STUDENT'S HANDBOOK BASIC SCIENCE STREAM

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA



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Contributors

This course book was designed and adapted as a collective effort by the academic staff members of the Basic Science Stream, Faculty of Medicine, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka.

Lessons Designed and Adapted by:

Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for the Department of Anatomy
Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry
Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry
Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/ Department of Physiology
Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon – Acting Head/ Department of Anatomy
Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry
Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry
Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer / Department of Anatomy
Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini - Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry

Cover Pages Design by:

Mr. H.M.A. Siriwardhana (22MED0530) - 2022/2023 Batch, Faculty of Medicine, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka.

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Basic Science Stream: Anatomy, Biochemistry, and Physiology

The Basic Science curriculum in Anatomy, Biochemistry, and Physiology forms the foundation for your medical education, providing essential knowledge that connects structure, function, and biochemical processes in the human body. These subjects are integral to understanding health and disease, laying the groundwork for clinical practice.

Anatomy will help you explore the human body's structure, from organs and tissues to complex systems, offering a deep understanding of how the body is organized.

Physiology will explain how the body's systems function and interact, focusing on the mechanisms that maintain health and homeostasis.

Biochemistry will give you insight into the molecular processes that drive bodily functions, covering topics such as metabolism, enzymes, and cellular signaling.

The integrated approach to these disciplines ensures that you will gain a comprehensive, interconnected understanding of the human body, enhancing your ability to apply this knowledge in clinical settings. This curriculum is designed to build critical thinking, foster scientific inquiry, and prepare you for the challenges of patient care.

1.1.1. Anatomy

Anatomy is an essential component in foundation study of medicine. The human body is made up of a number of organs and systems that have their own unique function yet interact with one another to make up the machinery of a complex living individual. Anatomy is the study of body structure. It is an extensive field of study that has various subdivisions and specialties such as Histology, Embryology, Genetics and Radiological Anatomy. The gross structure of organs and systems studied as macroscopic and topographical anatomy deals with their morphological features, their arrangement within the body and their functions, with emphasis on their relevance to clinical medicine. It includes threedimensional Anatomy together with its application in diagnostic and visual imaging procedures to understand how these organs and systems function in health and disease, it is necessary to study their structure at cellular, subcellular levels - microscopic anatomy and at the molecular level (molecular biology). The intricate process of human prenatal development – embryology, will be dealt with in its early stages as basic embryology and later as a part of the development of the organs and systems referred to as organogenesis. Embryology is essential not only to learn about the normal process of development, but as a basis of understanding the various congenital defects that may occur the course in human genetics will cover the principles of basic medical genetics applicable to clinical medicine.

Academic Staff

Dr. Joachim Perera, MBBS (Col), MS (Col), PG Cert. Me (DUNDEE) Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon, PhD (J'pura), MSc (Pera), BSc (J'pura) Dr. Dileepa Banagala, MBBS (Col), MD (Col) Dr. Y.D. Kolambage, MBBS (Col)

Recommended Reading Material

Gross and Clinical Anatomy

• Gray's Anatomy for Students: with Student Consult Access by Richard Drake, A. Wayne Vogl, Adam W. M. Mitchell, 3rd edition

- Lasts Human Anatomy: Regional and Applied Chummy S Sinnatamby, 12th edition
- Clinical Anatomy: Applied Anatomy for Students and Junior Doctors13th Edition by Harold Ellis, Vishy Mahadevan
- Clinical Neuroanatomy (Clinical Neuroanatomy for Medical Students, Richard S Snell, 7th edition
- Clinically Oriented Anatomy, Keith L. Moore, Arthur F. Dalley, A. M. R. Agur, 7th Edition
- Grants atlas by Anne M. R. Agur, Arthur F. Dalley, 13th edition

Embryology

• Langman's Medical Embryology, Thomas W. Sadler, 13th edition

Histology

• Wheater's Functional Histology: A Text and Colour Atlas, By Barbara

Young, Phillip Woodford, Geraldine O'Dowd, (6th edition)

Human Genetics

• Basic Medical Genetics 5th Edition by Rohan W. Jayasekara.

Supplementary Reading

- BD Chaurasia's Handbook of General Anatomy, 4th Edition
- McMinns Clinical Atlas of Human Anatomy, Peter H Abrahams, 7th Edition
- ABC of Clinical Genetics, Helen M Kingston, 3rd Edition

1.1.2. Biochemistry

Biochemistry is the study of the chemical foundations of life. In essence, it applies the principles of chemistry to explore biological processes at the cellular, molecular, and sub-molecular levels. A strong understanding of biochemistry is crucial for comprehending the molecular origins of diseases, the mechanisms behind existing therapies, and the action of emerging drugs. In the future, medical treatments may shift from organ transplants to gene-based therapies. Fields like pharmacogenomics and nutritional genomics are paving the way for personalized medicine, with treatments tailored to an individual's genetic profile. To fully grasp these concepts, it's essential to understand the complex interactions between metabolic pathways, organs, and tissues.

This course is designed to focus on the biochemical principles most relevant to medicine. A solid foundation in biochemistry equips students with the knowledge to understand both the molecular mechanisms behind normal health and the alterations that lead to disease. To understand disease states, it is vital to first explore normal metabolic pathways—the biosynthesis and breakdown of molecules—and how different classes of biological molecules work together to capture energy, build complex molecular machines, utilize energy, and regulate metabolic pathways.

Additionally, this course introduces Clinical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, providing insights into disease processes at the molecular level and modern diagnostic methods.

Academic Staff Members

Prof. M. Nirmali Wickramaratne	Ph.D. in Biochemistry (USA), Grad. I. Chem.C.
Dr. I.H.V. Nicholas	Ph.D. in Biochemistry (UOP), BSc. (Chemistry Sp.) (USJP)
Dr. N.D. Amal Wageesha	Ph.D. in Biochemistry (Col), M.Phil in Biochemistry (USJP), Grad
	I. Chem C, M.I.Chem C.
Dr. Sumeth Perera	Ph.D. (Oxon), MPhil, MRes DIC, BD, BSc (Hons)
Ms. K Nadeesha Nilmini	B.Sc (Sp) in Nutrition (WUSL),RD and R Nutr (SLMC 74/227)

Recommended Reading Material

Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews – Biochemistry, Harvey RA (ed), 8th edition, 2013, Lippincott
 Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia.

- Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, Murray R, Rodwell V, Bender D, Botham KM, Weil AP, Kennelly PJ30th/31stedition
- Textbook of Biochemistry with Clinical Correlations, Devlin TM, 7th edition, 2010, John Wiley & Sons, New York
- Lehninger principles of biochemistry (6th Edition) Nelson, D., and Cox, M.
- Biochemistry. Jeremy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko, Lubert Stryer 7th Edition
- Molecular Biology of the Cell (Sixth Edition) by Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, Peter Walter.
- Nutritional Biochemistry 2nd Edition by Tom Brody.
- Nutritional Biochemistry and Metabolism: With Clinical Applications by Maria C. Linder.

1.1.3. Physiology

Physiology is the study of the normal functions of the body, explored through cellular, tissue, and systemic levels. It focuses on understanding the mechanisms that maintain the environment surrounding cells, known as homeostasis. Regulatory mechanisms at both cellular and systemic levels ensure the proper functioning of the body. A deep understanding of these processes is achieved by the end of the course.

Propaedeutics introduces students to the art and science of clinical medicine, serving as a bridge between preclinical and clinical disciplines. Students will acquire knowledge in fundamental sciences, enabling them to understand the normal structure and function of the human body, as well as the pathological basis of disease, and apply this knowledge in clinical practice.

In terms of skills, students will learn how to obtain relevant information, perform clinical examinations, investigate appropriately, carry out essential clinical procedures, treat patients, and discuss management plans with patients, relatives, and caregivers. They will also learn the importance of obtaining informed consent and encouraging patients to play an active role in their own care. Furthermore, students will apply their knowledge to provide effective, compassionate care and actively contribute to healthcare teams, offering leadership when necessary. Effective communication with patients and their families, with consideration for psychosocial aspects, will be

emphasized, alongside a commitment to education and promoting behaviors that prevent disease and its complications.

Students will cultivate an attitude of high moral and ethical standards, ensuring they are courteous, respectful, and maintain confidentiality in doctor-patient relationships. They will also respect staff members and work collaboratively in multidisciplinary teams. Practicing within their competencies, students will seek expert advice or make referrals when needed. A commitment to lifelong learning and continuous skill development will also be encouraged.

Finally, students will develop wisdom, strengthening their problem-solving abilities and honing their judgment to determine the correct course of action in challenging situations.

Academic Staff Members

- Dr. K.M.G.M.K.K. Kulathunga, BVSc (Peradeniya), Ph.D. in Human Biology (Tsukuba, Japan)
- Ms. B.M.P.I. Basnayake, BSc. Human Biology (USJP)
- Dr. M.M.J.A. Jayawardena, MBBS (USJP), MD Medicine (Colombo), MRCP (UK)

Visiting Lecturers:

- Dr.K.D.M.Kumarasinghe, MBBS (Ruhuna), MD Medicine (Colombo), FCCP, FACP Senior lecturer, Department of Medicine at Faculty of Medicine Sabaragamuwa University of Srilanka.
- Dr. Udayangani Ramadasa, MBBS (Colombo), MD (Internal Medicine), FCCP, Dip in Pall Med RACP

Senior lecturer, Department of Medicine at Faculty of Medicine Sabaragamuwa University of Srilanka.

- Dr.R.P.Bandusiri, MBBS(Ruhuna), MD Medicine (Colombo)
 Head of the Department of Physiology and Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine, Uva
 Wellassa University. Consultant Physician at Teaching Hospital Badulla.
- Dr. Chinthaka Haththalawatta, MBBS (USJP), MD (Colombo) Consultant Cardiologist at Teaching Hospital Ratnapura.
- Prof. Kamalini Ransinghe, MBBS (Peradeniya), PhD Cognition and Neuroscience (Texas) Assistant Professor

- Prof. Niranga Dewanarayana, MBBS (Ruhuna), MD (Kelaniya), PhD (Amsterdam)
 Chair Professor of Physiology, Head of the Department of Physiology
- Prof. Mangala Gunathilaka, BVSc (Peradeniya), PhD Renal Physiology (Colombo)
 Professor Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo
- Prof. Deepthi De Silva, MBChB (Aberdeen), MRCP (UK)
 Professor in Clinical Genetics (Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya.
- Prof. Savithri Wimalasekara, MBBS, MPhil, PhD
 Professor in Physiology at the Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Secretary General of the South Asian Association of Physiologists (SAAP).
- Prof. Amaranath Karunaratne, MBBS (Ruhuna), PhD (Kelaniya)
 Head of the Department and Associate Professor of Physiology at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna.
- Dr. Shanaka Mohotti, MBBS (Ruhuna), MD (Colombo)
 Lecturer Department of Physiology Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna
- Prof. Kushan Medagoda, MBBS (Colombo), MD (Colombo)
 Professor in the Department of Physiology at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya.
- Dr. Chandana Hewage MBBS (Ruhuna), PhD (USJP)
 Senior Lecturer Department of Physiology (Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura.)

Recommended Reading Material

1. Ganong's Review of Medical Physiology,

Barrett KE, Barman SM, Boitano S, Heddwen BL 26th edition,2019, McGraw-Hill. New York.

2. Guyton and Hall Textbook of Medical Physiology,

Hall JE, 14th edition, 2021, Elsevier Science Health Science division. Philadelphia.

1.2 Teaching/Learning (T/L) Activities and Learning Materials

• Lectures

Lectures are designed to give students a broad understanding of the basic concepts of the topic. They are conducted by the senior staff senior lecturers and are further augmented by the relevant small group discussions (SGD) and dissections.

• Small Group Discussion (SGD) / Tutorial

Small group discussions consist of groups of students of about 20 in number involved in detailed discussion of a topic or subtopic. Led by a junior staff member, the students are encouraged to develop and present their own ideas and observations. Interactive lectures are also conducted by the junior lecturers on specific topics along with cadaver demonstrations. Lesson plans and learning outcomes are given to the students prior to the lecture and SGD.

• Cadaveric Learning Sessions

Cadaveric learning is essential components of anatomical learning, providing students with hands-on exposure to the structural organization of the human body. Under faculty supervision, students engage in systematic dissections that align with ongoing anatomy topics. These sessions reinforce anatomical knowledge and enhance spatial understanding. Cadaver demonstrations further highlight key structures, offering a guided learning experience that aids in the identification and interpretation of anatomical relationships. Through these activities, students cultivate teamwork, critical thinking, and a deep appreciation for the contributions of body donors to medical education.

• Self-Directed Learning (SDL)

Students are also allotted time for self-study. Materials such as soft tissue specimens, prosected cadavers, latex models and work sheets are available to students for self-directed learning. These sessions are under staff guidance. Study space is also available in Anatomy museum, which houses a wide array of prosected specimens and students are encouraged to examine the specimens during self-study sessions or any free time.

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• Laboratory sessions

The practical sessions in Anatomy, Physiology, and Biochemistry are integral components of the preclinical curriculum, offering students essential hands-on experience to complement theoretical learning. These lab sessions are designed to enhance understanding of the human body's structure, functions, and biochemical processes, providing a solid foundation for clinical studies. These sessions bridge theory with practice, helping students develop essential skills for clinical application. Lab sessions are designed to provide hands-on experience and deepen students' understanding of fundamental medical sciences.

Online learning management system (LMS system)

The Learning Management System (LMS) serves as a centralized platform for lecture materials, recorded sessions, study guides, assignments, and assessments. It enables students to access resources, participate in discussions, and track their progress conveniently.

• Learning material

A variety of learning materials are provided to support students' academic progress, including:

- Anatomical Resources: Bones, anatomical models, and museum specimens.
- o Textual and Digital References: Atlases, textbooks, study guides, and handouts.
- Visual Aids: Lecture presentations, radiological images, and fixed learning modules.

These resources ensure a comprehensive and multimodal learning experience, allowing students to reinforce their understanding through different formats.

• Case-Based Learning (CBL)

Case-Based Learning (CBL) is an interactive approach that encourages students to apply theoretical knowledge to real-life clinical scenarios. Through structured case discussions, students analyze patient presentations, correlate symptoms with anatomical and physiological principles, and develop problem-solving skills. This method fosters critical thinking, collaboration, and clinical reasoning, bridging the gap between foundational sciences and medical practice. CBL sessions are facilitated by faculty members who guide discussions, ensuring that students integrate knowledge across different disciplines while honing their diagnostic and decision-making abilities.

1.3 Integrated Curriculum

In the context of the basic science stream for medical students, an integrated curriculum refers to the blending of the three disciplines; Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry. By combining various scientific disciplines and linking them to clinical practice, this approach fosters students with the knowledge, skills, and critical thinking necessary to excel as future healthcare professionals.

When complemented by integrated assessments, it ensures that students are not only learning but are also able to apply their knowledge effectively in clinical scenarios. The integrated approach benefits students by promoting a holistic understanding of medical science, improving retention, fostering critical thinking, and better preparing them for clinical practice. Subjects are taught together to highlight their links. Students engage in case-based learning, group discussions, and practical exercises, making their learning relevant to clinical situation. Integrated learning is directly linked to clinical application, with students encouraged to understand how basic science concepts are applied in diagnosing, managing, and treating patients. Assessment in an integrated curriculum focuses on evaluating students' ability to integrate knowledge across disciplines.

The table below shows the modules in each semester with their credit values. The entire BSS is 48 credits.

Semester	Module	Module code	Credits*
Semester 1	Foundation (F1)	MEBS-1-1-7	7
	Blood & Immune System (B & I)		3
	Cardiovascular System (CVS)	MEBS-1-1-3-4	4
	Respiratory System (RS)	MEBS-1-1-4-2	2
	Total		16
	End Semester 1 Examination (ESE 1)		
Semester 2	Endocrine System (ENDO)	MEBS-1-2-1-2	2
	Gastrointestinal System & Metabolism (GIM)	MEBS-1-2-2-9	9
	Renal System (RENAL)	MEBS-1-2-3-2	2
	Reproductive System (REPR)	MEBS-1-2-4-3	3
	Total		16
	End Semester 2 Examination (ESE 2)		
Semester 3	Nutrition (NUTR)	MEBS-2-1-1-2	2
	Musculoskeletal System (MSK)	MEBS-2-1-2-6	6
	Nervous System (NS)	MEBS-2-1-3-6	6
Molecular & Precision Medicine (MP) Total		MEBS-2-1-4-2	2
			16
	End Semester 3 Examination (ESE 3)		
	2MBBS examination [Main]		
	2MBBS examination [Subsequent]		

Table 1.	Basic Science	Stream	Structure.
TUDIC II	Dusic Science	Jucani	Structure.

2. ASSESSMENTS

2.1 Assessment Tools and Types

- A. Multiple choice questions [TRUE/FALSE]
- B. Multiple choice questions [One Best Answer] [OBA]
- C. Multiple choice questions [Extended Matching] [EMQ]
- D. Structured essay questions [SEQ]: SEQs are integrated and consist of more than one discipline.
- E. Objective Structured Practical Examinations [OSPE]: OSPE would be based on the practical classes, guided learning sessions and small group discussions conducted.
- F. Objective Structured *Viva Voce* Examination [OSVE]: Only to award subject distinctions at the completion of 2MBBS examination.

2.1.1 Formative assessments [FA]

There are TWO [2] Formative Assessments in each module; one at the middle and another at the end of the module. Formative assessments are mapped to the T/L activities so that by attempting the FAs, students can self-assess their learning progress. Group feedback is given at the end of each FA. Formative Assessments also will familiarize the learner with different assessment tools including *viva voce*.

2.1.2 Summative assessments [SA]

End Semester Examinations (ESEs)

- These are held at the end of each semester. The End Semester Examinations will not be repeated.
- Based on the number of credit in a semester, a percentage from each ESE is added to the 2MBBS [main] examination as follows.

Table 2. Contribution of the ESE for the 2MBBS [main] examination

Semester	Credits	End Semester Examination	Method of Assessment	Contribution to
				2MBBS [main] (%)
1	16	ESE1	MCQ and OSPE	13
2	16	ESE2	MCQ, SEQ and OSPE	14
3	16	ESE3	MCQ and OSPE	13
				40 [Total]

- Each ESE question paper is discussed with the students and group feedback is given at the end of each ESE.
- ESE marks are not added to the 2MBBS [subsequent examination] examination.

End of Stream Assessment

2MBBS [main] and [subsequent] examinations:

- 2MBBS [main] examination is held at the end of the BSS. Those who defer or fail the 2MBBS [main] examination shall sit for the 2MBBS [subsequent] examination which shall be held 6 weeks following the release of the 2MBBS [main] examination results.
- 2MBBS [main and subsequent] have two units, based on equal credit distribution.

BSS Part 1: Contents in Foundation, Blood and immune, Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Endocrine, Reproductive and Renal modules are assessed.

BSS Part 2: Contents in Gastrointestinal and Metabolism, Nutrition, Musculoskeletal, Neurology and Precision Medicine modules are assessed.

• The theory component of each Part (BSS Part 1 and BSS Part 2) has MCQs and SEQs, and the practical component of each part has OSPEs.

2.2 Assessment Framework

The following table provides an overview of the different question types used in the assessments, along with their respective time and marks allocation

Type of question	Time per question (min)	Marks per question
MCQ TRUE/FALSE	3	5 (minus marks for incorrect answer within the question)
OBA	3	3

 Table 3. Marks and Time Allocation for Different Question Types

EMQ	3 min per scenario	3 marks per scenario
SEQ	30 min	25
OSPE	3	10

The tables below show the assessment frameworks for

- ESE1, ESE2 and ESE3
- 2MBBS [main] and 2MBBS [subsequent] examinations

End Semester Examination 1 (ESE1)

Modules	Assessment Tool	Duration	Number of Questions	Contribution to 2MBBS [13%]
Foundation	MCQ Paper 1 [F+RS]	2 hrs 15 min	80 MCQs • T/F: 61	
B & I	MCQ Paper 2	1 hrs 45 min	• OBA: 13 • EMQ: 2 (each from Anatomy	8
CVS	[CVS+B & I]		and Physiology) with 3 scenarios; total 6 Qs)	
RS	OSPE	75 min	25 OSPEs	5

Table 4. ESE1 assessment format

End Semester Examination 2 (ESE2)

Table 5.	ESE2	assessment	format
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Modules	Assessment tool	Duration	Number and type of questions	Contribution to 2MBBS [14%]
ENDO REPRO	MCQ Paper 1 [ENDO+REPRO+RENAL]	1 hr 45 min	80 MCQs • T/F: 60 • OBA: 8	8
RENAL	MCQ Paper 2 [GIM]	2 hrs 15 min	• EMQs: 4 (2 from ANA, 1 from PHY and 1 from BCH) with 3 scenarios (so total is 12 Qs)	
GIM	SEQ	1 hr	2 SEQs SEQ1- [ENDO/REPRO/RENAL] SEQ2- GIM	2
	OSPE	1 hr	20 OSPEs	4

End Semester Examination 3 [ESE3]

Table 6: ESE3 assessment format

Modules	Assessment tool	Duration	Number of Questions	Contribution
				to 2MBBS
				[14%]
NUT	MCQ Paper 1	2 hrs	80 MCQs	9
	[NUT+MSK]		• T/F: 61	
MSK			• OBA: 13	
	MCQ Paper 2	2 hrs	• EMQ: 2 (each from ANA and PHY)	
NEURO	[NEURO+MP]		with 3 scenarios (so total is 6 Qs)	
MP	OSPE	1 hr	20	4

2MBBs Examination [MAIN / SUBSEQUENT]

The 2MBBS Examination [MAIN / SUBSEQUENT] is comprised of two independent PARTs:

- Basic Science Stream PART 1 (BSS PART 1)
- Basic Science Stream PART 2 (BSS PART 2)

Table 7: 2MBBS [Main & Subsequent] BSS Part 1 Format

End of BSS Assessment [2MBBS Main & Subsequent] BSS Part 1				
Modules	Assessment tool	Duration	Number and type of questions	
Foundation	MCQ	2 hrs	T/F 28	
B&I			OBA 6	
CVS			EMQ 2	
RS	SEQ	2 hrs 30 min	5	
ENDO	OSPE	1 hr	20	
REPRO				
RENAL				

Table 8: 2MBBS [Main & Subsequent] BSS Part 2 Format

End of BSS Assessment [2MBBS Main & Subsequent] BSS Part 2						
Module	Module Assessment tool Duration Number and type of questions					
GIM	MCQ	2 hrs	T/F 28			
NUT			OBA 6			
MSK			EMQ 2			
NS	SEQ	2 hrs 30 min	5			
PM	OSPE	1 hr	20			

The following table outlines the weightage of various assessment components for the 2MBBS main and subsequent examinations

Table 9: Weightage of Assessment Components in 2MBBS [Main and Subsequent] Examinations

Assessment	Contribution for 2MBBS [main] examination (%)	Total (%)	Assessment	Contribution for 2MBBS [subsequent] examination (%)	Total (%)	
ESEs	13+14+13	40	ESEs	No contribution		
2MBBS [main	ז]		2MBBS [subs	sequent]		
BSS Part 1	MCQ 12.5 SEQ 12.5 OSPE 5	30	BSS Part 1	MCQ 12.5 SEQ 12.5 OSPE 5	30	
BSS Part 2	MCQ 12.5 SEQ 12.5 OSPE 5	30	BSS Part 2	MCQ 12.5 SEQ 12.5 OSPE 5	30	
		100			60	
			Convert marks out of 60 to out of 100			

Eligibility to sit for the 2MBBS [main] examination

- A student must achieve a minimum of 80% attendance for lectures, tutorials, practical, small group discussions (SGD), and case-based learning (CBL) sessions, and any defined T/L activity defined by Basic Science Stream.
- Failure to achieve the 80% attendance the student will not be eligible to sit the 2MBBS examination. He / She will be permitted to sit with the subsequent examination and this attempt will be considered as a repeat attempt.

<u>Criteria for Determining the Pass/Fail Status, Distinctions, and Honours in the</u> <u>2MBBS [Main and Subsequent] examinations</u>

1. Criteria for passing the 2MBBS [main] examination

Criterion 1.1: Student should obtain a minimum of 45% or above for **EACH** BSS PART 1 and PART 2 in the 2MBBS [main] examination.

Criterion 1.2: In order to 'Pass' the 2MBBS examination, student should obtain a minimum of 50% in the Final Examination (Refer Table 9).

- In the 2MBBS [main] Examination, BSS PART 1 and PART 2, students must complete all components of PART 1 AND/OR PART 2 in a single attempt (in one sitting). If a student fails to do so, they will be required to repeat the entire PART 1 AND/OR PART 2.
- Students are not permitted to skip the 2MBBS [main] examination BSS PART 1 AND/OR PART 2, under any circumstances. If a student presents a valid reason, they may be permitted to sit for the next available attempt, which will be considered their first attempt.

2. Criteria for passing the 2MBBS [subsequent] examination

Criterion 2.1: Student should obtain a minimum of 45% or above for the BSS PART 1 AND/OR PART 2 in the 2MBBS [subsequent] examination.

Criterion 2.2: In order to 'Pass' the 2MBBS examination, student should obtain a minimum of 50% in the Final Examination (Refer Table 9).

- Thus, a student has to **resit ONLY for the PART he/she has referred** based on the above criteria 2.1. The student has to sit for MCQ, SEQ and OSPE components of the referred PART(S).
- In the 2MBBS [subsequent] Examination, BSS PART 1 and PART 2, students must complete all components of PART 1 AND/OR PART 2 in a single attempt (in one sitting). If a student fails to do so, they will be required to repeat the entire PART 1 AND/OR PART 2.

3. Criteria for failing 2MBBS [main and subsequent] examinations

Criterion 3.1: Student is UNABLE to obtain a minimum of 50% or above for the **2MBBS** [main and subsequent] examination.

OR

Criterion 3.2: Student is UNABLE to obtained a minimum of 45% or above for the **BSS PART 1 AND/OR PART 2** in the **2MBBS** [main and subsequent] examination.

4. Criteria for Distinction Viva Voce Examination

Criterion 4.1: Students who have obtained a minimum cumulative average of 60% or above at the ENTIRE 2MBBS [BSS PART 1 and PART 2] examination are eligible to apply for the distinction *viva voce*.

Criterion 4.2: Students who have obtained a minimum cumulative average of 65% or above for the respective subject component at the 2MBBS [BSS PART 1 and PART 2] examination are selected for the viva voce to offer a 'Distinction in the corresponding subject'.

5. Award of Distinctions

Criterion 5.1: Students who have obtained cumulative average of 70% or above for viva voce and the respective subject component at the 2MBBS [BSS PART 1 and PART 2] examination are awarded the Distinction in the respective subject.

6. Criteria for Honours

- A candidate shall not be eligible for Honours unless he/she has sat the examination on the earliest occasion on which he/she is qualified to do so, provided that it shall be within the power of the Senate to declare, for some specified reason, that he/she is eligible for Honours at a subsequent attempt.
- A candidate shall not be eligible for Honours unless he/she has passed the examination at his/her first scheduled attempt.
- Who passes the 2nd MBBS Examination at the first scheduled attempt and obtains total of (BSS PART 1 and BSS PART 2) 70% or above shall be eligible for First Class (Honours).
- Who passes the 2nd MBBS Examination at the first scheduled attempt and obtains total of (BSS PART 1 and BSS PART 2) 65% to 69% at that examination, shall be eligible for Second Class Upper Division (Honours).
- Who passes the 2nd MBBS Examination at the first scheduled attempt and obtains total of (BSS PART 1 and BSS PART 2) 60% to 64% at that examination shall be eligible for Second Class Lower Division (Honours).

