

**Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue**

**2019-2020**

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| **College/ Institute**  | **hawler Technical Institute** |
| **Department** | **Midwifery department**  |
| **Module Name** | **Anatomy &Physiology** |
| **Module Code** | **ANP203** |
| **Semester** | **Second** |
| **Credits** | **6** |
| **Module type** | **Prerequisite Core Assist.** |
| **Weekly hours** | **4** |  |
| **Weekly hours (Theory)** | **( 2 )hr Class** | **( 3 )hr Workload** |
| **Weekly hours (Practical)** | **( 2 )hr Class** | **( 0.5 )hr Workload** |
| **Lecturer (Theory)** | **Mhabad mhamad Hussein**  |
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| **Lecturer (Practical)** | **Delan u dunya**  |
| **E-Mail & Mobile NO.** |  |

**Course Book**

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| **Course Description** | Anatomy courses are required for Midwifery and Nursing, exercise science students. Courses in this subject area often require a combination of class work and lab work, which will include instruction in methods of research and analysis of both human systems. Courses like human anatomy and physiology, developmental anatomy, neuroanatomy, histology are included in this field of study, which is widely offered at colleges and universities throughout the country.Human Physiology is a laboratory-based course that investigates the structure and function of the human body. Topics covered will include the basic organization of the body and major body systems along with the impact of diseases on certain systems. Students will engage in many topics and competencies related to understanding the structure and function of the human body. Working with topics of basic physiological terminology to the biochemical composition of the human body, all the way into great detail of each of the major systems of the body. |
| **Course objectives** | This course is designed to provide students a necessary knowledge about:The student will be able to identify the key concepts of the structure and function of human anatomy. As you participate in this course, you will achieve the following learning goals: • Learn the names and functions of anatomical structures. • Learn anatomical structures and concepts that will help you succeed in your college program. • Understand the ‘big picture’ of how anatomic systems work together. • Understand and apply the clinical relevance of anatomic structure.• Express an understanding of the basic regulatory process involved in physiological processes.• Express an understanding of how abnormal anatomy and physiology can lead to disease.• Identify the stages of growth and development from conception to death. |
| **Student's obligation** | The students need to be in a class room or clinical area on time (punctual). Also the students should be prepare all requirements and assignments and do the exams. The students must be respecting their teacher, colloquies and clients.  |
| **Required Learning Materials**  | Theory: lecture halls with computers equipment for lecture presentations, white board, and data show. Clinical practice: equipment available in various clinical settings. General: library, computer suite with internet access |
| **Assessment scheme** | ‌16% Mid Term (Theory and practical)4% Quiz40% Assignment (report, paper, homework, seminar..)25% final practical15% final theory |
| **Specific learning outcome:** | 1. Ability to develop general knowledge
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession
3. Ability to identify, differentiate, pose and resolve problem
4. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and solve problems in a laboratory setting
5. Ability to apply knowledge in practice
6. Ability to search for process and analyse information from a variety of sources
7. Ability to act as ethical and responsible members of the health care team.
8. Ability to make reasoned decision.
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| **Course References‌:** | 1. Text book of human anatomy & physiology
2. Journal of medical physiology
3. Review of medical physiology by Ganong
4. Essential of medical physiology by k sembulingam

