## Web Copy

## **Integrated Human Biology Module – 2012/13 Batch (Year 2 Semester II)**

## Module Coordinator: Dr. M. Peiris, Dept. of Surgery

Торіс	Objectives	Time	Department	Responsible Person	T/L activity
2012-2/SBM-13/01	Student should be able to:				
Introduction of common signs and symptoms in	1. list and identify the common signs and symptoms which are important in the practice of clinical medicine	8 hr	Medicine	Head/Medicine	Lecture demonstration - 2
clinical medicine			Surgery	Head /Surgery	Lecture demonstration - 2
			Paediatrics	Head/Paediatrics	Lecture demonstration - 2 Lecture demonstration - 2
			Gyn & Obs	Head/ Gyn & Obs	
2012-2/SBM-13/02					
Hypovolaemia and shock	<ol> <li>recall the concepts learned under Cardiac output and venous return &amp; Flow dynamics in the cardiovascular module</li> <li>explain the physiological changes and compensatory mechanisms that occur in the cardiovascular system in varying degrees of blood loss.</li> <li>explain the changes that occur in all body systems in different types of shock.</li> <li>describe the neural, hormonal and metabolic responses to shock</li> </ol>	2 hr	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/03					
Heart failure and cardiac shunts	<ol> <li>recall the concepts learned under heart as a pump in the cardiovascular module</li> <li>explain the haemodynamics and the basis of clinical features in right and left heart failure</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/04					
Cardiac murmurs	1. explain the haemodynamic changes that take place with valvular problems and septal defects of the heart	1 hr	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 1 hr

2012-2/SBM-13/05					
Respiratory insufficiencies	<ol> <li>recall the concepts learned under</li> <li>mechanics of breathing</li> <li>gas exchange, diffusion of gasses and transport of gasses &amp;</li> <li>regulation of respiration in the Respiration module</li> <li>explain the physiological derangement in the dynamic and static lung function tests in restrictive and obstructive respiratory diseases.</li> <li>explain the basis of type 1 and type 2 respiratory failures.</li> </ol>	2hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/06					
Bleeding / haemostatic disorders	<ol> <li>recall the concepts learned under composition of blood &amp; haemostasis in the Blood and Circulation module</li> <li>list the common haemostatic disorders and explain the derangements in each</li> <li>explain the basis of treatment / control of these disorders</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/07					
Dehydration	<ol> <li>recall the regulatory mechanisms which maintain extracellular fluid (ECF) volume and osmolarity</li> <li>explain the basis of different forms of dehydration and overhydration</li> <li>explain the basis of effects in the conditions listed in 2012- 2/SBM-13/07 Obj: 2</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/08					
Derangement of Physiology in acute and chronic kidney disease	<ol> <li>recall the concepts learned under Functions of the kidneys, formation of urine, tubular functions and the water and electrolyte regulatory mechanisms learned under the excretion and reproduction module</li> <li>describe the physiological derangements seen in kidney disease</li> <li>state the principles of haemodialysis</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/09					
Acid-base and electrolyte disturbances	<ol> <li>recall the normal regulation of acid base balance in the Respiration and Excretion modules</li> <li>explain the terms respiratory and metabolic acidosis and alkalosis</li> <li>indicate the causes of acid base disorders and explain the basis of the changes in bicarbonate and PCO2 in these conditions</li> <li>state the compensatory changes that occur in the conditions mentioned in 2012-2/SBM-13/09 Obj: 2</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs Haranke Chairperson Curriculum Coordinating Committ Faculty of Medicine