7. Other Conditions

- In the End Semester Examination students should complete all components of the examination within one attempt (in one sitting).
- A student can be absent only for one End Semester Examination, even with a valid reason.
- In case of a validly absent candidate for End semester examination, 40% from the cumulative marks are taken from the participated two End semester examinations for calculation of the final marks in the 2MBBS proper examination.
- Student who is unable to obtain a minimum of 25% in **EACH** BSS PART 1 OR PART 2 should resit the **ENTIRE 2MBBS** [BSS PART 1 and PART 2] examination.
- Student (s) who failed the subsequent examination has/have to resit PART 1 AND/OR PART 2 with the next available attempt.
- A total of FOUR (4) attempts are allowed to complete 2MBBS examination.

3. MODULES

Module	Coordinator(s)
1.Foundation	Dr I.H.V. Nicholas
2.Cardio vascular system	Dr. N.D. Amal Wageesha
3.Blood and Immune	Dr. K.M.G.M.K.K. Kulathunga
4.Respiratory system	Dr. Y.D Kolambage
5. Endocrine system	Dr. I.H.V. Nicholas
6.Reproductive system	Dr. T.C.S. Weerakoon
7.GI and metabolism	Dr. N.D. Amal Wageesha Dr. Sumeth Perera
8.Renal system	Dr. T.C.S. Weerakoon
9. Nutrition	Ms. K. Nadeesha Nilmini Dr. I.H.V. Nicholas
10. Musculo skeletal system	Dr. Y.D. Kolambage
11. Nervous system	Dr. K.M.G.M.K.K. Kulathunga
12. Molecular and precision medicine	Dr. Sumeth Perera

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-1-7	01	01	07

3.1 Foundation Module

Introduction

During this module we aim to cover some aspects of basic medical science, primarily in the subject of Cell biology, Metabolism, Homeostasis, Structure and function of basic tissues, Early embryology and Principles of human Genetics integrated in the three basic sciences. The module will cover the fundamental principles of human Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry as well as familiarize yourself with medical terminology. The basic science concepts you learn during this module will lay the foundation for the upcoming modules of the basic sciences stream. The mode of teaching will center on lectures, tutorials/small group discussions (SGD), fixed learning modules (FLM), selflearning activities and practical.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head/Department of Biochemistry
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the foundation module, the student should be able to:

- 1. describe the structures and functions of animal cell and sub-cellular organelles, and recognize their roles in cellular processes.
- 2. explain methods of transport across cell membranes and their contribution to cellular function.
- 3. describe the microscopic structure of nerve and muscle tissues, and their physiological processes.
- 4. explain the role of pH and physiological buffers in cellular homeostasis.
- 5. analyze body fluids, electrolytes, and acid-base balance, and evaluate the consequences of imbalances on physiological processes.
- 6. describe and apply principles governing the structures of biomolecules and analyze their role in molecular recognition and interactions.
- 7. analyze the principles of enzyme catalysis and evaluate their significance in regulating metabolic pathways and cellular activities.
- 8. explain the mechanisms of hormone action in regulating biochemical pathways, and evaluate the impact of hormones on physiological functions.

9. describe the storage, transfer, and inheritance of genetic information, and evaluate its implications for inheritance patterns and cellular function.

Course details with Intended Learning Outcome (ILOs)

Intended Learning Outcomes [ILOs]	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
1.1.Describe the microscopic structure and functions of the human cell and cellular organelles.	 Cell structure and functions Structural and chemical constituents of the cell. Functional organization of the cell. Structure and functions of cell junctions. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.2.Describe mitosis and meiosis 1.3.Discuss the abnormalities in cell division 1.4.Differentiate between mechanisms of cell death and its significance in health and disease 	 Cell Division & Cell Death Cell division: Mitosis and Meiosis Special features of meiosis and the importance Abnormalities in cell division. Apoptosis and necrosis 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
1.5.Explain the molecular structure of the cell membrane.	 Cell Membrane and Receptors Molecular structure of the cell membrane. Importance of proteins, carbohydrates and cholesterol in cell membrane. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 1.6.Describe the mechanisms of membrane transport systems. 1.7.Demonstrate the clinical significance related to transport mechanisms. 	 Transport across membranes Transport mechanisms across membranes. Active, passive and secondary active transport. simple diffusion- voltage gated channels and ligand gated channels Endocytosis & exocytosis - Primary active and secondary active Na+/ K+ATPase pump and its importance lonophores The biochemical importance of the composition of the oral rehydration solution. Clinical applications of transport systems and inhibitors of transport systems. 	Lecture	4	Biochemistry

1.8.Describe the structure and functions of cytoskeletal filaments	 Cytoskeleton Structure and functions of actin filaments, intermediate filaments and microtubules. Clinical significance in cytoskeleton defects. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 1.9.Outline the methods of intracellular communications. 1.10.Explain the mechanism of intra/inter cellular communications. 	 Functional anatomy of cell Endocytosis and Exocytosis and contribution to the cellular function. Forms of intercellular communication Effect of chemical messengers (including second messengers) for cellular physiology. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
1.11.Demonstrate the mechanisms of physiological buffering systems	 pH and buffers Significance of buffering action, buffering capacity and buffering range Henderson-Hesselbalch equation and its applications 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
	 Iso-electric pH Biological buffering systems Histidine in buffering action, proteins/hemoglobin buffer system, bicarbonate buffer system, ammonia buffer system and phosphate buffer system Metabolic and respiratory acidosis and alkalosis 	Practical	2	Biochemistry
1.12.Discuss cellular homeostasis and importance of maintenance.	 Homeostasis Internal environment and homeostasis Components of a control system and their function. Negative feedback mechanisms and positive feedback mechanisms. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
1.13.Discuss basics of conducting Physiology experiments in human subjects and common measurements	 Basic measurements used in physiological experimentation Height, weight and BMI measurement Skin fold thickness measurement Bio impedance technique- upper body and lower body Waist/Hip ratio 	Practical	2	Physiology
 1.14.Outline the principles of calculating different body fluid compartments and changes with age. 1.15.Explain the mechanism of 	 Body fluids Body fluid compartments. Substances and methods used to measure the fluid compartments. The mechanism of formation of interstitial fluid (starling forces). Definitions of osmolality and osmolarity. Concept of tonicity. 	Lecture	2	Physiology

formation of interstitial fluid. 1.16.Discuss the processes that maintain the volume, pH, composition of different body fluid compartments. 1.17.Outline the fluid, electrolyte & acid-base imbalance that occur in different body compartments and explain the compensatory mechanisms to maintain homeostasis. 1.18.Analyze the metabolic changes in volume and composition in body fluid compartments in diarthea %	 Clinical applications of body fluids Distribution of body fluids with age. Volume, electrolyte and pH changes occur in fluid compartments in diarrhoea and vomiting. Regulation of ECF volume and composition. Homeostatic mechanisms in dehydration, overhydration, hypernatremia, hyponatremia, hyperkalaemia, hypokalaemia, acidosis and alkalosis. Isotonic, hypotonic, hypertonic solutions with examples. Importance of rehydration and the fluids used for rehydration. Clinical conditions related to Dehydration, overhydration, hypernatremia, hyponatremia hyperkalaemia, hypokalaemia, acidosis and alkalosis 	Lecture	2	Physiology
vomiting.				
vonnting.				
 1.19.Describe the chemical properties and functions of carbohydrates. 1.20.Discuss the clinical importance of carbohydrates. 	 Carbohydrates Monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides structural properties Types of glycosidic linkages and their significance to humans. Clinical significance of carbohydrate derivatives (sugar alcohols, sugar acids, glycoproteins and proteoglycans). Reducing and non-reducing properties of sugars and its clinical applications. 	Lecture Practical	4	Biochemistry
1.21.Describe the chemical properties and functions of amino acids and proteins.	 Amino acids and proteins Classification of amino acids based on their chemical properties. Zwitterions and iso electric point(pl) of amino acids. Reactions of amino acids and their elipide! 	Lecture	6	Biochemistry
1.22.Evaluate the clinical importance of proteins.	 Reactions of amino acids and their clinical importances. Describe the levels of organization of proteins and forces that stabilize these structures and denaturation of proteins Structure – function relationship of collagen, myoglobin and haemoglobin. 	riaciicai	2	ыоспенның у

	 Protein purification and separation and principles of separation methods. 			
 1.23.Describe the chemical properties and functions of fatty acids and lipids. 1.24.Evaluate the clinical importance of fatty acids and lipids. 	 Lipids Classification of lipids. Fats and oils Saturated and unsaturated fatty acids Essential fatty acids and their biological importance. Structure, function and clinical significance of lipids derivatives. Structure, function and clinical significance of cholesterol and its derivatives. Lipids in blood grouping. 	Lecture Practical	2	Biochemistry Biochemistry
 1.25.Describe the chemical properties and functions of nucleotides and nucleic acids. 1.26.Evaluate the clinical importance of nucleotides and nucleic acids. 	 Nucleic acids Structures, functions and properties nucleic acids. DNA replication and packaging. DNA repair mechanisms and the function and importance of telomerase. Explain connection of telomerase to cellular aging and apoptosis. Nucleotides as drugs. 	Lecture	6	Biochemistry
1.27.Describe the central dogma of life.	 Storage and Expression of Genetic information Gene, genetic code gene expression and regulations. Protein biosynthesis process. Post transcriptional and post translational modifications and their significance. Amino acyl tRNA-synthetase consider as the 2nd genetic code. Chaperones in protein folding. Genetic mutations, protein misfolding and their clinical significance. 	Lecture	6	Biochemistry

1.28.Define the basic terms used in human genetics1.29.Identify the clinical applications in genomic medicine	 Introduction to Human Genetics Basic terminology used in human genetics Clinical applications of genomic technologies in genomic medicine. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 1.30.Describe the structure and organization of a chromosome 1.31.Identify types of cytogenetic tests and the genetic basis for key laboratory steps 	 Structure & Function of Chromosome Structure and organization of a chromosome. Types of cytogenetic tests. Procedure in chromosome culture and karyotyping. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
1.32.Evaluate the clinical features and underlying karyotypic abnormalities associated with numerical and structural chromosomal disorders.	 Chromosome Abnormalities Clinical features and the karyotypes of abnormalities in chromosome number. (Polyploidy, Aneuploidy, Monosomy, Trisomy , Mosaicism) Clinical features and the karyotypes of abnormalities in chromosome structure (Translocations, Inversions, Deletions, Duplications, Ring chromosomes, Isochromosomes) 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.33.Describe the organization of a gene and the human genome 1.34.Outline types of molecular genetic tests 	 Genes & Human Genome Organization of a gene (Intron, Exon) Organization of the human genome Structure and function of mitochondrial DNA. Types of molecular genetic tests 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

 1.35.Describe the types of inheritance patterns and additional genetic mechanisms that have implications on inheritance patterns 1.36.Construct pedigrees to interpret inheritance patterns 	 Patterns of Inheritance Terminology: Homozygous, Heterozygous, Dominant Trait, Recessive Trait, Intermediate Trait Pedigree drawing Features of patterns of inheritance types Autosomal dominant inheritance Autosomal recessive inheritance X-Linked dominant inheritance X-Linked recessive inheritance X-Linked recessive inheritance Y-Linked inheritance Mitochondrial inheritance Additional genetic mechanisms and their implications in inheritance patterns Anticipation Imprinting Uni-parental Disomy Multifactorial or Polygenic Inheritance 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.37.Describe the enzyme structure, function, mechanisms, and factors affecting activity, including inhibition and regulation. 1.38.Apply enzyme knowledge in drug development and clinical diagnosis. 1.39.Analyze enzyme kinetic data. 	 Enzymes Properties of enzyme. Mechanisms of enzymes actions (lock and key and induced fit models). Factors that affect enzyme activity (cofactors and coenzymes). Enzyme kinetics. Km and Vmax values and different types of inhibitions using Michaelis- Menten and Line- Weaver and Burkplots. Enzyme inhibition and types of inhibitions. (competitive, non- competitive, uncompetitive and suicide inhibition). Regulation of enzyme activities (induction, repression, allosteric modulation and covalent modification). Use of enzymes and inhibitors as drugs. Enzymes in clinical diagnosis. 	Lecture Practical	6	Biochemistry
 1.40.Classify hormones by chemical structure and function, and explain their mechanisms of action and receptor interactions. 1.41.Analyze the role of second messengers in hormone signaling and their clinical significance. 	 Hormones Classification of hormones based on their chemical structure and functions. Hormone receptors, their mechanism of action and clinical importance. Second messengers in hormone signal transduction and clinical importance. 	Lecture	4	Biochemistry

1.42.Describe the structure and function of epithelial tissue and glandular tissue	 Epithelia & Glands Microscopic structure of the epithelial tissue. Basis of classification of epithelia and the functions. Structure of basement membrane and its functions. Basic components of exocrine glandular tissue. Nature and mechanism of secretions of glandular tissue secretion. Features of endocrine tissue. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.43.Discuss the elements of the connective tissues. 1.44.Describe structural features of connective tissues and their function. 1.45.Explain the formation of connective tissue elements and connective tissues. 	 Connective Tissue Basic organization of connective tissue Types of cells in connective tissue and their function Components of Intercellular matrix and supporting framework Types of fibres and synthesis of collagen Bone & Cartilage Types of skeletal tissue and functions Cartilage Constituents of cartilage. Cartilage formation Types of cartilage, and their distribution histological differences and functions. Bone Types of bone. Macroscopic structure of a long bone. Types of lamellar bone and their features. Cells of bone. Structure of an osteone. Stages in bone formation. Ossification -types of ossification, difference between intramembranous and endochondral ossification In growth of a long bone Primary ossific centre, Secondary (epiphyseal) centre, Epiphyseal plate and its layers, Diaphysis, Epiphyseal line, Growing end. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.46.Explain the structure and function of joints. 1.47.Demonstrate the clinical and functional relevance of joints in movement and stability. 	 Joints of the Human Body Classification of joints based on their structure and function. Characteristic features of each type of joint, including their anatomical structure, range of motion, and mechanical properties. Clinical and functional relevance of joints in movement and stability. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

 1.48.Describe the body planes and types of movements 1.49.Analyze the importance of body planes in movements and their clinical applications. 	 Body Planes & Type of Movements Types of body planes and movements Clinical significance of body planes 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
1.50.Describe the microscopic structure of a neuron, relating to its function in the central and peripheral nervous tissue.	 Microscopic Anatomy of the Nerve Tissue Organization of the nervous system. Microscopic structure and functions of neuron. Types of neurons. Structure and functions of other cells in nerve tissue. Form and structure of a synapse. Structure of a nerve fibre -myelinated and non-myelinated Formation of myelin sheath. Organization of a peripheral and the fascial coverings. Structure and function of a ganglion. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.51.Distinguish between chemical and electrical transmissions at synapses. 1.52.Describe structure and function of the neuromuscular junction. 	 Excitable tissue - Nerve Resting membrane potential. Changes in ionic channels that underlie the action potential. Impulse propagation in unmyelinated and myelinated neurons. Orthograde and retrograde axonal transport. Chemical and electrical transmissions at synapses. Describe the neuromuscular junction, and explain how action potentials in the motor neuron at the junction 	Lecture	2	Physiology
chemical & electrical mechanism of synaptic transmission.	 Neurotransmitters Major types of neurotransmitters Steps involved in the biosynthesis, release, action and removal from the synaptic cleft of the major neurotransmitters Types of receptors for amino acids, acetylcholine monoammines, ATP, opioids, nitric oxide, and cannabinoids Endogenous opioid peptides , their receptors, and their functions 	Lecture	2	Physiology
1.54.Describe the location and pathways of sympathetic and parasympathetic neurons, including neurotransmitter release and receptor	 Autonomic nervous system. Sympathetic and parasympathetic neurons. Location of the cell bodies and axonal trajectories of preganglionic and postganglionic neurons. Neurotransmitters released by the preganglionic autonomic neurons, postganglionic neurons and adrenal 	Lecture	2	Physiology

types on autonomic ganglia. 1.55.Analyze the functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems and how drugs can alter autonomic transmission.	 medullary cells. Types of receptors on autonomic ganglia. Drugs to alter the transmission. Functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. 			
1.56.Describe the microscopic features of the muscle tissue and relate to its function	 Microscopic Structure of the Muscle Tissue Structure and functions of muscle tissue. Adaptation for contraction and movement. Muscle types Structure of skeletal muscle. Arrangement of fascia Microscopic structure of a muscle fibre and the arrangement of myofibrils and myofilaments. Tubular system and its function. Structure of the motor end plate and the muscle spindle Structure of the smooth muscle Structure of the smooth muscle and adaptation to its function. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.57.Discuss the excitation, contraction coupling of skeletal muscle. 1.58.Analyze the electrical and mechanical events in muscle tissues 	 Muscle contraction Molecular and electrical makeup of the muscle cell excitation-contraction coupling Elements of the sarcomere that underlie striated muscle contraction. Role(s) of Ca²⁺ in skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscle contraction. Muscle cell diversity and function. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
1.59.Describe the process of fertilization 1.60.Explain the	 Fertilization & Implantation Structure of a mature ovum and sperm. Fertilization and subsequent embryological events 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
implantation and identify its abnormal sites	 Site of fertilization and abnormal sites Process of implantation Abnormal sites of implantation and the possible clinical complications 			
implantation and identify its abnormal sites 1.61.Describe the embryological development during the second week after fertilization.	 Site of fertilization and abnormal sites Process of implantation Abnormal sites of implantation and the possible clinical complications Second Week of Development Bilaminar embryo. Position of the amniotic cavity and yolk sac. Changes in the trophoblast Formation of the extraembryonic mesoderm, the extraembryonic coelom and the connecting stalk. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

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embryological development during the third week after fertilization.	 Formation of the three germ layers. Distribution of the mesoderm in various parts of the embryonic disc Cardiogenic area, the septum transversum, the lateral mesoderm, the prechordal plate, cloacal membrane. Formation of the notochord. Formation of the neural tube. Differentiation of the mesoderm into paraxial, intermediate and lateral plate mesoderm and the formation of the intraembryonic coelom. Early differentiation of blood vessels and the establishment of a primitive circulation Differentiation of the trophoblast and identify the stages in the formation of the chorionic villi Formation of the placenta Connecting stalk between the developing placenta and the embryo. 			
1.63.Describe the embryological development during the embryonic period	 Embryonic Period Formation of the curved embryo Changes result from the head fold, tail folds and lateral folds. Formation of the primitive umbilicus, primitive gut and the extraembryonic coelom. Somites and notochord and the formation of the axial skeleton Derivatives of the three germ layers. Extent of the foregut, midgut and hindgut Neural tube and derivatives of the neural crest cells. Abnormalities associated with the development of the central nervous system. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 1.64.Explain the embryological development of the chorion and placenta 1.65.Apply the knowledge on foetal membranes to understand twin pregnancies 	 Chorion & Placenta Chorion and the chorionic cavity Chorionic villi and the formation of the early placenta Early changes in the trophoblast. Formation and functions of the placenta. Blood circulation, external appearance and abnormalities. Chorionic villi and the placental barrier-intervillous space decidua, decidual septa, cotyledons, villus tree, stem villi Foetal membranes, their development and functions. Twinning: monozygotic twins, dizygotic twins 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-1-2-3	01	01	03

3.2 Blood and Immune Module

Introduction

The blood and immune system module is designed to provide you with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental concepts surrounding the blood and immune systems, essential areas in medical practice. Mastering these topics will equip the students with the knowledge needed to recognize, diagnose, and manage a variety of haematological and immunological conditions. Throughout this module, you will explore the structure and function of blood, its components, and the complex mechanisms involved in haemostasis. You will also delve into the immune system's defense mechanisms, learning how the body protects itself from infections and other threats. By engaging with theoretical content, practical sessions, and diagnostic techniques, you will develop the skills necessary to interpret haematological tests, perform blood groupings, and understand the clinical implications of blood and immune system disorders. This module aims not only to build a solid foundation in these areas but also to cultivate your ability to apply this knowledge in clinical practice, ensuring your preparedness for real-world healthcare scenarios.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/ Department of Physiology
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/ Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer / Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini - Lecturer / Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the Blood and Immune Module, the student should be able to:

- 1. explain the structure and function of blood and its components.
- 2. outline the mechanisms of haemostasis in the body.
- 3. conduct and interpret basic haematological tests.
- 4. perform a blood grouping test and understand the consequences of mismatched blood.
- 5. describe the microscopic structure of lymphatic organs.
- 6. describe the functions of a normal immune system.
- 7. apply the knowledge acquired to explain the altered physiology, biochemistry, and anatomy associated with common hematological disorders.

Course details with Intended Learning Outcome (ILOs)

Intended Learning Outcomes [II Os]	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
 2.1.Describe the components of blood and lymph, their origins, and the role 2.2.Outline the functions of blood 2.3.Analyze the role of colony-stimulating factors and growth inducers in blood cell formation and regulation. 	 Introduction to Blood Major components of blood Functions of blood Constituents of plasma and functions of plasma proteins Origin of blood cells from the pluripotential stem cell Function of colony stimulating factors and growth inducers Sites of production of blood cells in the fetus and adult 	Lecture	2	Physiology
2.4.Describemainplasmaproteins,theirfunctions,anddiagnostic value.2.5.Interpret serumelectrophoretic patternsin clinical conditions.	 Plasma Proteins Main plasma proteins. The diagnostic values of plasma proteins. Serum electrophoretic patterns in diagnosing clinical conditions and interpret laboratory reports. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 2.6.Describe iron absorption, transport, and loss in the body. 2.7.Apply knowledge of iron metabolism to understand the stages of anemia and the biochemical markers used to diagnose it. 	 Iron Metabolism Iron sources Exogenous Endogenous Factors that influence the absorption of dietary iron and explain their mode of action. Iron absorption, transport and loss. Diseases related to iron overload and deficiency. Biochemical markers (TIBC, BI, PS, ferritin) and normal values. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
2.8.Discuss Hemoglobin Structure and Function	 Heam Synthesis and Porphyria Structure and distribution of heme in the body Heam metabolism. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 2.9.State the sites of synthesis of erythropoietin and explain its role in the production of RBC's 2.10.Explain the regulation of erythropoiesis 2.11.Explain the Structure and Function 	 Hematopoiesis and Red blood cell Erythropoiesis Role of nutrients (Fe, Vit B12, Folate) and hormones in erythropoiesis Role of erythropoietin Regulation of erythropoiesis including role of hypoxia Structure and function of RBC Haemoglobin molecule and its functions RBC Count (A) RBC indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) (A) 	Lecture Practical	2	Physiology Physiology

of RBCs and Hemoglobin 2.12.Conduct a RBC count 2.13.Discuss what RBC calculate these from given blood count results				
 2.14.Define anaemia and classification 2.15.List the common symptoms and signs of anaemia 2.16.Explain the physiological basis of anemias of different origins 2.17.Analyze the 	 Anaemia Definition of anaemia Anaemia Classification- Morphological & etiological Classification Clinical features of anaemia Basic investigations of anaemia Red cell parameters in a complete blood count Classify anaemia morphologically with CBC and blood picture Reticulocyte count in relation to anaemia Peripheral blood film(draw) 	Lecture Practical	2	Physiology
changes in commonly used haematological and other laboratory investigations in the different types of anaemia	 ESR (A) Osmotic fragility test and haemoglobin electrophoresis 			
 2.18.Discuss Red Cell Catabolism and Jaundice 2.19.Apply the principles of diagnostic techniques to interpret clinical manifestations related to the Red Cell Catabolism 	 Red Cell Catabolism and Jaundice Different types of jaundice (hemolytic, intra and extra-hepatic cholestasis). Transport, hepatic uptake, conjugation and excretion of bilirubin Clinical correlations Biochemical basis of Jaundice seen in tissues in hyperbilirubinemia. Pale colour stool in extra hepatic cholestasis. Tea coloured urine in hepatitis. Physiological jaundice. Bilirubin profile and clinical correlations. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 2.20.Explain the molecular basis of blood groups 2.21.Explain the cross matching in blood transfusion 2.22.Discuss the clinical significance/applications 	 Blood Grouping The physiological basis of blood grouping The procedure of testing a sample of blood for grouping The differences between the different blood types The principles of direct testing and compatibility between blood samples 	Lecture	2	Physiology

of grouping and cross matching 2.23.Perform a blood grouping test (tube test) and interpret results 2.24.Explain the principles of the direct and indirect Coomb's test	 Physiological effects of - Incompatible blood transfusion - Haemolytic disease of the newborn Blood Grouping test Coomb's test 	Practical	2	Physiology
 2.25.Outline the process of WBC production 2.26.List the different types of WBC in peripheral blood and the compare morphological differences 2.27.Outline the functions of each WBC type 	 White Blood Cells Process of WBC production and classification Functions of WBCs Role of tissue macrophages (reticuloendothelial system). Define white cell count, differential count and absolute count Changes in WBC counts with examples: neutrophilia, neutropenia, eosinophilia, lymphocytosis / lymphopenia Identification of WBC types WBC Count & Differential count 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 2.28.State the normal WBC count and differential count 2.29.Discuss the clinical importance of WBC counts 		Practical	2	Physiology
2.30.Delineate the process of hemostasis 2.31.Discuss the anticoagulants and mechanism of action	 Haemostasis Functional characters and functions of platelets Hemostasis and haemostatic mechanisms Clotting factors Role of vitamin K Anti-clotting mechanisms Anticoagulants and their mechanism of action Physiological basis of tests in the blood clotting profile 	Lecture	2	Physiology
2.32.Discuss the adverse consequences of intravascular thrombosis	 Bleeding time Clotting time Prothrombin time Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) Thrombin time 	Practical	2	Physiology
2.33.Describe the	Microscopic anatomy of the lymphatic system	Lecture	4	Anatomy
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lymphoid tissue and	Appearance of lymphocytes in peripheral	Practical	2	Anatomy
organs	blood.			
2.24 Commons and	• Lymphocyte subtypes - list the types and the			
2.34.Compare and	functions of each sub-type.			
of a primary and	• T and B lymphocyte surface antigens /			
secondary lymphoid	markers.			
follicles in the lymph	Lymphatic organs			
node.	The microscopic anatomy of lymphoid			
2.35.Analyze the	organs.			
features of the red pulp	associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) and			
and white pulp of the	Thymus (childhood and adult)			
spleen with its function				
	• Differences of a primary lymphoid follicle and			
	a secondary lymphoid follicle in the lymph			
	- Types of lymphocytes.			
	- Histological appearance with H&E stain.			
	- The functional differences.			
	 Eastures of the red pulp and white pulp of 			
	the spleen			
	- Macroscopic appearance.			
	- Microscopic anatomy (histology) in H&E			
	stained sections			
2.36.Define immunity	Immunity	Lecture	2	Physiology
2 27 Evolain	 Significance of immunity, with respect to defending the body against microbial invaders. 			
components of innate	 Circulating and tissue cell types that 			
body defenses	contribute to immune and inflammatory			
	responses			
2.38.Explain the	• Functions of hematopoietic growth factors,			
components of acquired	cytokines and chemokines			
body defenses	Roles and mechanisms of innate, acquired,			
2.39.Explain primary	humoral and cellular immunity			
and secondary immune	Basis of inflammatory responses and wound bealing			
response	incumg			
2 40 Describe active and				
passive immunity				
, ,				
2.41.Define				
hypersensitivity and				
explain briefly type I				
reactions				
2.42.Define the	Immunoglobulins	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
structure and function	Function and the structure of			
ot immunoglobulins	immunoglobulins.			
	• Variable (V) domains, constant (C) domains,			
	FC region			

2.43.Describe isotype switching in immunoglobulins2.44.Apply knowledge of immunoglobulin structure to understand its function in immune responses.	 Structure with the function - antibody-antigen relation. Isotypes-IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and different biological properties of the isotypes. Isotype switching. Importance of immunoglobulins and their applications.
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Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-1-3-4	01	01	04

3.3 Cardio-Vascular Module

Introduction

The Cardiovascular Module is designed to provide medical students with a comprehensive and integrated understanding of the cardiovascular system, combining key concepts from Anatomy, Physiology, and Biochemistry. As a vital system responsible for maintaining homeostasis and ensuring the circulation of blood, the cardiovascular system plays a crucial role in sustaining organ function and overall health.

