

SUBJECT NAME: Human Systems Anatomy

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

A detailed study of human anatomy with emphasis on functional applications and clinical relevance in health, injury, and disease. The content includes knowledge of organ structure, orientation, and body systems architecture from theoretical and laboratory perspectives. The subject material provides an integrated understanding of how the body maintains homeostasis and performs specific tasks, by linking 3-dimensional structure to organ function, and examines the inherent strengths and weaknesses of the body based on structure and orientation. Content includes an introduction to medical imaging.

CONTENT COVERED

- General Microscopical Anatomy
- The Skeletal System
- The Muscular System
- The Cardiovascular System
- The Nervous System
- The Endocrine System
- The Respiratory System
- The Gastrointestinal System
- The Renal System
- The Reproductive System
- General Surface Anatomy

Including the functional anatomy of the different regions of the body and fascial lines interconnecting these regions:

- Thoracic cage and diaphragm
- Chest and back
- Abdominal wall (Including the 4 quadrants, deep and superficial layers)
- The abdominal viscera
- The pelvic girdle, pelvic floor, and organs
- The gluteal region
- The head and neck (including the brain, the face, and the cranial nerves)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

1. Describes the hierarchical organization of the human organism from molecules to organ systems.
2. Understands and articulates the planes of the human body verbally, and in writing, in professional practice settings.
3. Differentiates and describes anatomical tissues, structures, and systems, relating structure to function.
4. Effectively communicates the details of anatomical structures and their relationships to function in normal, injured, and disease states.
5. Identifies and explains the interconnectedness of the body regions and how restrictions or imbalances in one area can affect other areas.
6. Explains the impact of age, disease, and gender on human anatomy and functional capacity.
7. Explains and takes into consideration the relationship between anthropometry and health outcomes in all populations.
8. Identifies potential tissue injury, disease, or dysfunction based on the prevalence of signs and symptoms.