

Kurdistan Region Government Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Erbil Polytechnic University



Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue 2023-2024

College/ Institute	Shaqlawa Technic	cal College	
Department	Medical Laboratory Technology- Morning		
Module Name	Biochemistry		
Module Code	BIO501		
Degree	Technical Diploma Bachelor		
	High Diploma	Master PhD	
Semester	5 th		
Qualification	MSc. Biochemistry		
Scientific Title	Lecturer		
ECTS (Credits)	6		
Module type	Prerequisite	Core Assist.	
Weekly hours	4		
Weekly hours (Theory)	(Two)hr Class	(80)Total hrs Workload	
Weekly hours (Practical)	(Two)hr Class (80)Total hrs Workload		
Number of Weeks	15		
Lecturer (Theory)	Hardi Rafat Baqi		
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Lecturer (Practical)	Hardi Rafat Baqi		
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Websites			

Course Book

Course Description	Biochemistry is the application of chemistry to the study of biological processes at the cellular and molecular level. It emerged as a distinct discipline around the beginning of the 20th century when scientists combined chemistry, physiology, and biology to investigate the chemistry of living systems. Biochemistry is both life science and a chemical science - it explores the chemistry of living organisms and the molecular basis for the changes occurring in living cells. It uses the methods of chemistry, physics, molecular biology, and immunology to study the structure and behaviour of the complex molecules found in biological material and the ways these molecules interact to form cells, tissues, and whole organisms.
Course objectives	"Biochemistry has become the foundation for understanding all biological processes. It has provided explanations for the causes of many diseases in humans, animals and plants." Biochemists are interested, for example, in mechanisms of brain function, cellular multiplication and differentiation, communication within and between cells and organs, and the chemical bases of inheritance and disease. The biochemist seeks to determine how specific molecules such as proteins, nucleic acids, lipids, vitamins, and hormones function in such processes. Particular emphasis is placed on the regulation of chemical reactions in living cells. Biochemistry has become the foundation for understanding all biological processes. It has provided explanations for the causes of many diseases in humans, animals, and plants. It can frequently suggest ways by which such diseases may be treated or cured. Because biochemistry seeks to unravel the complex chemical reactions that occur in a wide variety of life forms, it provides the basis for practical advances in medicine, veterinary medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology. It underlies and includes such exciting new fields as molecular genetics and bioengineering. The knowledge and methods developed by biochemists are applied to in all fields of medicine, in agriculture and in many chemical and health-related industries. Biochemistry is also unique in providing teaching and research in both protein structure/function and genetic engineering, the two basic components of the rapidly expanding field of biotechnology. As the broadest of the basic sciences, biochemistry includes many subspecialties such as neurochemistry, bioorganic chemistry, clinical biochemistry, physical biochemistry, molecular genetics, biochemical

	nharr	nacology and imr	nunochemistry	Recent ad	lvances in these areas have
	created links among technology, chemical engineering, and biochemistry.				
	The main objective of the course is to make students realize the importance				
	and applications of chemistry for their future study and career in medical				
		<u> </u>	•		s and fundamental concepts
					al in their major. In order of
		C v		-	it into two (Theoretical and
				•	epts of theoretical modern
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-	-	aboratory skills in the lab.
				_	, techniques, and reagents.
		_		-	articipation through making
		nments and presen			
		ents attending Bioc	<u>-</u>		1'
	1- 2-				ampus or online. t is important that students
					ments) to become familiar
Student's obligation				_	the ability to properly plan
		l course activities.			
	3-	Participate in al	l activities relat	ed to the	course including: practical
	_	-	-		ons, quizzes, and exams.
	4-				a minimum grade of 60%.
Required Learning		- Printouts of weekly lectures taught at the college campus (Theoretical and			
Materials	Practical). Practical property of internet				
		- Reviewing of internet Proper laboratory (Chamistry, Clinical Chamistry, or Biochamistry)			
	- Proper laboratory (Chemistry, Clinical Chemistry, or Biochemistry).- Proper instruments				
	- Chemicals and reagents				
	- Lab	oratory glassware,	equipment		
Forms of teaching		•	•	· .	nting the lecture slides by
					d videos. Students attending
			_		rer any questions they want.
	The practical section of the subject is taught in the lab where students need to do practical experimentations and report their results.				
	4 0 0 1	Task	Weight	Due	Relevant Learning
		Lusix	(Marks)	Week	Outcome
	P	aper Review			
		Homework	5%		Encourages students to
Evaluation	A	Tionie work	370		search for more detailed
Evaluation	ssig				knowledge relevant to the
		l			topics taught at campus.
	nn				topies taught at tamp as:
	nmen	Class Activity	2%		
	Assignments	Class Activity Report	2%		Report their weekly laboratory work

