac Defibrillators: DC defibrillator, Modes of operation and electrodes,	8
	Performance aspects of dc-defibrillator, defibrillator analyzers. Implantable	
	defibrillator and defibrillator analyzer.	
5.	Hemodialysis Machine: Basic principle of Dialysis and its type. Different types of	4
	dialyzer membrane, Portable type. Various monitoring circuits.	
6.	Laser Applications in Biomedical Engineering	4
	Laser classifications, Types of Lasers, Medical Applications, Laser delivery Systems	
	and safety.	

- 1. Handbook of Biomedical Instrumentation: R S. Khandpur. (PH Pub)
- 2. Medical Instrumentation, Application and Design: J G. Webster. (John Wiley)
- 3. Introduction to Biomedical Equipment Technology: Carr –Brown. (PH Pub)

Reference Books:

- 1. Encyclopedia of Medical Devices and Instrumentation: J G. Webster. Vol I- IV (PH Pub)
- 2. Various Instruments Manuals.
- 3. Various internet resources.

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

The final certification a laboratory work and comperformance of the learn	pletion of journal.	term-work ensures th Term work assessmen	e satisfactory perfo nt must be based on	ormance of the overall
University of Mumbai	Biomedical Engi	neering, (R-2012) (From	A.Y. 2015-16)	Page 9

Course Code	Course Name	Tea	ching Scher	Credits Assigned				
	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC702	Medical Imaging-II (abbreviated as MI-II)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

		Examination scheme								
Course	Course Name		Theory							
Code	Course Name	Interi	nal Asses	sment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam					
BMC702	Medical Imaging-II	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	1. To familiarize the learners with the various Imaging techniques in medicine operating principles and quality control aspects of various imaging modalities.						
	2. To keep the learners abreast with the technological developments in the field						
	of Medical Imaging						
Course Outcomes	A Learner will able to						
	1. Understand essential physics, concepts of Medical Imaging and how they are						
	employed in diagnosis and therapy.						
	2. Get familiar with the current techniques of medical Imaging along with their						
	clinical applications.						
	3. To apprehend the importance of radiation constructive utilization and safety.						

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Principle of Computed tomography	10
	Scanner configurations/generations, CT system: Scanning unit(gantry), detectors,	
	data acquisition system, spiral CT, scanner parameters, CT Number Reconstruction	
	techniques, Radon Transform, Filtered Back projection, Fourier Reconstruction	
	Technique, Iterative	
	reconstruction Technique, Image quality and artifacts, Clinical applications of CT	
2.	Advancements in CT	06
	Multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT), Flat panel detectors	
	CT-Angiography contrast agents in CT	
3.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance:	06
	Physics of MRI, Relaxation Parameters and Spin Echoes, Magnetic Field Gradients,	
	Slice selection and Frequency Encoding	
4.	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	10
	Hardware: Magnets, Gradient systems, RF coils, Fourier Reconstruction techniques,	
	Image contrast, Resolution and Factors affecting signal-to-noise. Safety	
	Considerations/Biological Effects of MRI	

5.	Pulse sequences in MRI, Contrst agents MR Angiography, Perfusion MRI, Clinical	08
	applications	
6.	Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS)	08
	Basic Principle of MRS and localization techniques, Chemical Shift Imaging, Single-	
	voxel and Multivoxel MRS, Water Suppression techniques	

- 1. Physics of Diagnostic Radiology: Christensen
- 2. Medical Imaging Physics William .R.Hendee

Reference Books:

- 1. Biomedical Technology and Devices by James Moore.
- 2. Biomedical Engineering Handbook by Bronzino
- 3. Physics of Diagnostic images –Dowsett

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Name		ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis (abbreviated as BPO)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

				Exa	amination	scheme			
Course	Course Name		Theory	Marks					
Code	Course Name	Internal Assessment End				Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem " exam				
BMC703	Biomechanics Prosthesis and Orthosis	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125

Course Objectives	1. To recall the general characteristics, mechanical properties of bone and tissues.			
	2. To analyze the forces at joints for various static and dynamic human activities;			
	analyze the stresses and strains in biological tissues.			
	3. To understand principles used in designing orthoses and prostheses.			
	4. To study different materials used for orthoses and prosthesis.			
	5. To understand the fabrication of prostheses and orthoses.			
Course Outcomes	A learner will be able to			
	1. Understand the definition of biomechanics, prostheses orthoses and its			
	classification and design principles.			
	Develop a better understanding of how mechanical principles influence human			
	motion during everyday life.			

Module	Contents	Time
	BIOMECHANICS	
1.	Force system:	02
	Classification of force system. Equilibrium of force system.	
2.	Tissue Biomechanics:	12
	Direct shear, bending and torque actions and the corresponding stresses and strains in	
	biological tissues. Stress relaxation and creep. Bone structure & composition,	
	Mechanical properties of bone, Fracture mechanism & crack propagation in bones.	
	Soft connective (skin, tendon, ligaments, etc.) covering structure function, and	
	physiological factors.	
3.	Movement Biomechanics:	08
	Study of joints and movements. Anatomical levers, Gait Analysis.	
4.	Joint analysis:	07
	Instrumentation for gait analysis: Measurement devices-footswitches, instrumented	

	walkway, Motion analysis- interrupted light photography, film/video, Selspot,				
	Goniometers.				
	PROSTHETICS AND ORTHOTICS				
5.	Principles in designing orthoses and prostheses:				
	Principles of three point pressure, total contact, partial weight bearing.				
6.	Classification in prosthetics and orthotics: Lower Extremity orthoses and	13			
	prostheses, Upper Extremity orthoses and prostheses. Spinal orthoses.				