Through this module, students will develop a thorough understanding of the heart's structure, including its muscular composition, coverings, blood supply, nerve supply, and embryological development. They will also explore the anatomical relationships between the heart and surrounding thoracic structures, such as major blood vessels and surface landmarks, which are essential for physical examination and diagnostic imaging.

Beyond anatomical knowledge, students will integrate physiological principles to explain normal cardiovascular function and assess how the system responds to physiological demands. Additionally, they will explore the biochemical foundations of atherogenesis, emphasizing the role of lipoproteins in cardiovascular health. By combining these disciplines, the module prepares students to apply foundational science to clinical practice, fostering a deeper understanding of cardiovascular diseases and their management.

Module Coordinator	Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Committee

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the cardiovascular module, the student should be able to:

- 1. describe the normal structure of the heart, including its musculature, coverings, blood supply, nerve supply, and development.
- 2. explain the surrounding thoracic structures, surface markings of the heart, and major blood vessels.
- 3. explain the normal function of the cardiovascular system by integrating basic sciences.
- 4. analyze the contribution of the function of the cardiovascular system to overall circulatory health.

5. apply knowledge to analyze and explain the alterations in these systems in common clinical scenarios.

Intended Learning Outcomes [ILOs]	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
3.1.Describe the anatomical structures of the mediastinum3.2.Discuss the clinical relevance of the mediastinal structures	 Mediastinum Extent and boundaries of the mediastinum. Divisions of the mediastinum Arrangement of structures within each division. Mediastinal structures and their clinical importance. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
3.3.Describe the gross anatomy of the pericardium and heart	 Heart & Pericardium Pericardium Fibrous and serous pericardium and its nerve supply and basis of referred pain The basis of retrosternal pain referred to neck, arm, epigastrium The lines of continuity of parietal and serous pericardium The position of the transverse sinus and oblique sinus and major blood vessels in relation to them Locate the site for a pericardial tap in a pericardial effusion Heart Position of borders, surfaces and chambers of the heart Locate the site of palpation of apex beat Position of valves and site of auscultation of heart sounds The direction of enlargement of chambers The origin course and branches of the coronary arteries and areas supplied The effects of coronary artery occlusion 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
3.4.Describe the anatomy of the arterial and venous systems	 case studies. Anatomy of the Arterial & Venous Systems Plan of the circulatory system The types of arteries, veins, and capillaries and their structural and functional differences. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

	 Collateral circulation, anastomoses, end arteries and their significance with examples The parts of the aorta and their location in the mediastinum. The arch of the aorta, including its levels, curvatures, and important relations. Branches of the aortic arch The relationship of the phrenic nerve and vagus nerve and recurrent laryngeal nerve to the arch of the aorta The ligamentum arteriosum and explain the feus. The pharyngeal arch arteries and their derivatives The embryological basis of PDA, coarctation of aorta, retro-oesophageal right subclavian artery 			
 3.5.Describe the coronary circulation & conduction system of the heart 3.6.Discuss the clinical relevance of the coronary circulation and conduction abnormalities 3.7.Interpret basic diagnostic findings related to the coronary and conduction system disorders 	 Coronary circulation & conduction system of the heart The coronary arteries, their branches, and areas of the heart they supply, along with the clinical implications of arterial occlusion. The components of the heart's conduction system and their roles in maintaining cardiac rhythm. The relationship between coronary circulation and conduction abnormalities in clinical scenarios. Basic diagnostic findings (e.g., ECG, imaging) related to coronary and conduction system disorders. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
3.8.Describe the conduction system of the heart and spread of cardiac excitation within the heart.	 Electrical Activity of the Heart Function of the conduction system of the heart and compare the action potentials in each part Common cardiac arrhythmias and the processes that produce them 	Lecture	2	Physiology
3.9.Explain the genesis of the ECG wave in relation to its cardiac electrophysiology	 ECG Waves of the ECG, genesis and the relationship of the ECG to the electrical axis of the heart Placing unipolar and bipolar leads in an adult Appearance of the normal ECG recording from lead II and explain the waves. Placing of electrodes and description normal ECG Calculate heart rate, PR interval and determine the mean electrical axis. 	Lecture Practical	2	Physiology Physiology

3.10.Describe the surface	Surface Marking of the Heart & Peripheral	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the heart,	Pulsation			
major arteries, and their	• The surface markings of the heart and			
clinical relevance.	major arteries, including their	Cadaveric	2	Anatomy
2 11 Apply knowledge of	anatomical landmarks and clinical	Learning		
3.11.Apply knowledge of	significance.	_		
	 The areas for heart sounds and explain their relevance to surface anatomy. 			
system to identify	Delinate and locate peripheral arterial			
anatomical locations for	Palpate and locate peripheral alternal			
peripheral pulsations	importance			
3.12.Interpret	Radiographic images related to the			
radiographic images	heart and relate them to clinical			
related to the heart.	practice.			
3.13.Describe the	Microscopic Structure of Heart & Peripheral	Lecture	2	Anatomy
microscopic structure of	Vascular System			
the heart and peripheral	Structural organization of the heart			
vascular system	Features of the endocardium	Practical	2	Anatomy
2.14 Compare and	Features of cardiac muscle and their			
3.14.Compare and	arrangement in the myocardium			
contrast the microscopic	 Parts of the conducting system and their leasting 			
structures of arteries and	their location			
veins	Histological features of the Purkinje fibros			
	Bacic organization of tissue components			
	of a blood vessel			
	Basis of differentiation of arteries into			
	elastic, muscular and arterioles			
	 Microscopic features of the different 			
	types of arteries			
	• The special features of an arteriole and			
	relate them to its function			
	Capillary circulation			
	Basis on which capillaries are classified			
	into three types			
	 Structural features of the different 			
	types of capillaries			
	Sites at which these capillaries are			
	tound and give their functions			
	Microscopic structure of the different			
	types of veins			
	 Significance of arterial anastomoses, and arterias, arteriavonaus. 			
	anastomoses			
3.15.Explain the	The Heart as a Pump	Lecture	2	Physiology
Sequential Contraction	Sequential pattern of contraction and	Leotare	-	111/5101087
and Relaxation of the	relaxation in the heart results in a			
Heart and Its Role in	normal pattern of blood flow			
Normal Blood Flow	• The pressure, volume and flow changes			
	occur during the cardiac cycle			
3.16.Discuss the	The basis of arterial pulse			
Hemodynamic Changes	Regulation of cardiac output based on			
and Physiological Basis of	specific physiologic demands			
Cardiac Output	Pumping action of the heart in specific			
3 17 Describe	disease states.			
anthophysiology of Logert	Heart failure			
pathophysiology of mealt	 Physiological basis 			

Failure and Its Clinical Manifestations 3.18.Discuss the Hemodynamic, Neuroendocrine, and Cellular Changes in Heart Failure	 Common clinical manifestations Types - Left/right heart failure - Systolic/diastolic HF - Acute/chronic HF Haemodynamic, neuroendocrine & cellular changes in heart failure 			
 3.19.Explain the mechanism of the production of heart sounds 3.20.Describe the function of the heart valves and genesis of murmurs & state the timing of the murmurs produced by valvular defects & congenital heart diseases 	 Heart sounds Heart sounds Function of the heart valves &murmurs The timing of the murmurs produced by valvular defects & congenital heart disease 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 3.21.Describe the types of blood flow 3.22.Describe the relationship between flow, pressure & resistance in the vascular system 3.23.Define systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressure. 	 Circulatory physiology Dynamics of blood and lymph flow Biophysical consideration for circulatory physiology Flow, pressure, resistance, viscosity and radius Changes in blood pressure physiological/pathological Artery, capillary and venous circulation 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 3.24.List the variations in blood pressure 3.25.Perform a physical examination of the cardiovascular system 3.26.Describe the physiological basis of measuring blood pressure 	 Physical examination of the cardiovascular system Measuring blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer 	Practical	2	Physiology
 3.27.Explain the effects of altered blood flow 3.28.Describe the importance of regulation of cardiovascular system and the factors affecting it 	 Cardiovascular Regulatory Mechanisms The neural regulation of arterial blood pressure and heart rate involves receptors, afferent and efferent pathways, central integration, and effector mechanisms. the effects of CO₂ and hypoxia on the rostral ventrolateral medulla The process of autoregulation contributes to control of vascular caliber 	Lecture	2	Physiology

	 Paracrine factors and hormones that regulate vascular tone, their sources and their mechanism of action 			
3.29.Explain the Special Features of Circulation in the Brain, Coronary Vessels, Skin, and Fetus, and Their Regulation	 Circulation Through Special Regions Special features of the circulation in the brain, coronary vessels, skin and the fetus, and its regulation. Cerebrospinal Fluid The functions of blood-brain barrier The oxygen needs of the contracting myocardium are met by the coronary arteries and the consequences of their occlusion The vascular reactions of the skin and the reflexes that mediate them. Fetal Oxygen and Nutrient Supply 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 3.30.Explain the development of the embryonic heart, including chamber formation, positioning, fetal circulation. 3.31.Relate developmental processes to common congenital anomalies. 	 Development of the Cardiovascular System Folding of the embryonic heart tube and the establishment of external form and positioning of chambers Formation of the chambers and the separation of the atria and ventricles. Fetal circulation Developmental abnormalities and common congenital anomalies. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 3.32.Identify the important anatomical structures of the cardiovascular system. 3.33.Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the anatomy of the cardiovascular system. 	 Gross anatomy of the cardiovascular system Mediastinum Heart Blood Vessels 	Cadaveric Learning	2	Anatomy
 3.34.Explain the structure and functions of lipo- proteins. 3.35.Apply the knowledge of lipo-protein metabolism and cardiac markers in pathophysiology of lipid disorders. 	 Lipo-protein metabolism Types of lipoproteins and apo- lipoproteins and their functions. Metabolism and functions of chylomicrons, very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), and high-density lipoproteins (HDL). WHO classification of abnormalities in lipoproteins and analyze the impact of these abnormalities on lipid metabolism. Clinical significance of 12hr-fasting prior to lipid profile assay Correlation of hypertriglyceridemia in uncontrolled diabetes mellitus (DM). Clinical significances of LDL and HDL in cardiac health 	Lecture Practical / SGD	4	Biochemistry

	Interpretation of lipid profiles.			
	Atherosclerosis and cardiac markers			
	Biochemical basis of atherogenesis.			
	Risk factors for atherosclerosis.			
	• Uses of cardiac markers in the diagnosis			
	of myocardial infarction.			
	Relationship between homocysteine			
	and atherosclerosis			
	Interpret laboratory reports.			
3.36.Explain the oxidative	Reactive Oxygen and Nitrogen Species (ROS	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
stress and action of anti-	& RONS)			
oxidants	 ROS and RONS generated within the 			
	body.			
3.37.Describe the impact	 Neutralizing RONS and role of anti- 			
on balancing the	oxidants. (Vitamin C and E, glutathione)			
oxidative stress for	• Effects of RONS to the body and their			
healthy lifestyle	clinical significances.			
	Role of RONS against bacteria.			
3.38.Define hypertension	Hypertension	Lecture	2	Physiology
2.20 List the sources of	Definition			
5.39.List the causes of	Causes			
hypertension	Pathophysiology			
3 40 Describe the	Treatment principles			
pathophysiology of	Complications			
hypertension	•			
3.41.Explain the				
physiological basis of the				
treatment principles in				
hypertension				
3.42.List the				
complications of				
2 43 Define shock	Shock	Lecture	2	Physiology
5.45.Denne Shock	SHOCK	Lecture	2	Filysiology
3.44 Describe the major	Shock – definition			
causes of shock and	Causes of shock with examples			
pathophysiology of each	Physiological basis of clinical features			
one.	 Physiological basis of treatment 			
	 Physiological compensation 			
3.45.Explain the				
physiological basis of				
signs and symptoms of				
shock				
2 16 Doccriba tha				
5.40. Describe the				
treatment				
3.47.Explain the short and				
long-term physiological				
compensation of shock				

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-1-4-2	01	01	02

3.4 Respiratory Module

Introduction

The Respiratory Module offers a comprehensive exploration of the respiratory system, emphasizing its critical role in gas exchange, homeostasis, and maintaining life. The focus will be on understanding the structural and functional aspects of the lungs, airways, and associated components that enable efficient respiration. You will start with an overview of the anatomy of the respiratory system, exploring the upper and lower airways, the alveoli where gas exchange occurs, and the supportive structures such as the diaphragm and intercostal muscles. We will examine how these components work together to facilitate the mechanics of breathing and ensure oxygen delivery and carbon dioxide removal.

This module places particular emphasis on the gross and microscopic anatomy of the lungs, pleura, and thoracic cavity. Through interactive sessions, group activities, and dissections, you will gain practical insights into the intricate relationships between these structures. Active participation in these activities will enhance your understanding of the respiratory system's dynamic nature. To support your learning, we have integrated diverse resources, including clinical scenarios, imaging techniques, and IT tools that demonstrate real-life applications of respiratory anatomy and physiology. This module also highlights clinical correlations, linking foundational knowledge to its application in diagnosing and managing respiratory conditions.

We aim to inspire your curiosity and deepen your understanding of the respiratory system, equipping you with the knowledge and skills for future clinical practice.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas –Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the respiratory module, the student should be able to:

1. describe the normal structure, function and embryological development of the respiratory system

- 2. apply basic anatomical knowledge to explain the clinical relevance of respiratory health and disease.
- 3. describe the physiological basis of signs and symptoms of altered structure & function of the respiratory system.
- 4. interpret the respiratory function test results in the normal and disease states.
- 5. outline the physiological principles of managing common respiratory disorders.

Intended Learning	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration	Department
Outcome (ILO)			(Hours)	
4.1.Describe the anatomy of the thoracic wall and its role during respiration4.2.Explain the clinical significance of intercostal space	 Thoracic Wall and Its Movements Features of bony thoracic cage and the arrangement of component bones Features of typical rib Boundaries of the inlet and outlet Joints and ligaments of the thoracic cage Mechanisms of increase in diameters of thoracic cage during respiration Intercostal space and its clinical significance Groups of muscle attached to the thoracic cage 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
4.3.Describe the anatomy of the diaphragm and its role during respiration	 Diaphragm Attachments of the diaphragm and its nerve supply Origins of the diaphragm from the vertebrae, ribs and lumbar fascia 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 4.4.Describe the basic anatomical structure of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses 4.5.Interpret the radiographs of the paranasal sinuses 	 Basic Structure of the Nasal Cavity Structure of the external nose, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses and adaptation to their functions Bony walls and the related structures Appearance of the lateral wall and the openings of the paranasal sinuses Olfactory region 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
4.6.Describe the basic anatomical structure of the larynx	 Basic Structure of the Larynx Cartilages of the larynx, the membranes, muscles, Rima glottis and its function in respiration and phonation 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 4.7.Describe the gross anatomy of the trachea, bronchial tree, lungs and plural cavity. 4.8.Explain the clinical relevance of the trachea, bronchial tree, lungs and plural cavity. 	 Trachea, Lungs and Pleura Trachea and bronchi Trachea in neck and thorax Level of bifurcation and direction and length of bronchi Plan of the bronchial tree and the structural and related functional changes in the wall 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

	Clinical relevance of the tracheal			
	bifurcation			
	Lungs			
	External reatures of the lobes			
	 Location of the lobes in pleural cavity 			
	on the basis which to choose the site			
	of auscultation of breath sounds of			
	each lobe			
	Structures related to each lung			
	Bronchopulmonary segment and its			
	significance in postural drainage			
	resection of lung and diagnostic			
	procedures			
	Microscopic structure of the			
	conducting and respiratory parts			
	• Structure of an alveolus and the layers			
	 Movements of the thoracic cage in 			
	respiration			
	• X - ray of the chest			
	Embryological basis of			
	tracheooesophageal fistulae			
	 Arrangement of lymph nodes 			
	• Development of pleural cavity and lung			
	Functional differentiation of lung			
	Pleural cavity			
	Extent of pleural cavity and lines of pleural reflection and the surface			
	projection of pleura and lungs			
	Pleural recesses			
	 Anatomical relations of the pleural 			
	cavity			
	• Nerve supply of parietal and visceral			
	pleura and the sites of referred pain			
	• X-ray appearance of a normal lung and			
	pleural cavity			
	Radiological appearance in a pleural			
	effusion, pneumothorax and			
	haemothorax			
	Anatomical basis for choice of a site for			
	 Case report – nleural effusion 			
4 9 Discuss the lung	Lung Mechanics	Lecture	2	Physiology
mechanics involved in	 Passages through which air passes 	Lecture	2	Thysiology
respiration	from the exterior to the alveoli and the			
	cells that line each of them			
4.10.Compare and	Major muscles involved in respiration			
contrast pulmonary and	and state the role of each			
systemic circulations	• Lung compliance and airway resistance			
1 11 Outling the basic	Pulmonary and systemic circulations,			
4.11.Outilite the Dasic	and some major differences between			
functions of the lungs.	them			

	Basic lung defense and metabolic functions			
	Turretions			
1 12 Define the basic lung	Lung Volumes and Canacities	Lecture	2	Physiology
volumes, capacities, and	 Basic measures of lung volume and 	Lecture	2	Thysiology
partial pressures	approximate values for each in a			
	normal adult			
4.13.To identify the	• FEV1 / FVC ratios in differentiating			
volumes & capacities on a	obstructive from restrictive airway			
spirograph	diseases			
	Normal flow volume loop Volume time curve and it's changes in			
	 Volume time curve and it's changes in obstructive and restrictive airway 			
	diseases			
4.14.Describe the	Microscopic Structure of Respiratory Tract	Lecture	2	Anatomy
microscopic structure of	Plan of the respiratory system			
the respiratory tract	Principal structural features	Practical /	2	Anatomy
	• Features of the respiratory epithelium	Demonstration		
	and its relation to function			
	Structural framework			
	Mechanism for conditioning of inspired			
	air Mall of the traches			
	 Wall of the trached Structure from the main bronchus to 			
	terminal bronchiole and its adaptation			
	to function			
	• Structure of an alveolus and the			
	features of the alveolar epithelium			
	• Components of the alveolar membrane			
	Structural adaptation of the cells to its			
	function			
	Respiratory distress syndrome			
	Capillary endothelial cells	Leetune	2	Dhusialaau
4.15.Explain the	Gas Exchange and Transport	Lecture	2	Physiology
exchange and transport of	from the lungs to the tissues and CO2			
oxygen and carbon	flows downhill from the tissues to the			
dioxide in the body.	lungs			
	• Important factors affecting the affinity			
4.16.Discuss different	of haemoglobin for O2 and the			
types of hypoxia and	physiologic significance of each			
factors affecting	Reactions that increase the amount of			
	dissociation surve for arterial and			
oxygen.	venous blood			
4.17.Describe acid-base	 Alkalosis and acidosis and list typical 			
imbalances, their causes,	causes and compensatory responses to			
compensatory responses,	each			
and the effects of altered	Hypoxia and differences in different			
CO2 levels.	types of hypoxias			
	• Effects of hypercapnia and hypocapnia,			
	and give examples of conditions that			
			l	

 4.18.Describe the development of the respiratory system 4.19.Discuss the embryological basis of congenital defects related to respiratory system. 	 Development of the respiratory system Formation of respiratory diverticulum and their branching Airway formation and vascularisation Alveolar formation and surfactant production Lung maturation Oesophageal Atresia and Tracheoesophageal Fistula 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
4.20.Outline the surface markings related to the lungs and pleura	 Surface Marking of the Lungs and Pleura The technique of counting ribs Surface markings of the lungs and their lobs Surface markings of the pleural cavity 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 4.21.Identify the important anatomical structures in the respiratory system and their relationships 4.22.Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the anatomy of the respiratory system 	 Anatomy of the Respiratory System Thoracic wall and intercostal space Nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses Lungs, airways and pleural cavity Larynx and vocal cords 	Cadaveric Learning	2	Anatomy
 4.23.Identify normal radiological anatomy of the respiratory system 4.24.Interpret imaging features of common respiratory system pathologies and their clinical significance. 	 Thoracic Imaging Radiological techniques commonly used for thoracic imaging. Normal Imaging Appearance of lungs, airways, mediastinum, and diaphragm in standard projections Common Pathological Findings: Pneumonia, tumours, pneumothorax, pleural effusions etc. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 4.25.Describe the neural regulation of respiration 4.26.Discuss ventilatory responses to changes in CO2 and O2 concentrations and nonchemical factors affecting respiration. 4.27.Analyse the effects of exercise on ventilation and oxygen exchange in tissues. 4.28.Explain the phenomenon of periodic breathing and its relevance in disease states. 	 Regulation of Respiration Pre-Botzinger complex and describe its role in producing spontaneous respiration Location and probable functions of the dorsal and ventral groups of respiratory neurons, the pneumotaxic center, and the apneustic center in the brainstem Specific respiratory functions of the vagus nerves and the respiratory receptors in the carotid body, the aortic body and the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata Ventilatory responses to increased CO2 concentrations in the inspired air Ventilatory responses to decreased O2 concentrations in the inspired air 	Lecture	2	Physiology

	 Effects of each of the main nonchemical factors that influence respiration Effects of exercise on ventilation and O2 exchange in the tissues Periodic breathing and explain its occurrence in various disease states 			
4.29.Describe the - Physiological adjustments at high altitudes, Space. Physiological adjustments in diving	 Respiratory System Adjustments in health and disease Ventilatory changes in acid-base balance Physiological and respiratory changes that occur in high altitude Compensatory mechanisms in hypoxia Respiratory changes in pregnancy Changes in respiration with diving and drowning Respiratory physiology of decompression sickness, asphyxia and periodic breathing 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 4.30.Explain the types and causes of hypoxia 4.31.Explain the compensatory mechanisms in the body in hypoxia 4.32.Define apnoea 	 Hypoxia and oxygen therapy Define hypoxia Types & causes of hypoxias Compensatory mechanisms of acute & chronic hypoxias Diffusion of O2 to the tissues Types & causes of apnoea Oxygen therapy in different types of hypoxia Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT) Complications of HBOT 	Lecture	2	Physiology
4.33.Conduct a basic systematic respiratory examination, demonstrating inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation.	 Respiratory System Examination Prepare the clinical setting for a respiratory examination Margins and demarcations of thoracic cavity and its organs Respiratory rate and recognize breathing patterns Palpation techniques to any signs of abnormality Perform percussion of the chest auscultate the lungs using a stethoscope 	Practical/ Demonstration	2	Physiology
4.34.Interpretation of LFT with reference to the deranged lung functions/ underlying diseases of the lung	 Lung Function Test Tests used in the assessment of Ventilatory functions Gas exchange of the lungs Volumes & capacities on spirograph Calculate the FEV1 / FVC ratio on a vitalograph To interpret the results of LFT Use a peak flow meter to measure & interpret the results of PEFR 	Practical/ Demonstration	2	Physiology

4.35.Enumerate & define the tests used in the assessment of - Blood gas	 ABG Analysis Interpretation of blood gas report 	Practical/ Demonstration/ FLM	2	Physiology

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-2-1-2	01	02	02

3.5 Endocrine Module

Introduction

This Endocrine Module is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the endocrine system, focusing on its structure, function, and role in maintaining homeostasis within the body. The endocrine system plays a critical role in regulating a wide range of physiological processes, including metabolism, growth and development, mood, and reproductive functions, through the secretion of hormones. Throughout this module, you will explore the anatomy and physiology of endocrine glands such as the pituitary, thyroid, adrenal glands, pancreas, and reproductive organs. You will also delve into how hormones are synthesized, released, and interact with target cells to influence bodily functions. Additionally, we will examine common disorders related to endocrine dysfunction and their clinical implications. By the end of this module, students will have a solid foundation in the principles of endocrinology, equipping them with the knowledge to appreciate the complexities of hormonal regulation and its impact on health and disease. We encourage you to engage actively with the content, as a thorough understanding of the endocrine system is essential for anyone pursuing a career in medicine, healthcare, or related fields.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Module Coordinator, Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy
	Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry
Committee	Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology
committee	Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy
members	Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy
	Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the endocrine module, the student should be able to:

- 1. describe the structure and function of the major endocrine glands and their associated hormones.
- 2. explain the mechanisms of hormone action, including receptor binding, signal transduction pathways, and feedback loops, and their role in maintaining homeostasis.
- 3. identify the physiological processes regulated by hormones, such as metabolism, growth, reproduction, and stress response, and understand how these processes interact.
- 4. analyze common endocrine disorders and their clinical presentations, diagnostic methods, and treatment options.