	Seminar	10%	Enhances the preparation and presenting skills of the students
	Essay		To make students engage more with their favorite topics
	Project		
	Quiz	8%	To encourage students, study every week.
	Lab. report	10%	To enhance students, obey lab rules including scientific, safety, attitude, and ethics.
	Midterm Exam	25%	To evaluate students and their achievements at the middle of the term.
	Final Exam	40%	Final evaluation and assessment.
	Total	100%	
Specific learning outcome:	At the end of the course, students should be familiar with the basic concepts in biochemistry and metabolism including the importance and applications of biochemistry in life and its contributions in forming all other life sciences. Also, the reasons make biochemistry subject a mandatory course to be taught in all departments related to life sciences especially the Medical Laboratory Technology department. Students should have a clear view and understandings about cell components, biomolecules, carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and metabolic pathways, etc. Besides, Students should learn the basic laboratory skills needed for conducting experiments in biochemistry and other laboratories. Another learning outcome of the course is understanding and performing of qualitative and quantitative analysis for biomolecules such as carbohydrates (mono, di, and polysaccharides), proteins (amino acids, dipeptides, oligopeptides, polypeptides) in laboratory.		
Course References:	 Books: Lehninger principles of biochemistry, fourth Edition by David L. Nelson and Michael M. Cox Harper's illustrated biochemistry 26th edition by Robert K. Murray, Daryl K. Granner, Peter A. Mayes and Victor W. Rodwell Biochemistry, fourth edition by Donald Voet and Judith G. Voet Biochemistry, fifth edition by Jermy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko and Lubert Styrer Lippincott's illustrated reviews, fifth edition by Richard Harvey and Denise Ferrier 		

- 6. Medical biochemistry at a glance, third edition by J. G. Salway
- 7. Biochemistry, third edition by U. Satyanarayana and U. Chakrapani
- Magazines and internet review

Course topics (Theory)	Week	Learning Outcome
Introduction and review to the basics of biochemistry	1,2	An introduction to biochemistry II, why do we study biochemistry? A review to the basics of biochemistry
Bioenergetics	3	
Metabolism	4	
Glycolysis	5,6	
Citric acid cycle	7,8	
Pentose phosphate pathway	9,10	
Gluconeogenesis	11	
Lipid metabolism	12	
Practical Topics	Week	Learning Outcome
Introduction to the lab., biochemistry lab safety rules	1	
Hydrolysis of starch 1- By HCl 2- By salivary amylase	2, 3	
Determination of salivary amylase's enzyme activity	4	
Purification of protein by salting out 1- Hemolysate and plasma proteins 2- Homogenate proteins from chicken tissues	5,6	
Denaturation of proteins: 1- Denaturing effects of heat on albumin 2- Denaturing effects of pH changes on albumin 3- Denaturing effects of ethanol on albumin 4- Denaturing effects of lead (II) nitrate or silver nitrate on albumin	7,8	
Quantitative determination proteins by Biuret's method	9	
Applications of electrophoresis	10,11,12	

Questions Example Design (theoretical and practical exam):

All of the activities provided in the workload section are considered when awarding you a grade for this course. In order to pass this course, you will need to earn a 60% or higher on the final exam. Your score on the exam will be calculated as soon as you complete it. If you do not pass the exam on your first try, you may take it again in the second trial.

- Type of the exam (composition and multiple choice)
- Exam's duration (for example one hour)
- The number of the questions: at least four questions. The marks distributed evenly throughout.

The answer should contain preface, main contents and conclusion.

I- *Compositional:* In this type of exam the questions usually starts with Explain how, What are the reasons for...?, Why...?, How....?

Example:

- 1- Define bioenergetics.
- 2- How bioenergetics and thermodynamics are related?
- 3- What is enthalpy?
- 4- What is Gibbs free energy?
- 5- What is entropy?
- II- Multiple choices.

In this type of exam there will be several phrases next or below a statement, students will match the correct phrase.

Extra notes:		
External Evaluator		
External Evaluator		