List of Experiments:

- 1. To study the concurrent coplanar force system.
- 2. To study the Stress Strain relation of Mild steel
- 3. To study the Classification of the human bones
- 4. To study different types of joints in human body and joint movements
- 5. To study the Classification of Muscles
- 6. To simulate elbow joint using bell crank lever.
- 7. To study the human gait cycle
- 8. To study the Gait Cycle Parameters
- 9. Fabrication of PTB/socket.

The concerned teachers of the Course BPO can arrange the visit in rehabilitation centre.

Text books:

- 1. Basic Biomechanics- Susan J. Hall, MC Graw Hill.
- 2. Basics of Biomechanics" by Dr. Ajay Bahl and others
- 3. Basic Biomechanics of the Musculoskeletal System, M. Nordin, V. Frankel
- 4. Human Limbs and their substitutes Atlas, C. V. Mosby
- 5. American Atlas of Orthopedics: Prosthetics, C. V. Mosby.
- 6. American Atlas of Orthopedics: Orthotics, C. V. Mosby
- 7. Biomechanics Prof Ghista (Private Publication UAE)
- 8. Biomechanics By White and Puyator (Private Publication UAE)

Reference Books:

- 1.Introductory Biomechanics: from cells to tissues by Ethier and Simmons
- 2.Biomechanics: Mechanical properties of living tissues by Y. C. Fung

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Name		ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits (abbreviated as VLSI)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

		Examination scheme								
Course	Course Nome		Theory	Marks						
Code	Course Name	Interi	Internal Assessment English			Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam					
BMC704	Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits	20	20	20	80	25	-	-	125	

Course Objectives	 To introduce to various fabrication technologies for electronic devices. To expose to hardware description language which will help them to understand and design various tools for the devices.
Course Outcomes	A Learner will be able to
	1. Understand the technology behind the integrated circuits and will be able to
	design them as for various VLSI applications.

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Introduction to VHDL hardware description language, core features of VHDL, data	08
	types, concurrent and sequential statements, data flow, behavioral, structural	
	architecture. Architecture of Xilinx XC4000 FPGA family	
2.	Combinational and Sequential Logic design using VHDL .Using VHDL	08
	combinational circuit design examples- multipliers, decoders and encoders,	
	cascading comparator. VHDL sequential circuit design features. Implementation of	
	counters and registers in VHDL	
3.	Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) Technology Physics of NMOS, PMOS,	08
	enhancement and depletion mode transistor, MOSFET, threshold voltage, flatband	
	condition, linear and saturated operation, FET capacitance, short channel and hot	
	electron effect.	
4.	MOS Transistors, MOS transistor switches, Basic MOS inverter and its working,	08
	types of MOS invertors viz active load nMOS inverter, MOSFET Inverter with E-	
	nMOS as pull up, MOSFET Inverter with D- nMOS as pull up, MOSFET Inverter	
	with pMOS as pull up, cmos inverter, voltage transfer characteristics, noise immunity	
	and noise margins, power and area considerations, Parameter measurement in MOS	
	circuits	
5.	Silicon Semiconductor Technology Wafer processing, mask generation, oxidation,	08

	epitaxy growth diffusion, ion implantation, lithography, etching, metalization, basic NMOS and PMOS processes. Latch up in CMOS and CMOS using twin tub process. Scaling of MOS circuits, types of scaling and limitations of scaling.	
6.	Design rules and Layout NMOS and CMOS design rules and layout, Design of NMOS and CMOS inverters, NAND and NOR gates. Interlayer contacts, butting and buried contacts, stick diagrams, layout of inverter, NAND and NOR gates. Design of basic VLSI circuits Design of circuits like multiplexer, decoder, priority encoder, Flip flops, shift registers using MOS circuits	08

List of Experiments:

- 1. Study of NMOq W modulation of NMOS channel (Using ORCAD or similar software)
- 2. Study of CMOS Inverter characteristics (Using ORCAD or similar software)
- 3. Basic Logic gates (using VHDL)
- 4. Binary to gray and Gray to Binary code conversion(using VHDL)
- 5. Binary to Excess-3 code conversion(using VHDL)
- 6. Implementation of 4:1/8:1 Mux(using VHDL)
- 7. Implementation of 3:8 Deoder(using VHDL)
- 8. Implementation of one bit Half Adder a Full adder (using VHDL)
- 9. Implementation of 4 bit full adder using half adder as component(using VHDL)
- 10. Implementation of JK flip flop(using VHDL)

Text books:

- 1. Introduction to VLSI design, E. D. Fabricus, McGraw Hill Publications, first edition, 1990
- 2. Basic VLSI Design D.A. Pucknell and Eshraghian,
- 3. Digital Design Principles and Practises John F Wakerly,
- 4. CMOS Digital Integrated Circuits, Kang, Tata McGraw Hill Publications

Reference Books:

- 1. VHDL Programming by Examples Douglas Perry, , Tata McGraw Hill Publications, 2002
- 2. Principles of CMOS VLSI Design: ASystems Perspective Neil H.E. Weste, Kamran Eshraghian second edition, Addison Wesley Publications, 1993
- 3. Digital Integrated Circuits: A Desiqn Perspective, Rabaey Jan M., Chandrakasan Anantha, Nikolic Borivoje, second edition, Prentice Hall of India

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course Code	Course Name	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC705	Networking and Information System in Medicine (abbreviated as NISM)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

Course Code		Examination scheme								
	Course Name	Theory Marks								
		THE THE TESSESSITION			End Sem	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	exam					
BMC705	Networking and Information Systems in Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	1. To understand the fundamental component of computer Networking.
	2. To understand the functioning and configuration of various networking devices
	and components.
	3. To understand a concept about network security.
	4. To understand the healthcare IT infrastructure and also the prevalent standards in
	healthcare informatics.
Course Outcomes	A Learner will be able to
	1. Design and configure basic computer network.
	2. Understand the information system of healthcare.