Intended Learning Outcome (ILO)	Content area	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
 5.1.Explain the role of hormones in maintaining whole-body homeostasis 5.2.Discuss the principles of feedback control (negative and positive feedback) and the significance of hormonal secretion rhythms 	 Introduction to endocrine physiology Contribution of hormones to whole-body homeostatic mechanisms. process of synthesis and secretion of hormones by endocrine glands. Ways of transport of hormones in the blood. principles of feedback control and its relevance for homeostasis. rhythms of hormone secretion. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 5.3.Describe the gross anatomy and functional role of the hypothalamus in regulating homeostasis. 5.4.Describe the hypothalamo- hypophyseal portal and tract system and its role in neuroendocrine control. 	 Hypothalamus Location, structural components, and Role of the hypothalamus. Hormones released from the hypothalamus and their effects on the anterior and posterior pituitary. Hypothalamic control of neuroendocrine function through the hypothalamo-hypophyseal portal and tract systems. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 5.5.Describe the gross anatomy of the pituitary gland. 5.6.Compare the differences between the anterior and posterior pituitary 5.7.Explain pituitary hormones, their regulation, and hypothalamic connections. 	 Pituitary Gland Location, components, and relationships of the pituitary gland. Structural, functional and embryological differences between the anterior and posterior pituitary Hormones secreted by each part of the pituitary gland Neuronal connections with the hypothalamus Mechanisms for control of secretion Structure and significance of the hypothalamo-hypophyseal portal circulation. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
5.8.Describe the microscopic anatomy of the hypothalamus and pituitary glands.	 Microscopic Structure of Hypothalamus and Pituitary Hypothalamus Cellular components and functional organization of the hypothalamus related to endocrine regulation. Role of hypothalamic nuclei in hormone synthesis and secretion. Pituitary gland (Hypophysis cerebri) Gross anatomy of the hypophysis including its blood supply 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

	•	Development of the hypophysis cerebri			
	А.	Anterior pituitary / Adenohypophysis / Pars distalis			
	•	Types of cells in anterior pituitary Functions of hormones secreted by the acidophils and basophils Mechanisms that control the secretion of hormones by the anterior pituitary Arrangement of blood vessels in the hypothalamohypophyseal portal circulation and its mechanism of control			
	В.	Posterior Pituitary / Neurohypophysis / Pars posterior			
	• • • •	Microscopic appearance of the posterior pituitary The predominant cell type in the neurohypophysis The hypothalamohypophyseal tract Posterior pituitary hormones, cells that secrete these hormones and their location Herring bodies Features of neurosecretory cells			
 5.9.Describe the structure and anatomical connections of the pituitary gland with the hypothalamus and their functional significance. 5.10.Explain the regulation and physiological roles of pituitary hormones. 5.11.Discuss abnormalities in pituitary function, growth hormone secretion, and potential treatments. 	Pitu • • •	Anatomical connections between the hypothalamus and pituitary gland and their functional significance. Structure of the pituitary gland and its functional relationship. Cell types in the anterior pituitary and how their numbers adjust to physiological demands. Role of proopiomelanocortin-derived hormones in pigmentation regulation. Effects of growth hormone on growth and metabolism, and the role of IGF-I in mediating these effects. Stimuli regulating growth hormone secretion and their mechanisms. Regulation and relevance of gonadotropins and prolactin secretion. Abnormal pituitary function and growth hormone secretion, and potential treatments.	Lecture	2	Physiology

 5.12.Describe the gross anatomy of the thyroid and parathyroid glands. 5.13.Outline the development, cellular structure, and functions of the thyroid and parathyroid glands. 	 Thyroid Basic structure Structural unit of the thyroid gland. Blood supply, lymph drainage and nerve supply Functions of thyroid gland Development of thyroid gland Important anatomical relations. Parathyroid Form and location 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
	 Types of cells, their secretions, and their functions. Blood supply and lymphatic drainage Embryological development 			
5.14.Describe the microscopic anatomy of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.	 Microscopic Structure of Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands Thyroid Gross anatomy of the thyroid gland Functions of the follicular cells Follicle cells function in the synthesis, storage and secretion of thyroid hormone The appearance of the follicle varies with activity Mechanisms that control the secretions of the thyroid gland Parafollicular cells their location and secretions Parathyroid Location of the parathyroid gland, the main types of cells, their secretions and functions Role of these cells in regulating calcium levels 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 5.15.Describe function, and regulation of the thyroid gland and its hormones. 5.16.Explain the role of thyroid hormones in homeostasis, development, and disorders, including their treatment. 5.17.Discuss the clinical outcome of the endocrine abnormality of pituitary and thyroid hormones. 	 Thyroid Gland Functions of the thyroid gland The chemical nature and synthesis of thyroid hormones. The role of protein binding in thyroid hormone transport and metabolism. Hypothalamic and pituitary regulation of thyroid function. Effects of thyroid hormones on homeostasis and development. Thyroid dysfunction and its treatment Pituitary and Thyroid Glands Clinical presentations and physiological basis for endocrine abnormality of pituitary and thyroid hormones 	Lecture Practical / Demonstration	2	Physiology Physiology

 5.18.Describe the regulation of calcium and phosphate homeostasis, including key organs and hormonal control. 5.19.Explain bone cell functions, calcium and phosphate metabolism, and their physiological significance. 	 Hormonal Control of Calcium and Phosphate Role of calcium and phosphate homeostasis and it's regulation. Calcium pools, turnover, and the organs involved in their regulation. Mechanisms of calcium and phosphate absorption, excretion, and hormonal control. Functions of cells involved in bone formation and resorption. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 5.20.Describe the gross anatomy of the adrenal gland, including cortical layers and their functions. 5.21.Outline the development, cellular structure, and functions of the adrenal gland 	 Adrenal Gland Form, location, and topographical relationships Layers of the adrenal cortex and structural and functional differences of cells in each layer. Blood supply and arrangement of vessels in the adrenal cortex and medulla. Functions of hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex and medulla. Development of the adrenal gland 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
5.22.Describe the microscopic anatomy of the adrenal gland and endocrine pancreas	 Microscopic Structure of Adrenal / Suprarenal gland and endocrine pancreas Features of a steroid secreting cell Arrangement, structure and functions of cells in adrenal cortex layers Arrangement of blood vessels in the cortex and medulla Cells of the adrenal medulla and their features Sites of extra adrenal chromaffin cells Why the adrenal medullary cells are comparable to preganglionic sympathetic neurones Significance of the diffuse endocrine system (APUD) and the distribution of these cells Endocrine part of the pancreas 	Lecture	1	Anatomy
 5.23.Describe the biosynthesis, function, and regulation of adrenal medullary catecholamines and cortical steroids. 5.24.Explain the physiological and pathological effects of adrenal hormones, including their metabolism and clinical relevance. 	 Adrenal medulla and cortex Catecholamines secreted by the adrenal medulla and their biosynthesis, metabolism, and function. Stimuli that increase adrenal medullary secretion. Role of plasma proteins in binding adrenocortical steroids. Difference between C18, C19, and C21 steroids. Adrenal cortex steroid biosynthesis. Major site of adrenocortical hormone metabolism and key metabolites. 	Lecture	4	Physiology

	 Effect of glucocorticoids and aldosterone on cellular function and their physiological and pharmacological effects. Physiological and pathological effects of adrenal androgens. Regulation of glucocorticoid and adrenal sex hormone secretion and diseases caused by excess or deficiency of adrenal hormones 			
5.25.Discuss the clinical outcome of the endocrine abnormality of parathyroid and adrenal hormones	 Parathyroid and adrenal glands Clinical presentations and physiological basis for endocrine abnormality of parathyroid and adrenal hormones 	Practical / Demonstration	2	Physiology
 5.26.Describe the synthesis and secretion, mode of action and the factors that regulate insulin secretion 5.27.Describe blood glucose homeostasis 	 Endocrine pancreas Synthesis storage and method of secretion of insulin Mode of action of Insulin Metabolic actions of Insulin Factors that determine the blood glucose level. Role of liver in blood glucose homeostasis in starvation and in the fed state 	Lecture	2	Physiology
5.28.Discuss the clinical outcome of the endocrine abnormality of endocrine pancreatic hormones	 Endocrine pancreas Clinical presentations and physiological basis for endocrine abnormality of endocrine pancreatic hormones 	Practical / Demonstration	2	Physiology

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-2-4-9	01	02	09

3.6 Gastro-Intestinal and Metabolism Module

Introduction

The Gastrointestinal (GI) Module provides medical students with an integrated understanding of the structure, function, and biochemical processes of the digestive system. This module covers the detailed anatomy of the GI tract and its accessory organs, including their histological features and spatial relationships, which are essential for understanding both normal function and pathological conditions. Students will discuss the mechanisms underlying digestion, absorption, and motility, as well as the regulation of these processes through neural and hormonal control. The module examines the biochemical foundations of nutrient metabolism, including carbohydrate, protein, and lipid digestion, as well as the role of enzymes and bile acids in these processes. Students will also gain insights into the pathophysiology of common gastrointestinal disorders.

By integrating anatomical, physiological, and biochemical concepts, this module equips students with a strong foundation for GI-related conditions in their future medical practice. It nurtures a holistic understanding of gastrointestinal health and disease.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas –Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the reproductive module, the student should be able to:

- 1. discuss the structure and function of the gastrointestinal tract and its accessory organs.
- 2. examine the processes of digestion, absorption, and metabolism, focusing on how the body processes nutrients and eliminates waste.
- 3. acquire basic knowledge for diagnostic imaging and clinical examination to assess gastrointestinal health.
- 4. apply the basic scientific knowledge to explain clinical significance of gastrointestinal related disorders.

Intended Learning Outcome	Content Outline	T/L	Duration	Department
(ILO)		Activity	(Hours)	-
 6.1.Describe the structure and function of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract 6.2.Explain the processes of digestion, absorption, and motility, focusing on the role of enzymes, hormones, and neural regulation. 6.3.Analyze the physiological mechanisms involved in GI disorders 	 Overview of the GI Physiology Key functions: digestion, absorption, and elimination The role of accessory organs (liver, pancreas, gallbladder) The process of mechanical and chemical digestion Digestive enzymes and their functions (e.g., amylase, lipase, pepsin) Role of bile in fat digestion Mechanisms of nutrient absorption in the small intestine Transport systems for carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids Role of the large intestine in water and electrolyte absorption Peristalsis, segmentation, and migrating motor complex Neural control: enteric nervous system, vagus nerve Hormonal regulation: gastrin, secretin, cholecystokinin (CCK) Common gastrointestinal disorders (e.g., GERD, IBS, celiac disease) Pathophysiology and symptoms of GI conditions Treatment options and management strategies 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 6.4.Describe the structure and components of the oral cavity, including the features of the hard palate, gingiva, and tongue, and their adaptations for masticatory function, as well as the distribution and types of papillae and taste buds. 6.5.Explain the features of the salivary glands, including their nature of secretion, duct system, and the role of lymphoid tissue in the wall of the pharynx, with a focus on the palatine tonsil. 6.6.Outline the general tissue arrangements in the wall of the gastrointestinal system, describe the structure and lavers of the esplague and the structure and lavers of the esplague and the structure and lavers of the esplague area. 	 Oral cavity and salivary glands The parts of the oral cavity, the features of the hard palate and gingiva, and how they are adapted to their masticatory function. The components of the tongue, including variations in the anterior and posterior parts, the epithelium of the dorsum, and the types and distribution of papillae and taste buds. The structure and function of the salivary glands, including their nature and mode of secretion, as well as the features of the duct system and the location of lymphoid tissue in the pharynx. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

explain the distribution of				
nerve plexuses and the				
location of esophageal glands.				
1 0 0				
6.7.Identify and describe the	Pharynx and oesophagus			Anatomy
divisions, layers, and	• The divisions of the pharynx, the layers of			
musculature of the pharynx,	its wall, and the muscles (constrictors and			
Including the constrictors,	others), including their communication			
ascia, and other muscles, and	with surrounding structures.			
collections and epithelial	 The tymphatic collections and epithelial lining of the phoneny, and outling the 			
lining	blood supply, perve supply, and			
	lymphatic drainage			
6.8.Outline the blood supply.	 The anatomy of the esonhagus including 			
nerve supply, and lymphatic	its course and relations, sphincter			
drainage of the pharynx, and	mechanisms, sites of constrictions, and			
discuss the mechanism of	the esophageal plexus, along with the			
deglutition.	blood supply and gastric nerves.			
	• The tissue arrangement of the			
6.9.Describe the anatomy of	gastrointestinal system, describe the			
the esophagus, including its	walls of the esophagus, and explain the			
course, relations, and	distribution of nerve plexuses and the			
constrictions, sphincter	location of glands within the esophagus.			
mechanisms, and blood	The clinical significance of esophageal			
supply, and explain the clinical	varices, the microscopic structure of the			
varices and its microscopic	esophagus, and the mechanism of			
structure	deglutition in the context of swallowing.			
6.10.Describe the structure	Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus6.11.Explain the processes of	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Eurotional anatomy of oesophagus 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus 6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing 	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus 6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing 6.12.Describe the 	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition Development of the Face, Oral Cavity, 	Lecture	2	Physiology Anatomy
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 6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus 6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing 6.12.Describe the embryological origins of the face, oral cavity, pharynx, and 	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition Development of the Face, Oral Cavity, Pharynx and Oesophagus Recognize the key structures involved in 	Lecture	2	Physiology Anatomy
 6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus 6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing 6.12.Describe the embryological origins of the face, oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus, focusing on the 	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition Development of the Face, Oral Cavity, Pharynx and Oesophagus Recognize the key structures involved in the development of the face, oral cavity, 	Lecture	2	Physiology Anatomy
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 6.10.Describe the structure and function of the mouth and oesophagus 6.11.Explain the processes of chewing, salivation, and the initiation of swallowing 6.12.Describe the embryological origins of the face, oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus, focusing on the role of branchial (pharyngeal) arches in their development. 6.13.Explain the processes of facial development, including the fusion of facial prominences, and their clinical relevance, such as in conditions like cleft lip and palate. 6.14.Outline the development of the pharynx and esophagus, including the differentiation of 	 Physiology of Mouth and Oesophagus The structure and the function of mouth Functions and regulation of salivation Physiological process and regulation of swallowing Functional anatomy of oesophagus Disorders associated with salivation and deglutition Development of the Face, Oral Cavity, Pharynx and Oesophagus Recognize the key structures involved in the development of the face, oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus, with an emphasis on the role of the branchial arches in shaping these regions. Describe the sequence of events leading to facial prominences, and understand the clinical relevance of abnormalities like cleft lip and palate. Outline the developmental processes of the pharynx and esophagus, including the formation of associated structures, and discuss the embryological basis of congenital anomalies such as esophageal atresia and tracheoesophageal fistula, 	Lecture	2	Physiology Anatomy

discuss the embryological basis				
or congenital anomalies.				
6 15 Outling the arrangement	Antorior Abdominal Wall & Inquinal Pogian	Locturo	2	Anatomy
 6.15. Outline the arrangement of muscles and aponeurosis in the anterolateral abdominal wall, including their roles in abdominal movement and support. 6.16. Define the inguinal ligament and describe the structural arrangement of the walls of the inguinal canal. 6.17. Discuss the inguinal canal's anatomy, its clinical significance, and its relevance to conditions such as inguinal hernias. 	 Anterior Abdominal Wall & Inguinal Region The muscles and aponeurosis in the anterolateral abdominal wall, and explain their functional roles in movement and support. The structure and function of the inguinal ligament and outline the arrangement of the walls of the inguinal canal. The anatomy of the inguinal canal and explain its clinical significance, including common conditions like inguinal hernias. The clinical relevance of the inguinal region in relation to surgical procedures and hernia management. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
6.18.Describe the structure.	Peritoneum and Peritoneal Cavity	Lecture	1	Anatomy
function, and development of the peritoneum and peritoneal folds 6.19.Recognize intraperitoneal and retroperitoneal structures. 6.20.Identify key peritoneal spaces within the peritoneal cavity and their clinical relevance	 Peritoneum Peritoneal folds and their development Intraperitoneal and retroperitoneal structures Peritoneal spaces 			
 6.21.Describe the anatomical location, morphological features, and posterior relations of the stomach, including the extent of the lesser sac, the lesser and greater omenta, and their attachments. 6.22.Outline the blood supply, lymphatic drainage, and nerve supply of the stomach, and discuss their functional significance. 6.23.Recall the microscopic structure of the stomach and explain its development, including the fate of the dorsal and ventral mesogastrium. 	 Stomach The anatomical location and morphological features of the stomach, including its divisions and posterior relations, with a focus on the lesser and greater omenta and their attachments. The structure and functional role of the lesser sac, its extent, and its significance in relation to the stomach and surrounding structures. The blood supply, lymphatic drainage, and nerve supply to the stomach, and describe how these systems support its functions. The microscopic structure of the stomach and summarize its embryological development, specifically the fate of the dorsal and ventral mesogastrium. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

 6.24.Describe the structure and function of the stomach 6.25.Explain the physiological processes of gastric motility, gastric acid secretion, and enzyme activity. 6.26.Analyze the regulation of gastric function through neural, hormonal, and 	 Physiology of Stomach Functional anatomy and functions of stomach. Composition and regulation of gastric secretions. Mechanism and regulation of gastric acid secretion. Gastric mucosal barrier. Gastric motility and emptying. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 paracrine mechanisms 6.27.Describe the parts, development, and anatomical features of the liver and biliary system, including the liver's position, morphology, lobes, surfaces, peritoneal attachments, and vascular segments, as well as the structure and function of the gallbladder and bile duct system. 6.28.Explain the anatomical relations of the pancreas, including its position, parts, blood supply, and the course of its ducts, alongside the development of the pancreas and the role of the islets of Langerhans in hormone secretion. 6.29.Discuss the structure and function of the spleen, identifying its position, surfaces, blood supply, and peritoneal relations, and recognize signs of splenic enlargement. 	 Liver, Biliary system, Pancreas Components of the liver and biliary system, including the liver's lobes, surfaces, peritoneal attachments, and vascular segments, and explain their significance in liver function. Understanding of the anatomical structure of the pancreas, including its parts, blood supply, ducts, and the difference between endocrine and exocrine functions, particularly the role of the islets of Langerhans. Structure of the spleen, recognize its surface relations and blood supply, and identify clinical signs of splenic enlargement. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
6.30.Describe the microscopic anatomy of the liver, gallbladder and pancreas	 Microscopic Structure of the Liver, Gallbladder and Pancreas Liver Hepatic lobules and arrangement of hepatocytes Portal triad components and their functions Sinusoids and their role in exchange Kupffer cells and immune function Space of Disse and hepatocyte interaction Stellate cells and their role in fibrosis Gallbladder Simple columnar epithelium and microvilli 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

 6.31.Describe the structure and function of the liver and gallbladder 6.32.Explain the processes involved in bile synthesis, the composition of bile, and its role in fat emulsification and absorption in the small intestine. 	 Lamina propria and connective tissue support Muscularis layer and bile expulsion Serosa and external structural support Pancreas Exocrine pancreas – acini and ductal system Endocrine pancreas – Islets of Langerhans Alpha, beta, delta, and PP cells and their functions Physiology of liver and Gallbladder Functional anatomy and physiological aspects of the Liver The bile Gall bladder 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.33.Analyze the regulation of bile secretion and the impact of liver and gallbladder disorders on digestion and overall health.				
 6.34.Describe the structure and function of the pancreas, including its dual role in endocrine and exocrine secretion. 6.35.Explain the processes involved in the secretion of digestive enzymes (amylase, lipase, proteases) and bicarbonate, and their role in digestion in the small intestine. 6.36.Analyze the regulation of pancreatic secretion by 	 Exocrine pancreas Structure of the pancreas, including exocrine and endocrine components (acini, islets of Langerhans) Role in digestion (enzyme secretion) and metabolic regulation (insulin, glucagon) Components of pancreatic juice: digestive enzymes (amylase, lipase, proteases) and bicarbonate Function of pancreatic juice in neutralizing stomach acid and aiding digestion in the small intestine Mechanism of secretion: acinar and ductal cells involved in enzyme and bicarbonate production Regulation of secretion by hormones (secretin, CCK) and neural pathways during digestion 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 6.37.Outline the parts of the small intestine, including its length, and describe the anatomy of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, with a focus on their peritoneal relations, blood supply, and related structures. 6.38.Describe the appearance of the inner wall of the duodenum at the openings of 	 Small Intestine The components and structure of the small intestine, focusing on the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, along with their blood supply, peritoneal relations, and related structures. The functional aspects of the duodenum's inner wall, particularly at the openings of the pancreatic and bile ducts, and describe the mesentery's role in attaching the small intestine to the posterior abdominal wall. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

the pancreatic and bile ducts, and explain the features of the mesentery, its attachment to the posterior abdominal wall, and the superior mesenteric artery and vein. 6.39.Recall the development of	• The blood supply to the jejunum and ileum, including the superior mesenteric artery and vein, and describe their course, tributaries, and termination.			
of rotation of the gut, and potential anomalies, and discuss the microscopic structure of the different parts of the small intestine and their adaptations to their functions.				
 6.40.Describe the structure and function of the small intestine, including the roles of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum in digestion and nutrient absorption. 6.41.Explain the processes of enzyme secretion, bile involvement, and nutrient absorption in the small intestine 	 Physiology of Small intestine Describe the functions of small intestine Outline the structural adaptations of SI to suit its functions Describe the composition and functions of small intestinal secretions Describe the process of absorption of digestive products Describe the small intestinal motility types 	Lecture	2	Physiology
6.42.Analyze the regulatory mechanisms involved in small intestine motility				
 6.43.Outline the different parts of the large intestine, including the caecum, appendix, ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon, and describe the external features and peritoneal relations of each part. 6.44.Describe the attachments of the transverse and sigmoid mesocolon, and explain the blood supply to the large intestine, including the superior mesenteric artery, its branches, and the inferior mesenteric artery and its branches. 6.45.Explain the nerve supply and nerve plexuses within the walls of the large intestine, the large intestine, the normal position of the appendix, and its variations, along with the anatomical basis of pain in appendicitis and the attachment of the 	 Large Intestine The components and structure of the large intestine, including the caecum, appendix, ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon, along with their external features and peritoneal relations. The attachment of the transverse and sigmoid mesocolon, and describe the blood supply of the large intestine, including the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries and their branches. The nerve supply and nerve plexuses in the walls of the large intestine, and describe the attachment of the mesoappendix and the course of the appendicular artery. The normal position of the appendix, variations in its location, and the anatomical basis of pain in appendicitis. 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

mesoappendix and the appendicular artery.				
 6.46.Describe the epithelial lining of the stomach, the arrangement of glands in its different parts, and the features of various secretory cells found in these glands, relating their functions to the secretions produced. 6.47.Explain the transition from the stomach to the small intestine at the gastroduodenal junction and how the structure of the small and large intestines varies from the basic anatomical plan to accommodate their functions. 6.48.Discuss the structural adaptations of the small intestine, including the villus and crypt structures, the types of cells present in these regions, their functions, the location of endocrine cells, and the distribution and role of 	 Microscopic Structure of Stomach, Small Intestine and Large Intestine The epithelial lining of the stomach and the arrangement of the glands in different regions of the stomach, explaining the functions of various secretory cells found within these glands. The transition from the stomach to the small intestine, specifically at the gastroduodenal junction, and discuss how the structural features of the small and large intestines adapt to their functional roles. Describe the structure of villi and crypts in the small intestine, the types of cells within them, their functions, the role of endocrine cells, and the distribution of lymphatic tissue in the intestinal lining. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 intestine. 6.49.Describe the structure and function of the large intestine, 6.50.Explain the process of fermentation in the colon, the role of gut microbiota in digestion, and the production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). 6.51.Analyze the regulation of motility and the clinical 	 Physiology of Large intestine Describe the functions of large intestine List the composition of faeces Outline the effects of intestinal bacteria Describe the motility of large intestine Describe defaecation reflex 	Lecture	2	Physiology
significance of disorders affecting the large intestine, 6.52.Describe the neural regulation of the GIT. 6.53.Explain the hormonal regulation of the GIT, 6.54.Analyze the integrated regulation of the GIT during	 GI Regulation Overview of the neural and hormonal regulation of the GIT Role of the enteric nervous system, autonomic nervous system, and central nervous system in coordinating digestion Key hormones: gastrin, cholecystokinin (CCK-PZ), secretin, gastric inhibitory 	Lecture	2	Physiology

	 peptide (GIP), and vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) The role of each hormone in regulating gastric acid secretion, enzyme release, bile secretion, motility, and nutrient absorption Types of motility: peristalsis, segmentation, and the migrating motor complex (MMC) Mechanisms of motility regulation by neural and hormonal signals to facilitate digestion and absorption 			
curvatures, and peritoneal relations of the rectum, including the anorectal junction, levator ani, ischiorectal fossa, and the anal canal's length, direction, and sphincter arrangement. 6.56.Explain the blood supply to the rectum and anal canal, and describe the internal appearance and structure of the anal canal, including the anal valves and anal columns. 6.57.Recall the development of	 The position, curvatures, peritoneal relations of the rectum, and the anorectal junction, along with the levator ani, ischiorectal fossa, and the anal canal's length and direction. The arrangement of the sphincters in the anal canal and describe the blood supply to the rectum and anal canal. The internal appearance of the anal canal lining, and identify the anal valves and anal columns. The development of the anal canal and understand potential anomalies that may occur. 			
the anal canal, potential anomalies that may occur, and the histological structure of the anal canal lining.				
 6.58.Describe the embryological development of the foregut, midgut, and hindgut, explaining their contributions to the gastrointestinal system and the significance of rotation and fixation processes. 6.59.Explain the processes of rotation and fixation of the gut tube, their significance in normal anatomy, and the implications of congenital anomalies such as malrotation and volvulus. 6.60.Discuss the development of the stomach, its orientation, the formation of associated mesenteries (greater and lesser omentum), and outline the development of the rectum and anal canal, 	 Development of the Stomach, Intestine, Rectum and Anal Canal The embryological development of the foregut, midgut, and hindgut, and understand the significance of the rotation and fixation processes in normal anatomy and congenital anomalies such as malrotation and volvulus. The processes of rotation and fixation of the gut tube and discuss their importance in the proper anatomical development of the gastrointestinal system, particularly in relation to congenital anomalies. The formation of the stomach, its orientation, the development of associated mesenteries (greater and lesser omentum), and outline the development of the rectum and anal canal, including the role of the cloaca and its division by the urorectal septum. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

including the role of the cloaca and its division by the urorectal septum.				
 6.61.Identify the embryological origins of the liver, pancreas, and biliary system, and explain the process of hepatic bud formation and its differentiation into the liver, gallbladder, and bile ducts. 6.62.Outline the development of the pancreas, including the fusion of the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds and the formation of the main and accessory pancreatic ducts. 6.63.Discuss the embryological basis of congenital anomalies such as biliary atresia and annular pancreas, and their clinical implications. 	 Development of the Liver, Pancreas and Biliary System The process of hepatic bud formation, detailing its differentiation into the liver, gallbladder, and bile ducts, and how this contributes to the development of the biliary system. Development of the pancreas, including how the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds fuse and how the main and accessory pancreatic ducts are formed. The embryological basis of congenital anomalies such as biliary atresia and annular pancreas, and evaluate their clinical implications and potential treatments. The embryological origins of the liver, pancreas, and biliary system, explaining how the hepatic bud differentiates into the liver, gallbladder, and bile ducts. The development of the pancreas, including the fusion of the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds and the formation of the main and accessory pancreatic ducts. The embryological basis of congenital anomalies such as biliary atresia and annular pancreatic buds and the formation of the main and accessory pancreatic ducts. The embryological basis of congenital anomalies such as biliary atresia and annular pancreas, including their clinical relevance and potential implications. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 6.64.Explain the digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, including key enzymes and transport mechanisms. 6.65.Describe the metabolic pathways involved in carbohydrate utilization for energy production. 6.66.Differentiate between catabolic and anabolic processes in metabolism and their relevance to health. 	 Carbohydrate metabolism Mechanisms of digestion by salivary amylase, intestinal maltase, isomaltase, sucrase, and lactase. Identification and roles in the digestion process. Mechanisms of glucose and galactose absorption via SGLT and its operation. Role and distribution of different GLUT transporters. Mechanisms of fructose and pentose absorption. Overview of anabolism and catabolism. Role of ATP in energizing energy- requiring reactions. Disorders related to carbohydrate digestion (e.g., lactase deficiencies, lactose intolerance, sucrase deficiency) and their biochemical implications. Disorders associated with carbohydrate absorption. 	Lecture SGD	4 2	Biochemistry