2012-2/SBM-13/10					
Metabolic response to trauma	<ol> <li>describe the neural, hormonal and metabolic responses to stress and trauma</li> <li>state the beneficial effects of the stress response in coping with trauma and other emergency situations</li> </ol>	1 hr	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 1 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/11					
Applied Physiology of neurological disorders	<ol> <li>recall the basic concepts of physiology learned under the central and peripheral nervous systems</li> <li>describe the applied physiology of central and peripheral nervous system disorders</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/12	· · ·				
Physiological derangements in overweight and obesity	<ol> <li>define overweight, obesity, central obesity and metabolic syndrome</li> <li>recall the roles of adipose tissue, gut and hypothalamus in the regulation of energy balance</li> <li>describe the role of adipose tissue dysfunction in the onset of insulin resistance in obesity</li> </ol>	1 hr	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 1 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/13					
Metabolic changes in diabetes	<ol> <li>list the types of diabetes mellitus and outline the causes for each</li> <li>recall the physiology of blood glucose homeostasis</li> <li>explain how insulin resistance can lead to type-2 diabetes</li> <li>describe the metabolic changes which occur in uncontrolled diabetes mellitus</li> </ol>	1 hr	Physiology	Head/Physiology	Lecture 1 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/14					
Applied Physiology concepts mentioned above (Topics 2012-2/SBM-13/02 – 13)	[All applied physiology concepts mentioned above]	2 hrs	Physiology	Head/Physiology	SGD 2 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/15					
Applied anatomy in relation to common surgical procedures / instrumentation	<ol> <li>explain the tissue planes in relation to common lumps/growths &amp; surgical procedures</li> <li>identify and explain the common procedures such as         <ul> <li>a. Venepuncture &amp; venous catheterization</li> <li>b. Accessing peripheral veins</li> <li>c. Accessing femoral vein for catheterization</li> <li>d. Suprapubic puncture</li> <li>e. Insertion of intercostal tubes</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	5 hrs	Surgery	Head/Surgery Head/Surgery to organize with Head/Anatomy to demonstrate performing these procedures	Lecture 2 hrs Practical Demonstration 3 hrs
2012-2/SBM-13/16					
Concept of multi - planar /cross sectional imaging	1. identify anatomical structures on cross sectional imaging.	2 hrs	Radiology	Head/Radiology	Lecture demo 2 hrs

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	<ol> <li>apply the knowledge of cross sectional imaging in localizing structural abnormalities of various organs of body</li> </ol>				
2012-2/SBM-13/17	body				
Alcoholism, Diet Therapy and Antioxidents	<ol> <li>explain the metabolic changes in alcoholism (glucose and lipid homeostasis)</li> <li>explain the expected organ failure and related dietary advice in relation to alcoholism</li> </ol>	5 hrs	Biochemistry	Head / Biochemistry	Lectures 5 hrs
	<ol> <li>explain the importance of dietary antioxidants as preventive measures for many diseases</li> </ol>				
2012-2/SBM-13/18					
DNA & the cancer cell	<ol> <li>list the factors that could cause damage to DNA.</li> <li>describe the repair mechanisms available for damaged DNA.</li> </ol>	2 hrs	Biochemistry	Head/ Biochemistry	Lectures 2 hrs
	<ol> <li>recall that DNA repair mechanisms lead to oncogenesis.</li> <li>list the other factors that cause transformation of normal cells into cancer cells.</li> <li>state how normal cells differ from cancer cells in energy metabolism, DNA synthesis &amp; cell division</li> </ol>				
2012-2/SBM-13/19					
Training of basic skills	1. successfully perform examination of all systems learned during the first three semesters	6 hrs	Medicine/ Surgery	Head/Medicine and Head/Surgery	Independent practice sessions in the skills lab 2 x 3hr sessions
2012-2/SBM-13/20					
Student Presentations	1. to revise/recall, to refer and give a summary description of the anatomy and the physiological basis of common symptoms, signs, conditions and diagnoses encountered in primary care clinical practice	42 hrs	Surgery	Head/ Surgery	
	<ol> <li>to lay the foundation of understanding of the core concepts of pathology, to start learning about deranged anatomy and physiology using common clinical situations</li> </ol>				
	3. to be able to explain the anatomical and physiological basis of common diseases to a target population – ideally an 'educated' patient or relative – at a primary care setting				
	4. to illustrate key issues using written descriptions, printed hand-outs, line diagrams as relevant to the situation				

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