Module	Contents	Time
	Networking Technology	
1.	LAN, MAN, WAN, Performance of network/device parameters	08
	Ethernet Technology: Ethernet types, Types of cables and connectors, Crossover and	
	straight through cables, Colour coding of cables	
	OSI Model, TCP/IP, Addressing types (IP, MAC & Port)	
2.	IP V4 addressing, Subnetting, Supernetting, IP V6, Detailed working of networking	08
	equipment: HUB, Switch, Router, Modem, Bridge; Packet switching, Circuit	
	switching.	
3.	Basic Security Concepts	06
	Security Mechanism and security services, Authentication, Authorization,	
	Confidentiality, Integrity, Symmetric and Asymmetric Key cryptography, RSA	
	algorithm	
	Information Systems in Medicine	
4.	PACS Components, Generic workflow, PACS architectures stand-alone, client-	10
	server, and Web-based, PACS and Teleradiology, Enterprise PACS and ePR System	
	with Image Distribution	

5.	Introduction to RIS and HIS, HIS/RIS/PACS integration, PIR, Storage Area Network, Network Attached storage, RAID, PACS Server & Archive and operating systems	08
6.	Introduction to Healthcare informatics standard HL7 and DICOM, IHE, IHE Domains, Legal issues in PACS, HIPAA.	08

List of Experiments:

- 1. Study of various networking cables, demonstration of crimping of cables and configuring networking parameters for computer.
- 2. Tutorial on IP addressing.
- 3. Introduction and basic commands used in various network simulation software.
- 4. Internetwork Communication through Router and Switch, See the Mac Table of each switch and Routing table of Router
- 5. Static routing configuration.
- 6. Generating the HL7 message format.

Text books:

- 1. PACS and Imaging Informatics by Huang, Second Edition, Wiley and Blackwell
- 2. PACS Guide to Digital Revolution by Keith J. Dreyer (Springer)
- 3. Data Communication and Networking by Behrouz A. Forouzan McGrow Hill
- 4. Computer Networks by A.S. Tanenbaum, Pearson Education

Reference Books:

- 1. Governance of Picture Archiving and Communications Systems by Carrison K.S. Tong (Medical Information Science Reference)
- 2. Practical Imaging Informatics, By Barton F. Branstetter, Springer
- 3. PACS fundamentals- By Herman Oosterwijk
- 4. Cryptography and Network Security By William Stalling, Pearsons

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Name	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMP706	Project Stage - I	-	*	-	-	3	-	3

^{*} Learner is allotted 6hrs per week for the project work.

	Course Name	Examination scheme								
Course Code		Theory Marks								
		THE TESSESSITE			End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam					
BMP706	Project Stage - I	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	50	

Guidelines for Project

o Learners should do literature survey/visit industry/analyze current trends and identify the problem for Project and finalize in consultation with Guide/Supervisor. Learners should use multiple literatures and understand the problem. Learners should attempt solution to the problem by experimental/simulation methods. The solution to be validated with proper justification and compile the report in standard format.

Guidelines for Assessment of Project I

- Project I should be assessed based on following points
 - Quality of problem selected
 - Clarity of Problem definition and Feasibility of problem solution
 - Relevance to the specialization
 - Clarity of objective and scope
- o Project II should be assessed through a presentation jointly by Internal and External Examiners approved/appointed by the University of Mumbai

Project Guidelines

Project Groups: Learners can form groups with minimum 2 (Two) and not more than 4 (Four)

Faculty Load: In semester VII – 1/2 (half) period of 1/2 hour per week per project group

Each faculty is permitted to take (guide) maximum 4 (Four) project groups.

Syllabus Scheme for B.E. Semester VIII Biomedical Engineering

Course	Course Name	Teac	ching Sch	ieme	Credits Assigned			
Code	Code		Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine	4	-	1	4	-	1	5
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems	4	2	-	4	1	-	5
BMC803	Hospital Management	4	-	1	4	-	1	5
BME804	Elective	4	2	-	4	1	-	5
BMP805	Project Stage – II	-	**	-	-	6	-	6
	TOTAL	16	16	2	16	8	2	26

^{**} Learner is allotted 12hrs per week for the project work.

Electives:

BME8011. Lasers and Fiber Optics

BME8012. Robotics in Medicine

BME8013. Health care Informatics

BME8014. Rehabilitation Engineering

		Examination scheme									
Course			Theory N	Marks							
Code	Course Name	Internal Assessment End				Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total		
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam	WOIR					
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150		
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150		
BMC803	Hospital Management	20	20	20	80	25	ı	25	150		
BME804	Elective	20	20	20	80	25	ı	25	150		
BMP805	Project Stage – II	-	-	ı	-	50	ı	100	150		
	TOTAL				320	150		200	750		

Course Code	Course Nome	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine (abbreviated as NM)	4	-	1	4	-	1	5

Course	Course Name	Examination scheme								
		Theory Marks								
Code					End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem work exam					
BMC801	Nuclear Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	1. To enable the learners to understand the basic science of nuclear medicine,
	operating principles and quality control aspects of various nuclear medicine
	equipment.
	2. To keep the Learners abreast with the technological developments in the field of
	nuclear medicine.
Course Outcomes	A Learners will able to
	1. Understand essential physics, concepts of radiopharmaceuticals and how they are
	employed in nuclear medicine diagnosis and therapy.
	2. Be familiar with the current In-vivo and In-vitro techniques of nuclear medicine
	along with their clinical applications.
	3. Apprehend the importance of radiation safety and radioactive waste management.