C CZ Describes the stars of	Churchuria	1 +	2	Dia ahamintara
 6.67.Describe the steps of glycolysis, including key enzymes, intermediates, and energy yield. 6.68.Explain the regulation of glycolysis through allosteric enzymes, hormonal control, and feedback mechanisms. 6.69.Analyze the significance of glycolysis in different physiological and pathological conditions, such as anaerobic metabolism and metabolic disorders 6.70.Describe the formation of Acetyl Co-A from carbohydrates, fats. and 	 Glycolysis Mechanisms of glucose transport across cell membranes. Overview of the energy-investing and energy-harvesting phases of glycolysis. Allosteric, covalent modifications, and induction/repression of the glycolytic pathway. Reactions where reducing equivalents (e.g., NADH) are generated in glycolysis. Reactions where ATP is synthesized during glycolysis. Significance and mechanism of substrate-level phosphorylation. Explanation and significance of aerobic vs. anaerobic glycolysis. Comparison of energy output under aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Importance and roles of intermediates in glycolysis. Glycolytic enzyme deficiencies and their clinical significance. Predominance of anaerobic glycolysis in malignant cells and its implications. Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle (TCA) Reaction catalyzed by the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry Biochemistry
 carbonydrates, rats, and proteins, and its central role in metabolism. 6.71.Explain the steps of the TCA (Krebs) cycle, including key enzymes, intermediates, and energy production. 6.72.Analyze the regulation of the TCA cycle and its significance in energy metabolism and biosynthetic pathways. 	 Explanation of why it is called the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. List of coenzymes and vitamins required by the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. Mechanisms of regulation of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. Pathway of citrate formation from acetyl-CoA. Sites and reactions for the formation of NADH, FADH2, GTP, and CO2 in the TCA cycle. Comparison of the oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate and alphaketoglutarate. Overview of the regulation of the TCA cycle. Explanation of the amphibolic (both catabolic and anabolic) nature of the TCA cycle. Outline of anaplerotic reactions that replenish TCA cycle intermediates. 			
 6.73.Explain the principles of bioenergetics, including free energy changes and ATP production. 6.74.Describe the electron transport chain (ETC) and oxidative phosphorylation, highlighting the role of key 	 Electron Transport Chain (ETC) Significance of malate and glycerol- phosphate shuttles in cellular metabolism. Role of reduced coenzymes as an energy source for oxidative phosphorylation. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry

complexes and proton gradients. 6.75.Analyze the regulation and significance of oxidative phosphorylation in energy metabolism and its implications in metabolic disorders.	 Entry points for electrons from NADH and FADH2 in the electron transport chain and the final reduction of O₂ to H₂O. Explanation of Mitchell's chemiosmotic hypothesis for ATP generation. Differences between substrate-level phosphorylation and oxidative phosphorylation. Uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation and its significance in brown adipose tissue. Effects of inhibitors on the electron transport chain (ETC). 			
6.76.Describe the metabolism	Metabolism of other hexoses	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
of hexoses other than glucose, including fructose, galactose, and Sucrose. 6.77.Explain the enzymatic pathways that convert these hexoses into glycolytic or other metabolic intermediates. 6.78.Analyze the Biochemical significance and disorders associated with defects in hexose metabolism, such as hereditary fructose intolerance and galactosemia.	 Overview of the catabolic pathways for lactose, galactose, and fructose. Pathway of lactose synthesis in lactating mammary glands. Consequences of known enzyme deficiencies in the catabolic pathways of lactose, galactose, and fructose. Explanation of phosphate trapping due to excessive fructose consumption. Why fructose is not a substitute for sugar in uncontrolled diabetes. Biochemical basis for cataract development in diabetics due to excess glucose. Why cataracts do not develop in healthy individuals. 			
6 70 Describe the key stops	Gluconoogonosis	Locturo	2	Piechomistry
 enzymes, and substrates involved in gluconeogenesis. 6.80.Explain the regulation of gluconeogenesis by hormonal and allosteric control mechanisms. 6.81.Analyze the Biochemical significance of gluconeogenesis in maintaining blood glucose levels during fasting and metabolic stress. 	 Description of the five stages of glucose homeostasis in the fed and fasting states. Indication of the entry points of gluconeogenic substrates into the gluconeogenesis pathway. Explanation of the importance of gluconeogenesis in maintaining glucose levels. Role of insulin and glucagon in the regulation of gluconeogenesis. Recall that gluconeogenesis is a metabolically expensive pathway. Stimulation of gluconeogenesis under stress. Impact of excess ethanol consumption leading to fasting hypoglycemia. Importance of the Cori cycle and glucose-alanine cycle. 			Sicchenistry
6.82 Describe the key steps	Herose Mononhosnhate Pathway (HMP)	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
enzymes, and products of the hexose monophosphate pathway.	 Significance of Oxidative and Non- Oxidative Phases of the HMP Pathway Predominance of Oxidative Pathway in Fat-Synthesizing Tissues Predominance of Non-Oxidative Pathway 		2	biochemistry

 6.83.Explain the significance of NADPH production and ribose- 5-phosphate generation in cellular metabolism. 6.84.Analyze the regulation of the pathway and its role in redox balance, biosynthesis, and disease conditions such as G6PD deficiency. 	 in Rapidly Dividing Cells Link Between HMP Pathway and Glycolysis Importance of the HMP pathway in neutralizing strong oxidants. Hemolysis in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and its biochemical implications. 			
 6.85.Describe the processes of glycogenesis and glycogenolysis, including key enzymes and regulatory steps. 6.86.Explain the hormonal and allosteric regulation of glycogen metabolism, focusing on insulin, glucagon, and epinephrine. 	 Glycogen Metabolism Synthesis and Breakdown of Glycogen Reciprocal Control of Glycogen Metabolism Muscle Glycogen and Blood Glucose Regulation Muscle Contraction and Glycogenolysis Glycogen storage diseases and their implications. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.87.Describe the major pathways of lipid metabolism, including fatty acid oxidation, synthesis, and lipid transport. 6.88.Explain the regulation of lipid metabolism by enzymes, hormones, and energy demands. 6.89.Analyze clinical conditions related to lipid metabolism, such as obesity, hyperlipidemia, fatty liver disease, and metabolic syndrome. 	 Lipid digestion and absorption Emulsification of Lipids Lipolysis by Lipases Hydrolysis of Cholesterol Esters Lipid Absorption and Transport Clinical Correlations in Lipid Digestion and Absorption 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.90.Describe the process of beta oxidation of fatty acids, including the steps, enzymes, and products formed. 6.91.Explain the regulation of beta oxidation by hormonal control, substrate availability, and cellular energy status. 6.92.Analyze the physiological significance of beta oxidation in energy metabolism and its role in conditions like ketogenesis and fatty acid oxidation disorders. 	 β-oxidation Description of how fatty acids are activated for metabolism. Explanation of the transport process for long-chain fatty acids across the mitochondrial membrane. Overview of the regulation mechanisms of β-oxidation. Explanation of the reciprocal regulation between fatty acid synthesis and breakdown. Statement of the biochemical significance of β-oxidation in energy production. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
6.93.Describe the process of fatty acid biosynthesis, including key enzymes, intermediates, and energy requirements.	 Fatty Acid Synthesis. Explanation of acetyl-CoA as the precursor for fatty acid synthesis. Explanation of how citrate contributes to fatty acid biosynthesis. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry

6.94.Explain the regulation of fatty acid synthesis by hormones, allosteric control, and feedback mechanisms.	 Role and function of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in fatty acid biosynthesis. Explanation of how acetyl-CoA carboxylase is regulated during fatty acid biosynthesis. Overview of the four types of reactions in the fatty acid synthase complex. Importance of NADPH in fatty acid biosynthesis. Indication that 16-carbon palmitate is the final product of fatty acid synthesis. Human Desaturases and Essential Fatty Acids Metformin and Weight Loss 			
 6.95.Describe the process of ketone body synthesis (ketogenesis), including key enzymes, intermediates, and conditions that promote its occurrence. 6.96.Explain the utilization of ketone bodies as an alternative energy source, focusing on their transport and conversion in peripheral tissues. 6.97.Analyze the clinical significance of ketone body metabolism in conditions such as diabetes, fasting, and ketogenic diets. 	 Ketone body metabolism Production of Ketone Bodies Renal Handling of Ketone Bodies Liver and Ketone Body Utilization Energy Utilization of Ketone Bodies Clinical Correlations in Ketone Body Metabolism 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.98.Describe the biosynthesis of eicosanoids, including the role of arachidonic acid and key enzymes involved (e.g., cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase). 6.99.Explain the different classes of eicosanoids (prostaglandins, leukotrienes, thromboxanes) and their physiological functions in inflammation, immune response, and hemostasis. 6.100.Analyze the clinical significance of eicosanoids in conditions such as inflammation, cardiovascular diseases, and the therapeutic implications of eicosanoid-targeting drugs (e.g., NSAIDs). 	 Eicosanoids List of eicosanoids. Cyclo-Oxygenase and Linear Pathways in Eicosanoid Synthesis Enzyme Activities of Prostaglandin Synthase Significance of Omega-3 and Omega-6 Fatty Acids in Eicosanoid Synthesis Biological Effects of Eicosanoids Effect of NSAIDs on Eicosanoid Synthesis Clinical Correlations in Eicosanoid Metabolism 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.101.Describe the process of cholesterol biosynthesis, including key enzymes, intermediates, and regulation at different stages. 6.102.Explain the conversion of cholesterol to bile acids, highlighting key enzymes and the role of bile acids in digestion and fat absorption. 6.103.Analyze the clinical relevance of cholesterol biosynthesis and bile acid metabolism, including disorders like hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, and the use of statins. 	 Cholesterol Metabolism and Bile acids Cholesterol Biosynthesis and Regulation Effect of Statins on Cholesterol Synthesis Intracellular Cholesterol Regulation Bile Acid Synthesis and Regulation Mechanism of Cholelithiasis Clinical Correlations in Cholesterol Metabolism 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
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 6.104.Describe the processes of protein digestion and absorption, including key enzymes and transport mechanisms in the stomach and small intestine. 6.105.Explain the metabolic fate of amino acids, focusing on their role in protein synthesis, energy production, and nitrogen disposal. 6.106.Analyze the regulation of amino acid metabolism and its clinical relevance in conditions like phenylketonuria, maple syrup urine disease 	 Proteins and Amino Acids Metabolism Enzymes for Protein Digestion Absorption of Proteins and Peptides Amino Acid Absorption from Intestinal Lumen Transamination and Deamination in Amino Acid Metabolism Central Role of Glutamate in Amino Acid Metabolism Ketogenic and Glucogenic Amino Acids Specialized Products from Amino Acids Clinical Correlations in Amino Acid Metabolism 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.107.Describe the steps of the urea cycle, including key enzymes, intermediates, and the conversion of ammonia to urea. 6.108.Explain the regulation of the urea cycle by substrate availability, allosteric control, and hormonal influences. 6.109.Analyze the clinical significance of the urea cycle, including disorders such as urea cycle defects and their impact on nitrogen metabolism and overall health. 	 Urea Cycle Urea Cycle and Its Regulation Amino Acid Exchange Among Organs Enzyme Deficiencies in the Urea Cycle Toxicity of Excess Ammonia Clinical relevance and implications of disorders related to the urea cycle and ammonia toxicity. 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry

 6.110.Describe the biosynthesis and degradation pathways of purines and pyrimidines, including key enzymes and intermediates involved. 6.111.Explain the regulation of purine and pyrimidine metabolism and its role in nucleotide balance and DNA/RNA synthesis. 6.112.Analyze the clinical significance of purine and pyrimidine metabolism, including disorders like gout, immunodeficiencies, and drug effects on metabolism (e.g., methotrevate) 	 Purine and pyrimidine metabolism Description of the de novo synthesis pathways for purines and pyrimidines. Regulation of Purine Synthesis Salvage Pathway for Purines Role of Tetrahydrofolate (B9) Effect of Enzyme Deficiencies on Purine Synthesis Purine Catabolism Clinical Correlations in Nucleotide Metabolism 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 methotrexate). 6.113.Describe the metabolic changes that occur during feeding and fasting, including shifts in insulin/glucagon ratios and the mobilization of energy stores. 6.114.Explain the pathophysiology of diabetes, focusing on insulin resistance and impaired glucose metabolism. 6.115.Analyze the impact of feeding, fasting, and diabetes on overall metabolism, and the role of therapeutic interventions like insulin therapy and dietary modifications in managing metabolic disorders. 	 Metabolism of Feeding /Fasting states and Diabetes Understanding energy homeostasis Metabolic pathway regulation Glycogen metabolism Gluconeogenesis and ketogenesis Lipid metabolism Protein and amino acid metabolism Transition between feeding and fasting states Role of the cori and glucose-alanine cycles Energy substrate prioritization Clinical relevance and biochemical diagnosis of diabetes 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.116.Describe how the major metabolic pathways (carbohydrate, lipid, protein metabolism) are integrated to maintain cellular energy homeostasis. 6.117.Explain the role of key regulatory molecules (insulin, glucagon, AMP, ATP) in coordinating metabolic processes across different tissues and organs. 6.118.Analyze the importance of metabolic integration in physiological states such as 	 Metabolic Integration Metabolic Pathway Interconnections Hormonal Regulation Tissue-Specific Metabolic Roles Fed and Fasting State Integration Energy Substrate Shifts Adaptations During Exercise Pathophysiology of Metabolic Dysregulation Interorgan Communication Regulation of ATP Production Clinical Relevance 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry

fed, fasting, and stress responses, and its relevance to metabolic disorders.				
 6.119.Describe the role of the liver in xenobiotic metabolism, including phase I (oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis) and phase II (conjugation) reactions, and the enzymes involved. 6.120.Explain the significance of liver function tests (e.g., ALT, AST, bilirubin levels) in assessing liver health and detecting liver diseases. 6.121.Analyze the clinical implications of impaired liver metabolism in drug interactions, toxicity, and liver diseases such as cirrhosis, hepatitis, and fatty liver disease. 	 Xenobiotic Metabolism Definition and Significance of Xenobiotics Liver's Role in Xenobiotic Metabolism Toxicity Conversion and Phases of Drug Metabolism Conjugation in Xenobiotic Metabolism Role of Cytochrome P450 Enzyme Metabolism of Specific Compounds Liver Function Tests Components of Liver Function Tests Biochemical Changes in Liver Disorders Differentiation of Jaundice Types Understanding Liver Enzymes Liver Protein and Bilirubin Dynamics Impact of Liver Diseases Clinical Correlations Interpretation of Results 	Lecture	4	Biochemistry
 6.122.Describe the biochemical pathways involved in the regulation of body weight, including energy balance, adipogenesis, and lipid metabolism. 6.123.Explain the role of hormones (e.g., leptin, ghrelin, insulin) in appetite regulation and fat storage in obesity. 6.124.Analyze the biochemical factors contributing to obesity- related diseases, such as insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular disease. 	 Biochemical Basis of Obesity Adipose Tissue as an Endocrine Organ Body Mass Index (BMI) Adipokines Leptin and Adiponectin in Adipocyte Mass Regulation of Body Mass by Leptin Leptin's Effect on Neurons Adiponectin and Metabolic Syndrome Genetic Factors in Obesity Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome Clinical Conditions Related to Obesity 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
 6.125.Recall the arrangement of the lower part of the thoracic cage and the lumbar vertebral column. 6.126.Describe the layers of the lumbar fascia, their attachments, and the arrangement of muscles in the posterior abdominal wall 	 Posterior abdominal wall The structural arrangement of the lower part of the thoracic cage and lumbar vertebral column, including their anatomical relationships to the posterior abdominal wall. The layers of the lumbar fascia, including their attachments and the functional arrangement of muscles in the posterior abdominal wall. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

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 6.127.Recall the surface landmarks used for the abdominal surface marking of organs and structures. 6.128.Outline and name the divisions of the abdomen into its nine regions, describing the layout of the viscera within these regions. 6.129.Define the parietal and visceral peritoneum, and identify the peritoneal folds in relation to visceral structures. 6.130.Recognize the viscera that are retroperitoneal and identify the significance of 	 Surface Marking of the Abdomen The ability to divide the abdomen into nine regions and describe the layout of the viscera within these regions, identifying key surface landmarks. The distinction between parietal and visceral peritoneum, describing the peritoneal folds in relation to the abdominal viscera, and identifying the structures that are retroperitoneal. The peritoneal spaces and recesses, discussing their clinical significance and the role they play in abdominal anatomy. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
peritoneal spaces and				
 recesses. 6.131.Identify key abdominal organs and structures in various imaging modalities such as X-ray, CT, MRI, and ultrasound. 6.132.Describe the normal anatomical relationships of abdominal organs as visualized in cross-sectional imaging. 6.133.Correlate imaging findings with surface anatomy and internal landmarks. 6.134.Explain the principles of abdominal imaging techniques and their clinical applications in diagnosing abdominal disorders. 	 Imaging Anatomy of the Abdomen The abdominal organs and structures in various imaging modalities such as X-ray, CT, MRI, and ultrasound. The normal anatomical relationships of abdominal organs as visualized through cross-sectional imaging techniques. Correlate imaging findings with surface anatomy and internal landmarks. The principles behind abdominal imaging techniques and their clinical applications in diagnosing abdominal disorders. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
6.135.Discuss the physiology of vomiting and antiemetics	 Physiology of Vomiting Physiological mechanisms behind vomiting Role of antiemetics in preventing vomiting 	Lecture	1	Physiology
 6.136.Describe the pathophysiology of diarrhea 6.137.Explain the common causes of diarrhea their effects on gastrointestinal function. 6.138.Analyze the clinical management and treatment strategies for diarrhea. 	 Physiology of Diarrhea Diarrhea and its classification based on frequency, consistency, and volume of stool The types of diarrhea: osmotic, secretory, and inflammatory Physiological mechanisms behind diarrhea, including altered motility, secretion, and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract 	Lecture	1	Physiology

 Role of pathogens, toxins, and underlying conditions in triggering diarrhea Consequences of diarrhea, such as dehydration, electrolyte imbalances, and malnutrition Role of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) in preventing dehydration and restoring electrolyte balance in diarrhea management
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Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-2-3-2	01	02	02

3.7 Renal Module

Introduction

Have you ever wondered which part of your body works tirelessly to keep everything in balance managing fluid levels, electrolytes, pH, and even your blood pressure? It's amazing how one system does so much to maintain the stability your body needs to survive. If that sounds interesting, get ready to dive into the world of the kidneys and the urinary system.

Over the module we'll uncover how the kidneys and urinary tract work, from their structure to their incredible functions. Understanding this system is super important because kidney problems are surprisingly common and can affect people at any point in their lives. Plus, what you learn here will be key to understanding how to handle fluid and electrolyte issues and take care of patients with kidney and urinary tract conditions in the future.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas -Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the renal module, the student should be able to:

- 1. explain the development of the kidney and the urinary system with the basis of common urinary tract abnormalities.
- 2. describe the structure and the relations of the kidney, ureter bladder and urethra in the male and the female.
- 3. describe the functions of the kidney and its role in homeostasis.
- 4. describe the basis of features (anatomical, physiological and biochemical) seen in common kidney disease.
- 5. describe the normal mechanism of micturition and the functional/structural abnormalities that produce common voiding dysfunction.

Intended Learning	Content Outline	Activity	Duration	Department
Outcome (ILO)			(Hours)	•
	Anatomy of the Renal System		, ,	
7.1.Describe the	Kidney	Lecture	2	Anatomy
macroscopic structure of	 Position, relations, poles. 			
the renal system	borders, and hilus of the kidney	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
,	Clinical significance of renal	Demonstration/		,
7.2.Analyze how the	fascia and perinephric fat	FLM		
structure of the renal	• Structure: cortex, medulla, pelvis			
system relates to its	and calvces			
function.	 Blood supply and lymphatic 			
	drainage			
	Ureter			
	 Origin, course, and relations 			
	 Mechanisms to prevent reflux 			
	Clinical significance of			
	obstruction of the lumen			
	Bladder			
	 Position, shape, peritoneal 			
	reflection, trigone and main			
	relations			
	• Parts: apex, base, inferolateral			
	surfaces, neck			
	Blood, nerve and lymphatic			
	supply			
	Urethra			
	Male: Urethra and Prostate			
	• Course, relations, and parts			
	(prostatic, membranous and			
	spongy)			
	• Blood supply, nerve supply and			
	lymphatic drainage of the			
	urethra.			
	<u>Female: Urethra (A)</u>			
	Course, relations, and parts			
	• Blood supply, nerve supply and			
	lymphatic drainage of the			
	urethra			
	• Structure, function and control			
	of the sphincters in female and			
	male			
	Structural differences of the			
	male and female urethra			
7.3.Describe the	Histology of the Renal System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
microscopic structure of	Microscopic structure of the			
the renal system and	nephron (Bowman's capsule,	Practical	2	Anatomy
analyse now its structure	PCT, LOH, DT, CD), ureter,			
relates to its function.	bladder, and urethra			
7.4.5	Kenal circulation	L a aturn	2	Austa
7.4.Explain the	Development of the renal system	Lecture	2	Anatomy
development and	Development and developmental			
developmental anomalies	anomalies of the kidney, ureter,			
or the renal system	prostate, bladder and urethra			
	(male and female)	1	1	

 7.5.Describe the functional anatomy of the kidneys and explain the mechanisms of glomerular filtration 7.6.Analyze the factors influencing renal blood flow GFR and autoregulation 	 Introduction to renal physiology Functional anatomy of the kidneys including the ultrastructural appearance of the glomerular ultra-filtering membrane Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and its regulation Renal blood flow and autoregulation: neural, and hormonal influences Characteristics of a substance used to measure the GFR and explain the principle of using such a substance to measure GFR Renal clearance of a substance 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 7.7.Discuss Tubular Functions and regulation of lons by the Kidney 7.8.Define the concepts of glucose reabsorption, renal threshold, and transport maximum 7.9.Analyze how these processes contribute to renal physiology and homeostasis. 	 Tubular Functions and Regulation of Ions by the Kidney Absorptive and secretary functions of different parts of the nephron Transport mechanisms in relation to Na⁺, K⁺, glucose, H⁺ and water Glucose reabsorption, renal threshold, and transport maximum concepts 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 7.10.Describe the Processes involved in acid- base regulation 7.11.Evaluate the role of urinary buffers in facilitating H⁺ excretion 	 Renal Acid Base Balance Role of kidneys in the Regulation of H+ in the body. Secretion of H+ Reabsorption of filtered HCO3 – Synthesis of new HCO3 – Using urinary buffers to facilitate H+ excretion 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 7.12.Describe the regions and mechanisms of water reabsorption in the nephron, and explain the roles of the counter- current multiplier and exchanger 7.13.Discuss the factors influencing urine dilution and concentration 	 Regions and mechanisms of water reabsorption in the nephron Counter-current multiplier and exchanger role in concentration gradients Factors influencing urine dilution and concentration Mechanisms of tubular- glomerular feedback/ balance in maintaining homeostasis 	Lecture	2	Physiology

7.14.Evaluate how tubular- glomerular feedback mechanisms contribute to maintaining homeostasis in renal function				
 7.15.Define of diuresis and the MoA of different classes of diuretics 7.16.Compare and contrast water diuresis and osmotic diuresis 7.17.Evaluate the use of different classes of diuretics in the clinical application 	 Diuretics Definition of diuresis and its physiological basis Mechanisms and clinical implications of water diuresis vs osmotic diuresis Mechanism of action of following diuretics: water, ethanol, mannitol and glucose, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, thiazides, 'loop' diuretics, K+ sparing diuretics 	Lecture	2	Physiology
7.18.Identify the normal and abnormal constituents of urine macroscopically, microscopically and biochemically.	 Urine analysis and Urine Full Report Colour, appearance, pH, specific gravity Cells, casts, crystals, calculi Reducing substances, protein, ketone bodies, bile pigments & bile salts Assessment of renal function in clinical practice using, - Blood urea - Serum creatinine - Cystatin c - Creatinine clearance - Estimated GFR(eGFR) 	Practical	2.5	Physiology
7.19.Explain the physiological basis of clinical features of common renal diseases	 Renal Pathologies Nephrotic syndrome-proteinuria, oedema AKI - oliguria, oedema, hypertension, hyperkalaemia, metabolic acidosis CKD -polyuria, hypertension, hyperkelaemia, metabolic acidosis, anaemia, mineral bone disease 	Practical	2.5	Physiology
7.20.Perform tests to identify some abnormal constituents of urine.	 Benedict's test, Heat coagulation test, Rothera's test, Fouchet's test, Hay's test Interpretation of laboratory reports related to renal function 	FLM*	2	Biochemistry
 7.21.Discuss the principles of imaging techniques 7.22.Apply the principles of imaging techniques to interpret clinical manifestations related to the renal system 	 Imaging Anatomy of the Renal System Imaging modalities utilized in the evaluation of the renal system Linking imaging findings with clinical manifestations for accurate diagnosis 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

3.8 Reproductive Module

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-1-2-2-3	01	02	03

Introduction

The Reproductive module provides an in-depth exploration of the gross anatomy, microscopic anatomy, physiology, and clinical aspects of the male and female reproductive systems. In this module, you will enhance your understanding of the complex structures and functions involved in human reproduction, from gamete production to fertilization, pregnancy, and parturition. The male reproductive system includes organs such as the testes, epididymis, vas deferens, prostate, and penis, all of which work together to produce, mature, and transport sperm. The female reproductive system, on the other hand, comprises the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, each playing a crucial role in ovulation, fertilization, and fetal development. Additionally, the module will cover the hormonal regulation of reproduction, detailing how hormones such as estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone influence reproductive processes.

This module also delves into the physiological changes that occur during puberty, pregnancy, lactation, and menopause, while emphasizing the clinical implications of common reproductive disorders, including infertility, sexually transmitted infections, and congenital anomalies. By examining the reproductive system from both an anatomical and functional perspective, you will gain a comprehensive understanding of human reproduction and its significance to overall health.

Throughout this module, you will explore the interrelationship between structure and function, understand the role of hormones in regulating reproductive cycles, and gain insights into the latest diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for reproductive health. The knowledge gained in this module is essential for understanding reproductive health, family planning, and addressing clinical challenges related to human reproduction.

Module Committee

Madula	Dr. Chamalika Maarakaan, Haad/Danartmant of Anatamy
wodule	Dr. Chamalika weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy
Coordinator	
	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy
Committee members	Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head / Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology
	Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy
	Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the reproductive module, the student should be able to:

- 1. describe the normal structure, function, and regulation of the male and female reproductive systems, including the processes of fertilization, pregnancy, parturition, puerperium, and lactation, by integrating and applying the basic sciences.
- 2. evaluate the clinical aspects of the reproductive system by integrating knowledge of its structure and function in relation to common reproductive disorders and congenital anomalies.
- 3. critically evaluate the hormonal regulation of the reproductive systems, applying knowledge of hormonal interactions to understand their impact on reproductive health, fertility, and related medical conditions
- 4. apply knowledge of imaging techniques for the reproductive system, critically assessing imaging findings to identify and interpret both normal and pathological conditions across various imaging modalities.