5. A photographic atlas for the anatomy and physiology laboratory 6. Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology |
| **Course topics (Theory)** | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
| 1-Introduction & Anatomical Directions :Give altgram to the all directions of the human body. | 1 | Student lean about human body |
| 2-Surface anatomy heart & lungs :Discribe the position of the heart and lungs according to the chest wall  | 2 | To identify all organs of the human |
| 3-Skeletal system - Axial skeleton – Appendicular skeleton | 3 | To identify all organs of the human |
| 4-Pelvis -boundary & description -Bones & joints of pelvic, Pelvic wallPelvis fascia and Muscles -piriformis m. , obturator internus m. , lavator ani m. , coccygeus m. Nerves of pelvis -Sacral plexus -lumber plexus . Lymphatic & autonomic nerves of abdomen and pelvis | 4 | To identify all organs of the human to easily diagnosis during disease . |
| 5-External Genitalia-Vulva, Mons pubis , Labia majora , Labia minora, Clitoris , Vestibule , Bartholin glands, Hymen Internal Genitalia-Vagina -Cervix -Uterus: description , position , ligaments -Fallopian tube -Ovary | 5 | To identify all organs of the human to easily diagnosis during disease. Specially during pregnancy  |
|  6-Breasts anatomy-Location & description -Blood supply -lymph drainage | 6 | To diagnosis during any abnormality of the breast |
| 7-Introduction to physiology | 7 | To identify normal physiology body changes  |
| 8-Circulatory system, components, functions, heart, function of heart. | 8 | To learn about normal condition of the heart part and abnormal function of the heart  |
| 9-Blood cells(RBC & WBC),number, normal range, types, &function | 9 | To diagnosis some disease  |
| 10-Blood cells(RBC & WBC),number, normal range, types, &function | 10 | To diagnosis some disease  |
| 11-Student seminars | 11 | To improve the knowledge  |
| 12-Anemia &major types of anaemia, causes of each | 12 | To prevent complications regarding of anaemia ,specially during pregnancy |
| **Practical Topics**  | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
| 1. Respiratory system
 | 1 | To learn about normal and abnormal respiratory system  |
| 1. Cardiovascular system
 | 2 | To managed about cardiovascular disease  |
| 1. Digestive system
 | 3 | To prevent vomiting and nausea |
| 1. Urinary system
 | 4 | To managed about urinary system disease, UTI |
| 1. Male reproductive system
 | 5 | To identify the male reproductive system  |
| 1. Laboratory safety & equipment’s
 | 6 | To prevent contamination and how to used  |
| 1. Blood group
 | 7 | To prevent complications  |
| 1. PCV
 | 8 | To identify the blood group |
| 1. Blood collection
 | 9 | To identify the blood group and prevent disease  |
| 1. Hb
 | 10 | To identify the blood group and prevent anaemia |
| 1. ESR
 | 11 | To identify the blood group and prevent infections |
| 1. G.U.E.
 | 12 | To identify the urine test and prevent infections |
|  **Questions Example Design*****The terms "posterior", "contralateral", and "proximal" mean:*** A)dorsal, opposite side, and near to trunkB)ventral, same side and away from trunk C)dorsal, same side, and away from trunk ***The Trochlear notch are found on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?*** A) Ulna B) Humerus C)Tibia  ***Sella turcica or turk’s sadel is small depression in the midline of -------------- bone .***A) Maxillae B) Zygomatic C)Sphenoid  ***The following structures lie posteriorly of the humerus:***A)Greater tubercle B)Olecranon fossa C)Lasser tubercle ***Q2/ Enumerate the Ligaments of Uterus?*****Q 3 / Define the followings:** 1. Physiology:
2. Homeostasis:
3. Blood:

**Q 4 / Choose the correct answer by circle around it:** 1. The branch of the biological sciences dealing with the functioning of organisms.

(Microbiology, parasitology, physiology, histology)1. Are a group of similar cells and the materials surrounding them.

 (Cells, organs, tissues, organ system)1. Includes the changes an organism undergoes through time.

 (Development, growth , reproduction , homeostasis )**Q 5 / The following sentences is true (T) or false (F)?** 1. Liver is a cone-shaped, muscular organ located between the lungs behind sternum.
2. The vas deferens is formed by the joining of the ductus deferens & the duct from the seminal vesicle.
3. Pancreas produces bile, which contains bile salts that emulsify fats.

**Q 6 / Enumerate the followings only:** 1. Types of white blood cell a granulocytes.
2. b.
3. Types of blood vessels:

a.b. c.**Q 7 / Write name of the designed parts :**C:\Users\Awir\Desktop\Untitled.png |
|  **Extra notes:** |
| **External Evaluator** |