Module	Contents	Time					
1.	Basics of Nuclear Physics: Radioactivity, Radioactive Decay Law, Radioactive	10					
	Decay Processes, Units of Radioactivity Measurement, Successive Decay						
	Equations. Statistics of Counting, Interaction of Radiation with Matter						
	Production of Radionuclide:						
	Methods of radionuclide production: Nuclear Reactor, Medical Cyclotron &						
	Radionuclide Generators						
	Spectra of commonly used radio nuclides e.g. I-131, Tc-99m, Cr-51, Cs-137.						
	Problems in radiation measurements.						
2.	Radiopharmaceuticals: Ideal Radiopharmaceutical, Methods of Radiolabeling	08					
	Internal Radiation Dosimetry: Absorbed Dose Calculations to Target & Non-						
	Target Tissues, MIRD Methodology						
	Radiation Safety:						
	Natural & Artificial Radiation Exposure, External & Internal Radiation Hazard,						
	Methods of Minimizing External Exposure, Methods of Preventing Internal						
	Exposure, Evaluation of External & Internal Hazard, Biological Effects of						
	Radiation, Radioactive Waste Management,						

	Ethics in Nuclear medicine.	
3.	Detectors in Nuclear Medicine & Counting and Measuring System:	10
	Gas filled Detectors, Scintillation Detectors and Solid State Detectors,	
	Scintillation Counting System, Gamma Ray Spectrometry, Radionuclide Dose	
	Calibrator, Properties of Detectors.	
	In Vitro techniques(Brief Description):	
	Introduction, Single and Double Isotope method, Radioimmunoassay, RIA	
	Counting System, Liquid scintillation Counting system, RIA	
	Applications.	
4.	In Vivo Techniques:	09
	General Principle, Uptake Monitoring System, Rectilinear Scanner, Gamma	
	Camera Fundamentals, Position Circuitry and working, Computer Interface,	
	Performance Parameters, Quality Control Functions	
5.	Emission Tomography Techniques and Clinical Applications:	08
	Introduction, Principles and applications of SPECT, Principles and applications of	
	PET, System performance parameters and Quality Control Functions.	
	Introduction to Hybrid Modalities:	
	PET/CT, SPECT/CT	
	Clinical Applications	
	Clinical Applications of PET, SPECT and Hybrid Modalities in Cardiology,	
	Neurology and Oncology.	
6.	Radionuclide Therapy	03
	Choice of a Radionuclide in Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine	
	Treatment of Benign & Malignant Diseases	
	Palliative & Curative Procedures:	

- 1. Textbook of Nuclear medicine: J. Harbert and A.F.G. Rocha, Second Edition, Lea& Febiger.
- 2. Handbook of Nuclear medicine Instruments, B.R. Bairi, Balvinder Singh, N.C. Rathod and P.V. Narurkar, Tata McGraw Hill.
- 3. Fundamentals of Nuclear Pharmacy, Gopal B. Saha, Springer Science Business Media
- 4. Introductory Physics of Nuclear Medicine, Ramesh Chandra, Lea& Febiger

Reference Books:

- 1. Medical Radiation Physics William R. Hendee, , Year Book Medical Publishers
- 2. Instrumentation of Nuclear medicine G. Hine, , Academic Press
- 3. Radiation Detection & Measurement Glenn F. Knoll, , John Wiley & Sons.

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of total 6 questions, each of 20 marks.

Only 4 questions need to be solved.

Q.1 will be compulsory and based on the entire syllabus.

Remaining questions will be mixed in nature.

In question paper weightage of each module will be proportional to the number of respective lecture hours as mentioned in the syllabus.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on any topic on the recent trends in the Course . Learners are supposed carryout thorough literature survey, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks
Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Course Name		ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems (abbreviated as BM)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

	Course Name	Examination scheme								
Course		Theory Marks								
Code					End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem wor exam					
BMC802	Biomedical Microsystems	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	To understand various fabrication technology for MEMS devices.				
	2. To apply the knowledge of MEMS in Biomedical field.				
	3. To understand recent advancements in Biomedical Engineering for a				
	successful career in the area of nanotechnology.				
Course Outcomes	A learner will be able to				
	. Use the knowledge of MEMS to develop various miniaturized Biomedical				
	devices.				

Module	Contents	Time
1.	BASICS OF MINIATURIZATION & MATERIALS	08
	Dimensional effect on engineering systems	
	Clean room classification	
	Scaling Laws in Miniaturization	
	MEMS & Micro system products	
	Substrates and Wafers	
	Properties of Silicon Compounds SiO2, Si3N4, Polysilicon, Amorphous silicon	
	Polymers: Dielectric polymers, Conducting polymers, and piezoelectric polymers	
2.	MEMS FABRICATION PROCESSES	16
	Fabrication techniques in MEMS: Bulk micromachining, Surface micromachining,	
	and LIGA	
	Cleaning processes: RCA, Piranha	
	Deposition processes for metals: e-beam evaporation, thermal evaporation and DC	
	Sputter	
	Deposition processes for dielectrics: Physical (RF Sputter) and Chemical Techniques	
	(CVD: APCVD, LPCVD, PECVD, and HWCVD).	
	Polymers coating techniques: spinning, spraying and electrodeposition	