Intended Learning Outcome (ILO)	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
8.1.Describe the anatomical structure and function of the bony pelvis and its associated joints 8.2.Analyze its role in movement, load-bearing, and clinical conditions	 Bony Pelvis and Joints of the Pelvis Genetic male and genetic female Sex chromosomal abnormalities Anatomical features of the bony pelvis Gender differences in the structure of the pelvis and their functional implications Classification of the pelvic joints Ligaments and muscles associated with the stability of the pelvic joints Clinical conditions to abnormalities in the bony pelvis and pelvic joints 	Guided Learning	2	Anatomy
8.3.Describe anatomy and function of the muscles of the pelvic wall, pelvic floor, and perineum.	 Pelvic Wall, Pelvic Floor and Perineum Muscles of the pelvic wall Importance of the muscles of the pelvic floor as a support to pelvic viscera 	Guided Learning	2	Anatomy
pelvic floor muscles in supporting the pelvic viscera and maintaining pelvic stability.				
8.5.Describe anatomical boundaries of the perineum and the limits of the perineal pouches.	PerineumBoundaries of the perineumPerineal pouches	Lecture	1	Anatomy

8.6.Describe the anatomical structures of the bony pelvis, pelvic joints, pelvic wall, pelvic floor, and perineum,	 Bony Pelvis and Joints of the Pelvis, Pelvic Wall, Floor and Cavity, Perineum Anatomical features of the bony pelvis and its joints Muscles of the pelvic wall and their role in pelvic stability Structure and function of the pelvic floor muscles and their role in supporting pelvic viscera Boundaries and subdivisions of the perineum Clinical conditions to dysfunctions of the bony pelvis, pelvic joints, pelvic floor, and perineum 	Dissections/ Demonstration/ FLM	2	Anatomy
8.7.Describe the gross anatomy of the female reproductive system	 Gross Anatomy of Female Reproductive System Ovary Position of ovary in the pelvic cavity and its gross structure, its relations Blood supply and describe the course of the main arteries Ovarian cycle and it influence on the uterus Uterus and uterine tubes Anatomy of uterus and its position in the pelvic cavity Anteversion and anteflexion Supports of the uterus Internal os and external os Fornices in relation to the cervix Blood supply Uterine cycle and endometrial changes Parts of the uterine tube and its functions Process of fertilization an implantation Vagina Anatomy of the vagina and its direction Fornices and their important relations Blood supply 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
8.8.Explain the anatomy of the mammary gland8.9.Analyze the anatomical changes that occur during pregnancy and lactation.	 Mammary Gland Location of the breast Components of the breast Fascial relations Mammary gland and the arrangement of the ducts Blood supply Lymphatic drainage Changes in the breast during pregnancy and lactation 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

8.10.Describe microscopic	Histology of Female Reproductive System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
structure of the female		20000.0	-	,,
reproductive system	Ovary	Practical	1	Anatomy
	 Microscopic structure of the ovary 			
	 Follicles in various stages of maturation 			
	 Process of oogenesis and the changes that 			
	take place in the oocyte			
	Process of ovulation			
	Microscopic structure of the corpus luteum			
	Literus and Vagina			
	Ovarian and uterine cycle			
	 Microsconic structure of the uterine tube 			
	 Related to this structure to its function 			
	 Histological features of the walls of the 			
	 Features of the endometrium at stages of 			
	the ovarian/uterine cycle			
	 Significance of these changes in relation to 			
	implantation of the fertilized ovum			
	 Microscopic structure of the cervix 			
	 Microscopic features of the vaginal wall 			
	where scopic reatures of the vaginar wait			
	Mammary gland			
	Microscopic structure of the mammary			
	gland			
	 Role of the epithelial and stromal 			
	components in the mammary gland			
	Changes in the mammary gland during			
	different stages of life during puberty,			
	pregnancy, lactation			
	 Microscopic changes associated with 			
	clinical conditions of the mammary gland			
8.11.Describe the functions	Physiology of Female Reproductive System –	Lecture	2	Physiology
and the regulation of the	Hormones			
female reproductive	Key hormones secreted by Leydig cells and			
system	Sertoli cells of the testes and by the			
	Graffian follicles and Corpora Lutea of the			
	ovaries			
	• Role of chromosomes, hormones and			
	related factors in sex determination and			
	development			
	 Hormonal changes in the body at puberty 			
	in males and females			
8.12.Describe the functions	Physiology of Female Reproductive System	Lecture	2	Physiology
and the regulation of the	Menstrual cycle			,01
female reproductive	Physiologic changes that occur in the			
system	female reproductive organs during the			
	menstrual cycle			

8.13.Describe the physiology of puberty and menopause	 General structures of 17β- estradiol and progesterone and their biosynthesis, transport, metabolism and actions Roles of the pituitary and the hypothalamus in the regulation of ovarian function and the role of feedback loops in this process Puberty and Menopause Puberty and adolescence Male and female secondary sexual characteristics physiological changes that occur during puberty Menopause and climacteric Changes in reproductive hormones, reproductive organs and other systems in 			
8.14.Describe the physiology behind pregnancy and parturition	 the body during and after menopause Pregnancy and Parturition Formation of CL and Role of CL in Maintaining a pregnancy The hormones that are important in maintaining a pregnancy up to term The site of production, structure, function and the pattern of secretion of hCG, hPL, oestrogen and progesterone during a normal pregnancy The physiological changes that occur in the body during pregnancy including breasts The signs and symptoms of pregnancy test The functions of the placenta The exchange of substances across the placenta Labour and the factors responsible for the onset of labour Puerperium and the physiological changes that occur during puerperium 	Lecture	2	Physiology
8.15.Describe the physiology of lactation, including the processes involved in milk production and secretion	 Physiology of lactation The neuroendocrine regulation of milk production and milk ejection(A) Physiological basis of lactational amenorrhoea 	Lecture	2	Physiology
8.16.Describe the factors considered in prescribing a diet during pregnancy, lactation, and infancy	 Nutrition in Pregnancy, Lactation and Infancy Factors are considered in prescribing a diet for infants (principles of complementary feeding) /pregnancy/lactation 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry

8.17.Describe the neonatal	Neonatal Physiology	Lecture	2	Physiology
physiology, including the.		20000.0	-	,
	Physiological adaptations and functions of			
	organ systems in the newborn			
	 Mechanisms that support survival and 			
	development immediately after birth			
8.18.Describe the anatomy	Anatomy of the Male Reproductive System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
of the male reproductive				
system, including the	 Parts of the male reproductive system and 			
structure, location, and	the location of its parts			
relations of the scrotum,				
testes, epididymis, ductus	Scrotum and testes			
deferens, prostate, and	 Walls of the scrotum and recall its 			
urethra	continuity with the anterior abdominal wall			
	 Gross anatomy of the testes, its blood 			
	supply and lymphatic drainage			
8.19.Discuss the	 Structure of seminiferous tubule and 			
development of the male	process of spermatogenesis			
genital ducts and external	Anatomy of the inguinal canal- its location,			
genitalia, the factors	position of the deep and superficial			
influencing their	inguinal rings, its walls and contents			
development, and the	 Spermatic cord and its contents 			
clinical significance of	Descent of testes			
congenital anomalies and	Parts of the epididymis and its microscopic			
the spread of malignancy	structure			
within the male	Course of the ductus deferens			
reproductive system	 Gross anatomy of the prostate 			
	Capsule of the prostate			
	Sagittal and transverse section through the			
	prostatic urethra			
	 Lobes of the prostate and the arrangement 			
	of the glandular tissue			
	 Venous drainage to spread of malignancy 			
	 Microscopic structure of the ductus 			
	deferens, seminal vesicle and prostate			
	gland			
	Urethra			
	Commencement and termination of the			
	urethra			
	Parts of the urethra and the location of			
	these parts			
	 Sinuous course and varying dilatations and 			
	constrictions			
	Sphincters			
	Blood supply			
	 Development of the male genital ducts and automal panit. It 			
	external genitalia			
	 Factors that influence the development of these structures 			
	these structures			
	Congenital anomalies of the urethra			

			2	
8.20.Describe the	Histology of Male Reproductive System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
microscopic structure of	Parts of the male genital system			
the male reproductive	Gross anatomy	Practical	1	Anatomy
system	Walls of the scrotum			
system	 Walls of the scrotum Testes Tunica albuginea and the intermuscular septa and lobules Seminiferous tubules Cells lining the tubules, the rete testis and the vasa efferentia Process of spermatogenesis and list the cells of the spermatogenic series Morphological features of the cells of this series Spermiogenesis Changes that occur in the formation of a sperm from a spermatid Structure of a mature sperm Features of a Sertoli cells and discuss their function Blood testes barrier Location of the interstitial cells of the testes 			
	and discuss their functions			
8.21.Describe the functions and the regulation of the male reproductive system	 Physiology of Male Reproductive System Key hormones secreted by Leydig cells and Sertoli cells of the testes Steps involved in spermatogenesis Mechanisms that produce erection and ejaculation General structure of testosterone and its biosynthesis, transport, metabolism and actions Processes involved in the regulation of testosterone secretion 	Lecture	2	Physiology
8.22.Demonstrate the process of semen analysis	 Semen analysis Techniques used to evaluate semen quality, Interpretation of parameters such as sperm count, motility, morphology, and overall semen health in relation to male fertility 	Demonstration	2	Physiology
8.23.Describe the various contraceptive methods and the use	 Contraceptives Mechanisms of action, efficacy, benefits, and potential side effects Role in family planning and reproductive health 	Demonstration	2	Physiology
8.24.Describe the development of male and female reproductive system	 Development of the Male and Female Reproductive System Embryological development of the male and female reproductive systems 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

	 Roles of genetic and hormonal factors in the differentiation of male and female reproductive systems Comparison of the development of the male and female reproductive systems Role of the mesonephric and paramesonephric ducts in sexual differentiation Congenital anomalies related to the development of the reproductive systems Clinical implications of abnormal development 			
 8.25.Describe the process of sexual differentiation 8.26.Evaluate the presentation of sex differentiation abnormalities 	 Sex Differentiation and abnormalities Genetic male and genetic female Sex chromosomal abnormalities Abnormalities of sexual differentiation 	SGD	2	Physiology
8.27.Describe the imaging anatomy of the reproductive system	 Imaging Anatomy of the Reproductive System Anatomical features of reproductive organs in various imaging modalities Principles and techniques used in imaging the reproductive system Imaging findings of the reproductive system Role of imaging in diagnosing reproductive system disorders Limitations and advantages of different imaging techniques in reproductive system anatomy Fetal imaging in the context of the reproductive system 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

^{*}FLM, Fixed Learning Module

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-2-1-1-2	02	01	02

3.9 Nutrition Module

Introduction

The nutrition module provides a comprehensive overview of key concepts related to digestion, absorption, and the functions of macronutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, and fats) essential for energy and growth. It explores the importance of vitamins and minerals, categorizing them into fat-soluble and water-soluble groups, and highlights the nutritional value of foods from plant and animal sources. Additionally, it addresses energy and protein requirements, amino acid balance, and nutritional status assessment while emphasizing strategies to combat energy-protein malnutrition. The module concludes with the principles of diet formulation, including food group classifications and functional foods, offering a holistic approach to understanding nutrition.

Module Committee

Module	Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
Coordinator	Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head/Department of Biochemistry
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the Nutrition module, the students should be able to,

- 1. Discuss the fundamental concepts of nutrition, including key terminologies, definitions, and foundational principles.
- 2. Explain the human requirements for micronutrients and analyze how inadequate intake leads to clinical conditions.
- 3. Describe and illustrate the structure, function, absorption, and synthesis of micronutrients within the human body.
- 4. Assess clinical indications and biochemical markers of micronutrient deficiencies and propose strategies to address them through appropriate nutritional interventions.
- 5. Evaluate the nutritional status of individuals and populations using scientific methodologies and design effective intervention programs based on identified needs.

6. Apply diet formulation principles to cater to varying life stages and develop nutritional strategies for managing metabolic diseases.

Intended Learning Outcomes	Content Outline	T/L Method	Duration
[ILOs]			(Hours)
9.1.Discuss the discovery, classifications, and roles of vitamins	 Discovery of vitamins. Definition of vitamin, pro-vitamin, vitamer, and how a vitamin differs from a hormone and an enzyme. The classification of vitamins. The roles of vitamins. 	Lecture	2
 9.2.Discuss the sources, RDA requirement and metabolism of vitamins. 9.3.Analyze the biochemical and physiological roles of Vitamins. 9.4.Explain the impact of vitamin imbalances of health. 9.5.Evaluate the symptoms and biochemical assessments for vitamin imbalances. 9.6.Describe effective strategies and applications to address health implications. 	 Fat soluble vitamins Vitamin A Sources of vitamin A, Bioavailability and RDA requirement Transformation of pro-vitamin A to Vitamin A, absorption and transport of vitamin A from the intestine to liver and extrahepatic tissues. The main biochemical and physiological functions vitamin A (role of vision cycle, influence of genomic expression of cell/protein synthesis, relationship between retinoids with cancer and immunity). Deficiency symptoms (Vitamin A imbalances) Vitamin D Sources of vitamin D, bioavailability and RDA requirement. Synthesis of Vitamin D in the skin and absorption from the intestine. The functions (calcium absorption and mineralization of bones, calcium and phosphate re-absorption). Deficiency symptoms (Vitamin D imbalances) Vitamin E Sources of vitamin E. The role of an anti-oxidant and sparing action. How the requirement is influenced by vitamin A, intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids and 	Lecture	2

	Vitamin K		
	Sources of vitamin K		
	• The biochemical functions of vitamin K-		
	dependent α carboxylase derive proteins		
	(homeostasis and role in bone).		
	 The actions of dicumarol and warfarin on 		
-	vitamin K regeneration		
	Water soluble vitamins	Lecture	4
	Thiamine (vitamin b1)		
	Sources of vitamin brand RDA requirements		
	Effect of milling, extraction rate and cooking		
	of senais on vitamin content.		
	Ine biochemical functions (B1 dependent		
	reactions in metabolism) and biochemical		
	consequences in denciency.		
	• Criteria are used to define thiamine states.		
	• The symptoms of B1 deficiency.		
	• The laboratory assessment of vitamin B1		
	deficiency.		
	Riboflavin (vitamin b2)		
	• Sources of vitamin B2 and RDA requirements		
	• The biochemical functions (Biochemical role		
	in cellular functions).		
	• The deficiency symptoms.		
	Niacin (vitamin b3)		
	Sources of vitamin B3 and RDA requirements		
	The biochemical functions.		
	• The symptoms of Niacin deficiency and the		
	basis of mental depression in Pellagra and		
	fatty liver.		
	Pyridoxine (vitamin b6)		
	Sources of vitamin B6 and RDA requirements		
	• List naturally occurring pyridoxine derivatives.		
	The biochemical functions.		
	Folic acid (B9)		
	Dietary sources and factors affecting folate		
	absorption.		
	The biochemical functions.		
	Folate and vitamin B12 deficiency and		
	erythropoiesis.		

	Anti folates and principles of their action.		
	Cobalamine (vitamin b12)		
	 Sources of vitamin B9 and RDA requirements The role of GIF on B12 absorption. The biochemical functions and effect of deficiency on the cell cycle. Deficiency symptoms (Pernicious Anaemia and Neurological symptoms). Distinguish folate and B12 deficiency. 		
	Ascorbic acid (vitamin c)		
	 The foods rich in ascorbic acid and factors affecting the absorption The foods rich in ascorbic acid and factors affecting the absorption The biochemical functions (Hydroxylation and other reactions, iron absorption and antioxidant functions). Deficiency symptoms. 		
B) MINERALS AS NUTRIENTS		1	1
 9.7.Discuss the sources, RDA requirement and metabolism of minerals 9.8.Analyze the biochemical and physiological roles of minerals 9.9.Explain the impact of imbalances of minerals on health. 9.10.Evaluate the symptoms and biochemical assessments for mineral imbalances. 9.11.Describe effective strategies and applications to address health implications. 	 Introduction The mineral content of the body in terms of the fat-free body weight. The seven "principle elements" and the "micro-nutrient elements" are essential to humans. Factors that can affect the absorption, retention, and availability of mineral nutrients. Good dietary source requirements (infants, children, adults pregnant and lactating women, vegetarians) and functions of minerals are stated below. 	Lecture	4
	Calcium		
	 Dietary sources and requirements The normal ranges for serum Ca and phosphate and the forms in which Ca is found in serum. The factors that influence Ca2+ absorption in the intestine and explain their mode of action. The part played by calcitriol in "adaptation to a low Ca intake". The deficiency diseases (a) rickets (b) 		

Iron	
• Dietary sources and requirements	
• The different tissues in which iron is found,	
and the functions performed by iron in these	
tissues.	
• The factors that influence the absorption of	
dietary iron and explain their mode of action.	
 Iron absorption, transport and loss. 	
• The diseases related to iron overload.	
• The deficiency disease (stages of anaemia) &	
clinical symptoms and biochemical markers	
(TIBC, BI, PS, ferritin) and normal values.	
Iodine	
• Dietary sources and requirements.	
• The steps in thyroid hormone synthesis and	
the role of iodine.	
• The factors that (a) stimulate or inhibit (b)	
trapping of iodine to release of T3 and T4.32	
• The terms iodine deficiency disorder (IDD)	
and endemic goiter.	
Recall that IDD should be prevented as early	
as possible in the reproductive life, preferably	
before conception, during pregnancy and	
early in infancy.	
How iodized salt needs to be used, stored and distributed in Griterales	
distributed in Sri Lanka.	
Diatany sources and requirements	
The biochemical roles of Zn	
The deficiency disease & clinical symptoms	
Fluorine	
Dietary sources and requirements	
The function of fluorine in hone and teeth	
with special reference to the prevention of	
dental caries.	
• The toxicity (dental fluorosis & osteofluorosis)	
&defluoridation of water.	
Selenium and Chromium	
Dietary sources and requirements	
• The relationship between selenium and	
chromium.	
Selenium is an essential component of	
glutathione peroxidase.	

	The association between selenium and		
	vitamin E		
	• The association between chromium and GTE		
C) FOODS OF PLANT ORIGIN AND			
9.12.Analyze the nutritional	Why your body needs food	Lecture	1
composition and bioavailability			_
of major food groups.	• Major food groups origin in plant & animal	Students	4
		Seminar	
9.13.Illustrate the health	origin in plant	(Two student ppt	
benefits of each food group.	 Cereal grains and products 	sessions; one on	
	- Pulses	'plant origin	
	- Rools and tubers	other on 'animal	
	- Nuts and seeds	origin foods')	
	- Plant-based fat & oil		
	origin in animal		
	- Fish & seafood		
	- Meat & poultry		
	- Eggs milk and milk products		
	- Animal-based fat & oil		
	Examples for each group		
	• Nutritional composition in major food groups		
	of animal/plant		
	• Compare the bioavailability of plant foods vs		
	animal foods		
	• The major health benefits which get from		
	animal foods/plant foods		
D) ENERGY AND PROTEIN REQUI	REMENT		
9.14.Discuss the fundamental	Introduction to nutrition and Energy of food	Lecture	2
concepts of nutrition			
9.15.Explain the principles of	• The meaning of nutrition, nutrients, and food		
energy utilization in humans.	• "Why is it important for medical students to		
9.16. Apply knowledge of	learn about nutrition"		
energy content of foods	• How energy is used by humans (note: major		
chergy content of loods	protein Na/K pumps).		
	• The sources of dietary energy and units of		
	energy (kcal and J).		
	• The term 'Recommended Dietary Allowance'		
	(RDA).		
	• The terms 'gross energy' and 'metabolizable		
	energy values of food.		
	• "Atwater factors" and calculate the energy		
	value of food using the different values for		
	macronutrients and alcohol		

	- ·		_
9.17.Define and explain key	Energy requirements	Lecture	2
concepts of energy metabolism.			
9.18.Apply the methods to	Respiratory quotient, specific dynamic action.		
estimate energy needs.	Basal/resting metabolic rate (BMR/RMR) and		
	the conditions under which BMR are		
9.19.Describe the energy	measured.		
requirements across different	The effects of body size and composition,		
life stages	physical activity, hormones, gender and		
	climate on energy expenditure.		
	The methods used in estimating the energy		
	requirements of an individual (BMR		
	multiples depending on activity/ physical		
	activity factors or equations with activity		
	factors).		
	The energy and protein requirements in		
	infant, child, adult elderly, pregnancy and		
	lactation.(WHO & Sri Lankan recommended		
	values)		
	Australia Durateta analia	l a atuma	2
9.20. Analyze and compare the	Amino acids , Protein requirements and	Lecture	3
9.21.Assess the mechanisms	The differences between indispensable.		
maintaining protein	dispensable, and conditionally indispensable		
homeostasis	amino acids based on their roles and		
9.22Evaluate methods for	sources in the body		
assessing protein nutritive value.	• The protein quality of commonly consumed		
	foods in Sri Lanka by comparing their amino		
	acid profiles and biological value		
	• The WHO defines protein requirements for		
	different demographic groups (adult men,		
	pregnant women, lactating women, and pre-		
	school children) and explains how these		
	requirements differ.		
	• The term "nitrogen balance" and the effect		
	of energy intake on N balance.		
	• The term "protein-sparing action" and the		
	importance of this action and analyze its		
	role in preserving protein stores during		
	periods of caloric restriction or illness.		
	The mechanisms that regulate protein		
	homeostasis during amino acid imbalance,		
	protein deficiency, and starvation.		
	• The in vitro and in vivo methods(i.e.,		
	biological value, true digestibility, net		
	protein utilization, chemical score) used to		
	assess protein nutritive value, and compare		
	their respective advantages.		

	•		
9.23.Describe methods of	Assessment of nutritional status	Lecture	1
nutritional assessment, for	Methods of nutritional assessment (ABCD	Dractical	2
of adults and children	approach).	Plactical	5
	The anthropometric measurements used in		
	assessing the nutritional status of adults		
	(waist circumference, hip circumference,		
	waist: hip, mid-upper arm circumference,		
	BMI) and children (weight for height/weight		
	for age/ height for age/ occipitofrontal		
	circumference).		
9.24. Analyze the stages of	Energy protein malnutrition (EPM)		
starvation and its effects on			
body food stores.	 The effects on the body's food stores and 	Lecture	2
9.25.Compare and examine the	physiological changes in different stages of		
marasmus linking them to	starvation, provide a detailed explanation of		
biochemical changes in EPM.	the during each stage.		
9.26.Assess EPM using clinical	The clinical signs and symptoms of		
and biochemical tools	kwashiorkor and marasmus, and evaluate		
	the biochemical changes occurring in the		
	body, specifically with Energy and Protein		
	Malnutrition (EPM).		
	• The changes in plasma associated with (a)		
	Kwashiorkor and (b) Marasmus, and		
	metabolic and nutritional alterations in EPM		
	• EPM uses various methods, integrating both		
	clinical and biochemical tools to evaluate		
	malnutrition severity and progression		
Food and diet formulation			
9.27.Analyze the Sri Lankan food	Food groups	Lecture	1
pyramid, including its six food			
groups, examples, and major	• The six food groups of the Sri Lankan food		
nutrients.	pyramid		
	The examples for each food group		
	Major nutrients in each food group		
9.28.Apply serving size	• Know the meaning of "serving sizes"		
knowledge to design a balanced	The recommended no. of daily servings from		
meal diet based on the food	each food groups		
pyramid			

	Distand uninciples of dist former latter	Lastura	2
diet formulation for different life	Diet and principles of diet formulation	Lecture	3
stages and manage metabolic			
diseases	requirements of individuals.		
	The principles behind formulating diets.		
	• Factors are taken into account when		
	prescribing a diet for infants (principles of		
	complementary feeding		
)/child/adult/pregnancy/lactation/elderly		
	/athletes/		
	• The dietary principles of managing metabolic		
	diseases such as diabetes mellitus, CVD,		
	CKD, and obesity.		
	Diabetes mellitus		
	• The standard dietary requirements of a		
	diabetic diet		
	• The dietary guidelines for diabetic patients		
	• The meal planning with Glycemic Index (GI)		
	and Glycemic Load(GL)		
	Cardiovascular disease (CVD)		
	• The standard dietary requirements of a		
	diabetic diet		
	 The dietary guidelines for diabetic patients 		
	Chronic kidney disease (CKD)		
	The standard dietary requirements of a diabetic diet		
	The dietary guidelines for diabetic natients		
	The principle behind the restriction of protein		
	and certain minerals in the diet of CKD		
	natients		
	Ohesity		
	The standard dietary requirements for weight		
	management		
	 The dietary guidelines for obesity condition 		
	• The dietary guidelines for obesity condition		
9.30.Identify functional foods	Functional Food	Lecture	1
and their health roles.	What are functional foods, nutraceuticals,		
	probiotics and prebiotics.		
	Functional foods and their role in promoting		
	nealth The functional foods commonly consumptions		
	 The functional roous commonly encountered in the diet, their bioactive compounds and 		
	their nutrition and health role		
	Understanding of the basic scientific		
	principles necessary to evaluate the benefits		
	of and claims for nutraceuticals and		
	functional foods		

3.10 Musculoskeletal Module

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-2-1-2-6	02	01	06

Introduction

This module provides an in-depth exploration of the musculoskeletal system, focusing on its essential components that enable movement, support, and protection. The primary emphasis will be on understanding the structural and functional aspects of bones, joints, muscles, and their interconnections, as well as the nerves and blood vessels that sustain them.

You will begin with an introduction to the skeletal framework, delving into the axial skeleton, which forms the core of the body, and the appendicular skeleton, which supports the limbs. We will explore the dynamic nature of joints that permit movement and the intricate muscle systems that generate the force required for locomotion and daily activities.

This module places significant focus on the gross anatomy of the vertebral column, upper limb, lower limb and head and neck. Through detailed dissections and group activities, you will gain hands-on experience, enabling you to appreciate the three-dimensional relationships between anatomical structures. We encourage you to actively participate in these sessions, as they are integral to mastering the complexity of the human musculoskeletal system.

To enrich your learning experience, we have incorporated various resources, including IT tools, clinical scenarios, and real-life applications of musculoskeletal anatomy. The module also highlights aspects of clinical and applied anatomy, bridging the gap between foundational knowledge and its practical implications in medical practice.

We hope this module will ignite your curiosity and deepen your understanding of the musculoskeletal system, preparing you for future clinical applications.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy
	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy
	Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Module Coordinator, Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head
Committee	/Department of Biochemistry
members	Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology
	Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy
	Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
	Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the musculoskeletal module, the student should be able to:

- 1. Explain the structure and function of the vertebral column, emphasizing its role in stability, mobility, and protection of the spinal cord
- 2. Explain the gross anatomy of the upper limb, including bones, joints, muscles, nerves, and blood supply, with a focus on functional movements.
- 3. Explain the gross anatomy of the lower limb, including its skeletal framework, muscles, joints, and neurovascular structures, highlighting its role in weight-bearing, locomotion,
- 4. Explain the gross anatomy of the head and neck region, including muscles, bones, and neurovascular structures, with a focus on their functional roles in movement and mastication
- 5. Apply knowledge on the normal anatomy of the musculoskeletal system to interpret radiological images, clinical procedures, and recognize common pathological findings in the vertebral column, upper limb, lower limb, and head and neck.

