

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



# Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue 2022-2023

College/ Institute	Soran Technical College				
Department	Nursing- Evening				
Module Name	Clinical Biochemistry				
<b>Module Code</b>	CLB204				
Degree	Technical Diploma Bachelor				
S	High Diploma	Master PhD			
Semester	2 <sup>nd</sup>				
Qualification	MSc. Biochemistr	УУ			
Scientific Title	Lecturer				
ECTS (Credits)	6				
Module type	Prerequisite Core Assist.				
Weekly hours	4				
Weekly hours (Theory)	(Two)hr Class (70)Total hrs Workload				
<b>Weekly hours (Practical)</b>	(Two)hr Class	(80)Total hrs Workload			
<b>Number of Weeks</b>	15				
<b>Lecturer</b> (Theory)	Hardi Rafat Baqi				
E-Mail & Mobile NO.	hardi.baqi@epu.edu.iq				
<b>Lecturer</b> (Practical)	Hardi Rafat Baqi				
E-Mail & Mobile NO.	hardi.baqi@epu.edu.iq				
Websites					

## **Course Book**

## Biochemistry and clinical biochemistry are 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. **Course Description** 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. "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 **Course objectives** 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

	phari	macology and imi	munochemistry	Recent ac	lyances in these areas have	
	pharmacology, and immunochemistry. Recent advances in these areas have created links among technology, chemical engineering, and biochemistry.					
		_	the course is to make students realize the importance			
		•	nical biochemistry for their future study and career in			
		•	them the basics and fundamental concepts of modern			
	chemistry that is both needed and useful in their major. In order of achievir				υ	
	this objective, the current course is split into two (Theoretical and Practical sections, that fulfils the major concepts of theoretical modern clinical					
	sections that fulfils the major concepts of theoretical modern clinical					
	biochemistry and applies practical concepts and laboratory skills in the lab.					
	through proper use of lab equipment, glassware, techniques, and reagents.					
				_	articipation through making	
		nments and presen				
		ents attending Clin		•		
	1- 2-				campus or online.	
					it is important that students imments) to become familiar	
Student's obligation				_	s the ability to properly plan	
		Il course activities.			the second to be about being	
	3-	Participate in a	ll activities rela	ted 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					
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Materials		tical). viewing of internet				
_	- Rev	viewing of internet		ıl Chemist	ry, or Biochemistry).	
_	- Rev	viewing of internet per laboratory (Ch		ıl Chemist	ry, or Biochemistry).	
_	- Rev - Pro - Pro	viewing of internet	emistry, Clinica		ry, or Biochemistry).	
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Materials  Forms of teaching	- Rev - Pro - Pro - Cho - Lat The slide atten they stude	viewing of internet per laboratory (Cheper instruments emicals and reagent poratory glassware. Clinical Biochemis by slideshow in the ding the class can want. The practice ents need to do practs the practice of the practice ents need to do practs the practice of the pra	emistry, Clinical  ats, specialized key, equipment  stry subjects are the class or electronshare their thouse all section of the ctical experiment  Weight (Marks)	taught the ronically begins and as a subject attaitions an <b>Due</b>	rough presenting the lecture by recorded videos. Students sk the lecturer any questions is taught in the lab where d report their results.  Relevant Learning Outcome  Encourages students to search for more detailed knowledge relevant to the	

	Seminar	5%	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.	10%	To make students practice obeying the laboratory 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:	concepts in biocomportance and applied in forming all other subject a mandator sciences especially clear view and uncarbohydrates, lipshould learn the experiments in clearning outcome qualitative and carbohydrates (manino acids, disprotein test, seruntesting in clinical	hemistry and climplications of biocher life sciences. Also ry course to be taught the Nursing dependent and the life sciences about the science in the course is a quantitative analytical population, of the course is a quantitative analytical population.	should be familiar with the basic cical biochemistry including the emistry in life and its contributions so, the reasons make biochemistry that in all departments related to life partment. Students should have a stabolism, etc. Besides, Students and other laboratories. Another understanding and performing of visis for biomolecules such as narides, blood glucose), proteins tides, polypeptides, serum total pids and fatty acids (lipid profile actory.
Course References:	Nelson and 2. Harper's illi Daryl K. Gr 3. Biochemistr	Michael M. Cox astrated biochemistry anner, Peter A. Mayo y, fourth edition by Je y, fifth edition by Je	istry, fourth Edition by David L.  7 26 <sup>th</sup> edition by Robert K. Murray, es and Victor W. Rodwell Donald Voet and Judith G. Voet rmy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko

- 5. 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	<b>Learning Outcome</b>
Introduction to biochemistry and clinical biochemistry	1	An introduction to biochemistry, why do we study biochemistry?
Biomolecules and the cells, body fluids	2, 3	Definition, types, classifications, structures, functions
Carbohydrates, monosaccharides, disaccharides, polysaccharides, metabolism, disease correlations	4,5,6	Definition, types, classifications, structures, functions, clinical significance
Amino acids, peptides, proteins, protein structures, metabolism, disease correlations	7,8,9	Definition, types, classifications, structures, functions, clinical significance
Lipids, classifications, simple, complex lipids, metabolism, disease correlations	10,11,12	Definition, types, classifications, structures, functions, clinical significance
		- 6 · · · · ·
<b>Practical Topics</b>	Week	<b>Learning Outcome</b>
Practical Topics  Introduction to the lab., biochemistry and clinical biochemistry lab safety rules	Week 1	
Introduction to the lab., biochemistry and clinical		<b>Learning Outcome</b>
Introduction to the lab., biochemistry and clinical biochemistry lab safety rules  Body fluids, Specimen collection, Accuracy, Precision,	1	Learning Outcome  Lab safety rules  Serum, plasma
Introduction to the lab., biochemistry and clinical biochemistry lab safety rules  Body fluids, Specimen collection, Accuracy, Precision, Analytical errors, sources of errors, measurement units  Qualitative tests for carbohydrates Quantitative test for carbohydrates	2,3	Learning Outcome  Lab safety rules  Serum, plasma preparation  Molisch's test, Barfoed's test, Benedict's test, iodine test, hydrolysis of

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...?

#### Example:

- 1- What are the major causes of diseases that influence biochemical processes in cell or body? Write them down with one example for each.
- 2- What are the elements of life? Why carbon is considered as a unique element of life?
- 3- Draw the following table on your answer sheet, then complete the numbered cells with correct answers:

NAME OF TEST	SAMPLE	OBSERVATION	RESULT	REASON
Biuret test	1	2	Positive	3
4	Starch	5	6	polysaccharide
7	8	Red ppt.	Positive	9
Emulsification	10	11	Negative	12
13	Alanine	14	15	Amino acid

#### II- Multiple choices:

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

Extra notes:			

## **External Evaluator**