Photolithography: light sources (UV, DUV, and EUV), photoresist, mask design and fabrication using EBL, dark and bright field photo-mask, different projection systems in lithography, detailed study of lithography process, study of fabrication processes like optical grating structure, SiO2 cantilever, SiNx cantilever and basics of EBL Etching Processes: Dry (RIE, DRIE) and wet etching Doping – ion implantation and diffusion Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electroosmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis, components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems. Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging techniques Wafer bonding			
in lithography, detailed study of lithography process, study of fabrication processes like optical grating structure, SiO2 cantilever, SiNx cantilever and basics of EBL Etching Processes: Dry (RIE, DRIE) and wet etching Doping – ion implantation and diffusion Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electroosmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems. Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery Packaging materials Packaging materials Packaging techniques		Photolithography: light sources (UV, DUV, and EUV), photoresist, mask design and	
like optical grating structure, SiO2 cantilever, SiNx cantilever and basics of EBL Etching Processes: Dry (RIE, DRIE) and wet etching Doping – ion implantation and diffusion Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro-osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidies based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery delivery Macro packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		fabrication using EBL, dark and bright field photo-mask, different projection systems	
Etching Processes: Dry (RIE, DRIE) and wet etching Doping – ion implantation and diffusion Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro- osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems. Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery Packaging materials Packaging materials Packaging techniques		in lithography, detailed study of lithography process, study of fabrication processes	
Doping – ion implantation and diffusion Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. Micro Total Analysis Systems (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro- osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. Micro/Nano Biosensors Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MicroSystem PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		like optical grating structure, SiO2 cantilever, SiNx cantilever and basics of EBL	
Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro-osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems. Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		Etching Processes: Dry (RIE, DRIE) and wet etching	
Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro-osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		Doping – ion implantation and diffusion	
Molding Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electro-osmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		Soft lithography: Micro contact Printing, Imprinting or hot embossing, and Replica	
Surface characterization techniques: AFM, SEM, Profilometer, Elipsometer, Fluorimeter 3. MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS (μTAS) Basic block diagram: importance of μ-TAS Flow techniques in μ-fluidics: pressure driven force, electro-kinematics; electroosmosis, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis Components in μ-TAS: Micropump, microvalves, microchannels μ-TAS: separation and mixing techniques fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel 4. MICRO/ NANO BIOSENSORS Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques			
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Biosensor: definition, block diagram and working Classification based on the basis of detection techniques: Electric Magnetic, Optical, Thermal, Mechanical, and Chemical. Basic steps involved in the development of biosensors: surface modification, immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		fabrication of micro-channels: SU8 channel, glass channel, silicon channel	
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immobilization, integration with transducer Examples: (i) Design, fabrication of SiO cantilever for antibody detection, (ii) Design, fabrication of Optical waveguide biosensor, (iii) Microfluidics based biosensor 5. DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES Overview of drug delivery systems, Types of drug delivery systems, Different parts of drug delivery system, MEMS based drug delivery systems: Implantable drug delivery systems (IDDS), Micro needles and its fabrication, Micro particles for oral drug delivery 6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques		-	
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6. MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques			
Importance of packaging Packaging materials Packaging techniques			
Packaging materials Packaging techniques	6.	MICROSYSTEM PACKAGING	04
Packaging techniques		Importance of packaging	
		Packaging materials	
		Packaging techniques	
		Wafer bonding	

List of Experiment/ Tutorials:

- 1.Literature review on MEMS technology and growth
- 2.Materials in MEMS technology: Single crystal Silicon, Dielectrics, and metals

- 3. Numericals on Polymer spinning, Dry and Wet oxidation
- 4.Detailed fabrication process for SiO2 cantilever
- 5.Importance of soft-lithography with example (compare with traditional method)
- 6.Different flow techniques in µ-TAS
- 7. Detailed fabrication process for glass-glass microfluidic channel
- 8.Design, fabrication of Biosensor (all three listed in Chapter 6)
- 9.Drug delivery systems
- 10. Over view on MEMS packaging

- 1. MEMS & Microsystems: Design, Manufacture, and Nanoscale Engineering, 2nd Edition Tai-Ran Hsu, ISBN: 978-0-470-08301-7
- 2. MEMS and Microsystems: Design and Manufacture," mcgraw-Hill, Boston, 2002 (ISBN 0-07-239391-2).

Reference Books:

- 1. "Fundamentals of Microfabrication" Marc Madou, by, CRC Press, 1997. Gregory Kovacs,
- 2. "Fundamentals of BioMEMS and Medical Microdevices", Steven S. Saliterman, (SPIE Press Monograph Vol. PM153 by Wiley Interscience
- 3. "Microsystem Technology", W. Menz, J. Mohr, 0. Paul, WILEY-VCH, ISBN 3-527-29634-4
- 4. "Electro Mechanical System Design", James J. Allen, Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, ISBN-0-8247-5824-2, 2005
- 5. "MICROSYSTEM DESIGN", Stephen D. Senturia, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, eBook ISBN: 0-306-47601-0
- 6. "Introduction to Microfabrication", Sami FranssilaJohn Wiley & Sons Ltd, ISBN 0-470-85106-6
- 7. "Microelectromechanical Systems", Nicolae Lobontiu, Ephrahim Garcia, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, eBook ISBN: 0-387-23037-8
- 8. "BIOMEDICAL NANOTECHNOLOGY", Neelina H. MalschCRC PRESS, Taylor and Francis Group, ISBN 10: 0-8247-2579-4

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Ouestion No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments. The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments and Journal) :20 marks Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Course Name		ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMC803	Hospital Management (abbreviated as HM)	4	-	1	4	-	1	5

		Examination scheme								
Course	Course Name	Theory Marks								
Code					End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem we exam					
BMC803	Hospital Management	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	1. To promote the development of high quality of hospital care in the community.			
	2. To provide a satisfactory environment to the patient and also to the doctors for			
	clinical research.			
	3. To understand the design considerations in a hospital for designing of various			
	departments in the hospital.			
	4. To develop skills enabling Biomedical Engineers to serve Hospitals, National and			
	International Industries and Government Agencies.			
	5. To understand the role of Biomedical Engineer in hospitals.			
Course Outcomes	A learner will be able to			
	1. Understand and apply resource management concepts (personnel, finance, and			
	material resources) and the processes and strategies needed in specific hospital			
	sectors.			
	2. Communicate effectively and develop their leadership and teambuilding abilities.			
	3. Apply modern change management and innovation management concepts to			
	optimize structures.			
	4. Analyze existing hospital service policies and enhance their alignment within the			
	local and national context.			