Intended Learning Outcome (ILO)	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration (Hours)	Department
A) VERTEBRAL COLUMN		I	(,	
10.1.Describe the parts	Bones of the Vertebral Column	Guided	2	Anatomy
of a typical vertebra	• Parts of a typical vertebra	Learning		
and explain the regional	• Regional characteristics in cervical, thoracic			
characteristics of the	and lumbar vertebrae			
vertebral column.				
10.2.Evaluate the	Vertebral Column and Muscles of the Back	Lecture	2	Anatomy
contribution of the	 Vertebral column, its adaptation to its 			
intervertebral discs,	function of weight bearing and support and	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
ligaments, joints, and	the maintenance of erect posture	Demonstration/		
muscular arrangement	 Location of the curvatures and their 	FLM		
to the stability,	importance			
mobility, and	 Structure of an intervertebral disc and its 			
movement of the	functions			
vertebral column.	 Ligaments and joints of the vertebral column 			
10.01.1	and its movements			
10.3.Interpret the	 Arrangement of muscles in relation to the 			
clinical significance of	vertebral column and their nerve supply and			
	their action			
anatomy.	 Movements of the vertebral column 			
	 Factors contributing to the stability of the column 			
	• Boundaries of an intervertebral foramen for			
	the passages of spinal nerve			
	 Possibility of a nerve being compressed by 			
	disease of a vertebra or by a prolapsed			

10.4 Describe the	 intervertebral disc resulting in neurological symptoms Deformities that are possible in the vertebral column 	Lostura		Anatomy
anatomy of the spinal cord and spinal nerves.	 Location and extent of the spinal cord Coverings of the spinal cord Internal structure of the spinal cord Spinal nerve Arterial supply and venous drainage of the spinal cord 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
B) UPPER LIMB			_	•
10.5.Describe the bones of the upper limb and their articulations	 Bones of the Upper Limb Bones of shoulder girdle- clavicle scapula and the upper end of the humerus as one functional unit The position of the clavicle and scapula The functions of the clavicle The sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular joints and the ligaments associated with these joints The bones of the arm and forearm and their articulations 	Guided Learning	2	Anatomy
10.6.Describe muscles of the shoulder girdle and arm	 Muscles of the Shoulder Girdle and Arm The muscles attached to the shoulder girdle and their actions The arrangement of the deep fascia of the arm and its division into functional muscular compartments with its nerve supply The muscles in these compartments and their actions 	Guided Learning	2	Anatomy
 10.7.Describe the development of the limbs 10.8.Describe the embryological basis of congenital limb defects and deformities 	 Development of the Limbs Mesoderm and Limb Bud Development Limb Specialization and Morphogenesis Development of bones Muscle and Dermis Development Congenital Limb Defects and Deformities 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
10.9.Describe the anatomy of the axilla and the brachial plexus 10.10.Discuss the clinical implications of brachial plexus nerve injuries	 Brachial Plexus The axilla its contribution to the functioning of the upper limb its walls, entrance from the neck and the arrangement of structures Formation of the brachial plexus and the plan of distribution Clinical implications of brachial plexus nerve injuries 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

10.11.Describe the	Shoulder Joint and Elbow Joint	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the	Scapula		_	,
shoulder and elbow	- the movements of the scapula			
joints, including its	- the muscles involved, their attachments			
structure, supporting	and nerve supply			
ligaments, and range of	- the origin, course and distribution of the			
movements.	suprascapular nerve, subscapular nerves			
	thoracodorsal nerve, axillary nerve and			
10.12.Discuss clinical	spinal accessory			
conditions affecting the	 the effects of injury to these nerves 			
shoulder and elbow	 the origin and course of arteries involved 			
joints.	in the anastomoses around the scapula			
	 the features of a long bone 			
	 the process of bone formation and 			
	growth in length of a bone			
	Pectoral Girdle			
	 the muscles of the pectoral region and the 	5		
	shoulder and their nerve supply			
	- the importance of joints of the pectoral			
	girdle and movements of scapula in			
	movements of the arm			
	 Shoulder Joint the shoulder joint in relation to its 			
	- the shoulder joint in relation to its			
	the factors that control mobility and			
	- the factors that control mobility and stability of the joint			
	- the muscles of the rotator suff and their			
	action			
	- the movements involved in abduction of			
	the arm at the shoulder			
	- the possible effects of a dislocation of the			
	shoulder joint			
	- the effects of paralysis serratus anterior,			
	deltoid and trapezius with regard to			
	movements of the shoulder			
	- Clinical conditions affecting the shoulder			
	joint			
	Elbow Joint			
	 the elbow joint, articular surfaces, 			
	capsule, ligaments and movements			
	 the region of the cubital fossa, its 			
	boundaries, contents and its important			
	relations			
	 Clinical conditions affecting the elbow 			
	joint.			
10.13.Describe the	Nuscles of the Forearm	Guided	2	Anatomy
compartments and	 iviuscular compartments - anterior flexor and nectorior extensor 	Learning		
an angement of	posterior extensor			
muscles of the forearm				

	 Arrangement of flexors in layers the names and origins of these muscles and their pattern of innervations Muscles involved in pronation and supination Classification of extensors into superficial and deep and their origins and their nerve supply Origin and insertion of the supinator muscle Actions of the extensor muscles of the forearm and give their nerve supply 			
10.14.Describe the	Radio-Ulnar Joint and Wrist Joint	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy and	Radio-Ulnar Joint			-
movements of the radio-ulnar and wrist joints, including key structures and their roles in pronation and supination 10.15.Discuss the clinical relevance of injuries to the radio- ulnar and wrist joints, including impacts on nerves, blood vessels, and joint functionality.	 the superior radio-ulna joint, articular surfaces, capsule, ligaments and movements the arrangement of the articular surfaces, ligaments and cartilage (In distal joint) that would facilitate pronation & supination the movements that occur in proximal and distal radioulnar joints to bring the arm from a supine to a prone position Wrist Joint the arrangement of structures at the wrist in a cadaver and relate this to a living person the arrangements of these tendons at the wrist the positions of the median nerve, ulnar nerve and radial artery in relation to the above tendons the site where radial pulse is palpable the effects of a cut injury at the wrist extensor retinaculum and the tendons that pass through the compartments on the dorsum of the wrist the arrangement of the tendons at the lateral margin of the wrist- anatomical snuff box the appearance of the articular surfaces and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist in a structure of the wrist of the wrist in the attachments of ligaments of the wrist in the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the wrist is and the wrist is and the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and is a structure of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the attachments of ligaments of the wrist is and the wrist is a structure of the wrist is and the wrist is a structure wrist is a stru	Dissection/ Demonstration	2	Anatomy
	- movements at wrist joint			
10.16.Describe the	Hand Position of the band during properties and	Lecture	2	Anatomy
of the hand and their roles in hand movements and tactile functions. 10.17.Discuss the clinical significance of hand anatomy, including carpal tunnel syndrome	 Position of the hand during pronation and supination Extensor expansion, its attachments and the tendons inserted into it Thenar and hypothenar eminences Skin creases Prominences of the carpal bones Prominences of the heads of the metacarpals Attachments of the flexor retinaculum Factors that contribute to the tactile functions of the hand 			

	 Fascial spaces in the hand and infections of the hand 			
	Carnal tunnel			
	- the arrangement of deen fascia in the			
	hand			
	the cornel tunnel and its contents			
	- the carpar turner and its contents			
	- the symptoms that result from a			
	progressive compression of the			
	median nerve in a carpal tunnel			
	syndrome			
	 the insertion of the flexor tendons in 			
	the wrist			
	 the arrangement and insertion of the 			
	flexor digitorum superficialis and			
	profundus to the phalanges			
	 the origins and insertions of the 			
	lumbricals and interossei and their			
	actions and nerve supply			
	 fibrous flexor sheaths, synovial bursa, 			
	fascial spaces (mid palmar and			
	thenar) and their significance as sites			
	of infection			
	 the arrangement of fascia in the pulp of the fingers 			
	 Joints and movements of fingers 			
	the appearance of the articular			
	surfaces and the attachments of			
	ligaments of the			
	motocorpophalangoal joints and the			
	internholongool joints and the			
	movements at these joints			
	- Movements of the thumb			
	Movements of the thumb the entire large unforce ligements and			
	- the articular surfaces, ligaments and			
	movements at the carpometacarpai			
	joint of the thumb			
	- the position of rest of the thumb and			
	the movements of flexion extension,			
	abduction, adduction and opposition.			
	state the nerves			
10.18.Review the	Blood Supply of the Upper Limb	Guided	2	Anatomy
arterial supply, venous	 Axillary artery and its branches and the 	Learning		
drainage and lymphatic	possible anastomoses			
drainage of the upper	 Course of brachial artery and the possible sites 			
limb.	of compression			
	 the vessels that take part in anastamoses 			
10.19.Apply knowledge	around the shoulder and elbow and the			
of the upper limb blood	significance of this anastomosis			
supply to comprehend	Course and branches of the radial and ulnar			
clinical procedures and	arteries			
associated conditions.	• Arrangement of arteries in the hand			
	• venous drainage and lymphatic drainage of			
	the upper limb.			

10.20.Review the nerve	Nerve Supply of the Upper Limb	Guided	2	Anatomy
supply of the upper	• The main nerves of the brachial nlexus that	Learning	-	, and comy
limh	enter the arm	Leaning		
	 The peripheral perves that enter the arm from 			
10 21 Apply knowledge	the avilla and their course and branches			
of the upper limb nerve	The positions of peripheral pervos at the			
supply to comprehend	 The positions of peripheral herves at the olbow and their entry into the forearm 			
clinical conditions	The nerves that lie in contact with the			
chinear conditions.	 The herves that he in contact with the humanus and the sites of contact and its 			
	Clinical Significance			
	Ine course of radial nerve its branches at			
	likely lesions			
	The source of the median ulner and radial			
	 The course of the median, unar and radial nerves, their branches and the structures 			
	supplied			
	The course of the median nerve and ulnar			
	 The course of the median herve and unian perve in the band 			
	The nerve supply to the skip of the hand			
	 The intrinsis muscles of the hand and their 			
	 The intrinsic muscles of the fland and their nerve supply. 			
10.22.Identify the	Upper Limb Demonstration and Dissection	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
important anatomical	 Shoulder joint and axilla 	Demonstration	-	,
structures in the upper	• Arm			
limb and their	 Elbow joint and cubital fossa 			
relationships	• Forearm			
	Wrist joint and carpal tunnel			
10.23.Demonstrate a	Hand			
comprehensive				
understanding of the				
anatomy of the upper				
limb				
C) LOWER LIMB				
10.24.Describe the	Bones of the Lower Limb	Guided	2	Anatomy
bones of the lower limb	Regions of the lower limb and bones of these	Learning		
and their articulations	regions			
	• Each of these bones as part of the skeletal			
	framework of the lower limb and their			
	articulations and anatomical position			
10.25.Describe the	Lumbo-Sacral Plexus	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the lumbo-	Formation of lumbosacral plexus			
sacrai piexus and its	Main branches of lumbosacral plexus			
branches	Course of temoral and sciatic nerves			
10.26 Discuss the	 Motor and sensory distribution of femoral and 			
clinical implications of	sciatic nerve			
femoral and sciatic	 Main motor and sensory effects in cases of 			
	lesions of			
nerve injunes	temoral and sciatic nerves			

10.27.Describe the	Gluteal Muscles and Muscles of the Thigh	Guided	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the gluteal	Gluteal Muscles	Learning	_	
muscles and muscles of	- the features of the hip bone and the femur	0		
the thigh, including its	-the origin of the gluteal muscles from the			
structure, supporting	gluteal surface of the Ilium, their insertion to			
ligaments, and range of	the region of the greater trochanter			
movements.	 Muscles of the Thigh 			
	-the arrangement of the deep fascia of the			
10.28.Discuss clinical	thigh and its functions			
conditions affecting the	- the saphenous opening, the iliotibial tract.			
gluteal muscles and	the intermuscular septa			
muscles of the thigh.	- the function of the iliotibial tract			
	- the muscular compartments in the thigh and			
	each group of muscles with their own nerve			
	vlagus			
	- the muscles in the anterior and medial			
	compartments and their attachments actions			
	and nerve supply			
	- the heads of origin of the quadriceps and its			
	insertion and its action on knee joint			
	- the boundaries of the femoral triangle and its			
	contents			
	- the course of the femoral artery through			
	femoral triangle and adductor canal & locate			
	where pulsations can be felt, where it can be			
	compressed			
	 the fascial layers of femoral sheath and 			
	contents of the sheath			
	-the location and boundaries of the femoral			
	canal discuss the clinical significance			
	 the iliopsoas muscle, its attachments and its 			
	action on the hip joint			
	-the origin of the femoral and obturator nerve			
	from the lumbar plexus its course into the			
	thigh and muscular and cutaneous branches			
	 the cutaneous nerves of the thigh 			
	-the anatomical basis Meralgia paresthetica			
	-the origins and insertion of the flexor muscles			
	in back of thigh- hamstrings and to their			
	arrangement in relation to the popliteal fossa			
	 the attachments, nerve supply and action of 			
	the adductor magnus muscle			
	- the boundaries, and in order superior to			
	inferior the structure that form the floor and			
	the contents of the popliteal fossa			
	- the course of the branches of the sciatic			
	nerve from the fossa to the leg			
10.29.Describe the	Hip Joint	Lecture	1	Anatomy
anatomical structures	• The articular surfaces, attachment of capsule	,	_	
and movements of the	and ligaments of the hip joint	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
hip joint	What are the retinaculae	Demonstration		
10.20 Diam. 11	The muscles in relation to the hip joint			
10.30.DISCUSS the	Blood supply to the head of the femur			
clinical relevance of	1		1	1

injuries related to the hip joint 10.31.Compare the hip joint and shoulder joint with respect to their structural features, stability, and mobility.	 Possible sites of fracture of the neck of the femur and the possible effects What are the nerves can be damaged in a posterior dislocation of the hip joint The movements at the hip joint and the muscles involved The attachments of sacrospinous and sacrotuberous ligaments and boundaries and communication of the foramina The important structures that pass through these foramina 			
10.32.Describe the compartments and arrangement of muscles of the leg and foot	 Muscles of the Leg and Foot The structural and functional muscular compartments extensor, peroneal and flexo The muscles in each of these compartments, their attachments actions and their nerve supply The origin and insertion of the gastrocnemius and Soleus and their insertion to the tendocalcaneus. what are the actions of theses muscles? The location of the tendons of these groups of muscles in relation to the ankle joint 	Guided Learning	2	Anatomy
10.33.Describe the anatomical structures and movements of the knee joint 10.34.Discuss the clinical relevance of injuries related to the knee joint	 Knee Joint The functions of the knee joint The articular surfaces -the femoral condyles, upper end of tibia and patella The capsular attachment, the ligaments (extra and intracapsular), the menisci and outline their functional role The extent of the synovial cavity and the location of the bursae as sites of infection(bursitis) The mechanics of extension and flexion of joint and the muscles involved The role of the quadriceps femoris and ligamentum patella, the patella and popliteus muscle The nerve supply to the hip and knee joint with reference to referred pain Knee jerk (significance will be explained later) X rays The aetiology of Sports injuries collateral, cartilages, cruciate 3 C's and their injuries fracture of the patella bursitis 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

10 35 Describe the	Ankle Joint and Joints of the Foot	Lecture	1	Anatomy
anatomical structures	• The ligaments of the ankle joint the spring	Lecture	-	/ indeoffiny
and movements of the	ligament the bifurcate ligament			
and movements of the	The measurements of inversion and everying and			
the feet	The movements of inversion and eversion and			
	the joints and muscles involved in this			
10.20 Discuss the	movement			
10.36.Discuss the	• The arrangement of muscles in the sole of the			
clinical relevance of	foot and their nerve supply			
injuries related to the	The arches of the foot			
ankle joint and joints of				
the foot				
10.37.Describe the	Posture and Gait	Lecture	1	Anatomy
posture and gait cycle	Gait cycle.			
	 Movements of the lower limb joints 			
10.38.Discuss the	concerning the gait cycle.			
anatomical basis of	Common gait abnormalities.			
common gait				
abnormalities.				
10.39.Review the	Blood Supply and Venous Drainage of Lower Limb	Guided	2	Anatomy
arterial supply, venous	• The course of the anterior tibial artery and its	Learning		
drainage and lymphatic	continuation into the foot as the dorsalis pedis	0		
drainage of the lower	artery			
limb.	 The site of palpation of arterial pulse 			
	• The arrangement of veins in the lower limb			
10.40.Apply knowledge	and the mechanisms of venous drainage			
of the lower limb blood	And the mechanisms of venous dramage			
supply to comprehend	• Varicose veins and the basis of the appearance			
clinical procedures and	of varicose veins			
associated conditions				
10.41 Poviow the porvo	Norvo Supply of the Lower Limb	Guidad	2	Anatomy
10.41. Neview the lewer		Guided	Z	Anatomy
supply of the lower	• Scialic fielde	Learning		
	- the origin and course of the sciatic herve,			
	pudendal nerve, giuteal nerve, posterior			
10.42. Apply knowledge	cutaneous nerve of trign, its main			
of the lower limb herve	branches and the structures supplied			
supply to comprehend	- the possible causes of pain along the back			
clinical conditions	of the thigh (sciatica) and on the lateral			
associated with nerve	side of the thigh			
injuries	- the small muscles at the back of the hip			
	joint and their nerve supply and action			
	- the course of the common peroneal nerve			
	and posterior tibial nerve from the			
	popliteal fossa to the leg			
	 sites where the nerve may be damaged 			
	and the possible effects			
	 the course of the deep peroneal nerve in 			
	the leg and its continuation into the foot			
	& the structures supplied in the foot			
10.43.Identify the	Lower Limb Demonstration and Dissection	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
important anatomical	• Femoral triangle, hip joint and gluteal region	Demonstration		
structures in the lower	• Thigh			
limb and their	 Popliteal fossa and knee joint 			
relationships	• Leg			
	Ankle joint and tarsal tunnel			
10.44.Demonstrate a	• Foot			
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comprehensive				
understanding of the				
anatomy of the lower				
limb				
D) HEAD AND NECK		[1
10.45.Describe the	Bones of the Skull and Face	Guided	2	Anatomy
bones of the skull and	 The bones of the vault, base, lateral aspect of 	Learning		
face with their	the skull			
articulations	The bones of the face			
10.46 Deceribe the	Seels and Muscles of the Facial Furnessian	Locturo	2	Anatomy
10.46.Describe the	The laware of the each	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomical	Ine layers of the scalp			
arrangement of the	 why do scalp injuries bleed profusely, gape 			
including their blood	and heal easily?			
and porvo supply	• The extent of spread of infections,			
and herve suppry.	naemorrhage into the sub-aponeurotic and			
10.47 Explain the	subperiosteal layers of the scalp			
clinical implications	 Inenerve supply of the muscles of the face 			
related to the scaln and	and scalp and its empryological origin			
face	 Inat is special about facial muscles and the attachments and action of the buscingtons 			
	attachments and action of the bucchators,			
10 48 Compare the	The variation in the free and each and their			
structural and	 The veins in the face and scalp and their 			
functional differences	communications with intracranial venous			
between the skin of the	Sinuses: emissary veins			
face and the scalp.	 The course of arteries and sites where arterial pulsations 			
	• The sites of anastomosis between branches of			
	internal and external carotid arteries			
	• The differences between the skin of the face			
	and of the scalp			
10.49.Review the	Oral Cavity and Tongue	Guided	2	Anatomy
anatomical structures	Anatomy of the oral cavity	Learning		
of the oral cavity and	Muscles of the tongue			
tongue.	• Blood supply, lymphatic drainage, and nerve			
	supply of the tongue			
10.50.Review the	Parotid and Submandibular Region	Guided	2	Anatomy
anatomical structures	• Anatomy of the parotid and submandibular	Learning		
in the parotid and	glands and their ducts			
submandibular region	Blood and neural supply			
10.51.Describe the	Infratemporal Fossa	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the	• Location of the infratemporal fossa.			
infratemporal fossa,	• Boundaries of the infratemporal fossa.			
including its boundaries	• Contents of the infratemporal fossa.			
contents and	Connections of the infratemporal fossa			
connections.				

10.52 Describe the	Muscles of Mastication and TM Joint	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the muscles	Muscles of mastication	Lecture	2	Anatomy
of mastication and	Course of the maxillany artery			
temporomandibular	Course of the maximary aftery			
ioint	 Prerygold plexus of veins, its communication with voins of the face and dural veneus 			
joint.				
10 53 Discuss clinical	Siliuses Tomporomondibular joint its articular			
conditions related to	Iemporomanubular joint its articular			
the muscles of	attachmonts ligamonts			
mastication and	Movements that take place in the joint during			
temporomandibular	 Movements that take place in the joint during machination 			
ioint.	mastication			
10 E4 Describe the	Nasal Cavity and Paranasal Sinusas	Locturo	ר י	Anatomy
10.54.Describe the	Nasai Cavity and Paranasai Sinuses	Lecture	Z	Anatomy
anatomy of the hasa	 Structure of the external nose, hasal cavity, 			
	paranasal sinuses and their adaptation to their			
sinuses	functions.			
10 EE Interpret the	Bony walls and structures related.			
radiological appearance	Appearance of the lateral wall and the			
	openings of the paranasal sinuses.			
of parallasal silluses	 Blood supply and innervation of the nose. 			
	Radiological appearance of paranasal sinuses			
10.56.Describe the	Orbit and Extraocular Muscles	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the orbit	• Structure and boundaries of the orbit and			
and extraocular	their functional relevance.			
muscles	Contents of the orbit			
	 Attachments, actions, and innervation of the 			
10.57.Explain the	extraocular muscles.			
clinical relevance of eye	• Functional significance of eye movements and			
movements	the role of the extraocular muscles.			
	 Blood supply and venous drainage of the orbit. 			
10.58.Identify the	Head and Neck Demonstration and Dissection	Dissection/	2	Anatomy
important anatomical	• Scalp	Demonstration		
structures in the head	Face			
and neck and their	Infratemporal Fossa			
relationships	• Orbit			
	Nasal Cavity			
10.59.Demonstrate a				
comprehensive				
understanding of the				
anatomy of the head				
and neck				
10.60.Describe the		Guided	2	Anatomy
cervical plexus and its	 Formation of the cervical plexus and its 	Learning		
supply	anatomical location.			
	Branches of the cervical plexus: Superficial			
	(cutaneous) and deep (motor) branches.			
	 Contribution to sensory innervation of the mask again and show hit 			
	neck, scalp, and shoulders.			
	 iviotor supply to muscles such as the diameter with the meter. 			
	diaphragm via the phrenic nerve.			
	 communication with cranial nerves and summathetic structures 			
1	sympathetic structures.			

10.61 Describe the	Muscles of the Neck	Lecture	2	Anatomy
anatomy of the muscles	• Stornomostoid and transzius muscle, its	Lecture	2	Anatomy
of the neck	Sterioriastolu and trapezius muscle –its origin insortion actions norvo supply and its			
of the neck	relations			
	• The location of the infrabyoid muscles and the			
	prevertebral muscles			
10.62.Describe the	Root of the Neck	Lecture	1	Anatomy
cervical fascia, fascial	 Arrangement and extent of cervical fascia and 			
planes, neck triangles.	the fascial planes			
and their contents.	• External jugular vein, its formation, course.			
	surface marking, and relation to the deep			
10.63.Explain the	cervical fascia			
anatomy and clinical	• Triangles of the neck and their contents			
relevance of major	Branches of the external carotid artery and			
neurovascular	their course			
structures in the neck.	• Structures encountered when approaching the			
	trachea for a tracheotomy			
	• Course of the internal carotid artery and			
	internal jugular vein, the arrangement of			
	lymph nodes in the neck-deep structures in			
	the neck			
10.64.Describe the	Larynx	Lecture	1	Anatomy
anatomy of the larynx	• Cartilages of the larynx, the membranes,			
and its clinical	muscles, Rima glottis and its function in			
relevance.	respiration and phonation			
10.65 Explain the	Development of the Branchial Arches	Lecture	2	Anatomy
embryological				,
development of the	pment of the branchial arches, including their			
branchial arches.	and neck structures.			
	chial clefts, pouches, and membranes and their			
10.66 Discuss the	tures such as the tonsils, parathyroid glands, and			
clinical significance of				
the derivatives of each	anchial arch and their clinical correlations.			
branchial arch.	processes to clinical conditions such as branchial			
	uses.			
10.67 Identify normal	Imaging Anatomy of Musculoskeletal System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
radiological anatomy of	Radiological techniques: X-rays CT_MRL and	Lecture	2	Anacomy
the neck, including soft	ultrasound for MSK imaging	Demonstration/	2	Anatomy
tissues, bones, and	 Normal imaging appearance of bones, joints. 	FLM		
vasculature.	and soft tissues.			
	Identification of key anatomical landmarks in			
10.68.Interpret imaging	the axial and appendicular skeleton.			
features of common	Imaging features of muscles, tendons,			
neck pathologies and	ligaments, and cartilage.			
their clinical	• Common pathological findings: Fractures,			
significance.	dislocations, degenerative changes, and soft			
	tissue injuries.			
	Interpretation of imaging findings in clinical			
	scenarios.			

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-2-1-3-6	02	01	06

3.11 Neuroscience Module

Introduction

The Neuroscience Module is the control center of the body, intricately coordinating sensory input, motor output, and higher cognitive functions. Understanding its structure, function, and the mechanisms that underlie both normal and abnormal states is fundamental to the practice of medicine.

In this module, you will explore the essentials of neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, and neurobiology, while gaining insights into how the brain and spinal cord work together to regulate bodily processes. From the way neurons communicate to how the higher functions like, memories, and emotions are formed, neuroscience connects biology with the human experience. You will also examine the role of the nervous system in disease, providing the foundation for diagnosing and managing neurological disorders.

The goal of this book is to provide a clear, structured, and engaging introduction to the topic of neuroscience. By the end of this module, you will have acquired a solid understanding of the basic principles of neuroscience, which will serve as the cornerstone for your future studies in clinical medicine.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas – Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head Department of Biochemistry Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the Neuroscience module, the student should be able to:

- 1. Explain the normal and abnormal development of the central nervous system (CNS).
- 2. Describe the anatomy of the head and neck region.
- 3. Discuss the different types of sensations (common and special) and their clinical significance.
- 4. Outline the anatomical and physiological foundations of the motor system and its clinical importance.
- 5. Discuss the physiological basis of higher brain functions and the impact of their dysfunction.