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Process of management:	10
	Principles of management, Leadership, Motivation, Time management,	
	Communication in hospital, H.R. management (Recruitment, Performance appraisal,	
	Reward management, Training and development, Conflict resolution and labor	
	relations), Accounting - Types of Budget	
2.	Organization of the hospital & Hospital Planning:	06
	Management structure, Types of hospitals, Governing body, Hospital committee and	
	hospital functionaries ,Duties and responsibilities of various positions	
	Guiding principles in planning hospital facilities and services and planning the	
	hospital building	
3.	Planning for Clinical and Supportive Services:	14

	A) Clinical Services: Emergency, IN patient, OUT patient, Intensive care unit,	
	Operation Theatre, Laboratory, Blood Bank, Radiology	
	B) Utility/ Supportive services: Registration Medical record department, Central	
	Sterile Service Dept, Pharmacy, Laundry and Linen Medical social service	
	Dept. Hospital security, Housekeeping, Dietary (Food services)	
4	Planning for Engineering and Auxiliary Services :	11
	A) Engineering Services: Maintenance, Biomedical Dept.: Need and responsibilities,	
	Installation, Maintenance, Calibration, Electrical & HVAC (Hospital Ventilation and	
	Air Conditioning), Medical Gas systems, Communication, Transport Services	
	(Ambulance)Hospital information systems	
	B) Auxiliary Services: Waste management, Hospital Infection control, Disaster	
	management Marketing Department	
5	Material Management & Inventory Control	04
	Classification of Materials	
	Purchase Management: Purchase system(Centralized, Decentralized, Local	
	purchase), Purchase Procedures: Selection of Suppliers, Tendering procedures,	
	Analyzing bids, Price negotiations, Issue of purchase orders, Rate Contracts, Follow	
	up action	
	Store Management: Organization & layout, Functions of Store Manager, Materials	
	handling, Flow of goods/FIFO, Computerization of inventory transactions, Security	
	of stores, Disposal of scrap/unserviceable materials	
	Inventory Control: Lead-time, Buffer stock, Reorder level, Two Bin System, EOQ	
6		03
	Medico legal aspects (with reference to Biomedical Engineer),	
	Preventive Steps for Doctors/Hospitals to Avoid Litigation: Consent Form, Life	
	Support Dying Declaration, Death Certificate, High Risk Post Mortem	

- 6. Hospital Management by Dr. Pradyna Pai
- 7. Hospital Planning, Designing and Management: Kunders G D, Gopinath, A katakam (Private Pub Bangalore)

Reference Books:

- 1. Computers in Medicine: R. D. Lele (TMH Pub)
- 2. Hospital Care and Hospital Management AICTE Journal Vol. 1,2,3 by Dr. Kalanidhi. (AICTE Pub Bangalore
- 3. Careers in Biomedical: Shantanu Thatte.

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks. The Learners need to solve total 4 questions. Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus. Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on the any one department in the hospital. Learners are supposed to visit hospital, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks

Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Nome	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BME8011	Elective: Lasers and Fiber Optics (abbreviated as LFO)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

Course Code	Course Name	Examination scheme								
		Theory Marks								
		Internal Assessment En				Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam					
BME8011	Lasers and Fiber Optics	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	 To understand the fundamentals in Laser and Fiber Optics. To understand the applications of Laser and Fiber optics in health sector.
Course Outcomes	 A Learners will be able to Understand the fundamentals and clinical applications of Laser and Fiber Optics. Correlate the knowledge of medicine and engineering for the wellness of human being. Understand the safety aspects while dealing with Laser and Fiber Optic Units.

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Laser Fundamentals	10
	Fundamental wave properties and quantum properties of light, Energy levels and	
	Radiative properties, Absorption and Stimulated Emission, Laser Amplifiers, Laser	
	Oscillation above threshold, Requirements for obtaining Population Inversion, Laser	
	pumping requirements and techniques, Laser Resonators, Cavity modes, Laser	
	interaction with tissue- Effects and principles, Thermal interaction between laser and	
	tissue.	
2.	Laser Types ,construction and working	10
	Laser system involving low density gain medium: He-Ne laser, Argon Ion Laser, He-	
	Cadmium laser, Carbon dioxide Laser, Excimer laser, Nitrogen Laser	
	Laser system involving high density gain medium: Solid State laser like Ruby laser,	
	Nd-YAG Laser, Titanium Sapphire Laser, Fiber Lasers, Semiconductor Diode Laser	
3.	Laser safety:	06
	Practical Laser Safety requirements, Environmental safety, Equipment safety,	
	personnel protection, Education/training for handling laser equipments, Role of Laser	
	Safety officer, Standards of practice for the use of Laser in medicine and Surgery,	
	Recommendation Regarding the Laser safety officer, Hospital Laser Committee	
4.	Optic Fibers Fundamentals	10

	Light transmission in optical fibers- principles, optical properties of optical fibers, Fiber materials, Types of Optical fibers, Modes, Losses, Fabrication of optical							
	fibers, Methods and Principle, Fiber Splicing, Fiber optic imaging, Biomedical							
	Optical fibers, Invivo Applications.							
5.	Laser and Fiber Optics in surgery	06						
	Introduction, fiber optic laser systems in cardiovascular disease,							
	gastroenterology, gynecology, neurosurgery, oncology, ophthalmology,							
	orthopedics, otolaryngology (ENT), urology, and flow diagram for laser							
	angioplasty ,Laser and Fiber optics used in Skin							
6.	Endoscopy	06						
	Basic Principle, System components and functions, Types of endoscopes, Video							
	Endoscopes, Accessories, Maintenance, Endoscopy Processing room requirements,							
	Medical Application, Leakage tester and Trouble shooting							

- 1. Lasers and Optical Fibers in Medicine AbrahimCatzir Academic press 1998
- 2. Optical Fiber Communication by Gerd Keiser

Reference Books:

- 1. Therapeutic Lasers G David Baxter Churchill Living stone publications
- 2. Medical Laser and their safe use David H Shiny Stiffen and L Trokel Springer Publications
- 3. Element of Fiber optics S. L. Wymer Regents PHI
- 4. Lasers in Urologic Surgery Joseph A.Smith,Jr, Barry S.Stein, Ralph C.Benson,Jr, Mosby Publication
- 5. Laser Fundamentals-William T.Silfvast, Cambridge University Press
- 6.Lasers in Medicine, Volume-1, Hans K. Koebner, John Wiley & Sons

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on any topic on the recent trends in the Course . Learners are supposed carryout thorough literature survey, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks
Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Name	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code		Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BME8012	Elective: Robotics in Medicine (abbreviated as RIM)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

Course Code	Course Name	Examination scheme								
		Theory Marks								
		Internal Assessment			End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total	
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam					
BME8012	Robotics in Medicine	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150	

Course Objectives	 To introduce to basics of Robotics, Kinematics, Inverse Kinematics, vision and motion planning. To introduce to various applications of Robots in Medicine.
Course Outcomes	 A Learner will be able to 1. Design basic Robotics system and formulate Kinematic, Inverse Kinematic motion planning solutions for various Robotic configurations. 2. Design Robotic systems for Medical application.

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Introduction	06
	Automation and Robots, Classification, Application, Specification, Notations	
2.	Direct Kinematics Dot and cross products, Coordinate frames, Rotations,	08
	Homogeneous coordinates Link coordination arm equation, (Five- axis robot, Four-	
	axis robot, Six-axis robot)	
3.	Inverse Kinematics General properties of solutions tool configuration Five axis	10
	robots, Three-Four axis, Six axis robot(Inverse Kinematics). Workspace analysis and	
	trajectory planning work envelope and examples, workspace fixtures, Pick and place	
	operations, Continuous path motion, Interpolated motion, Straight-line motion.	
4.	Robot Vision Image representation, Template matching, Polyhedral objects, Shane	10
	analysis, Segmentation (Thresholding, region labeling, Shrink operators, Swell	
	operators, Euler numbers, Perspective transformation, Structured illumination,	
	Camera calibration).	
5.	Task Planning Task level programming, Uncertainty, Configuration, Space, Gross	08
	motion, Planning, Grasp Planning, Fine-motion planning, Simulation of planar	
	motion, Source and Goal scenes, Task Planner simulation.	
6.	Applications in Biomedical Engineering Application in rehabilitation, Clinical and	06
	Surgery	

- 1. Fundamentals of Robotics-Analysis and control, Robert Schilling, Prentice Hall of India.
- 2. Robotics, Fu, Gonzales and Lee, McGraw Hill
- 3. Introduction to Robotics, J.J, Craig, Pearson Education

Reference Books:

- 1. Robotics and AI, Staughard, Prentice Hall Of India.
- 2. Industrial Robotics Grover, Wiess, Nagel, Oderey, , McGraw Hill.
- 3. Robotics and Mechatronics. Walfram Stdder,
- 4. Introduction to Robotics, Niku, Pearson Education.
- 5. Robot Engineering, Klafter, Chmielewski, Negin, Prentice Hall Of India.
- 6. Robotics and Control, Mittal, Nagrath, Tata McGraw Hill publications.

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on any topic on the recent trends in the Course . Learners are supposed carryout thorough literature survey, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks

Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Canaga Nama	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BME8013	Elective: Health Care Informatics (abbreviated as HCI)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5

Course Code				Exa	amination	scheme			
	Canna Nama		Theory						
	Course Name	Interi	nal Asses	sment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam				
BME8013	Health Care Informatics	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150

Course Objectives	 To understand the healthcare interoperability semantic and syntactic. To understand the standards of healthcare interoperability standards for Medical Images and Medical Messages.
Course Outcomes	A learner will be able to 1. Fabricate information messages associated with healthcare event. 2. Fabricate and understand the information exchange messages for transfer of medical image data.

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Healthcare Interoperability	04
	Introduction: Standards In Healthcare System, Categorizing Standards, Standard	
	Development, Various Healthcare Informatics Standards	
2.	XML	06
	The Need for XML, Concepts and Definition, XML Syntex, Content Of an XML	
	Document, Structure of an XML document, Validation, Access to the content of the	
	Document	
3.	Health Level 7	10
	HL7 version 2.X, Message communication Concept, Segments, Fields, Components,	
	Subcomponents, Message delimiters, Data types, Rules for message formation,	
	Trigger Event, ADT Segments	
4.	DICOM standard	10
	DICOM SOPs, Unit Identification on n/w, Services and Data, DIMSE Example: C-	
	Echo, Storage, Query: Find, C-Find IOD, C-Find DIMSE, C-Cancel, Modality	
	Worklist, Basic DICOM Retrieval: C-Get, Advanced DICOM Retrieval: C-Move,	
	DICOM: Ping, Push and Pull	
5.	DICOM Communications	08
	DICOM SOPs, Unit Identification on n/w, Services and Data, DIMSE Example: C-	
	Echo, Storage, Query: Find, C-Find IOD, C-Find DIMSE, C-Cancel, Modality	

	Worklist, Basic DICOM Retrieval: C-Get, Advanced DICOM Retrieval: C-Move,						
	DICOM: Ping, Push and Pull						
6.	DICOM Associations	10					
	Association Establishment, Transfer Syntax, Application Context, Presentation						
	Context, User Information, Protocol Data Unit (PDU)						
	DICOM Media: Files, Folders, and DICOMDIRs						
	DICOM File Format, DICOM File Services, Storing DICOM Data in PACS						

- 1) CDATM Book, By Keith Boone, Springer Publication
- 2) Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine by Oleg S. Pianykh, Springer Publication

Reference Books:

- 1) Principles of Health Interoperability HL7 and SNOMED (Health Information Technology Standards), Springer Publication by Tim Benson
- 2) Informatics in Medical Imaging, George C. Kagadis, Steve G. Langer CRC Press

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.

The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.

Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.

Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on any topic on the recent trends in the Course . Learners are supposed carryout thorough literature survey, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks

Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Nome	Teaching Scheme			Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.		Total	
BME8014	Elective: Rehabilitation Engineering (abbreviated as RE)	4	2	-	4	1	-	5	

Course Code		Examination scheme						ieme				
	Course Name	Theory Marks										
	Course Name	Intern	nal Asses	sment	End	Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total			
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem work exam							
BME8014	Rehabilitation Engineering	20	20	20	80	25	-	25	150			

Course Objectives	1. To introduce learners to basics of Kinetics and Kinematics, Flow properties of					
	blood and give overview of Rehabilitation Engineering.					
Course Outcomes	A learner will be able to					
	1. Build foundation for learners enabling the learners to pursue higher studies with					
	specialization in Rehabilitation Engineering.					

Module	Contents	Time
1.	Introduction and socio-legal aspects of Rehabilitation Engineering: Medical Rehabilitation, Epidemiology of Rehabilitation, preventive Rehabilitation, Impairment Disability and Handicap. Delivery of Rehabilitation Care: The team-Medical, Paramedical, Socio-vocational	06
2.	Orthotics, Amputation, and Prosthetics, Activities of Daily Living (ADL): Orthotics: General Principles of Orthotics, Biomechanics of orthotics, Classification: Upper & Lower Extremity orthotics, spinal Orthotics Amputation & Prosthetics: Causes of Amputation, Types of Amputation, and Levels of Amputation for upper and lower Extremity. Preoperative and post-operative period. Pre-prosthetic stage. Endo & Exo-skeletal Prosthetics. Classification: Upper & lower limb Prosthetics Activities of Daily Living: ADL grouping, Barthel's Index of ADL. Functional Independence, Measures, Environmental control system, communication, ADL training.	13
3.	Mechanical principles of Kinematics and Kinetics: Planar classification of position and motion, Rotary and translatory motion, Degree of freedom, Kinematic Chain Theories of motion, Levers, Torque, Parallel force, Resolution of force, Calculation of muscle and joint forces Clinical application on weight and center of gravity ,applied weights and resistance,	08

	muscle force and leverage, joint forces, Clinical application on stretching versus joint	
	mobilization	
4.	Flow properties of blood: An outline of Blood Rheology, Constitutive equation of	08
	blood based viscometric Data and Casson's equation, laminar flow of blood in a tube,	
	fluid mechanical interaction of RBCs with a solid wall, thrombus formation and	
	dissolution, medical application of Blood Rheology	
5.	Common deformities and role of surgery in rehabilitation engineering. Types of	05
	deformities, Management of 1 st and 2 nd degree deformities. Common deformities of	
	lower limb. Treatment for partial foot deformities. Deformities of the foot. Arm	
	deformities. Torticollis	
6.	An overview of rehabilitation of muscular dystrophy, paraplegia, and	08
	quadriplegia: Muscular Dystrophy, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Rehabilitation,	
	facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy	
	Paraplegia: Etiology, mechanism of injury, Identification of level of lesion,	
	Management of active spinal cord injury, Rehabilitation, Gait training	
	Quadriplegia: Mobility, Training, Level of injury & outcome, Management	

- 3. BRUNNSTROM'S CLINICAL KINESIOLOG, By Laura K Smith, Elizabeth Laurance Weiss; Jaypee brothers Publication
- 4. Mechanical properties of living tissues by Y. C. Fung
- 3. Textbook of Rehabilitation by S. Sundar,3rd edition Jaypee publication

Internal Assessment (IA):

Two tests must be conducted which should cover at least 80% of syllabus. The average marks of both the tests will be considered for final Internal Assessment.

End Semester Examination:

- 1. Question paper will comprise of 6 questions, each carrying 20 marks.
- 2. The Learners need to solve total 4 questions.
- 3. Question No.1 will be compulsory and based on entire syllabus.
- 4. Remaining question (Q.2 to Q.6) will be selected from all the modules.

Term Work:

Term work consists of minimum eight experiments / assignments and one presentation based on any topic on the recent trends in the Course . Learners are supposed carryout thorough literature survey, collect data and prepare their presentation.

The distribution of the term work shall be as follows:

Laboratory work (Experiments / assignment and Journal):10 marks

Presentation :10 marks

Attendance (Practical and Theory) :05 marks

Course	Course Name	Tea	ching Schei	Credits Assigned				
Code	Course Name	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Theory	Pract.	Tut	Total
BMP805	Project Stage - II	-	**	-	-	6	-	6

Course Code				Exa	amination	scheme			
	Course Name	Theory Marks Term							
	Course Name	Internal Assessment End				Term work	Pract.	Oral	Total
		Test 1	Test 2	Avg.	Sem exam				
BMP805	Project Stage – II	-	-	-	-	50	-	100	150

^{**} Learner is allotted 12hrs per week for the project work.

Guidelines for Project

O Learners should do literature survey/visit industry/analyze current trends and identify the problem for Project and finalize in consultation with Guide/Supervisor. Learners should use multiple literatures and understand the problem. Learners should attempt solution to the problem by experimental/simulation methods. The solution to be validated with proper justification and compile the report in standard format.

Guidelines for Assessment of Project II

- o Project II should be assessed based on following points
 - Quality of problem selected
 - Clarity of Problem definition and Feasibility of problem solution
 - Relevance to the specialization / Industrial trends
 - Clarity of objective and scope
 - Quality of work attempted
 - Validation of results
 - Quality of Written and Oral Presentation
- o Report should be prepared as per the guidelines issued by the University of Mumbai.
- o Project II should be assessed through a presentation jointly by Internal and External Examiners approved by the University of Mumbai.
- Learners should be motivated to publish a paper based on the work in Conferences/students competitions.

Project Guidelines

Project Groups: Learners can form groups with minimum 2 (Two) and not more than 4 (Four)

Faculty Load: In semester VIII - 1 (One) periods of 1 hour each per week per project group Each faculty is permitted to take (guide) maximum 4 (Four) project groups.