Course details with Intended Learning Outcome (ILOs)

Intended Learning	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration	Department
11 1 Describe the	Ventricular System, Meninges and CSE Circulation	Lecture	2	Anatomy
coverings of the		Leotare	-	, indeening
brain.	Coverings of the brain			
	Arrangement of dura mater in relation to brain			
 11.2.Explain the structure and functions of the cranial venous sinuses. 11.3.Identify the different spaces surrounding the brain (epidural, subdural, and 	 and spinal cord Arrangement of dura mater and its functions and venous sinuses in the cranial cavity Epidural, subdural, subarachnoid spaces Subarachnoid space and its contents Telachoroidea and choroid plexus Ventricular system Formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain Blood brain barrier Significance of the epidural, subdural, and subarachnoid spaces in relation to clinical 			
subarachnoid).	conditions			
11.4.Describe the formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).				
11.5.Describe the	Cerebral Cortex	Lecture	2	Anatomy
structural organization of the cerebral cortex.	 Describe the main fissures, lobes, and functional areas. Outline the two main sites of distribution of the grey matter - basal ganglia and cerebral cortex. 			
distribution and	Outline the functional areas in the cortex.			
organization of grev	Describe the neuronal layers in the different functional parts and their connections (review)			
matter and white	microscopic structure of the cerebral cortex).			
matter in the brain.	 Describe the patterns of arrangement of the white matter. 			
11.7.Outline	Describe the location of the internal capsule and the			
commissural fibres,	distribution of the fibres.			
projection fibers,	Describe the corona radiata and the fibres			
neural connectivity	contained in them.			
and brain function.	 Define commissural fibres and association fibres 			
	List the commissures.			
11.8.Describe the	Describe the corpus callosum and fornix.			
anatomy of the	Describe the enstance of equal bandon bares			
cerebral	 Describe the anatomy of cerebral nemispheres - 			
	• Describe the anatomy of cerebral nemispheres - surfaces, borders, major sulci and gyri, lobes.			
hemispheres, and	 Describe the anatomy of cerebral hemispheres - surfaces, borders, major sulci and gyri, lobes. Locate these sulci and gyri on the brain. 			

areas in the cerebral cortex.	 The distribution of grey matter in the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia. The distribution of white matter in the corona radiata, internal capsule, and commissures. The cavity – the lateral ventricle. Grey matter. Describe the location of the main functional areas in the cerebral cortex. Describe the neuronal layers in the different functional parts and their connections (review microscopic structure of the cerebral cortex). White Fibres 			
	 Describe the corona radiata and the fibres contained in them. Describe the internal capsule and the fibres contained in its parts. Describe the optic radiation. Commissures 			
	Define commissural fibres and association fibres. List the commissures. Describe the corpus callosum Describe the fornix and its communications. Describe the lateral ventricle, its parts, its relations, n with the third ventricle.			
 11.9.Discuss physiological basis of Memory & learning. 11.10.Describe the stages of memory & neurological basis of memory, learning habituation & sensitization. 	 Memory and learning Forms of memory Parts of the brain involved in memory processing and storage Synaptic plasticity, long term potentiation (LTP), long term depression (LTD), habituation, and sensitization and their roles in learning and memory 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 11.11.Describe the anatomical organization of the diencephalon. 11.12.Explain the structure and functional significance of the thalamus. 11.13.Discuss the structural and functional 	 Thalamus & Hypothalamus Diencephalon Topography of the diencephalon, extent, its components, connections Sagittal section of brain to illustrate the limits Following in relation to the diencephalon Optic chiasma and optic tract Pineal body Structure in interpeduncular fossa Telachoroidea of the 3rd ventricle Internal capsule Thalamus and hypothalamus Third ventricle 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

relationships of the	Thalamus			
hypothalamus.	 Thalamus as the main cell station (3rd order neuron) of the sensory system Sensory nuclei it contains for all sensations and that it is divided into several parts Anatomy and relations of the thalamus Medial and lateral geniculate bodies Functions of these two bodies (visual and auditory) and their connections Regions of the epithalamus - and the pineal body Region of the hypothalamus and its important relations Relationship of the hypothalamus to the hypophysis cerebri structurally and functionally Role of the limbic system and reticular formation, and their connections with the hypothalamus and thalamus. Functions of the hypothalamus 			
11.14.Identify the location and connection of the hypothalamus. 11.15.Explain the Neuroendocrine functions	 Functions of Hypothalamus Temperature regulation, thirst mechanism and appetite control. Sleep awake cycle. Neuroendocrine regulation 	Lecture	2	Physiology
11.16.Describe the nuclei of the basal ganglia, their arrangement. 11.17.Discuss the clinical relevance of basal ganglia dysfunction in relation to movement disorders.	 Basal Ganglia Nuclei in the basal ganglia and describe their arrangement. Key anatomical and functional relationships of the basal ganglia with other brain structures. Clinical relevance of basal ganglia dysfunction. 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 11.18.Describe the external and internal anatomical features of the brainstem. 11.19.Explain the structural and functional relationships of the brainstem. 11.20.Discuss the 	 Brain Stem Grooves and elevations on anterior, posterior, and lateral surfaces. Connections with the other parts of the brain. Internal structures as seen in transverse sections of the brainstem at different levels. Nuclear columns (cranial nuclei 3-12) and the location of their functional components (motor, sensory, somatic, visceral). Their intracerebral course and site of emergence of the cranial nerves (review the intracranial and extracranial course, the branches, and structures supplied (motor and sensory) of cranial nerves 3-12). 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

role of the brainstem in cerebrospinal fluid circulation and neurovascular function.	 The arrangement of sensory and motor tracts in the white matter. Their continuity with the spinal cord and cerebrum. The medial lemniscus, the fibres involved, and its significance. Other collections of neurons - reticular formation, red nucleus, and their communications. Cerebellar peduncles and the fibres contained in them (cerebellar connections). Ventricular system - central canal, fourth ventricle, aqueduct, and its continuity with the third ventricle and corporal homicrobered. 			
	 Fourth ventricle, its location, its closed part and open part, the boundaries, and structures in the floor of the ventricle. Formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain. Blood-brain barrier. 			
11.21.Describe the anatomy of the cerebellum.11.22.Discuss the functions of the cerebellum, and its role in ipsilateral motor control.	 Cerebellum External features, the lobes and internal structure of cerebellum Intracerebellar nuclei Peduncles of cerebellum and fibres contained in them Functions of the cerebellum and that they exert them control on the same side (ipsilateral) Types of neurons, and outline their distribution and the afferent and efferent pathways 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
11.23.Explain the structure and function of the cerebellum and EPS. 11.24.Explain the physiological basis of Signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease and Huntington's chorea.	 Cerebellum and Extra Pyramidal System Functions of the extra pyramidal system. Structure and function of basal ganglia. Function of the cerebellum. Describe the evolutionary significances of structure with function 	Lecture	2	Physiology

11.25.Describe the	Development of the Nervous System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
development of the	Stages of neural tube development and its			
nervous system.	derivatives.			
11 26 Discuss the	• Formation and segmentation of the brain vesicles			
common congenital	Embryological basis of common congenital anomalies			
anomalies related to	Snina hifida Anencenhaly			
the nervous system.				
11.27.Describe the	Autonomic Nervous System	Lecture	2	Anatomy
organization and	Organization of autonomic nervous system			
functional	Basic plan of autonomic nervous system-			
	preganglionic neuron and the postganglionic			
system.	neuron and how it differs from the somatic			
	nervous system			
11 28 Explain the	Two components sympathetic and			
anatomical	parasympathetic			
pathways and	 Basic differences in the location of the proganglionic neurons, postganglionic neurons 			
distribution of the	and the neurotransmitters			
sympathetic	 Eunctions of the two systems 			
nervous system.				
	Sympathetic nervous system			
11.29.Describe the	Centers in spinal cord			
structure and	Arrangement of the sympathetic nerve trunk and			
pathways of the	the ganglia			
nervous system	 Possible modes of distribution to the ganglia Derevertebral ganglia and their connections 			
nervous system	 Paraverlebral ganglia and their connections. Splanchnic perves and the prevertebral 			
	(subsidiary) ganglia and nlexuses			
	 Distribution to the effector organs 			
	 The sympathetic trunk and ganglia in the neck and 			
	internal carotid plexus			
	• Thorax - cardiac, pulmonary, oesophageal plexuses			
	Abdomen–celiac, aortic, superior mesenteric,			
	hepatic, suprarenal			
	Pelvis – superior hypogastric and inferior			
	hypogastric plexuses			
	Parasympathetic nervous system			
	Anatomical components of the parasympathetic			
	nervous system.			
	Centre (preganglionic neurons) in relation to			
	nuclei of the 3rd, 7th, 9th, and 10th cranial nerves			
	and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sacral spinal segments.			
	 Parasympathetic ganglia in relation to branches of the shouse empiric language 			
	the above cranial nerves:			
	 Cilialy – Stullerve Ptervgonalatine – 7th nerve 			
	- Submandibular – 7th nerve			
	- Otic – 9th nerve			
	 Several ganglia in viscera – 10th nerve 			

	• Communications of the ganglia, their branches, and structures innervated.			
11.30.Explain the blood supply to nervous system and the clinical implications.	 Blood Supply to Nervous System Arterial supply of the brain, including the circle of Willis and its variations. Venous drainage of the brain, including dural venous sinuses. Clinical implications of ischemia or hemorrhage in the brain 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
11.31.Explain the microscopic structure of the blood brain barrier	Microscopic structure of the blood brain barrier	Lecture	1	Anatomy
11.32.Explain the formation, circulation, absorption, and functions of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and describe its normal composition.	 CSF and Blood Brain Barrier CSF formation circulation and absorption, normal composition and functions Use of CSF analysis as diagnostic tool Normal intra cranial pressure and causes of increased intracranial pressure. The nature of the Blood brain barrier (BBB), functions and compounds which cross the BBB. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
11.33.Discuss the normal intracranial pressure (ICP), the causes of increased ICP.				
function of the blood-brain barrier (BBB).				
11.35.Describe the intracranial course of cranial nerves, as well as their extracranial course and structures they supply.	 Cranial Nerves Skull and foramina Development of brain stem and nuclear columns Functional components of cranial nerves 3-12 Central nuclei and connections Intracerebral course and site of exit from brain and intracranial course 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

11.36.Demonstrate methods for testing cranial nerve function and how to assess motor, sensory, and parasympathetic nerve integrity.	 Extra cranial course, branches and structures supplied Describe distribution -motor, sensory, parasympathetic nerves Describe how to test for cranial nerve function 			
11.37.Describe the functions of cranial nerves 11.38.Relate the knowledge of Cranial nerve functions to describe the dysfunctions.	 Cranial Nerves Functions of the 3rd 4th and 6th nerves. Function and nerve distribution of the 5th nerve. Conditions which affect these nerves and clinical manifestation. 7th nerve and 7th nerve palsy, (LMN & UMN lesions of 7th nerve) Lesions at different sites of 9th and 10th nerve. 11th nerve, distribution & functions and dysfunctions. Anatomical pathway of 12th nerve distribution functions which affect these nerves and clinical manifestation. Demonstrate clinical evaluation of cranial nerves 	Lecture	2	Physiology
		Practical	2	Physiology
 11.39.Describe the anatomy of the eyeball. 11.40.Explain the pathway of light through the eye. 11.41.Discuss the anatomical basis of common clinical problems related to the eye. 	 Eye Anatomy of the eyeball, including its layers and their functions. Pathway of light through the eye, focusing on the cornea, lens, and retina, and their roles in vision. Extraocular muscles, their nerve supply, and their role in eye movement. Common anatomical features of the eye using imaging techniques. Anatomical basis of common clinical problems related to the eye. 	Lecture	2hrs	Anatomy
11.42.Describe visual pathway and the organizations of visual cortex, the anatomical basis for visual field changes.	 Vision Describe the organization of the retina Explain how light rays in the environment are brought to a focus on the retina and the role of accommodation in this process Define hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism, presbyopia, and strabismus. Describe the electrical responses produced by rods and cones, and explain how these responses are produced. 	Lecture	2hrs	Physiology

 11.43.Describe retina and explain how it's adopted to its function. 11.44.Discuss night blindness & vitamin A deficiency, color blindness and strabismus. 	 Describe the electrical responses and function of bipolar, horizontal, amacrine, and ganglion cells. Trace the neural pathways that transmit visual information from the rods and cones to the visual cortex Describe the responses of cells in the visual cortex and the functional organization of the dorsal and vertical pathways to the parietal cortex. Define and explain dark adaptation and visual acuity Describe the ventral pathways involved in colour vision 			
 11.45.Explain the principles of refraction, accommodation and convergence. 11.46.Discuss hyperopia, myopia, 	 Use of Snellen and J charts 			
astigmatism, presbyopia.	 Procedure of testing visual acuity Use of the Ishihara chart Methods of testing visual field 	Practical	2	Physiology
11.47.Describe and perform common clinical tests used to assess visual acuity, color vision and visual field defects.				
 11.48.Describe the anatomy of the external, middle, and inner ear, in relation to their roles in hearing, sound transmission, and balance. 11.49.Identify common procedures and imaging modalities related to the ear. 	 Ear Anatomy of the external, middle, and inner ear, including their components and functions in hearing and balance. Role of the ossicles, Eustachian tube, and cochlea in sound transmission and auditory perception. Structure and function of the vestibular system and its role in maintaining balance and equilibrium. Common procedures and imaging modalities related to the ear, and relate their relevance to anatomical structures. Anatomical basis of common clinical problems related to the par. 	Lecture	2hrs	Anatomy
11.50.Explain the anatomical basis of common ear-related clinical conditions	related to the ear.			

11.51.Describe	Auditory and vestibular apparatus	Lecture	2hrs	Physiology
capture and				
transmission of	 Components and functions of the external, middle, and inner ear. 			
sounds in the ear.	 Way that movements of molecules in the air are 			
	converted into impulses generated in hair cells in			
11.52.Explain how	the cochlea.			
sound waves are	• Roles of the tympanic membrane, the auditory			
converted into	ossicles (malleus, incus and stapes) and scala			
generator potential.	vestibule in sound transmission.			
	Auditory impulses pathway from the cochlear hair			
11.53.Describe the	cells to the auditory cortex.			
major structures of	Coding of loudness and timbre in the auditory			
the vestibular and	pathways.			
cochlea system and	 Forms of deatness and the tests used to 			
hasis of bearing and	distinguish between them.			
equilibrium	Detection of rotational acceleration and detect			
equilibrium.	 Sensory inputs that provide the information that is 			
	synthesized in the brain into the sense of position			
	in space.			
	• Evaluation of hearing disorders, basics of Rinne's &			
	Weber's tests and audiometry.	Practical	2	Physiology
11.54.Describe the	Central Nervous System	Lecture	2hrs	Anatomy
structural	Spinal Cord			
organization of the	 Vertebral level that marks the lower limit of the 			
	spinal cord			
System.	• The structures that lie in the canal below this			
	level			
11.55.Explain the	Levels to which the dura mater, arachnoid mater			
and their clinical	and pia mater extend			
relevance	Extent of the coverings and the spaces			
	 Reasons for varying proportions of grey matter 			
	and white matter in the anterior bern and state			
	 Types of neurons in the anterior norm and state where the axons of these neurons terminate 			
	Arrangement of the nuclear columns and			
	neurons in the posterior horn			
	 Main ascending and descending and outline the 			
	fibres in them			
	• Neurons in a sensory pathway and state their			
	location			
	 1st order neuron in the dorsal root ganglion 			
	- 2 nd order neurons in the spinal cord			
	 3rd order neuron in the thalamus is in the 			
	thalamus			
	 Formation of a spinal nerve The cauda equipa and the contents of the lower 			
	 The cauda equina and the contents of the lower lumbar and sacral vertebral capal 			
	 The houndaries of an intervertebral foramen 			
	Results of prolapse of IV disc			

	 Basis for the selection of the site for a lumbar puncture Blood supply of the spinal cord and Grooves and elevations that demarcate important areas Arrangement of grey matter and the nuclear columns Arrangement of white matter and list the major ascending and descending tracts Cells of the dorsal root ganglia are the 1storderneurone in the sensory pathway Cells of the posterior horn of the grey matter are the2nd order neurons in the sensory pathway of normal sensation Cauda equina and the contents of the lower lumbar and sacral vertebral canal 			
11.56.Describe the organization of ascending spinal	 Ascending Spinal Tracts Sensory receptors for the different sensory 	Lecture	2hrs	Anatomy
tracts.	 modalities and give their location Peripheral afferent pathway for different sensory information 			
11.57.Explain the functional and clinical significance of ascending spinal tracts.	 Discuss the significance of the epidural, subdural, and subarachnoid spaces in relation to clinical conditions touch Pathways in CNS through spinal cord, brain stem. thalamus to primary sensory cortex in cerebrum for the above sensation. State the tracts involved Locations of the neurons in these pathways Sites of sensory decussation Lemnisci and the fibres contained in them- medial, spinal and lateral Lemnisci Segmental innervations of the skin 	lecture	2	Anatomy
11.58.Describe the microscopic structure, layers, and specialized appendages of the skin and their functions.	 Layers and cells of the skin Specialized skin appendages: Hair follicles, sebaceous glands, sweat glands, and nails. Role of skin in thermoregulation, sensation, and barrier function. Histopathological changes in common skin 	Lecture	2	Απατοπγ
11.59.Interpret histopathological changes in common skin disorders, and techniques for studying skin scrapings.	 disorders and wound healing. Techniques for studying skin scrapings. 			

 11.60.Describe a sensory receptor and its adaptation to function 11.61.Describe the somato-sensory pathways, sensory modalities 11.62.Discuss basic pathologies of the sensory pathways 	 Physiology of Sensory system Basic physiological features of a sensory receptor. Types of sensory receptors Physiological basis of sensory transmission Adaptation on sensory receptors. Dorsal column pathways. Touch, position sense, vibration, proprioception, stereognosis, graphesthesia Gustatory reception, identify the basic tastes. Receptor and pathways of the olfactory system Clinical amusement tests for sensory functions 	Lecture	2	Physiology
11.63.Describe perception of different modalities of pain in the brain. 11.64.Describe the physiology of pain and physiological and surgical methods of pain relief.	 Pain Pain perception Intensity location and quality of different sensation encoded in the brain. Difference between Fast and slow pain Superficial, deep and visceral pain. Referred pain and phantom limb Hyperalgesia Endogenous analgesic system. Pain relieving methods and their basis. 	Practical Lecture	2	Physiology Physiology
 11.65.Describe the anatomy of the descending spinal tracts. 11.66.Compare the characteristics of upper motor neuron (UMN) and lower motor neuron (LMN) lesions 	 Descending Spinal Tracts Upper and lower motor neuron Pathway from upper motor neuron in cerebral cortex to the lower motor neurons in brain stem and spinal cord, that control movements in different regions Sites of decussation of these fibres and the outcome of the decussations Location of the lower motor neurons and the types of lower motor neuron Diagram to illustrate origin course and termination of the fibres of corticospinal/pyramidal tracts UMN lesion and LMN lesion 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
 11.67.Describe the anatomy of peripheral nerve pathways via cranial and spinal nerves. 11.68.Explain the neural control of movement and the effects of lesions. 	 Peripheral pathway and nerve endings Peripheral nerve pathway via cranial nerves and spinal nerves to relevant muscles/ groups of muscles Structure of the nerve endings in striated muscle - motor end plate Structure of sensory endings in muscle Reflexes - reflex arc. stretch reflexes Role of basal ganglia in muscle contraction Role of cerebellum in modulation and coordination 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

	 Hemi section of spinal cord Lateral medullary syndrome Obstruction to anterior spinal artery Cerebral haemorrhage 			
 11.69.Physiological basis of motor system. 11.70.Describe the descending motor pathway and function. 11.71.Compare and contrast clinical features of UMN and LMN lesions. 	 Motor System Function of the proprioceptive receptors in the skeletal muscle. Effect of gamma efferent discharge. Function of a muscle spindle. Function of the Golgi tendon organ as a regulator of muscle force. Stretch reflex. Mono synaptic poly synaptic reflexes. Examples of common stretch reflexes and their clinical significance. Reciprocal innovation, inverse stretch reflex, clonus, and lengthening reaction Withdrawal reflex and its clinical importance: - mass reflex, hypotonia and hypertonia. Physiological basis of clinical features of LMN and UMN lesions. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 11.72.Understand the Mechanism and Components of Reflex Arcs. 11.73.Analyze Clinical Applications of Reflexes. Recognize Abnormal Reflexes and Their Clinical Significance 	 Physiology of Reflexes Definition and components of a Reflex Arc Types of Reflexes Mechanism of Reflex Actions Identify and interpret common reflexes (e.g., patellar, withdrawal, pupillary light reflex) Modulation of Reflexes Physiological and Clinical Implications of Reflexes 	Lecture	2	Physiology
11.74.Explain the pathophysiology of lesions in the spinal cord and brainstem	 Spinal cord and brain stem lesions Multiple sclerosis. Traumatic lesions of the spinal cord Spinal Shock Physiological basis of the tests used in confirming the brain stem death Physiological basis of clinical features in CVA. 	Lecture	2hours	Physiology

 11.75.Discuss physiological and anatomical basis of Speech. 11.76.Relate the knowledge of speech in pathophysiology of speech disorders. 	 Speech Physiological and anatomical basis of Speech Neural control of speech Mechanism of speech production 	Lecture	2	Physiology
 11.77.Describe the physiological basis of sleep and consciousness. 11.78.Explain the function of the reticular formation. 11.79.Describe the pattern of normal sleep across the lifespan. 	 Sleep and EEG Physiological basis of Sleep & consciousness. Function of the reticular formation. Pattern of normal night time sleep in adult age and the variation in the sleep pattern from birth to old age. Compare and contrast slow wave sleep and REM sleep. Sleep disorders. Primary types of rhythms that constitute the normal EEG and behavioral correlation of each of them. EEG and behavioral characteristic of slow wave sleep REM sleep. 	Lecture	2	Physiology
11.80.Briefly outline common sleep disorders. Discuss the basics of EEG and the primary types of rhythms in the normal EEG				
 11.81.Identify major anatomical structures of the brain and spinal cord using imaging modalities. 11.82.Explain the role of CNS imaging in clinical diagnosis 	 Imaging Anatomy of the CNS Major anatomical structures of the brain and spinal cord on imaging. Basic imaging modalities of the CNS, including CT and MRI. Role of imaging in diagnosing common CNS pathologies (e.g., tumors, infarcts, and hemorrhages). 	Lecture	2	Anatomy

Module code	Year	Semester	Credit
MEBS-2-1-4-2	02	01	02

3.12 Molecular and Precision Medicine Module

Introduction

The fields of molecular and precision medicine represent the forefront of medical science, revolutionizing how diseases are diagnosed, treated, and prevented. This course provides a basic but comprehensive exploration of the principles, techniques, and applications that underpin these transformative approaches, with a focus on leveraging molecular biology, genetic engineering, and personalized medicine for improved healthcare outcomes.

Molecular medicine is rooted in understanding the molecular mechanisms of diseases at the genetic, protein, and cellular levels. It emphasizes the use of advanced techniques like gene sequencing, biomarker identification, and molecular diagnostics to identify and target the underlying causes of diseases. Precision medicine takes this one step further by tailoring medical treatments to individual patients based on their genetic makeup, lifestyle, and environment, ensuring more effective and personalized care. Precision medicine is taking molecular information of an individual to tailor treatment and healthcare decisions. Precision Medicine is defined as an emerging approach for disease treatment and prevention that takes into account individual variability in genes, environment and lifestyle for each person" (National Institute of Health 2016, The Precision Medicine Initiative)

The rapid advancement of molecular biology and precision medicine is reshaping healthcare and creating new opportunities for clinicians, researchers, and healthcare professionals to deliver more effective and individualized care. By taking this course, you will:

- Gain expertise in state-of-the-art molecular techniques and diagnostic tools.
- Learn how to integrate precision medicine principles into clinical practices.
- Explore the cutting-edge advancements in cancer treatment and the challenges associated with their implementation.

Currently, a "one size fits all" concept without such precision information limits health outcomes. However, emerging and rapidly progressing technologies can now measure the molecular phenotypes of genes, chromatin, transcripts, proteins, metabolites and environmental exposures.

By the end of this course, students will have a deep understanding of how molecular and precision approaches are driving innovation in medicine and will be prepared to apply these concepts in solving real-world medical challenges.

Overall Goal:

Students will develop an in-depth understanding of the principles, methodologies, and applications of molecular and precision medicine, enabling them to analyze and integrate cutting-edge techniques into clinical and research settings for improved patient care.

Module Committee

Module Coordinator	Dr. Sumeth Perera - Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry
Committee members	Dr. Joachim Perera – Consultant for Department of Anatomy Prof. M.N. Wickramaratne - Professor/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Irosha Nicholas -Basic Sciences Stream Coordinator, Head /Department of Biochemistry Dr. Kaushalya Kulathunga – Head/Department of Physiology Dr. Chamalika Weerakoon - Head/Department of Anatomy Dr. Amal Wageesha – Senior Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry Dr. Yasas Kolambage – Lecturer/Department of Anatomy Ms. Nadeesha Nilmini – Lecturer/Department of Biochemistry

Module Learning Outcomes

At the end of the Molecular and Precision Approaches in Medicine module, the student should be able to:

- 1. Key Principles and Concepts
 - Define key terms and concepts in molecular and precision medicine, including molecular techniques, genetic variants, mutations, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, biomarkers, and precision therapy.
 - Explain the principles underlying molecular and precision medicine and their applications in healthcare.
- 2. Molecular Techniques in Medical Practice
 - Describe the principles and methodologies of commonly used molecular techniques (e.g., PCR, sequencing, CRISPR, and microarrays) in diagnosing and treating diseases.
 - Discuss the clinical applications of molecular techniques, highlighting their role in improving patient outcomes.
- 3. Genetic Variations and Implications
 - Describe genetic variants and mutations, their classifications, and their implications for health and disease.
 - Interpret molecular genetic tests and analyze their clinical relevance to diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.
- 4. Genetic Engineering in Medical Practices
 - Explain the principles of genetic engineering techniques, such as recombinant DNA technology and gene editing tools (e.g., CRISPR-Cas9).
 - Assess the applications of genetic engineering in medical sciences, including gene therapy and vaccine development.
 - Evaluate the impact of genetic engineering on modern medicine and its ethical, legal, and social implications.
- 5. Molecular Biology of Cancer

- Explain the molecular basis of cancer, including the roles of oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, and genetic mutations in tumor development.
- Identify commonly used tumor markers for different types of cancers and assess their clinical significance in cancer diagnosis and prognosis.
- Interpret laboratory reports for cancer diagnosis and explain their clinical implications.
- 6. Integrate Precision Medicine Approaches in Cancer Treatment
- Explain the role of OMICs-based biomarkers (e.g., genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics) in cancer diagnosis and treatment.
- Describe the principles and challenges of targeted cancer therapies, including their mechanisms and limitations.
- Discuss immunotherapy approaches, their mechanisms, and the associated challenges in cancer treatment.
- 7. Reflect on the Importance of Molecular and Precision Medicine
- Justify the importance of molecular and precision approaches in improving the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of diseases.
- Evaluate how advancements in molecular biology and precision medicine are shaping the future of healthcare.

Course details with Intended Learning Outcome (ILOs)

Intended Learning	Content Outline	T/L Activity	Duration	Department
Outcomes [ILOs]			(Hours)	-
 12.1.Define key terms used in molecular and precision approaches in medicine). 12.2.Explain the principles underlying 	 Principles and Importance of Molecular and Precision Approaches in Medicine Molecular medicine Precision medicine Biomarkers Personalized therapy 	Lecture	2	Biochemistry
molecular and precision medicine. 12.3.Justify the importance of molecular and precision approaches in improving diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.				

 12.4.Describe the principles of commonly used molecular techniques in medicine 12.5.Discuss the clinical applications of these the molecular techniques 	 Molecular Techniques in Medical Practices PCR, DNA sequencing, RFLP, hybridization techniques: ELISA, Immunofluorescence /Immunohistochemistry Molecular techniques in disease diagnosis, treatment monitoring, and research. 	Lecture Practical SGD	4	Biochemistry
12.6.Describe genetic variants and mutations 12.7.Interpret the molecular genetic tests and clinical implications	 Genetic Variations & Molecular Genetic Testing Types of Genetic Variations (Polymorphisms, Mutations) Mechanisms and effects of genetic variations (Point, Frameshift, Silence, Missense, Nonsense) Pathogenicity of genetic variants and disease-causing variants Molecular genetic testing to identify genetic variations Online tools and databases for variant interpretation 	Lecture	2	Anatomy
12.8.Discuss ethical, legal, and cultural considerations in genetic testing, genomic research, and clinical genetic services	 Human Genetics Ethics & Genetic Counselling Principles of genetic counselling Terms related to genetic testing: premarital, preconception, antenatal, newborn, pre-symptomatic/predictive, diagnostic Ethical, legal and cultural issues in genetic and genomic services and research. Phenotypic prevention and genotypic prevention Pre-test and post-test counseling in genetic testing 	Lecture	1	Anatomy

 12.9.Describe the principles of genetic engineering techniques 12.10. Explain the applications of genetic engineering in medical sciences 12.11.Evaluate the impact of genetic engineering on modern medicine 	 Genetic Engineering in Medical Practices Recombinant DNA technology Vaccine production, gene therapy, and CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing. Its role in developing personalized treatments 	Lecture SGD	6	Biochemistry
 12.12.Explain the molecular basis of cancer 12.13.Describe the role of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes in the development of cancer. 12.14List commonly used tumor markers for different cancers 12.15.Discuss the clinical significance of tumor markers in cancer diagnosis and prognosis. 12.16. Interpret laboratory reports relevant to cancer diagnosis and explain their clinical implications. 	 Molecular Biology of Cancer Hallmarks of cancer Action of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes Highlighting details on ovary, breast, prostate, colon, liver, and bone Tumor markers in cancer diagnosis Cancer clinical scenarios 	Lecture SGD	4 2	Biochemistry

 12.17.Explain the role of OMICs-based biomarkers in cancer diagnosis and treatment. 12.18.Describe the principles and challenges of targeted cancer therapy. 	 Introduction to Precision Approaches in Cancer & Other Disorders Genomics, transcriptomics, epigenomics, proteomics, metabolomics, pharmacogenomics Targeted therapies for selected cancer types T-cell transfer therapies and CAR-T cell therapy 	Lecture SGD	4	Biochemistry
 12.19.Discuss immunotherapy approaches along with their associated challenges. 12.20.Explain the role of genetic variations in drug response and their implications for personalized medicine. 	 Pharmacogenomics Genetic basis of drug metabolism Genetic influences on drug response Pharmacogenomic testing and clinical applications 	Flipped-Class	1	Anatomy